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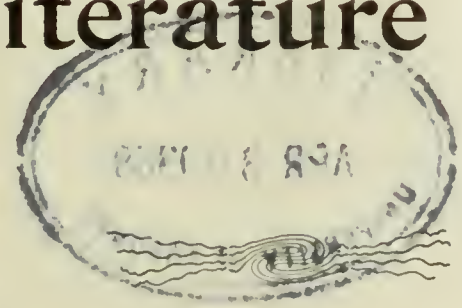
# The Literary Digest

A REPOSITORY OF
CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT
AND RESEARCH

AS PRESENTED IN THE

## Periodical Literature of the World.



VOLUME XVII.

JULY, 1898, TO DECEMBER, 1898

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# THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## VOLUME XVII.

(FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898)

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### AMERICAN.

Advance, Chicago.
Advertiser, Boston.
Advertiser, Elmira, N. Y.
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American Law Register, Philadelphia.
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American Monthly Review of Reviews, New York.
American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston.
Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia.
Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, New York.
Arena, Boston.
Argonaut, San Francisco.
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Army and Navy Journal, New York.
Art Education, New York.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston.
Ave Maria, South Bend, Ind.
Bankers' Magazine, New York.
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Blade, Brooklyn.
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Eagle, Brooklyn.
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Electricity, New York.
Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.
Engineering Magazine, New York.
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Enquirer, Cincinnati.
Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.
Ethical Addresses, Philadelphia.
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Evangelist, New York.
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Free Press, Burlington, Vt.
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Gazette, Salem, Mass.
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Gazette and Bulletin, Williamsport, Pa.
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Globe, St. Paul.
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
Hawkeye, Burlington, Iowa.
Health Culture, New York.
Herald, Baltimore.
Herald, Bayonne, N. J.
Herald, Birmingham, Ala.
Herald, Boston.
Herald, Brunswick, Ga.
Herald, Clarinda, Iowa.
Herald, Fall River.
Herald, Grand Rapids.
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Herald, Los Angeles.
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Herald, Morristown, Pa.
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Herald, Salt Lake City
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Herald, Utica, N. Y.
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Herald and Presbyte
Home Journal, New Y

Home Magazine, Binghamton, N. Y.
Home Market Club Bulletin, Boston.
Illustrated American, New York.
Independent, New York.
Independent Statesman, Concord, N. H.
Index, Williamsport, Pa.
Index-Appeal, Petersburg, Va.
Inquirer, Philadelphia.
Interior, Chicago.
International Medical Magazine, Philadelphia.
Inter Ocean, Chicago.
Irish World, New York.
Item, Philadelphia.
Jewish Exponent, Philadelphia.
Jewish Messenger, New York.
Jewish Voice, Cincinnati.
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Journal, Atlanta.
Journal, Battle Creek.
Journal, Biddeford, Me.
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Journal, Peoria, Ill.
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Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati.
Journal of Commerce, New York.
Judge, New York.
Laboratory Bulletin, Oberlin, Ohio.
Leader, Binghamton.
Leader, Cleveland.
Leader, Lexington, Ky.
Leader, Pittsburg.
Leader-Democrat, Springfield, Mo
Ledger, Philadelphia.
Ledger, Tacoma.
Life, New York.
Lippincott's, Philadelphia.
Literary World, Boston.
Literature, New York.
Living Church, Chicago.
Living Issues, Salt Lake City.
Louisiana Planter, New Orleans.
Lutheran, Philadelphia.
Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia.
McClure's Magazine, New York.
Magazine of Art, New York.
Mail and Express, New York.
Manufacturer, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.
Marine Review, Cleveland.
Massachusetts Medical Journal, Boston.
Medical Brief, St. Louis.
Medical Journal, New York.
Medical News, Philadelphia.
Medical Record, New York.
Medical Times, New York.
Medical Times and Register, Philadelphia.
Merck's Report, New York.
Methodist Protestant, Baltimore.
Methodist Recorder, Pittsburg.
Michigan Christian Advocate, Detroit.
Mind, New York.
Missionary Review, New York.
Missouri World, Chillicothe.
Modern Medicine, Battle Creek, Mich.
Monitor, San Francisco.
Munsey's Magazine, New York.
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News, Bridgeton, N. J.
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News, Chicago.
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News, Des Moines.
News, Detroit.
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News, Mobile.
News, Newark, N. J.
News, Newport, R. I.
News, Paterson, N. J.
News, Providence, R. I.
News, Saginaw.
News, St. Joseph.
News, Salt Lake City.
News, Savannah.
News, Springfield, Mass.
News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.
News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.
News-Telegram, Springfield, Ill.
News-Tribune, Detroit.
News-Tribune, Duluth.
North American, Philadelphia.
North American Review, New York.
North and West, Minneapolis.
North Carolina Presbyterian, Charlotte
Northern Christian Advocate, Syracuse.
Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.
Observer, Charlotte, N. C.
Observer, New York.
Observer, St. Louis.
Open Court, Chicago.
Oregonian, Portland.
Outlook, New York.
Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
Pacific Christian Advocate, Portland, Oreg.
Palladium, Richmond, Ind.
Patriot, Harrisburg.
Peninsula Methodist, Wilmington, Del.
People, Erie, Pa.
People, New York.
Pharmaceutical Era, New York.
Physician and Surgeon, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Picayune, New Orleans.
Pilot, Boston.
Pioneer-Times, Deadwood, S. D.
Plaindealer, Cleveland.
Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
Popular Science News, New York.
Post, Boston.
Post, Bridgeport, Conn.
Post, Charleston.
Post, Hartford.
Post, Houston, Tex.
Post, Louisville.
Post, Pittsburg.
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Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.
Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.
Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg.
Presbyterian Journal, Philadelphia.
Press, Cleveland.
Press, Grand Rapids.
Press, New York.
Press, Philadelphia.
Press, Troy.
Press, Utica.
Press-Post, Columbus.
Public, Chicago.
Puck, New York.
Railroad Gazette, New York.
Railway Age, Chicago.
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago.
Ram's Horn, Chicago.
Record, Allegheny.
Record, Chicago.
Record, Philadelphia.
Record of Christian Work, Chicago.
Record-Union, Sacramento.
Reformed Church Messenger, Philadelphia.
Register, Des Moines, Iowa.
Register, Mobile.
Register, New Haven.
Register, Wheeling, W. Va.
Religious Herald, Richmond, Va.
Republic, St. Louis.
Republican, Alton, Ill.

Republican, Cedar Rapids.
Republican, Denver.
Republican, Iowa City.
Republican, Springfield, Mass.
Republican, Waterbury, Conn.
Republican, Wilmington, Del.
Review, Elkhart, Ind.
Sacred Heart Review, Boston.
Science, New York.
Scientific American, New York.
Scientific American Supplement, New York.
Scientific Machinist, Cleveland.
Scribner's Magazine, New York.
Self-Culture, Chicago
Sentinel, Indianapolis.
Sentinel, Milwaukee.
Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
Southwestern Presbyterian, New Orleans.
Spokesman-Review, Spokane.
Standard, Bridgeport, Conn.
Standard, Chicago.
Standard, Syracuse.
Standard and Times, Philadelphia.
Standard-Union, Brooklyn.
Star, Birmingham, Ala.
Star, Kansas City.
Star, Long Island City.
Star, Nashville.
Star, Philadelphia.
Star, St. Louis.
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Star, Wilmington, N. C.
State Journal, Columbus.
State Journal, Springfield, Ill.
State Press, Iowa City.
State Register, Des Moines.
State Register, Springfield, Ill.
State Republican, Lansing.
States, New Orleans.
Statesman, Boise City, Idaho.
Success, New York.
Sun, Baltimore.
Sun, New York.
Telegram, Worcester.
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Telegraph, Colorado Springs.
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Textile Record, Philadelphia.
Times, Bridgeport, Conn.
Times, Brooklyn.
Times, Denver.
Times, Hartford.
Times, Kansas City.
Times, Los Angeles, Cal.
Times, Louisville.
Times, New York.
Times, Philadelphia.
Times, Pittsburg.
Times, Port Huron, Mich.
Times, Richmond.
Times, Scranton.
Times, Washington, D. C.
Times, Wilkesbarre.
Times and Register, Philadelphia.
Times-Democrat, New Orleans.
Times-Herald, Chicago.
Times-Star, Cincinnati.
Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.
Times-Visitor, Raleigh.
Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Transcript, Boston.
Tribune, Bay City, Mich.
Tribune, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Tribune, Chicago.
Tribune, Detroit.
Tribune, Minneapolis.
Tribune, New York.
Tribune, Salt Lake City.
Tribune, Scranton.
Tribune, Sioux City.
Tribune-Telegraph, El Paso.
Union, Springfield, Mass.
United Presbyterian, Pittsburg.
Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly, Richmond.
Voice, New York.
Watchman, Boston.
Werner's Magazine, New York.
Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati.
Western Electrician, Chicago.
Wide World Magazine, London.
Witness, New York.

World, Baltimore.
World, Cleveland.
World, Helena, Ark.
World, New York.
World-Herald, Omaha.
Writer, Boston.
Yale Alumni, New Haven.
Yale Scientific Monthly, New Haven.
Zion's Herald, Boston.

## ENGLISH.

### In the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Academy, London.
Athenæum, London.
Black and White, London.
Blackwood's Magazine, London.
British Chess Magazine, Leeds.
British Chess Magazine, London.
British Medical Journal, London.
British Weekly, London.
Chamber's Journal, London.
Clarion, London.
Christian Commonwealth, London.
Christian World, London.
Chronicle, London.
Chronicle, Newcastle.
Common Sense, Dublin.
Consular Journal, London.
Contemporary Review, London.
Economic Review, London.
Electrical Engineer, London.
Electrician, London.
Engineer, London.
Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser, Glasgow.
Evening News, Glasgow.
Expository Times, London.
Fortnightly Review, London.
Free Church of Scotland Monthly, Glasgow.
Freedom, London.
Gazette, Birmingham.
Gentleman's Magazine, London.
Globe, London.
Graphic, London.
Guardian, Manchester.
Home News, London.
Hospital, London.
Humanitarian, London.
Independent, Sheffield.
Inquirer, London.
Irish Catholic, Dublin.
Iron and Coal Trades Review, London.
Journal of Commerce, Liverpool.
Justice, London.
Knowledge, London.
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Leader, London.
Literary World, London.
Literature, London.
Lloyd's Weekly, London.
Longmans' Magazine, London.
Mail, London.
Mechanical Engineer, Manchester.
Mercury, Liverpool.
Methodist Times, London.
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National Review, London.
Natural Science, London.
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New Century Review, London.
News, Edinburgh.
News, London.
Nineteenth Century, London.
North British Daily Mail, Glasgow.
Notes and Queries, London.
Outlook, London.
Pall Mall Gazette, London.
Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Post, London.
Punch, London.
Quarterly Review, London.
Review of Reviews, London.
St. James's Gazette, London.
Saturday Review, London.
Science Progress, London.
Scotsman, Edinburgh.
South American Journal, London.
Speaker, London.
Spectator, London.
Standard, London.
Star, London.
Sun, London.
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Telegraph, London.
Temple Bar, London.
Times, Hereford.
Times, London.
Truth, London.
United Ireland, Dublin.
Weekly Register, London.
Weekly Times, Manchester.
Westminster Gazette, London.
Westminster Review, London.
Wheeling, London.
Witness, Belfast.

### In the British Colonies.

Advertiser, London, Ontario.
Argus, Melbourne.
Australian Agriculturist, Melbourne.
Banner, Chatham, Ontario.
Canadian Baptist, Toronto.
Canadian Electrical News, Toronto.
Cape Times, Cape Town.
Catholic Register, Toronto.
Christian Guardian, Toronto.
Events, Ottawa.
Free Press, Ottawa.
Free Press, Winnipeg.
Friend of India, Calcutta.
Gazette, Montreal.
Globe, Toronto.
Herald, Halifax.
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Journal, St. Thomas, Ontario.
Mail and Empire, Toronto.
Monetary Times, Toronto.
News, Auckland.
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Saturday Night, Toronto.
Star, Montreal.
Sun, Toronto.
Telegram, Toronto.
Times, Winnipeg.
Tribune, Winnipeg.
Weekly News, Auckland, New Zealand.
Witness, Montreal.
World, Toronto.

### In Various Countries.

Celestial Empire, Shanghai.
China Mail, Hongkong.
Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu.
Herald, Kobe.
Japan Herald, Yokohama.
Japan Mail, Yokohama.
Mercury, Shanghai.
Official Messenger, St. Petersburg.
Standard and Diggers' News, Johannesburg.
Star, Honolulu.
Star and Herald, Panama.
Telegraph, Hongkong.
The Far East, Tokyo.
Times, Bangkok.
Times, Madras.

## GERMAN.

### In the German Empire.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich.
Arbeiter Zeitung, Dortmund.
Arme Konrad, Berlin.
Christliche Welt, Leipsic.
Chronik, Leipsic.
Chronik der Christlichen Welt, Leipsic.
Correspondent, Hamburg.
Daheim, Leipsic.
Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.
Deutsche Tages-Zeitung, Berlin.
Deutsche Töpfer- und Ziegler-Zeitung, Berlin.
Deutsche Zeitung, Berlin.
Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift, Berlin.
Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfurt.
Freisinnige Zeitung, Berlin.
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Germania, Berlin.
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Hilfe, Berlin.
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Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne.
Korrespondent, Hamburg.
Kreuz-Zeitung, Berlin.
Kurier, Hanover.
Lokal Anzeiger, Berlin.
Marine Rundschau, Berlin.
Meteorologische Zeitschrift, Hamburg.
Nachrichten, Dresden.
Nation, Berlin.
National Zeitung, Berlin.
Natur, Berlin.
Neue Bayrische Landes-Zeitung, Munich.
Neue Preussische Zeitung, Berlin.
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Neueste Nachrichten, Munich.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin.
Nord-Ostsee Zeitung, Kiel.
Nord und Süd, Breslau.
Post, Berlin.
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Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin.
Reichs Anzeiger, Berlin.
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Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung, Elberfeld.
Rundschau, Berlin.
Schlesische Zeitung, Breslau.
Socialist, Berlin.
Staatsbürger Zeitung, Berlin.
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Tageblatt, Leipsic.
Tägliche Rundschau, Berlin.
Tages-Zeitung, Berlin.
Technische Mittheilungen, Berlin.
Theologische Rundschau, Berlin.
Türner, Berlin.
Ueber Land und Meer, Stuttgart.
Volks-Zeitung, Cologne.
Volks Zeitung, Berlin.
Vom Fels zum Meer, Stuttgart.
Vörwarts, Berlin.
Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.
Warte des Tempels, Berlin.
Weser-Zeitung, Bremen.
Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche, Berlin.
Zukunft, Berlin.

### In Austria.

Economist, Vienna.
Freie Presse, Vienna.
Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.
Internationale Korrespondenz, Vienna.
Marine-Politische Correspondenz, Vienna.
Neue Freie Presse, Vienna.
Neues Leben, Vienna.
Neue Wiener Tageblatt, Vienna.
Pester Lloyd, Budapest.
Politische Correspondenz, Vienna.
Stein der Weisen, Vienna.
Tageblatt, Vienna.
Wage, Vienna.
Wiener Schachzeitung, Vienna.
Zeitschrift für Social-Wissenschaften, Vienna.

### In the United States.

Abendpost, Chicago.
Anzeiger des Westens, St. Louis.
Arbeiter Zeitung, Chicago.
Demokrat, Evansville, Ind.
Deutsche Correspondent, Baltimore.
Freidenker, Milwaukee.
Freie Presse, Brooklyn.
Freie Presse, Chicago.
Freie Zeitung, Newark, N. J.
Freiheit, New York.
Herold, Milwaukee.
Illinois Volks-Zeitung, Chicago.
Mississippi Blätter, St. Louis.

Morgen Journal, New York.
Rundschau, Chicago.
Staats-Zeitung, Chicago.
Staats-Zeitung, New York.
Tageblatt, Philadelphia.
Tribune, Burlington, Iowa.
Volksblatt, Cincinnati.
Volksfreund, Buffalo.
Volks-Zeitung, New York.
Vorwärts, Milwaukee.
Wächter und Anzeiger, Cleveland.
Waisenfreund, Columbus, Ohio.
Westbote, Columbus, Ohio.
Westliche Post, St. Louis.

### In Various Countries.

Arbeiter Freund, London.
Australia Zeitung, Adelaide.
Ost-Asiatische Lloyd, Shanghai.
Vorwärts, Buenos Ayres.
Zeitung, St. Petersburg.
Züricher Zeitung, Zürich.

## FRENCH.

### In the French Republic.

Annales Littéraires et Politiques, Paris.
Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes, Paris.
Aurore, Paris.
Autorité, Paris.
Chasseur Illustré, Paris.
Ciel et Terre, Paris.
Correspondant, Paris.
Cosmos, Paris.
Cri du Peuple, Paris.
Echo de Paris, Paris.
Echo des Mines, Paris.
Éclair, Paris.
Économiste Française, Paris.
Figaro, Paris.
Gaulois, Paris.
Gazette de France, Paris.
Gil Blas, Paris.
Illustration, Paris.
Industrie Laitière, Paris.
Intransigéant, Paris.
Journal, Paris.
Journal de Médecine, Paris.
Journal des Débats, Paris.
Journal des Transports, Paris.
Lanterne, Paris.
Liberté, Paris.
Libre Parole, Paris.
Matin, Paris.
Nature, Paris.
Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
Papier, Paris.
Patrie, Paris.
Pére Peinard, Paris.
Petit Caporal, Paris.
Petit Journal, Paris.
Petit Parisien, Paris.
Petite République, Paris.
Presse, Paris.
Progrès Agricole, Paris.
République Française, Paris.
Revue Bleue, Paris.
Revue de Paris, Paris.
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Revue des Revues, Paris.
Revue de Therapie, Paris.
Revue Hebdomadaire, Paris.
Revue Pedagogique, Paris.
Revue Politique Internationale, Paris.
Revue Scientifique, Paris.
Rire, Paris.
Salon des Salons, Paris.
Science Française, Paris.
Science Illustre, Paris.
Siècle, Paris.
Soleil, Paris.
Temps, Paris.
Verité, Paris.

### In Various Countries.

Bund, Berne.
Independance Belge, Brussels.
Independance Tonkinaise, Hanoy.
Jean Baptiste, Pawtucket, R. I.
Journal de St. Petersbourg, St. Petersburg.
Patrie, Montreal.
Petit Bleu, Brussels.
Temps, Ottawa.

## SPANISH.

### In Spain.

Correo, Madrid.
Correo Español, Madrid.
Correo Militar, Madrid.
Correspondencia Militar, Madrid.
Dia, Madrid.
Diario, Barcelona.
Ejercito, Madrid.
Epoca, Madrid.
Escuela Moderna, Madrid.
Estafeta, Madrid.
Heraldo, Madrid.
Ilustracion Española y Americana, Madrid.
Imparcial, Madrid.
Liberal, Madrid.
Pais, Madrid.
Provincias, Valencia.
Revista Antimassonica, Barcelona.
Revista Cattolica, Las Vegas.
Tiempo, Madrid.

### In Various Countries.

Diario de la Marina, Havana.
El Triumpho, Havana.
Gaceta de los Ferrocarnles, Havana.
Independencia, Manila.
Lei, Santiago de Chile.
Lucha, Havana.
Pregonero, Caracas.
Tiempo, City of Mexico.
Union Constitutionel, Havana.

## ITALIAN.

Don Chisciotte, Rome.
Gerarchia Cattolica, Rome.
Nuova Antologia, Rome.
Osservatore Romano, Rome.
Popolo Romano, Rome.
Secolo, Milan.
Tribuna, Rome.

## RUSSIAN.

Coté Européen, St. Petersburg.
Grashdanin, St. Petersburg.
Novosti, St. Petersburg.
Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.
Russkoe Bogatstvo, St. Petersburg.
Sviet, St. Petersburg.
Syn Otechestva, St. Petersburg.
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## JAPANESE.

Chino Shimbun, Tokyo.
Hausei Zasshi, Tokyo.
Jimmin, Tokyo.
Mainichi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Yorodzu Chuo, Tokyo.

## DUTCH.

Courant, Rotterdam.
Handelsblad, Amsterdam.
Niews van den Dag, Amsterdam.
Volksstem, Pretoria.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Asty (Greek), Athens.
Chih-Sin-Pao (Chinese), Shanghai.
Cosmopolis (Trilingual), London.
Dagbladet (Norwegian), Christiania.
Egyertes (Magyar), Budapest.
Ikdam (Turkish), Constantinople.
Magyar Ossray (Magyar), Budapest.
Mechveret (Turkish), Constantinople.
Nationalidende (Danish), Copenhagen.
Neologos (Greek), Athens.
Pesti Hirlap (Magyar), Budapest.
Pesti Naplo (Hungarian), Budapest.
Politiken (Danish), Copenhagen.
Servet (Turkish), Constantinople.
Terdschuman (Turkish), Constantinople.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### TO WHAT IS DUE THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS?

A PROMINENT French author uses this question as the title of a new book in which he frankly admits Anglo-Saxon superiority and seeks to set forth the causes thereof. The author is M. Demolins, editor of *La Science Sociale*; and a prominent Parisian firm published his book. M. C. de Mann's instructive review of M. Demolins's work appeared in The Literary Digest, October 9, 1897, emphasis being placed on the author's thesis that French decadence is primarily due to dependence upon the community in contrast to Anglo-Saxon dependence upon individual enterprise. The author makes a mistake, according to M. de Mann, in ignoring completely the moral forces and trusting entirely to political and practical measures to bring about the needed reorganization of French society. M. Demolins's views are given additional prominence by the indorsement they have just received from another prominent Frenchman, the late M. Jules Steeg, who for years was considered one of the leading educators of France. The indorsement of M. Steeg appears in *Revue Pedagogique* (Paris, May), where a minute analysis of the work is given.

M. Demolins's book opens with a defense of the title in these words:

"It is useless to deny the superiority of the Anglo-Saxons. We may be vexed by this superiority, but the fact remains despite our vexation. We can not go anywhere about the world without meeting Englishmen. Over all our possessions of former times the English or the United States flag now floats. The Anglo-Saxon has supplanted us in North America, which we occupied from Canada to Louisiana; in Mauritius, once called the Isle of France; in Egypt. He dominates America by Canada and the United States; Africa, by Egypt and the Cape; Asia, by India and Burma; Oceanica, by Australia and New Zealand; Europe and the entire world by his commerce, by his industry, and by his politics. The Anglo-Saxon world is to-day at the head of that civilization which is most active, most progressive, most devouring. Let this race establish itself anywhere on the globe and at once there is introduced with prodigious rapidity the latest progress of our Western societies, and often these young societies surpass us. Observe what we Frenchmen have done with New Caledonia and our other possessions in Oceanica, and what the Anglo-Saxons have done in Australia and New Zealand. Observe what Spain and Portugal have made of South America, and what the Anglo-Saxons have made of North America. There is as much difference as between night and day."

Considering the superiority conclusively proved, the author proceeds to search for the cause of this superiority. He finds the secret of this irresistible power of the Anglo-Saxon world in the education of its youth, in the direction given to studies, to the spirit which reigns in the school. The English and the people of the United States have perceived that the needs of the time require that youth should be trained to become practical, energetic men, and not public functionaries or pure men of letters who know life only from what they learn in books. M. Demolins has personally studied with care some prominent English schools. In these he found the school buildings, not, as in France, immense structures with the aspect of a barrack or a prison, but the pupils were distributed among cottages, in which efforts were made to give the place the appearance of a home. They were not surrounded by high walls, but there was an abundance of air and light and space and verdure. In place of the odious refectories of the French colleges, the dining-room was like that of a family, and the professors and director of the school, with his wife and daughters, sat at table with the pupils.

M. Demolins's study of schools in the United States was made from descriptions given by Frenchmen who have traveled or resided here. He finds that education among us is systematically organized in a manner quite unknown in France. He praises highly institutions in which the pupils earn their living while pursuing their studies. He relates the history of a student who began his university studies owing some twenty-three dollars. During the four years he was at the university he earned enough to live on, paid his debt, and left the institution with a little sum on hand. What is especially praised is that the students who thus earn their living are none the less respected by their fellows. In institutions, however, where there are not pupils thus earning their living, the education received gives a spirit of decision, a habit of self-reliance, so important in a country where with but few exceptions a young man is expected to make his own way in the world, and where he must learn betimes that if he rises he must depend on his own energy and his own tenacity.

In thus comparing education in England and the United States with education in France, it is suggested that after all there may be something in racial instincts which causes Anglo-Saxons to give their children an education which differs so much from that given in France. Boys are early accustomed to go about alone in these countries, and even girls are trusted in a manner unknown in France. Children grow up with the knowledge that in the struggle for life they must rely on themselves. From this point of view, M. Steeg observes, in his review of the book, it would not be sufficient for the French to change their methods of education. They must change their ideas on certain subjects—a very difficult thing to do, for these ideas are, many of them, born

with them, and may almost be said to be in their blood. These defects in French ideas are thus set forth by M. Steeg:

"A foolish prejudice which appears to increase with the progress of instruction leads the fathers of families in France, in the middle class especially, to direct the ideas of their sons to the careers called 'liberal' and to public office. The choicest of our youth have their minds trained in this direction, and the vital professions—agriculture, industry, commerce, those which produce wealth and the true force of a country—tempt in France, with a very few honorable exceptions, only youth of inferior mental force.

"To make of their son an officer, a lawyer, a public functionary, such is the dream in France of a great multitude of fathers and mothers. Thus, in place of passing through a practical apprenticeship to life, of being prepared in his youth for the material difficulties he will encounter later on, the young Frenchman, from sixteen to twenty-five and even longer, has but one object, that of passing examinations which will enable him to enter the careers so crowded. They are fortunate who get into them. How about the others who do not get in? At twenty-five they find themselves without any position, and what is worse, without any preparation for the professions and occupations which are not closed to them. The education they have received has given them no initiative, no spirit of decision, no habit of relying on themselves."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## VIEWS OF PROMINENT MEN ON THE POLICY OF "IMPERIALISM."

THE subject of "colonial expansion," or "imperialism," as it is rather loosely called, has been coming to the front rapidly since the battle at Manila and the passage of the Hawaiian annexation bill by the lower House of Congress. The new issue seems likely to cut across party lines as badly as the currency issue has, and we find already such strange political companionship produced as that of Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan, and Senator Morrill, all of whom have lately spoken words of warning against the policy of expansion. On the other hand, United States District Judge Grosscup and Henry Watterson are earnestly championing the policy as one from which we can not escape without proving faithless to our national obligations. Extracts from recent utterances by these men, and also from those by Professor Woolsey, of Yale, and Moorfield Storey, of Boston, are given below:

**Mr. Bryan's Objections to a Policy of Aggrandizement.**—"War is harsh; it is attended by hardship and suffering; it means a vast expenditure of men and money. We may well pray for the coming of the time, promised in Holy Writ, when the spear shall be beaten into a pruning-hook and the swords into plowshares; but universal peace can not come until justice is enthroned throughout the world. Jehovah deals with nations as He deals with men, and for both decrees that the wages of sin is death. Until this right has triumphed in every land and love reigns in every heart government must as a last resort appeal to force. As long as the oppressor is deaf to the voice of reason so long must the citizen accustom his shoulder to the musket and his hand to the sabre.

"Our nation exhausted diplomacy in its efforts to secure a peaceful solution of the Cuban question, and only took up arms when it was compelled to choose between war and servile acquiescence in cruelties which would have been a disgrace to barbarism.

"History will vindicate the position taken by the United States in the war with Spain. In saying this, I assume that the principles which were invoked in the inauguration of the war will be observed in its prosecution and conclusion. If a contest undertaken for the sake of humanity degenerates into a war of conquest we shall find it difficult to meet the charge of having added hypocrisy to greed. Is our national character so weak that we can not withstand the temptation to appropriate the first piece of land that comes within our reach?

"To inflict upon the enemy all possible harm is legitimate warfare, but shall we contemplate a scheme for the colonization of the Orient merely because our fleet won a remarkable victory in the harbor of Manila?

"Our guns destroyed a Spanish fleet, but can they destroy that self-evident truth that governments derive their just powers—not from force—but from the consent of the governed?

"Shall we abandon a just resistance to European encroachment upon the Western hemisphere, in order to mingle in the controversies of Europe and Asia?

"Nebraska, standing midway between the oceans, will contribute her full share toward the protection of our seacoast; her sons will support the flag at home and abroad, wherever the honor and the interests of the nation may require. Nebraska will hold up the hands of the Government while the battle rages, and when the war-clouds roll away her voice will be heard pleading for the maintenance of those ideas which inspired the founders of our Government and gave the nation its proud eminence among the nations of the earth.

"If others turn to thoughts of aggrandizement, and yield allegiance to those who clothe land covetousness in the attractive garb of 'national destiny,' the people of Nebraska will, if I mistake not their sentiments, plant themselves upon the disclaimer entered by Congress, and expect that good faith shall characterize the making of peace as it did the beginning of war. Goldsmith calls upon statesmen

> "'To judge how wide the limits stand.
> Betwixt a splendid and a happy land.'

"If some dream of the splendors of a heterogeneous empire encircling the globe, we shall be content to aid in bringing enduring happiness to a homogeneous people, consecrated to the purpose of maintaining 'a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"—*William J. Bryan, at the Dedication of the Nebraska Building at the Omaha Exposition, June 14.*

**Grover Cleveland on Dangerous Allurements of Conquest.**—"The American people are tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed way and enter upon a course of new and strange adventure. Never before in our history have we been beset with temptations so dangerous as those which now whisper in our ears alluring words of conquest and expansion, and point out to us fields bright with the glory of war. . . . . .

"Since patriotism underlies good citizenship, you should avoid a misconception of a meaning of this word. I believe there is sometimes a tendency to think patriotism is something bellicose and defiant, best illustrated by noisily bragging of our national prowess, quarrelsomely seeking some one who dare dispute it, and threatening war against the combined world on the slightest pretext.

"Of course, true patriotism is a very different thing. . . . You will probably be led by your reflections and studies to the conclusion that our Government was formed for the express purpose of creating in a new world a new nation, the foundation of which should be man's self-government, whose safety and prosperity should be secure in its absolute freedom from Old-World complications and in its renunciations of all schemes of foreign conquest, and whose mission should be the subjection to civilization and industrial occupation of the vast domain in which it has taken root. If you believe those things, do not permit any accusation of ultra and progressive conservatism to trouble you.

"If, then, the suggestion is made that the time has come for our nation to abandon its old landmarks and to follow the lights of monarchical hazards, and that we should attempt to enforce the simple machinery of our popular and domestic government to serve the schemes of imperialism, your challenge of the proposition is entirely in order. If you are satisfied that foreign conquest and unnatural extension or annexation are dangerous perversions of our national missions, and if it shall seem to you in the light of reason and history that such perversions bring in their train a people's demoralization and a decay of popular contentment more surely destructive to the republic than armies with banners, you will not be necessarily wrong.

"As an illustration of our past methods, it may occur to you that, tho this nation is young, we have within its short existence, by close adherence to our original designs and purposes, astonished the world by our progress and the development of our vast possessions. With our first century's tremendous growth and advance before your eyes as proof of the strength and efficiency of consistent Americanism, you will find in the beginning of our

second century proof of the abundance of our present domain in millions of acres of American territory still unoccupied while hundreds of government officials wait to bestow it upon settlers. You will also see other large acres of American soil yet untrodden by the feet of man, while our gates are still standing open to receive those who shall come from other lands to share our homes and privileges. In view of these things, and considering our achievements in the past and our promise for the future, recalling what we have done and what we have been, and what yet remains for us to do under the guidance of the rules and motives which have thus far governed our national life, you surely are entitled to demand the best of reasons for a change in our policy and conduct, and to exact a conclusive explanation of the conditions which make our acquisition of new and distant territory either justifiable, prudent, or necessary.

"Perhaps you should be satisfied with the excuse that such acquisition is necessary by way of warlike preparation or precaution. This, however, will immediately suggest to you that we have found heretofore a constant source of congratulation in the fact that the contemplation of war and its contingencies is not and should not be familiar to our ordinary national life; that it has also been our boast that a large standing military establishment and warlike precautions are not among the needs of the people whose victories are those of peace, and whose immunity from armed conflict is found in their freedom from foreign relationships that give birth to war, and that tho it has been abundantly demonstrated that the courage and splendid fighting qualities of our countrymen will never fail in time of need, it is still a grave question whether the cheapening of our estimate of the value of peace by dwelling upon war and warlike preparation is calculated to improve the quality of our national character. These considerations naturally lead me to counsel you against the danger of allowing the bright dress and gay trappings which war puts on to divert your attention from the ugly features that belong to it, as seen in the light of true American citizenship. . . . . .

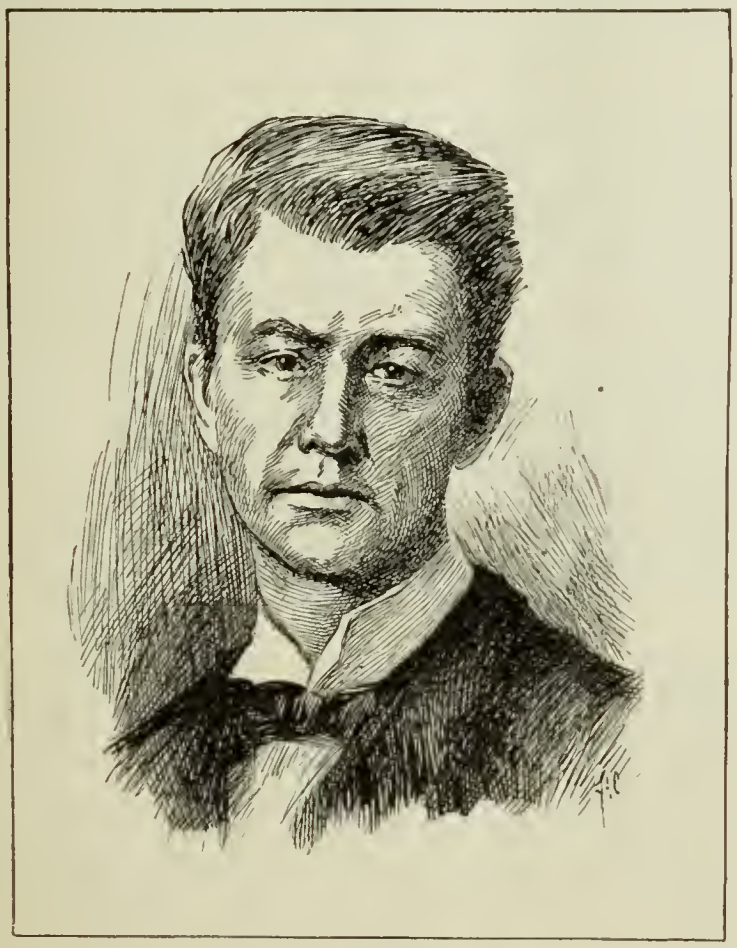
"In our present predicament of war we need have no fear that American courage in battle will fail to bring us victory, but I pray you not to forget that when the clash of arms is stilled and the courage of the soldier has done its work, we shall greatly need, in dealing with a problem that will then confront us, a steady and uncompromising moral courage which, unmoved by clamor and undisturbed by the excitement of triumph, will demand the things that true American citizenship desires to be right and just and safe."—*From ex-President Cleveland's "Founder's Day" Address at Lawrenceville, N. J., June 21.*

**Henry Watterson Thinks We Must Make a New Map.**—"To surrender territory acquired by the outlay of so much blood and treasure would be a wanton and cowardly abandonment of obligations and opportunities literally heaven-sent, for they were not originally contemplated by anybody. We can not remand the Philippines to Spain, or commit them to a population incapable of self-government, to become a prey of European diplomacy. Neither can we sell them to some purchasing power. We are bound to keep Porto Rico, if for nothing else than a coaling-station, in case we get it. Look at the map of the West Indies. See where Cuba lies right across our Southern water front. Will any sane man say that we should ever permit it, once acquired, to pass out of our control?

"The traditional stay-at-home and mind-your-own-business policy laid down by Washington was wise for a weak and struggling nation, and, if it could be adhered to, would be wise for every people. But each of the centuries has its own tale of progress to tell, each raises up its own problems to be solved. The difference between a scattered population, fringing the East Atlantic seaboard, and eighty millions of people, occupying and traversing the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is too great to admit of contrast.

"As no preceding cycle the intervening century has revolutionized the world. Another century may witness the transfer of human ambitions and activities from Europe and America to Asia and Africa. The Pacific, and not the Atlantic, may become the washbasin of the universe. Can the United States stand apart and aside while these movements of mankind, like a running stream, pass them by, an isolated and helpless mass of accumulated and corrupting riches? We could not if we would and we should not if we could.

"We must adapt ourselves to the changed order. We must make a new map. The vista, as it opens to our sight, is not so great as would have been the vista of Texas and California, Florida and Alaska to the eye of Washington. For all his wisdom, the Father of His Country could not foresee electricity, nor estimate the geographic contractions it would bring. Already the old world is receding. Another world is coming into view. The statesmanship of the twentieth century must address itself to this and will be largely constructive in its character. The cloth has



GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO,
Commander of the Philippine Insurgents.

DON BASILIO AUGUSTIN,
Captain-General of the Philippine Islands.

been already partly cut out. It remains for statesmen to put it together so that the world may wear it.

"The United States from now on is destined to be a world power. Henceforth its foreign policy will need to be completely reconstructed. The man who would cling to the traditions of Washington is as one who would reject the railway and travel by the stage-coach, or, disdaining the highway, would strike through the woods. . . . . .

"From a nation of shopkeepers we become a nation of warriors. We escape the menace and peril of socialism and agrarianism, as England has escaped them, by a policy of colonization and conquest. From a provincial huddle of petty sovereignties held together by a rope of sand we rise to the dignity and prowess of an imperial republic incomparably greater than Rome.

"It is true that we exchange domestic dangers for foreign dangers; but in every direction we multiply the opportunities of the people. We risk Cæsarism, certainly; but even Cæsarism is preferable to anarchism. We risk wars; but a man has but one time to die, and, either in peace or war, he is not likely to die until his time comes. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. In short, anything is better than the pace we were going before these present forces were started into life. Already the young manhood of the country is as a goodly brand snatched from the burning, and given a perspective replete with noble deeds and elevating ideas." —*Interview with Henry Watterson (Editor Louisville Courier-Journal) in the Herald, New York, June 22.*

**Judge Grosscup on "Little America" versus "Expansive America."**—"A few facts, commonly understood, should preliminarily be recalled. The first is that America and Europe, with the latter's colonial dependencies on other continents, dominate to-day the moral purposes and the trade of the world. This domination is not a diminishing one. . . . The Latin race, tho still preeminent in many fields, is a diminishing race; the Anglo-Saxon, preeminent in all the arts and ambitions that make this age powerful, is an increasing race. It is the only race that has, since the beginning of time, correctly conceived the individual rights of men, and is, on that account, more than anything else, surviving, by fitness, the other races.

"The next fact is that events foreshadow, with certainty, the breaking up of Asia. The first quarter of the twentieth century will probably break up these hitherto stagnant peoples and throw them into a modern atmosphere, and will undoubtedly cleanse and advance them as only a clean, wholesome civilization can. Into this field the moral purposes and commercial courage of the Anglo-Saxon are bound to project themselves. They are of the inevitable movements of mankind which doctrinarians and statesmen can not, if they would, hold back. Neither the trading instinct nor the conscience of mankind is result of statecraft; they are irresistible forces. Statesmanship is impotent to do more than to measurably encourage and fortify them or discourage and repress them. Expansive America means a placing of all our advantages, physical and sentimental, on the side of the encouragement of our commercial and moral purposes; repressive America means the purposed and stubborn withholding of such advantages.

"The policy in favor of little America would plant our harbors with torpedoes and mines and place across their entrances our war-ships, and there stop. Trade might go on with her fleets of merchantmen, for that could not be helped, but the Government would furnish her no succor on the seas and no home ports away from our shores. Our emblem under such a policy ought to be the mud-turtle, reaching out its head and arms in fair weather and when enemies are absent, but drawing back into its shell, signless of powers of aggression, in the presence of danger.

"Expansive America, on the contrary, would put in every port of the world a consulate on a front street and conspicuously housed. The flag covering our trade and our principles would beckon, not slink. The existence of this republic and what she stands for commercially and morally would be constantly brought, by emblem and by act, to the populace, as well as to the foreign minister. Half of the population of the earth is about to become new purchasers in the markets of civilization. Are we willing to absent ourselves from these markets? . . . . . .

"What we need in these foreign waters is home ports already fortified against attacks from land as well as from sea, into which our merchant marine can at a moment's notice go for safety and our men-of-war for recuperation and supplies. What we want is not a lease, but title; not to be tenants in unprotected houses, but owners with locks upon the doors. The whole of Hawaii should be ours.

"This war was begun to secure the Cuban people a stable form of government, and should not be switched from its original purpose. The island of Cuba can, therefore, never be annexed until such a disposition of it is the free choice of the liberated Cuban people. But, in the nature of things, our influence will be, as is our protection, extended to the West India Islands that obtain their independence. Whether, in the process of national consolidation going on over the entire globe, these islands must eventually be attached to a stronger power need not now be debated; but when that time comes the United States must permit their search for an alliance to go no farther than our own shores.

"But without violating the purpose for which a war is inaugurated, the victorious nation has a right, at the conclusion of peace, to honorably mend its hold wherever fighting has taken place. This war has shown that we need a home port in Asiatic waters. The strategy of war has compelled us to obtain a temporary foothold in the Philippines. I believe we will find a way to make it permanent. I believe that, having no policy looking to colonial settlement, we will find such way without offending any great power. At any rate, the period of possession through the price of blood and victory is the time to formulate our purpose. Another opportunity will never come."—*Judge Peter S. Grosscup (United States District Court) in The Tribune, Chicago, May 3.*

**Senator Morrill's Reasons for Opposing Annexation.**—"I am unable to concur with the learned committee on foreign relations in regard to such annexation [of Hawaii] whether by treaty, by joint resolution, by flagrant executive usurpation, or in any manner which leaves an open door for their admission into the Union as a State.

"The undesirable character of the greater part of their ill-gathered races of population, gathered by contract to serve long years of semi-slavery by sugar employers, does not warrant and never can entitle them to an equal representation in the Senate of the United States with Virginia and Massachusetts or with Illinois and Colorado nor any other State. A new member, as a business matter, ought not to be pushed into the Union without the consent of all the present members. We can be their friend without taking them into our family.

"I do not suppose many Senators here will acknowledge that they favor the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands with the idea that they can be at once or ever admitted into the Union as a State. Yet they ought to know that by the terms here presented, copied as they have been from the moribund treaty, they are to be admitted into some back-door vestibule of the Union and may be then admitted as a State at the pleasure of Congress. A square denial and interdiction of this statehood to-day, tho embroidered on the breast of a joint resolution or branded on the rump of a treaty, will not bind any future Congress against admission, but might perhaps induce President Dole to inform us that anything less than as an equal to one of the stars of the Union would be unacceptable to him, and it is easy to predict what party would yield. If the islands should be annexed, no matter upon what terms, there would soon be here two men knocking at our doors for admission as Senators. As candidates, they may even now be weary of waiting.

"Whether or not we shall at the very next election have to wait until the returns are received from Honolulu to determine who has been elected President of the United States remains to be seen. . . . . .

"On our part the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is only an overdone example of the European colonial system. It belongs to and emanates from the aristocratic school of politics. It has no abhorrence of coolie labor, which is the double cousin of slavery. It covets prodigal expenditures and a big display of power. It does not listen to the still, small voice of peace, industry, and economy, but to the blast of the popular trumpet which would conquer worlds and reign over Hawaii rather than serve in heaven.

"My firm conviction, however, is that annexation of distant islands is not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, but is conspicuously repugnant thereto; nor is it in har-

mony with the history or even with any of the recorded opinions of our earliest and ripest statesmen. . . . . .

"The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has never been included in any Republican platform. Hawaii was mentioned for the first time in the platform of 1896, and then merely to declare that 'the Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them,' but this was only the affirmation of the policy the United States has maintained for more than one hundred years.

"The Hawaiian annexation scheme hardly belongs to the present Administration, nor to the humanitarian war, and the time may come when even its present boldest advocates may not be unwilling to have it more justly known as an untimely seven-months' offspring of some previous Administration. . . . . .

"The Hawaiian Islands, if annexed, would prove as barren of military importance as of commercial, which is wholly based on our unfortunate grant of a free market for their sugar, and their annexation would be a source of weakness and no more desirable for the defense of the Pacific coast than the back side of the moon. . . . If annexation is to be our fate, at least two or three of our vessels of war, including one of our best battle-ships, should be sent forthwith to Honolulu, unless we intend to leave the islands as an easy prize to some idle Spanish gunboat. . . . .

"The formal annexation of Hawaii, under a one-man power, under a republic in name or whatever form of governmental experiment we may choose or be compelled to prescribe, will advertise the final wreckage of the Monroe doctrine, so long held dear by the American people. Self-respect will compel us to discard and seek a divorce from the glory of a connection with an historic measure to which the public opinion of mankind will at once pronounce us unworthy. We can not afford to denounce and forbid all acquisitions of territory in the Western hemisphere by European governments, even at the peril of war, and forthwith embark in a thus-bedamned enterprise ourselves. If we would have our yet unstained doctrine respected by others, we must scrupulously practise what we preach. . . . . .

"The historic policy of the republic of the United States for the hundred years just passed, based, as it has been, upon the sound doctrine promulgated by Washington in his farewell address with words of perennial wisdom against foreign entangling alliance, has taken root in the hearts of the American people, where it is treasured up as their political Bible and can not now be mocked at as merely an ancient tradition. Its acceptance has made the nation great, made it respected. If our fidelity to the well-ripened statesmanship of the Father of his country shall be perpetuated for the next hundred years as in the past, the honor, prosperity, and power of our republic, it may be safely predicted, will light and lead all the nations."—*From Senator Justin S. Morrill's Speech in the Senate Chamber, June 20.*

**Professor Woolsey on Interests Involved in the Philippine Islands.**—"There are three—yes, four—interests to be kept in sight [in regard to the Philippines]. These appertain to the former sovereign, to the inhabitants themselves, to the other trading powers whose commercial and political balance may be affected, and to the United States.

"(1) The rights of Spain:

"Military occupation does not wipe out the sovereignty of an invaded territory. That sovereignty may be incapable of assertion, yet it survives—in suspense, as it were—until either revived or removed by a treaty of peace. Spain will thus retain rights, even in case of complete conquest, which must be eventually weighed and adjusted. What line this will take must depend upon the influence of other powers, upon our own sense of expediency, and upon the fortune of war in other directions.

"(2) The rights of the Philippine Islanders:

"It would be unwarranted to say that no cession of these islands would be legitimate unless ratified by the wishes of their inhabitants. In a highly civilized community this is the modern tendency, tho even then yielding to political exigencies, as in Alsace-Lorraine. But it is a practical question whether the Philippines could be anything but a burden to this country if their transfer proved to be against the will of their millions of inhabitants, many already in revolt, and who are absolutely foreign to our blood, our usages, our laws, our ideals.

"(3) The interests of other powers:

"Here the vital question is how far the United States, by possession of the Philippines, would place itself within the European vortex, to be buffeted and cajoled, thwarted, and urged on, forced out from its safe and comfortable isolation into the treacherous sea of enmities and alliances. When Japan made peace with China at Simonoseki she received a slice of the mainland. Russia, France, and Germany combined to prevent this cession, and Japan had to content herself with an indemnity and Formosa. When we begin to trench upon the trading preserves of the great military powers, shall we be similarly treated? Would we submit to such treatment?

"(4) The rights and true interests of the United States:

"The right of conquest is something. The consciousness of bringing a better government is something. The prospect of a favorable vantage-ground for the extension of our Oriental trade is a temptation. But the problem is terribly complex. . . . . .

"What are the objections to the retention by the United States of the Philippines as a future part of its territory? Are they practical and sound, or are they chiefly ethical, like the one [danger of a war in defense of humanity becoming selfish aggression] already given?

"One relates to the form of government which could be applied to them. Our conquests hitherto, as well as our purchases, New Mexico and California, as well as Louisiana and Alaska, have brought us territory barely inhabited at all. But here are thickly populated islands, whose people are so mixed in race, so uncertain in quality of civilization, so destitute to all appearance in self-governing capacity, as to make it doubtful whether they could ever be brought into our Union as an integral part. For the present, at least, they must be governed with a strong hand. This might mean indefinite martial law; it might mean government by a commission or a governor appointed by the President, relying upon a military force for support. Either method might succeed temporarily, tho either method is liable to abuse. But neither offers a permanent solution. The satrap system is too repugnant to our political ideas. Nor can we confide in the selection of officials to man such a system until our civil service is better developed. . . . . .

"One other objection to a national policy which must involve large expenditures, closer political relations with other powers, and trade rivalries reaching to the ends of the earth relates to its effect upon domestic problems. We have several questions upon which national parties divide, a stable currency, a compromise tariff, and reform in various departments of national, state, and municipal politics. These must be settled soon and wisely, as many believe, if this republic is to successfully endure. But how can they be properly settled or advantageously considered if burning questions of foreign policy are complicated with them? Take, for instance, the one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of additional income which this policy of colonial expansion would require, or the much larger sum needed in case of actual war. (For war would be more likely than at present, just as a man is more likely to injure another if he has a weapon than if he has none.) To raise such revenue involves a dozen considerations like these: a national debt, issuing paper money, abolition of pension payments, lowering tariffs to make them more productive, an income tax, heavier internal taxation.

WILLIAM! YOU'RE TOO LATE.—*The Herald, New York.*

"Is it not true that currency reform and sound tariff legislation would be very much interfered with, if not altogether prevented, by the financial necessities of a colonial policy? While the financial advantages of it, through extension of trade and finding new markets, can add but indirectly and insignificantly to the national income, for the colonial requirements must first be met. Otherwise our administration would be no better than Spain's. The fact is that the advocates of a colonial policy are carried away by the success of Great Britain in this direction as Germany has been, forgetting that English development has been the result of geographical isolation and centuries of effort.

"Without wasting rhetoric, these are matters to be seriously weighed before we decide to keep the Philippines—if we shall find ourselves their masters. And for one I am inclined to think that if, before the war is fought to a final issue, whether through mediation or Spanish initiative, peace should be restored on the basis of Cuban independence and a restoration of Manila, it would be a happy escape from a most perplexing situation."—*Theodore S. Woolsey, Professor of International Law, Yale University, in The Times, New York, May 30.*

**Moorfield Storey Thinks Conquest Means Theft and National Decay.**—"To seize any colony of Spain and hold it as our own is a violation of the principles upon which this Government rests, which we have preached to the world for centuries, and which we pledged ourselves to respect when this war was declared. Can any one tell why, if 'the people of the island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent,' the people of Porto Rico are not entitled to like independence? The two islands are side by side, and their populations are substantially the same. A victory over Spain can not take from the people of Porto Rico the rights which we have called 'inalienable.' Why should Cuba, with its 1,600,000 people, have a right to freedom and self-government, and the 8,000,000 of people who dwell in the Philippine Islands be denied the same right? How can we justify the annexation of Hawaii, whose people, outside the small fraction now kept in power by us, are notoriously opposed to it? Across the path of our proposed aggression blaze not only the words of Washington and Lincoln and all the great founders and preservers of our Government, but our own declaration not two months old, and last of all the great commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"But it is said that there is a war necessity, or that we need indemnity. Can we exact our expenses from the enslaved people whom we interfered to help? Is Porto Rico more indebted to us than Cuba? Is the commandment 'Thou shalt not steal' qualified by the proviso 'unless it is necessary'? Necessity is the tyrant's plea. It is merely the will to take which is thus disguised. No necessity can justify us in disregarding the rights of others, especially a weaker nation. Nothing can wipe from our flag the disgrace if it floats over any but a free people. It should be enough that, if we adopt the policy of conquest, we are false to our principles and false to our express promises.

"But the case does not end here. We not only abandon the boasted Monroe doctrine upon which, with its recent extensions, we were insisting a few years ago. We not only disregard that wise policy of our non-intervention in European troubles which Washington preached, and which until now we have followed. We become a military power, burdened with a standing army and an enormous navy, threatened with complications thousands of miles away, and exposed to constant apprehensions. We take up the burden which is crushing Europe. . . . . .

"Our domestic difficulties will be neglected, for our attention will be divided. Our taxation must increase, our currency become more disordered, and, worse than all, the corruption which threatens us can not fail to spread. When we undertake to govern subject peoples separated from us by half the world, let us remember how we despoiled the Indians at our doors and how impossible it has been to keep that service pure. Let us not forget the carpet-bag government of our own Southern brothers, whose complaints fell on deaf ears, tho they spoke our language and we heard them every day. What think you shall we hear of wrong in Manila or the Ladrones, and how can we reform abuses there? Such a system means great increase of wealth and fresh fields for corruption. It means the growth of a class little accustomed to respect the rights of their inferiors. It means the spoils system enormously extended. It means not only imperialism abroad, but imperialism at home. When Rome began her career of conquest, the Roman republic began to decay. The spoils of the provinces debauched the Senate and the people, and the government which conquered Hannibal fell at the touch of Cæsar."—*From Moorfield Storey's Address at a Meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, June 15, which passed resolutions against a War of Conquest.*

## BANK PROFITS ON THE NEW BONDS.

IT may seem paradoxical to the general reader to be told that the new bonds bearing 3-per-cent. interest will be more profitable to the banks as a basis of circulation than outstanding bonds bearing 4-per-cent. interest. But the New York *Financier* proves the truth of the statement as follows:

"Considerable interest attaches to the profit to be made on bank circulation based on the new government bonds at par, as against the profit on outstanding 4's. The following calculation will give a fair idea of the difference, valuing the 4's of 1925 at 125, a figure they have often touched, and assuming money to be on a 6-per-cent. basis:

**Four-Per-Cent. Bonds 1925 at 125.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on $100,000 bonds | | $4,000 |
| Interest on $90,000 circulation at 6 per cent | | 5,400 |
| Gross receipts | | $9,400 |
| Deduct tax | $900 | |
| Deduct sinking fund | 384 | |
| Deduct arbitrary expenses | 100— | 1,384 |
| Net receipts | | $8,016 |
| Interest on cost of bonds at 6 per cent | | 7,500 |
| Profit above 6 per cent. on transaction | | $516 |
| Percentage increase on net cash. | | |
| Cost of $100,000 4-per-cent. bonds | | $125,000 |
| Circulation received | | 90,000 |
| Net investment | | $35,000 |
| Interest on bonds | | 4,000 |
| Less expense | | 1,384 |
| Net cash increase (or 7½ per cent. on cash invested) | | $2,616 |

**Three-Per-Cent. Bonds at Par.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 bonds yield | | $3,000 |
| $90,000 circulation yield | | 5,400 |
| Gross receipts | | $8,400 |
| Deduct tax | $900 | |
| Deduct expense | 100— | 1,000 |
| Net receipts | | * $7,400 |
| Interest on cost of bonds at 6 per cent | | 6,000 |
| Profit above 6 per cent. on operation | | $1,400 |
| Percentage increase on net cash. | | |
| Cost of bonds | | $100,000 |
| Circulation received | | 90,000 |
| Net cash invested | | $10,000 |
| Interest on bonds at 3 per cent | | 3,000 |
| Less taxes | | 1,000 |
| Net cash income (or 20 per cent.) | | $2,000 |

* No sinking fund required (bonds at par).

"The above figures are not constant, since the arbitrary expenses largely disappear with the first year. Enough is shown, however, to prove that the new 3's at par are more profitable as a basis of circulation than outstanding 4's at 125. Whether a bank favors a change depends largely on the price originally paid for the 4's. Another source of profit would lie in the additional bonds which could be purchased with the premium existing on the 4's. This is explained by a director of the Independence National in our Philadelphia letter [as follows]:

"'Touching upon the anxiety of the banks to secure the bonds, John Sailer, a director of the Independence National, said: "A strong inducement to subscribe is that the banks can receive from the Government a much larger percentage in circulation than by holding the present 4-per-cent. bonds which are selling at 124." That by selling these the banks could purchase over $600,000 of the three-per-cents., while in the 4's the Government would allow circulation of only a trifle over $450,000, and on the 3's the banks would be allowed $540,000, a difference of $90,000 for the same amount of capital invested.'"

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**Payment of Sealing Claims.**—The sum of $473,151.26, paid to Great Britain on June 16, settled the account of this Government for claims of damages made under the Bering Sea award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration in 1893. That tribunal decided against our contention that Bering Sea was a closed sea, and declared that seizures of vessels beyond the three-mile limit by the United States were illegal and made us liable for damages. The

amount of damages was finally fixed by an international commission, Congress having refused President Cleveland's proposal to make a lump payment by way of compromise. The award of the commission was announced to Congress by President McKinley on January 14 last (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 22) and the necessary appropriation was passed by both Houses of Congress last month. The New York *Tribune* points out that acceptance of a verdict against us from a tribunal of arbitration is a matter of nothing but moral constraint, and that "a just settlement of the controversy and a stedfast maintenance of the principle of international arbitration are of more value to this nation than $473,000." The Washington *Star* notes that "that payment clears the way to a satisfactory solution of the general Bering Sea seal controversy, which is entirely distinct in its scientific and practical bearings from the money question that grew out of the Paris award of 1892. The issue at present relates to the preservation of seal life on the Aleutian Islands. American experts claim that a continuation of the practise of pelagic or open-sea sealing will surely result in the extermination of the herds. Canadian experts, on the other hand, deny this proposition. Yet the fact remains that the herds, under the practises of the sealers, have latterly diminished seriously in numbers, and a large and profitable industry is in danger of termination. It is to be expected that in the light of recent international developments, with the aid of the feeling of good fellowship that now surrounds the two nations, a settlement of this dispute upon an equitable and practicable basis will speedily be effected."

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## POWERS OF CONGRESS OVER TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS.

IF we acquire the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or other new possessions, will Congress be limited by the federal Constitution in the form of government it can establish? The question is answered (indirectly) in the negative by a decision by Judge Morrow, of the United States circuit court of appeals sitting at San Francisco. The decision was rendered last month in a test case made on the constitutionality of the congressional enactment imposing on Alaska a law prohibiting the sale and importation of intoxicating liquors except by special permit. The contention against the law is thus summarized:

"It was contended that the law upon which the prosecution was based was unconstitutional, because the Government of the United States can exercise only those specific powers conferred upon it by the Constitution; that the Constitution guarantees to the citizen the right to own, hold, and acquire property, and makes no distinction as to the character of the property; that intoxicating liquors are property, and are subject to exchange, barter, and traffic, like any other commodity in which a right of property exists; that inasmuch as the power to regulate commerce was committed to Congress to relieve it from all restrictions, Congress can not itself impose restrictions upon commerce by prohibiting the sale of a particular commodity; and that, if Congress has the power to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the territories as a police regulation, it can only enact laws applicable to all the territories alike."

Judge Morrow in his decision answered these objections in the following words:

"The answer to these and the other like objections urged in the brief of counsel for defendants is found in the now well-established doctrine that the territories of the United States are entirely subject to the legislative authority of Congress. They are not organized under the Constitution, nor subject to its complex distribution of the powers of government as the organic law, but are the creation, exclusively, of the legislative department, and subject to its supervision and control. The United States having rightfully acquired the territory, and being the only government which can impose laws upon them, have the entire dominion and sovereignty, national and municipal, federal and state. Under this full and comprehensive authority, Congress has unquestionably the power to exclude intoxicating liquors from any or all of its territories, or limit their sale under such regulations as it may prescribe. It may legislate in accordance with the special needs of each locality, and vary its regulations to meet the circumstances of the people. Whether the subject elsewhere would be a matter of local police regulations or within the state control under some other power, it is immaterial to consider; in a territory all the functions of government are within the legislative jurisdiction of Congress, and may be exercised through a local government or directly by such legislation as we have now under consideration."

Reviewing this decision the New York *Evening Post* says:

"This position was fortified by the citation of many decisions of United States courts which leave no shadow of doubt that it can not be overthrown. It will be seen that it covers the whole ground. If the United States were to acquire Porto Rico and the Philippines, for example, it could govern either absolutely according to the will of Congress. That body might establish one form of government for Porto Rico and another totally different for the Philippines; it could let some people or all people vote in Porto Rico, and none in the Philippines; it could establish a high-license system in Porto Rico, and pass a prohibitory law for the Philippines; in short, it would possess all the functions of government for both, and could exercise those functions in the case of either as it chose.

"Whether a Congress sitting at Washington could wisely govern possessions on the other side of the globe is a fair question for argument. But the recent decision of the court of appeals at San Francisco shows that the question whether Congress can legally govern territory so remote and peopled by a race so different from our own is not a matter for dispute."

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"It seems to us a very proper decision, since it merely affirms that the United States possesses a sovereign right common to all nations. If our Government did not have the power to acquire territory, and to legislate for such territory according to its special needs, we should not be a nation of full and adequate powers. As a matter of fact, since Jefferson bought Louisiana there has been no real relevancy in the constitutional question as to the

14, City of Santiago. 13, Point Blanca 10, Cayo Ratones. 11, Point Yarey. 12, Sal Point. 9, Limeta Point. 8, Nispero Bay. 6, Lighthouse 7, Cayo Smith. 1, Morro Castle. 2, Morrillo Point. 3, Estrella Battery. 4, Santa Catalina Fort. 5, Fort La Zocapa. x, The Sunken *Merrimac*.

THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH).

nation's right to expand. As for differences in legislation for different localities, Americans are the last people to insist upon uniformity when under their state system a bewildering multiplicity of diverse laws exists on suffrage, divorce, crime, commerce—on all subjects conceivable. As for holding the heathen in subjection by a semi-military or bureaucratic government, it is no worse to withhold the franchise from the Malays than to take from the Southern negroes the right of voting—nowise so bad as to forbid it to women.

"The constitutional right is not involved in the issue of territorial expansion. It is a simple question of 'ought we?' We would not violate the Constitution in annexing the Philippines or the heart of China. Indeed, by constitutional means we could, if we desired, change our form of government into an absolute monarchy and call one of Victoria's grandsons to the throne. The point is that to depart from the practise of the past, which has been to regard territories as embryo states, would be revolutionary. Imperialism means revolution, and the revolutionists of the day are the imperialists."

## REMOVALS AND CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

IN view of conflicting decisions of lower courts regarding the power of removal under civil-service law, a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States which was recently recorded is important. A West Virginia collector of internal revenue had transferred a gager and appointed his successor, whereupon Circuit Judge Jackson issued a writ of injunction to protect the gager from what was held to be a violation of the civil-service law. On appeal the Supreme Court reverses Judge Jackson, holding that—

"if the assignment of some one to duty as gager at the Hannis distillery in the place of the plaintiff did not work his removal from office, a court of equity ought not to assume to control the discretion which the executive department has in all matters. Interference by the judicial department would lead to the utmost confusion in the management of executive affairs."

This is equivalent, in the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post*, to saying that—

"it is for the chief executive to secure the carrying out of the civil-service rules in good faith by subordinates. The remedy lies with him, and to him aggrieved officials should go for redress of alleged wrongs. The merit system is established by law, but the various presidential orders issued thereunder are intended solely for the guidance of executive officials. The courts have nothing to do with them. If the orders are ignored and violated, the President will know how to punish disobedience."

The Philadelphia *Record*, however, avers that the decision leaves the question almost where it was before:

"On technical grounds the court has not dealt with the question whether the judicial tribunals have a right to cooperate with the executive department in enforcing the law, or whether this entire subject belongs exclusively to the executive department of the Government. On this point there are two diametrically opposite opinions of the lower courts in regard to the civil-service law awaiting final decision. But whatever may be the ultimate decision in the cases before the court, it may be assumed that the success or failure of the civil-service law must depend upon the disposition of the man who wields the supreme executive power of this Government."

The Chicago *Chronicle* points out that the Supreme Court does not say that the federal courts have no jurisdiction in cases of direct violation of the act in making removals or appointments:

"All that the federal Supreme Court decided was that if a change of assignment of a gager from a distillery actually would work his removal from office a court of equity could not interfere to prevent the change. There could be no 'government by injunction' to interfere with the executive department in assigning employees to their duties. . . . It says that even if the transfer from a position effected a removal from office the remedy was not by injunctional proceedings in a court of equity. What the remedy is the court does not say. So there is another judicial question left open which the court might have settled by going a single step forward in its decision."

## CALENDAR OF THE WAR.

MAY 31: The steamer *Florida* returns to Key West, having landed nearly 400 Cuban volunteers with arms and ammunition in Cuba. Commodore Schley's squadron bombards the fortifications at Santiago de Cuba to ascertain the location and strength of the Spanish batteries; three of them are silenced. A run on the Bank of Spain is reported.

June 1: Rear-Admiral Sampson arrives off Santiago de Cuba and commands the squadron of about sixteen war-ships. The Spanish Government entrusts the Bank of Spain with negotiations for a loan of one billion pesetas at 4 per cent. Señor Castelar's criticism of the Queen Regent causes discussion in Spain.

June 3: Richmond P. Hobson, assistant naval constructor, with six companions—Osborn Deignan, George F. Phillips, Francis Kelly, George Charette, Daniel Montague, J. C. Murphy, and Randolph Clausen—sink the steel collier *Merrimac* in the narrow channel of Santiago de Cuba in order to block the harbor. They fall into the hands of the commander of the Spanish fleet, Admiral Cervera, who sends word to Admiral Sampson that they are safe, adding a tribute to their bravery, and offering to exchange them for Spanish prisoners. A steam launch in command of Naval Cadet Powell follows the *Merrimac* into the Spanish fire, for the purpose of picking up Hobson and his men.

June 4: The gunboat *Marietta*, which left Sitka, Alaska, December 9, and San Francisco, January 16, arrives at Key West. A letter from Lieutenant Carranza, formerly Spanish naval *attaché* in Washington, showing the existence of an elaborate spy system in this country, is made public. Captain Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the flag-ship *Olympia*, in the battle of Manila, dies at Kobe, Japan. The amended war-revenue bill passes the Senate and goes to a conference committee of both Houses of Congress.

June 6: The monitor *Monterey* and the collier *Brutus* sailed from San Francisco for Manila. Admiral Dewey reports that the Philippine insurgents have won several victories in the province of Cavite, "taken prisoners about 1,800 men, 50 officers, of the Spanish troops, not native," and that Cavite arsenal has been prepared for occupation by United States troops. Another bombardment of Spanish batteries takes place at Santiago, silencing fortifications and wrecking the Spanish ship *Reina Mercedes*.

June 7: Aguinaldo, insurgent leader in the Philippines, proclaims the independence of the islands under the protection of the United States.

June 8: Captain-General Augustin notifies the Spanish Government of his inability to hold Manila against two enemies—the insurgents and Admiral Dewey. John Morley, M.P., speaks against Anglo-Saxon alliance.

June 9: The President nominates J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, to be major-general of volunteers, and pardons Captain John D. Hart, who had been imprisoned for filibustering. The House of Representatives adopts the conference report on the war-revenue bill.

June 10: The Senate adopts the conference report on the war-revenue bill. War-ships assemble at Port Tampa, Fla., to convoy troops to Santiago. Six hundred marines are landed on the eastern shore of Guantanamo bay, east of Santiago, and "Camp McCalla" is established.

June 11: The Spaniards attack the marines at Camp McCalla, beginning at 5 P.M. The attack is made from the thickets and underbrush and continues in this fashion all night. Four Americans are killed. Reinforcements are landed from the *Marblehead* and from the *Texas* on the morning of the 12th.

June 12: The combined fire of the marines and the *Texas*, *Marblehead*, *Panther*, and *Abaranda* drives the Spaniards from their position, and Camp McCalla is moved to a more protected position. The Spanish torpedo-boat *Terror* is at San Juan, Porto Rico, for repairs.

June 13: Desultory fighting continues at Guantanamo. The Spaniards attack the camp at 4 A.M., but are repulsed. Two Americans are killed and three wounded. The President signs the war-revenue bill. Lieut. Victor Blue reports to Admiral Sampson that he has seen all the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago. The first military expedition to Santiago embarks at Port Tampa, Fla.; it consists of 29 transports and about 17,000 men under command of Gen. W. R. Shafter. Fourteen ships of the navy convoy them.

June 14: At Guantanamo, marines and Cuban allies make sorties against the Spaniards, killing and wounding a large number, taking eighteen prisoners, destroying a Spanish blockhouse and a heliograph station. The dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* is tested against fortifications at Santiago.

June 15: A fort between the outer and inner harbor at Guantanamo is destroyed by the *Texas*, *Suwanee*, and *Marblehead*. The second Manila expedition, 4,200 men, sails from San Francisco.

June 16: Admiral Sampson again bombards forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor. The Bank of Spain agrees to loan the Government twenty-eight million pesetas.

June 17: Admiral Dewey reports (from Cavite, June 12) that insurgents practically surround Manila (having taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely) and that they do

not intend to take the city at the present time. He adds that twelve merchant vessels with his permission are anchored in the bay with refugees on board under guard of neutral men-of-war. "The health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief arrives to-day. Three German, two British, one French, one Japanese men-of-war now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected." A portion of the Cadiz reserve squadron under Admiral Camara sails eastward.

June 18: Advices from Honolulu state that the first United States expedition to the Philippines, having been enthusiastically received and having obtained coal, sailed from that port on June 4. A manifesto in favor of peace is issued by inhabitants of Catalonia, Spain.

June 19: Cubans capture Cuero, a town thirteen miles from Santiago, and establish a courier service for Admiral Sampson.

June 20: General Shafter's expedition to Santiago is sighted in the Windward Passage. The Spanish Government refuses to exchange Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions at present, because of knowledge they have gained within the Spanish fortifications. It is reported that Manila is completely surrounded by insurgents. Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in an interview, states that a rising against the Government has been postponed only because the nation is in difficulty.

June 21: General Shafter's expedition arrives off Santiago. General Shafter, Admiral Sampson, and the insurgent General Garcia confer on shore. The British consul at Santiago says that Hobson and his companions have been taken from Morro Castle to the city of Santiago. The *Vesuvius* wrecks the garrison on Cayo Smith, Santiago harbor. Direct cable communication is established between Washington and Guantanamo, Cuba. The Cadiz fleet is sighted off Carthagena. The *Zafiro*, Dewey's depatch-boat, is ordered to leave Chinese waters.

June 22: General Shafter's army begins to land at Baiquiri, east of Santiago, under protection of the fleet. There is little resistance. While shelling the batteries at Cabanas one man is killed on the *Texas*. The report that bodies of Americans killed at Guantanamo were mutilated is denied by the surgeon-general on the United States hospital ship, *Solace*.

June 23: The landing of General Shafter's army is completed without accident. Sixteen hundred men sail from Newport News to reinforce General Shafter's army.

June 24: Spaniards attack the advance of the United States army, and in the engagement 13 Americans, including several of the "Rough Riders," are killed. It is estimated that 50 American privates are wounded. The Spanish loss is supposed to be much greater, and the Spanish army is compelled to retreat. Five thousand Cubans join the general movement against Santiago. The Spanish Cortes is dissolved and martial law is proclaimed in Madrid; there are rumors that the cabinet will resign as a preliminary to peace negotiations.

June 26: The troops under Generals Shafter and Garcia are within a few miles of Santiago, where the Spanish forces have concentrated for defense. A second detachment of reinforcements leaves Newport News. Admiral Camara's fleet from Cadiz reaches Port Said, Egypt, at the entrance of the Suez Canal. The third Manila expedition, 4,000 men, embarks at San Francisco.

HOW TO GET INTO THE UNION.

Quickest way would be simply to hoist the Spanish flag.
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

COUNT ARTHUR P. CASSINI,

The New Ambassador from Russia, now at Washington.

WE can bottle Spain, but there isn't any hope of preserving her.—*The Times, Denver.*

THE Declaration of Independence seems to be making a triumphal tour of the world.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

LET us not be too hard on the Spaniards who rob their government. There are others.—*The Star, Washington.*

THERE was a time when tea-drinking was not as patriotic in this country as it is at present.—*The Journal, Providence.*

A HALT should be called on annexation. If we take in all foreigners, who will be left to pay the taxes?—*The Record, Chicago.*

IF Lieutenant Hobson were like some men we know, he would seize the opportunity, when exchanged, to run for Congress.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WE are patiently waiting for another Republican instalment of the beautiful story concerning the divorce of wheat and silver.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

HAVING encountered so many difficulties in his efforts to govern the country as it is, Mr. Bryan naturally objects to enlarging it.—*The News, Detroit.*

RIGHT IN THEIR LINE.—"There is one job the New York 7th wouldn't refuse." "What's that?" "Conquering the Society Islands."—*The Record, Chicago.*

ALL the confusion about the movements of Camara's fleet would be dispelled if the admiral's name were correctly spelled—Chimera.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

VERY little of the money which young Leiter lost was his own, so it will have to be admitted that he has considerable ability as a financier, after all.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

THE ONLY POSSIBLE TRANSACTION.—"Well," said the Spaniard, as he turned in for his siesta, "there's no use of our borrowing trouble." "I know it," replied the minister of finance. "But it's the only thing we can get without collateral."—*The Star, Washington.*

TRIPS around the lakes from Buffalo to Duluth or Chicago will be more popular than ever before this year; California and Colorado resorts and Alaskan excursions are attracting attention. It is really getting to be "the thing" for Americans to see America as well as Europe.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

TURN ABOUT.—"Hadn't you orter kind o' be easy with the government on the way it's runnin' the war?" she inquired gently. "Oh, I dunno," replied Mr. Corntossel, as he riffled the leaves of a report from the Agricultural Department. "Ez long ez the government ondertakes to teach me how ter run a farm, I don't see why I shouldn't git back with a few remarks about the Board of Strategy."—*The Star, Washington.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## A NEW FORCE IN MODERN LITERATURE.

"THE only movement that is saying new things" in contemporary literature—such is the characterization of the present Celtic movement in British and Irish educated circles made by one prominently identified with it, W. B. Yeates, in the current *Cosmopolis*. The imagination of the world, he says, is ready for a new intoxication, and the Celtic movement, by opening a new fountain of beautiful and significant legends, is alone able to satisfy the craving manifested by the reaction against rationalism and materialism. Literature, it is claimed, will be and is being invigorated and elevated by the Celtic elements.

What are the distinctive Celtic elements? Mr. Yeates first quotes Renan and Matthew Arnold as follows on the point:

"Ernest Renan described what he held to be Celtic characteristics in 'The Poetry of the Celtic Races.' 'No race communed so intimately as the Celtic race with the lower creation, or believed it to have so big a share of moral life.' The Celtic race had 'a realistic naturalism,' 'a love of nature for herself, a vivid feeling for her magic, commingled with the melancholy a man knows when he is face to face with her and thinks he hears her communing with him about his origin and his destiny.' 'It has worn itself out in mistaking dreams for realities,' and 'compared with the classical imagination the Celtic imagination is indeed the infinite contrasted with the finite.' 'Its history is one long lament, it still recalls its exiles, its flights across the seas.' 'If at times it seems to be cheerful, its tear is not slow to glisten behind the smile. Its songs of joy end as elegies; there is nothing to equal the delightful sadness of its national melodies.' Matthew Arnold, in 'The Study of Celtic Literature,' has accepted this passion for nature, this imaginativeness, this melancholy, as Celtic characteristics, but has described them more elaborately. The Celtic passion for nature comes almost more from a sense of her 'mystery' than of her 'beauty,' and it adds 'charm and magic' to nature, and the Celtic imaginativeness and melancholy are alike 'a passionate, turbulent, indomitable reaction against the despotism of fact.' The Celt is not melancholy, as Faust or Werther are melancholy, from 'a perfectly definite motive,' but because of something about him 'unaccountable, defiant, and titanic.'"

Mr. Yeates only partially indorses this view, but he goes even farther than Renan and Arnold in his estimate of the contribution of the Celt to the highest literature and poetry of recent and modern times. He writes:

"Matthew Arnold has said that if he were asked 'where English got its turn for melancholy and its turn for natural magic,' he 'would answer with little doubt that it got much of its melancholy from a Celtic source, with no doubt at all that from a Celtic source it got nearly all its natural magic.' I will put this differently and say that literature dwindles to a mere chronicle of circumstance, or passionless phantasies, and passionless meditations, unless it is constantly flooded with the passions and beliefs of ancient times, and that of all the fountains of the passions and beliefs of ancient times in Europe, the Slavonic, the Finnish, the Scandinavian, and the Celtic, the Celtic alone has been for centuries close to the main river of European literature. It has again and again brought 'the vivifying spirit' 'of excess' into the arts of Europe. Ernest Renan has told how the visions of purgatory seen by pilgrims to Longe Derg—once visions of the pagan underworld, as the hollow tree that bore the pilgrim to the holy island was alone enough to prove—gave European thought new symbols of a more abundant penitence; and had so great an influence that he has written: 'It can not be doubted for a moment that to the number of poetical themes Europe owes to the genius of the Celt is to be added the framework of the divine comedy.' A little later the legends of Arthur and his table, and of the Holy Grail, once the cauldron of the Irish god, the Dagda, changed the literature of Europe, and it may be changed, as it were the very roots of man's emotions by their influence on the spirit, of chivalry and on the spirit of romance; and later still Shakespeare found his Puck and his Mab, and one knows not how much else of his fairy kingdom, in Celtic legend; and Spenser, living in Celtic Ireland where the fairies were part of men's daily lives, set the fairy kingdom over all the kingdoms of romance; while at the beginning of our own day Sir Walter Scott gave Highland legends and Highland excitability so great a mastery over all romance that they seem romance herself. In our own time Scandinavian tradition, thanks to the imagination of Richard Wagner and of William Morris, whose 'Sigurd the Volsung' is surely the most epical of modern poems, and of the earlier and, as I think, greater Dr. Ibsen, has created a new romance, and through the imagination of Richard Wagner, become the most passionate element in the arts of the modern world. There is indeed but one other element that is almost as passionate, the still unfaded legends of Arthur and of the Holy Grail; and now a new fountain of legends, and, as scholars have said, a more abundant fountain than any in Europe, is being opened, the great fountain of Gaelic legends; the tale of Deirdre, who alone among the women who have set men mad was at once the white flame and the red flame, wisdom and loveliness; the tale of the Sons of Turran, with its unintelligible mysteries, an old Grail Quest as I think; the tale of the four children changed into four swans, and lamenting over many waters; the tale of the love of Cuchullain for an immortal goddess, and his coming home to a mortal woman in the end; the tale of his many battles at the ford with that dear friend he kissed before the battles, and over whose dead body he wept when he had killed him; the tale of the flight of Grainne with Diarmaid, strangest of all tales of the fickleness of woman, and the tale of the coming of Oisin out of fairyland, and of his memories and lamentations."

The symbolical movement which, according to Mr. Yeates, has come to perfection in Germany in Wagner, in England in the pre-Raphaelites, and in France in Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, Mallormé, and Maeterlinck, and which has stirred the imagination of such artists as Ibsen and D'Annunzio, is the product of Celtic and similar influences. The arts, he says, have tended to become religious and are seeking to create a sacred book. But this being the tendency, what follows? Mr. Yeates concludes thus: "The arts must, as religious thought has always done, utter themselves through legends; and the Slavonic and Finnish legends tell of strange woods and seas, and the Scandinavian legends are held by a great master and tell also of strange woods and seas, and the Welsh legends are held by almost as many great masters as the Greek legends; while the Irish legends move among known woods and seas and have so much of a new beauty that they may well give the opening century its most memorable symbols."

## WAGES OF LITERATURE IN LONDON.

NOWHERE else, says William H. Rideing (in *North American Review* for June), do the wages of literature range between such extremes as in London. And he proceeds to cite illustrations of each extreme. First as to the unknown author:

"Authors who are unknown or little known in this country are far better off than those of a similar class there, who are often paid little more than a typewriter would receive for the mere work of copying. These are the compilers of books and articles of information, the writers of stories of adventure for boys, and the editors of popular editions of the classics, whom we may find by the dozen delving in the twilight of the British Museum reading-room, and munching dry biscuits for luncheon as they bend over their beggarly tasks. Spenser's works complete for a shilling, good paper and binding, original notes and a new biographical preface—paper labels and deckel edges. What a marvel of cheapness combined with good taste! The editor is a university man, and has given himself to the work for two or three months. It is to be hoped he enjoys it and can assuage hunger with glory, for all the money he receives from the publishers is ten or twelve pounds."

The author of one of a certain series of biographies is lucky if he gets twenty pounds. A trained journalist, temporarily out of

a place, showed the MS. of a book of adventure he had written to order, 90,000 words, for twenty-five pounds. Mr. Rideing proceeds:

"I have in mind a volume of short stories, the genius of which is recognized by some of the best critics. Some of them were first published in such magazines as *Blackwood's*, a proof presumptive that it is not mere idiosyncrasy or a manifestation of 'faddishness' that sets them in a high place. They have a subtlety in fathoming human nature which recalls Balzac, and, tho the author is a young woman, their style is restrained and polished, rich yet orderly, firm and temperate, as a woman's style rarely is. But, working steadily at her art for a year, she has been unable to make more than a hundred pounds, and is being forced out of her natural vocation to support herself by writing letters to provincial newspapers."

But the path of the author who has happened to win popularity is in London paved with pounds, shillings, and pence. The sum of $100 per 1,000 words is a common fee for such, and Mr. Rideing knows of one case where $135 was paid and of another where $175 was demanded. He gives the following facts concerning a recent novel:

"Let us figure on one novel of which I have some information. The author received $18,000 for its use serially in the United States, and about the same sum for its use in an English magazine during the same period—that is, $36,000 in all. When it had run its course through twelve numbers of the magazines, it became his property again to publish in a book. The book was published at six shillings a copy there, and here at a dollar and a half a copy. Altogether, fully one hundred and fifty thousand copies of it (probably more) have been sold, and assuming the royalty to be only 20 per cent., we have $45,000 to add to the previously mentioned $36,000. This gives us a total of $81,000—far more than George Eliot received for her masterpiece or Disraeli in the heyday of his glory as the prodigy of politics and literature for his, or Thackeray, the supreme genius of English fiction, for his. Yet the earning power of the book is by no means exhausted. Cheaper editions are to appear, adding to the revenue, and royalties for serial use in far-off colonies. The Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and the rights of translation are still to be reckoned, and then the story is to be turned into a play, which is not likely to bring the author less than $50,000, and may bring him twice or thrice $50,000 more. This, of course, is a very exceptional case, and such a success is not often repeated, but the successful practise of the art of the novelist is in many instances nowadays as lucrative as the practise of law or medicine or painting, which it never was before."

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## HELPS AND HINDRANCES TO LITERARY STYLE.

IN addressing the Bodley Literary Society, of Oxford, lately, on "Style in English Prose," Mr. Frederic Harrison began by assuring his hearers that he found himself talking on a subject of which he knew nothing—a very safe statement, inasmuch as he immediately proceeded to disprove it. *The Nineteenth Century* (June) publishes the address in full, and the burden of it is that literary style is a subtle thing that can not be imparted. One must be born to it, and any attempt to catch it from another simply results in the vice of imitation. Nevertheless, if no teaching can impart the necessary knowledge, skilful teaching may improve one in part, and Mr. Harrison proceeds to point out some of the helps and hindrances to improvement. One of the things he says is that a young student should trouble himself as little as possible about his style, and he gives his reasons for this advice:

"When he does, it too often becomes the art of clothing thin ideas in well-made garments. To gain skill in expression before he has got thoughts or knowledge to express, is somewhat premature; and to waste in the study of form those irrevocable years which should be absorbed in the study of things, is mere decadence and fraud. The young student—*ex hypothesi*—has to learn, not to teach. His duty is to digest knowledge, not to popularize it and carry it abroad. It is a grave mental defect to parade an external polish far more mature than the essential matter within. Where the learner is called on to express his thoughts in formal compositions—and the less he does this the better—it is enough that he put his ideas or his knowledge (if he has any) in clear and natural terms. But the less he labors the flow of his periods the more truly is he the honest learner, the less is his risk of being the smug purveyor of the crudities with which he has been crammed, the farther is he from becoming one of those voluble charlatans whom the idle study of language so often breeds."

A growing tendency in the university is deprecated, that of making a considerable part of education turn on "the art of serving up gobbets of prepared information in essays more or less smooth and correct—more or less successful imitations of the viands that are cooked for us daily in the press."

About all that can be laid down as law in style is embraced in a sentence of Mme. de Sévigné: "Never forsake what is natural; you have molded yourself in that vein, and this produces a perfect style." More than this can not be said. "Be natural, be simple, be yourself; shun artifices, tricks, fashions. Gain the tone of ease, plainness, self-respect. To thine own self be true. Speak out frankly that which you have thought out within your own brain and have felt within your own soul." The secret of Wordsworth, of Goldsmith, and Homer is that they never tried to get outside of the natural, the simple, the homely.

Mr. Harrison doubts if any English prose, when judged by the canons of perfect style, can be matched with the highest triumphs of French prose. "In prose literature it is a French gift, and seems given as yet to the French alone. Italians, Spaniards, and Russians have an uncertain, casual, and fitful style, and Germans since Heine have no style at all." He declares that Molière, Mme. de Sévigné, Voltaire, and Sainte-Beuve are masters of style. Plato he gives the place of honor as the greatest master of prose in recorded history. In Boccaccio's "Decameron" is a style of strange fascination started suddenly into life with hardly any earlier models.

Prose is always a plant of later growth than poetry. While fairly good prose is much more common than fairly good verse, he maintains that truly fine prose is more rare than truly fine poetry. "The very freedom of prose, its want of conventions, of settled prosody, of musical inspiration, give wider scope for failure and afford no beaten paths."

The higher triumphs of prose come later and to fewer than do the great triumphs of verse. "In spite of the splendor of Bacon and of Milton, of Jeremy Taylor and of Hooker, and whatever be the virility of Bunyan and Dryden, I can not hold that the age of mature English prose had been reached until we come to Defoe, Swift, Addison, Berkeley, and Goldsmith. These are the highest types we have attained." Of Johnson, Burke, Gibbon, Macaulay, and Carlyle, he says they are far from perfect as writers and positively fatal if taken as models. Charles Lamb and Thackeray, he thinks, of all the English writers of this century come nearest to Voltaire and Mme. de Sévigné in purity of diction, clearness, ease, grace, and wit. John Ruskin "had powers which, had he cared to train them before he set about to reform the world, would have made him the noblest master who ever used the tongue of Milton."

Those writers are commended for study who have no imitators and who have founded no schools, as, in the English, Swift, Hume, Goldsmith, Thackeray, and Froude. Meredith, he says, is too whimsical, Ruskin often too rhapsodical, Stevenson too "precious," George Eliot too laboriously enameled and erudite.

Students are advised to think out clearly in their own minds and then put in the simplest words that offer, just as if telling it to a friend. They are warned against slang, vulgarity, and long sentences. Latin words are not condemned, because English

now consists of Latin as well as Saxon; "but wherever a Saxon word is enough, use it; because if it have all the fulness and precision you need, it is the more simple, the more direct, the more homely."

Imitation in literature is declared a mischief. "Johnson, Macaulay, Carlyle, Dickens, Ruskin, have been the cause of flooding us with cheap copies of their special manner. And even now Meredith, Stevenson, Swinburne, and Pater lead the weak to ape their airs and graces. All imitation in literature is an evil."

But it is iterated that the reading of the best books improves the style, and that Swift, Defoe, and Goldsmith are best exponents of pure English. The address concludes with the following high praise of "another and greater book":

"The Book which begot English prose still remains its supreme type. The English Bible is the true school of English literature. It possesses every quality of our language in its highest form—except for scientific precision, practical affairs, and philosophic analysis. It would be ridiculous to write an essay on metaphysics, a political article, or a novel in the language of the Bible. Indeed, it would be ridiculous to write anything at all in the language of the Bible. But if you care to know the best that our literature can give in simple, noble prose—mark, learn, and inwardly digest the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue."

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## THE CAREER OF THE YOUNGER DUMAS.

### FIRST ARTICLE.

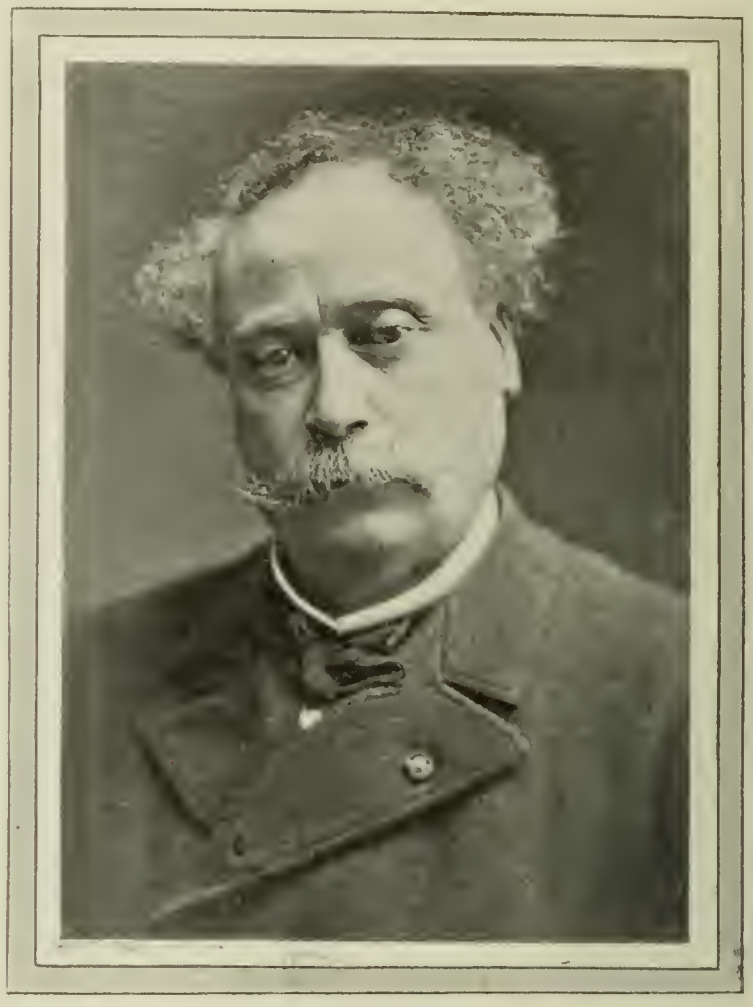
IN Alexandre Dumas, the son, author of "Camille," and for many years a dominant power in the dramatic and literary circles of France, terminated a most extraordinary line. In a couple of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (March 15 and April 1) M. Maurice Spronck begins by calling attention to the ancestry of Dumas, and by tracing the determining influences of heredity upon his character. The founder of the line which he terminated was the Marquis Antoine-Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie, colonel and commissary-general of the artillery, and the devoted friend of Richelieu. When he left Europe and settled on the island of San Domingo, this magnificent nobleman fell in love with a little negress, Cosette Dumas, one of the slaves on his plantation. According to some authorities, they were married, and, in any event, he installed her as the mistress of his house. "From such a union could only spring," the narrator exclaims, "*a monster*, using the word in its Latin sense; that is to say, an exceptional being—*hors nature*."

Such a "monster" was Gen. Alexandre Dumas, the son of the marquis and the negress. In this colossal mulatto all the latent energies of unknown savage tribes, fecundated by a race fully mature and highly civilized, suddenly effloresced. The tales that are told of him read like the legends of a mythical hero. His strength was fabulous. It is said that he could break a helmet with his teeth; in passing beneath the beam of a house, he would throw his arms over it and lift his horse between his legs; once in the Tyrol, in defending a bridge, he put to flight, with his single arm, the whole advance guard of the Austrian army. Fortunately for himself the wars of the Republic and the Empire afforded him a grand field for the display of his vast energies. He followed Napoleon to Egypt, and even among the men of that prodigious period was regarded as a man apart—almost superhuman.

M. Spronck continues as follows:

"Dumas *père*, the son of the general, has himself been called *a force of nature*, and the term is well applied. Nevertheless, even in him, the primitive type was in a measure attenuated. Proportioned like a Hercules, born to produce, capable of pouring forth for half a century, without apparent fatigue, hundreds of volumes, tragedies, dramas, histories, romances, travels, comedies, he attacked literature as his father assaulted the enemy, overthrowing, leveling, upsetting whatever opposed him. Even at the present day, when we are at a sufficient distance to judge him coolly and without exaggeration, we are obliged to confess that he was an astonishing phenomenon, apart from our time, our manners, and even from the race itself. Nevertheless, admitting all this, he was a less splendid type of humanity than the formidable soldier of the republic and of Bonaparte. The domain of fiction sufficed for his exuberance. He was content to describe what the others accomplished."

General Dumas married into the bourgeoisie; his wife was Mlle. Labouret, the daughter of an excellent family, in good



ALEXANDRE DUMAS, FILS

position, and with the tranquil, simple tastes and habits of their class. The child of this union was the future author of the "Three Musketeers."

The mother of Dumas *fils* was an honest, industrious, self-sacrificing seamstress. At his birth he was registered merely as *Alexandre, son of Marie Catherine Lebay, father unknown.* If the placid Labouret strain had some effect upon the descendant of the heroic general, the influence of this excellent Catherine in molding the organization and character of her son is far more apparent. The depleting and transforming of the ancestral type was at this step rapid and decisive. His biographer writes:

"Despite his robust constitution, Dumas *fils* does not greatly resemble either of his astonishing ancestors. He is a man of our time, of our race, and of our civilization. At the end of three generations the fantastic and romantic line of paladins returned to the common level. And yet, even in the last of them, there are signs of his composite origin. If from his mother and grandmother he inherited a strong bent for practical regularity, good sense sometimes very circumspect, and moral aspirations that were often narrow and commonplace, he derived from his paternal forbears an ardent imagination, an innate need of incessant combat, and an aggressive individuality which, in a time of religious renaissance, would have made him the most obdurate of legislators or the most intolerant of apostles, and at the time of the Revolution would have ranked him among the most remorseless of the Jacobins, and under an absolute monarchy would either have drawn him into a conspiracy or compelled him to become Prime Minister, after the manner of Richelieu and Bismarck."

Leaving the question of heredity, Dumas *fils* was profoundly influenced by his early training, which was scarcely less unusual than his ancestry. At the Institution Goubert, where he was sent to be educated, he was abominably persecuted by his young companions, who, knowing of his illegitimate birth, spared him none of the humiliations and torments which their savage instincts

suggested. "Blows, injuries, insults, scoffs, brutal attacks, and sly innuendoes, obscene allusions to his mother's social position —nothing was lacking."

The effect upon the child was deplorable. He went through terrible crises, physical and psychological; his health suffered, his growth was arrested; there was danger that his mind would be permanently darkened. Finally, in his morbid misery, he was thrown into a state of strange religious exaltation, imagining that, like Christ, he was predestined to be persecuted by mankind, and, like Him, through suffering and sacrifices, to accomplish a sacred mission. He subjected himself to cruel fasts and flagelations, to prepare for the life of martyrdom and the death by torment that was to open to him the kingdom of heaven. The culmination of these visions and ecstasies was a brain fever that threatened his life, but no doubt saved his reason. After his recovery, he gradually regained his mental poise.

Tho these harsh experiences left a terrible and ineffaceable impress upon the mind of the sufferer, he was not embittered and perverted by them, as might have been expected. In the opinion of his biographer, so far from being wholly injurious, they promoted, in some respects, his normal development:

"Thrown back upon himself, the young Alexandre contracted the habit of solitary reflection, and the taste for observation that goes with it. He learned to distrust appearances, and to seek causes distant and difficult to be apprehended; and thus prepared himself for the vast moral speculations which he was hereafter to undertake. . . . . .

"Still further, the sadness and persecutions of his childhood developed in him a characteristic trait that has marked his social philosophy from beginning to end. At ten years of age his education forced him into an attitude of revolt, and this attitude he retained to his dying day, guarding it none the less firmly because of its apparent contradiction to his constant preoccupations of legislator. Meanwhile it should be noted that the temperament which he inherited from his ancestors constituted what was at least a congenital predisposition to the instinct of revolt. However, this instinct in its essential form belongs peculiarly to Alexandre Dumas *fils*, and to him alone. Neither the qualities of independence that became almost insubordination in his grandfather, the general, nor the ferocious anathemas, possibly literary and artificial, which Dumas *père* has put into the mouth of Antony, are serious precedents of certain well-defined tendencies that the master of the 'demi-monde' has often manifested. Tendencies of the anarchists, they might be called, were it not that this word, in the last five or six years, has been diverted from its true meaning by being applied to a new category of criminals."

From Goubert, Alexandre was transferred to the paternal roof, where his training, diametrically opposite to that of his college, was not less fantastic, not less singular, and not less dangerous. Here he was launched into what he himself has called the *paganism of modern life*, and abandoned himself without restraint to the reckless and joyous existence so suddenly thrown open to him. He did not, however, lose his habit of serious reflection, and before long, as described in "Un Père Prodigue," he became the mentor of his father, that "grand Bohemian, who was pardoned by public opinion for the incorrigible follies of his eternal youth because of his good nature, and, at bottom, his shameless innocence." A life of idleness and wild dissipation soon palled upon the younger Dumas, and, before it was too late, he resolved to abandon the world and the demi-monde, and start anew. The account continues:

"His debts at this time amounted to fifty thousand francs, a fact which had no doubt much to do with his decision. The instincts that he had inherited from his mother, his natural inclination for a sober, honest, regular existence, would not permit him to contemplate with the unalterable paternal serenity the crowd of creditors barking at his heels. He was anxious to pay his debts, and to pay them by his own labors. The son of a literary giant, he naturally selected literature for his vocation. He had been plunged into the vortex at eighteen, and at twenty-two, withdrawing from it with a firm purpose, he undertook his enormous labors."

The first efforts of the aspirant had absolutely nothing to recommend them; it was only through rude and long-continued trials that he gained command of his resources. In the mass of rubbish, both prose and verse, that he published during the years of his novitiate, certain novels that are distinctly autobiographical, "La Dame aux Camelias," "Diane de Lys," "La Dame aux Perles," and some others, alone possess the least value. The first of these he dramatized, and the result was the celebrated play, through which he discovered his true direction.

The common opinion that the legendary "Dame aux Camelias" began a new dramatic era, M. Spronck declares to be absurd and preposterous. It shows plainly, however, an all-important point in the study of Alexandre Dumas *fils*, that the author, *in his first manner*, when he does not lose himself in a series of abortive failures, belongs strictly to the romantic school, if only from the fact that he gives expression, through his characters, to his own personal emotions.

His moral tone at this period is exceedingly lax. He defends himself with energy against the charge of seeking to apologize for vice and prostitution; but his plays all express, in his own words, "his inexhaustible indulgence for the courtesans." This position he regards as the correct one. "For the woman who has not been taught to lead an honorable life, God always opens two paths that lead into it. These paths are love and suffering. Why should we be more rigid than Christ?" The inherent weaknesses of human nature he accepts and condones, and regards moral offenses as a part of the evolution of character.

From 1853, however, following the success of "La Dame aux Camelias," his conclusions as to the moral law become much more severe. A noble and disinterested love, that only lacked the right sanction to be divine, is the question in "La Dame aux Perles." Nevertheless, the heroine is condemned to expiate her fault by a death of agony. In "Diane de Lys" he goes still further. The superior right of the husband is affirmed, and it is easy to see that we touch here upon his second manner, one of the dominant features of which is the *ferocious legality* for which he is reproached by I. I. Weiss.

From this time he detaches himself from the romantic school and adopts a realism less gross and crude than that of Zola, but not less pronounced. His characters are studied from life, and fulfil their mission in unfolding the author's doctrines and opinions. To every play is attached, by way of preface, a moral thesis, of which it is the dramatic exposition. As the evolution of his talent proceeds, his personages are more and more depleted of their individuality, and become mere abstractions and symbols. They represent duty, conscience, instinct, luxury, etc. In his later works there are only two types who possess any sort of reality—the *femme incomprise*, whom he wishes to rehabilitate, and the observer and moralist, who is no other than Dumas *fils* in person; and these types, under different names, reappear in each new production.

This method of composition is thus described by his father, a good authority, who certainly understood the defects of his son's method, so different from his own:

"Alexandre seeks and adopts a type; or, rather, a type meets him and takes possession of him. This type is not ideal, it is material; it exists, or it has existed. Around this type, moral or immoral, elegant or ridiculous, he groups other secondary types. These types—it is the circle traced by the compass of the intelligence in the society in which we live. This point proved, Alexandre begins with the scene that appears to him the most comic or the most interesting. The rest will come after. And the rest does come. But it is here that the labor begins. Ten times he breathes and thinks that he has finished. Ten times he perceives that his work is incomplete, and he begins over again. He writes over whole acts, and changes their place. He takes out personages that he had considered indispensable to his action, and puts in new ones whom he had thought useless, or had not thought of at all. Not having found the *whole* at first there always remains something for him to find."

I. I. Weiss, the subtle and profound critic of his own day, passes judgment upon him in a somewhat similar strain, but with far greater severity. He writes:

"A dramatic work, in the eyes of M. Dumas *fils*, is not an organism to be developed in virtue of its own law, but an arbitrary succession of pictures of marionettes, where the author, recognizing no other rule than his own pleasure and the need of the moment, disposes at will of the actors, takes them, leaves them, moves them backward and forward, for no other reason than that he pulls the string."

M. Spronck admits that these strictures, altho exaggerated, are in the main correct; but adds that this does not in the least diminish the value of Dumas's most important works, such as the "Demi-Monde," "La Fils Nature," "L'Ami des Femmes," and others. "Tho deficient in all other merits," he writes, "the prodigious temperament of their creator would have sufficed to make for them a place apart and in the first rank, in our contemporaneous literature."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## NEW-OLD METHODS IN MEDICINE.

SOME of the very latest ideas in medicine are nothing but scientific adaptations of old popular methods, long discredited, so we are told by M. Henri de Parville (*La Correspondant*, Paris, May 10). Says M. de Parville:

"Popular traditions rarely fail to contain a modicum of truth. Once on a time, not so very long ago, people used to smile contemptuously at the old rural medical customs, whose meaning was not thoroughly understood—singular medicines, mixtures of the powdered organs of animals, bits of liver, biliary vesicles, venous, etc. . . . We were wrong, for the most recent discoveries are tending to show that these medicines, which seem to be so strange, ought really to possess powerful curative virtues. It is certain, at any rate, that science is throwing sudden light on some facts that have been little studied—contested facts which, nevertheless, may be quite true. So, recently, M. Phisalix has called our attention to a discovery that enlarges our horizon in a singular manner. Since the immortal work of Pasteur, scientists have been seeking for vaccines against contagious disease, by investigating the immunizing substances engendered by the microbes of those diseases in the organism. Finally, they have been able to vaccinate against venoms, by diminishing the virulence of these venoms. Thus one can be made immune against the bites of venomous serpents. But now M. Phisalix has obtained in the laboratory of the Museum, for the first time, a *chemical* vaccine against the poison of the viper. He has found in the bile of the serpent a well-known substance, 'cholesterin,' which exerts a marked immunizing action against the snake's venom. First it was objected that this chemical substance might not be pure, and might contain traces of some immunizing toxin. But he repeated his experiments with cholesterin found elsewhere than in the bile. . . . These cholesterins at once proved to be immunizing."

The writer goes on to say that M. Phisalix has also found certain vegetable extracts, such as "tyrosin" (found in the dahlia and in some mushrooms) to be immunizing, and he reminds us that both vegetable substances and bile have long been used in India, the south of France, and elsewhere, as popular remedies for snake-bite. Thus popular tradition has been justified by the latest scientific results. As a second instance of the efficacy of popular remedies, the writer mentions the treatment of disease by the administration of healthy animal parts corresponding to the affected organ, which has been called by such names as "organotherapy," "histotherapy," and "zootherapy." This, he reminds us, is only about a dozen years old as a scientific practise, yet in popular medicine it is prehistoric. Says M. de Parville:

"The savages, when they had killed a valorous enemy, ate his heart to get his courage; toreadors and hunters ate bull's flesh to give them coolness and bravery. Did not the heroism of Achilles come in part, according to legend, from his having been nourished on the marrow of the lion and the tiger? And is it not curious that we find in Africa a general belief of a similar character regarding the marrow of leopards? In some countries mothers cause their children to eat the brains of animals to increase their intelligence. Even leaving out of account the exaggerations of ignorance and fanaticism, it remains certain that in Europe for a long time the physicians of the greatest eminence shared the faith of the common people in the efficiency of animal juices and secretions. Then there was a reaction, and, from the eighteenth century to our own day, preparations of animal tissues lost almost all credit. Nevertheless, a counter-reaction set in when they began to give to invalids ferments such as diastase, pepsin, pancreatin, etc., and also cod-liver oil.

"In July, 1891, Brown-Séquard and D'Arsonval concluded that the morbid symptoms that depend in man on the internal secretion of an organ should be treated by injections of an extract of the liquids taken from the same organ in a healthy animal. And as the juices of the organs, while they contain useful principles, contain also toxic substances that might cause serious consequences, we must employ only liquids that have been sterilized and well filtered under pressure in carbonic acid. In short, we must prepare organic medicines.

"Opotherapy (as it has been called in France) was first practised by the injection of the juices into the veins. Now, generally, physicians are satisfied with administering them through the digestive organs."

After summarizing what has already been done in this branch of medicine, especially in disease due to imperfect action of glands, such as the thyroid gland, the kidneys, and the liver, M. de Parville sums up its results as follows:

"We see that there is more promise for the future than there are positive results in the past. . . . But, on the other hand, the method has shown itself so powerful and so rapid that we can well understand the enthusiasm with which many experimenters and clinicians have hailed it. We must then conclude that it is well to encourage further research, classify our results, and await patiently until statistics have informed us more completely regarding the true practical value of the new method."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE intelligence of animals has long been the subject of observation, but it has remained for our generation to put it to the test of experiment—such experiment as may now be carried on in the laboratories devoted to the "new psychology." A series of such experiments, described by Edward Thorndike in *Science* (June 17), has just been completed by him at Columbia University, and shows, if we agree with the author's views, that the animals experimented upon (dogs, cats, and chickens) do not reason, in the same sense in which men may be said to reason, and have no true memory. True reasoning begins, he thinks, with the primates (monkeys, etc.). The enthusiastic dog-lover who is tempted to disagree with Mr. Thorndike should read his argument carefully and understand his definitions of "reason" and "memory" before coming to an adverse conclusion. We have room here for only part of the discussion. Says Mr. Thorndike:

"The experiments were upon the intelligent acts and habits of a considerable number of dogs, cats, and chicks. The method was to put the animals when hungry in enclosures from which they could escape (and so obtain food) by operating some simple mechanism, *e.g.*, by turning a wooden button that held the door, pulling a loop attached to the bolt, or pressing down a lever. Thus one readily sees what sort of things the animals can learn to do and just how they learn to do them. Not only were the actions of the animals in effecting escape observed, but also in every case an accurate record was kept of the times taken to escape in the successive trials. The first time that a cat is put into such an enclosure, some minutes generally elapse before its instinctive struggles hit upon the proper movement, while after enough trials it will make the right movement immediately upon being put in the box."

Mr. Thorndike believes that the animal gets out the first time by accident, and is so pleased that the act is impressed on its mind. Thus, the second time, it will be likely to hit on the right way sooner, and so finally employs it as soon as imprisoned. He believes that the animals gave no signs of inference, comparison, or generalization, or perhaps even of reasoning at all, in the proper sense. He says regarding this:

"Surely if a cat made the movement from an inference that it would open the door, it ought, when again put in, to make the movement *immediately*. If its first success was due to an inference, all trials after the first should take a minimum time. And if there were any slightest rudiment of a reasoning faculty, even if no real power of inference, the cat ought at least some time, in the course of ten or twenty successful trials, to realize that turning that button means getting out, and thenceforth make the movement from a decision, not a mere impulse. There ought, that is, to be a sudden change from the long, irregular times of impulsive activity to a regular minimum time. The change is as a fact very gradual.

"Finally, experiments made in another connection show that these animals could not learn to perform even the simplest acts by seeing another do them or by being put through them by the experimenter."

This leads to an interesting result. Mr. Thorndike's experiments show, he says, that cats and dogs do not imitate. Monkeys undoubtedly do. If this is so, "we have located," he says, "a definite step in the evolution of mind." The "association of ideas" is quite different in the cases of animals and man. A man in a room will go and open the door if he wishes to get out, the thought of the outside of the room naturally suggesting this act. But a cat will not crawl into a box where there is something to eat unless she has been trained to crawl in before; if she has been dropped in, she will not think of crawling in. That is, in man's association, *thoughts* are essential factors; in that of animals they are only sense-impressions and impulses to act. In short, these animal acts are learned as a man learns to play a game of skill like billiards. A man can not reason himself into being a good billiard player; nothing but practise will do it. The apparently intelligent acts of the animals on which Mr. Thorndike experimented were, in the same way, the result of practise by repetition—not of true reasoning. Neither do animals in such cases have true memory. He says:

"In the case of genuine memory you either know a thing and do it, or forget it utterly and fail to do it at all. So with a man recalling the combination to a safe, for instance. But the memory of the animal is only that of a billiard-player who hasn't played for a long interval and who gradually recovers his skill. No billiard-player keeps thinking, 'Two years ago I hit a ball placed like this in such and such a way.' And the cat or dog does not think, 'When I was in this box before, I got out by pulling that string.' Not only the gradual recovery of skill, but also the actions of the animal, show this. In case of an association only partially permanent the animal claws around the vital spot, or claws feebly and intermittently, or varies its attacks on the loop, or what not, by instinctive bitings and squeezings. Memory in animals is permanence of associations, not conscious realization that a certain event or sequence occurred in the past."

The writer believes that very important results may follow from these and similar experiments. He says:

"The general view which the entire investigation has forced upon me is that animals do not think *about* things at all, that consciousness is for them always consciousness in its first intention, 'pure experience,' as Lloyd Morgan says. They feel all their sense-impressions as we feel the sky and water and movements of our body when swimming. They see the thumb-latch as the ball-player sees the ball speeding toward him. They depress the thumb-piece, not because they think about the act, but just because they feel like doing so. And so their mental life never gets beyond the limits of the least noticeable sort of human intellection. Conception, inference, judgment, memory, self-consciousness, social consciousness, imagination, association, and perception, in the common acceptation of the terms, are all absent from the animal mind."

In regard to our own mental development, Mr. Thorndike's experiments show the following facts, as he thinks:

"Our mental life has grown up as a mediation between stimulus and reaction. The old view of human consciousness is that it is built up out of elementary sensations, that very minute bits of consciousness come first and gradually get built up into the complex web. It looks for the beginnings of consciousness to *little* feelings. This our view abolishes, and declares that the progress is not from little and simple to big and complicated, but from direct connections to indirect connections in which a stock of isolated elements plays a part; is from 'pure experience' or undifferentiated feelings to discrimination, on the one hand, to generalizations, abstractions, on the other. If, as seems probable, the primates display a vast increase of associations, and a stock of free-swimming ideas, our view gives to the line of descent a meaning which it never could have so long as the question was the vague one of more or less 'intelligence.' It will, I hope, when supported by an investigation of the mental life of the primates and of the period in child life when these directly practical associations become overgrown by a rapid luxuriance of free ideas, show us the real history of the origin of human faculty."

## DEFENSE BY SUBMARINE MINES.

A MODERN battle-ship is exposed to attack not only from all sides, but also from above and below. An aerial torpedo or a high-elevation shell may drop on her decks, or a mine may explode under her keel. Since the application of electricity to the firing of explosives at a distance, the construction and operation of submarine mines has been reduced almost to an exact science. An excellent and intelligible description of the working of the types most in use is given by George N. Crouse in *The Yale Scientific Monthly* (June), and we quote part of it below. Says Mr. Crouse:

"The simplest form is the 'contact mine' (Fig. 1), which consists of a buoyant iron case (*A*) containing the explosive charge, and a cable (*B*) attaching it to an anchor (*C*) by which it is held in place. The case (*A*) has some twelve projecting points (*D D*),

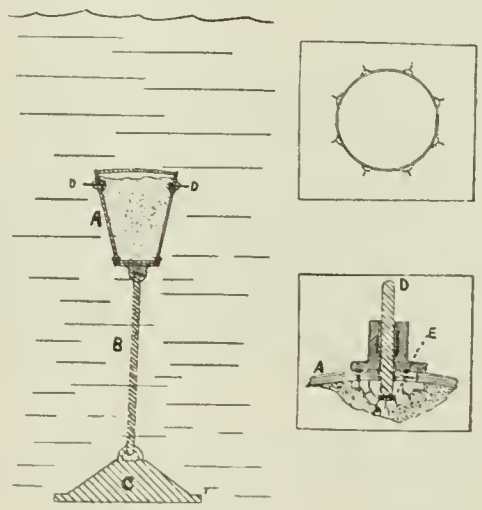



FIG. 1.

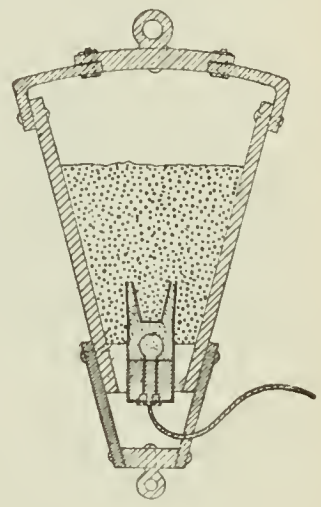


FIG. 2.

each armed with a firing-pin. If an obstacle strikes one of these, the pin being driven in, explodes the percussion-cap (*E*), and the entire charge is then ignited. The best ground-mine cases are similar in form to the Confederate 'turtle-back,' used in the Civil War, but are increased in weight and strength to meet the new requirements of serving as an anchor, resisting currents and the shocks from neighboring explosions. These mines are electrically controlled from the firing-station.

"One of the simplest forms of the present electric mine (Fig. 2) has a shell made of copper alloy or iron boiler plate. The large dotted space contains the explosive, the air space above the charge being necessary for the buoyancy of the whole structure, and also tending to direct the blast of the explosion upward. Experiments prove that the stronger the outer shell, the more destructive the explosion, even with such quick-burning explosives as blasting gelatin or gun-cotton in the container. Of about four hundred explosive compounds and mixtures the . . . most suitable for submarine work [are blasting gelatin, forcite gelatin, gelatin-dynamite, number-one dynamite, and gun-cotton, either dry or wet]. Each of the latter requires a powerful detonator in order to obtain the greatest amount of destructive energy from any given charge. The detonator and fuse in Fig. 2 are encased in a small leaden vessel and sealed with resin to keep out the moisture. A heavy cable consisting of two copper conductors leads from the fuse to the mining casemate on shore. The fuse, a fine platinum wire, is encased in a bit of dry guncotton, and the whole embedded in a small quantity of the best 'meal powder.' Surrounding this is the detonating compound consisting of nearly an ounce of fulminating mercury. By completing the electrical circuit on shore, the platinum wire is heated and the whole charge is ignited. . . . . .

"It is now generally believed that it is the total number of mines rather than the great exactness of location which will best protect a passageway. The idea that the foremost line of submarine mines must be advanced as far as possible in front of the harbor entrance, is based on the principle that coast artillery is not, of itself, sufficiently active to be able to stop an energetic enemy for any great length of time. Every one now admits that a fleet can force a passage past a line of land batteries of equal or even of superior armament, provided of course that the channel be unobstructed. On the other hand, submarine mines are of

themselves utterly incapable of offensive action, because, if not supplemented by other defenses, they can easily be rendered ineffective by the enemy."

When a mine is not to act automatically, Mr. Crouse reminds us, we must have means of locating a ship in relation to it. This is sometimes done by so arranging two telescopes at different stations that each will close one of two breaks in the firing-circuit when it is pointed toward the mine. If each observer keeps his telescope pointed at the enemy's ship, then both breaks will close at the moment when she is directly over the mine, and she will be blown into the air. The English navy uses a device by which contact with the mine drops a shuttle at the firing-station, rings a bell, and at the same time explodes the charge unless the connection has been purposely broken. The writer notes that the "operating apparatus is the most vulnerable part of the entire system, and ought therefore to be strongly protected." An obvious objection to the telescope system is that it must be within sight of the enemy. To quote further:

"The general conditions which the majority of military engineers consider should be fulfilled by submarine mines employed as channel obstructions are as follows:

"1. The mines should be so arranged as to admit of the safe passage of a friendly vessel, but be instantly made dangerous to a hostile ship. This is best accomplished by the use of electricity.

"2. Mines which can only be ignited by the will of an operator on shore are nearly useless at night, in a fog, or in the smoke of an encounter. In short, the system should be automatic as well as admitting of judgment firing, and should delay the explosion after contact for a short time.

"3. The battery must command a large area of the channel so that counter-mining by the enemy will not make an opening in the channel at perhaps the first trial.

"4. The system must admit of electrical tests, by which each part may be examined in detail. The system must also admit of repairs.

"5. The mine should be as simple as possible in construction and be able to resist strong knocks from friendly vessels, as well as the explosions of neighboring mines.

"6. The system should automatically fire flanking guns in case of disturbance under cover of night or in a fog. The connecting cable should be of sufficient weight to sink in the mud, thus increasing the difficulty of grappling by the enemy. Dummy mines and false buoys are not to be underestimated. Movable torpedoes controlled from the shore, and especially the modern searchlight will also be of great assistance.

"The value of sea-mining is greatly decreased when the positions or even the approximate positions of the mines become known to an enemy. Secrecy is therefore essential. Not concealment as to the efficiency of the apparatus employed or the manner of employment alone, but secrecy as to the waters that are mined. Even the United States navy is not informed of the positions of the mines planted by the army."

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**Magnifying Powers of Telescopes.**—The magnifying power usable in actual observation is not by any means that which is theoretically possible, we are told by Prof. George E. Hale in a recent address on "The Function of Large Telescopes," quoted in *Science*, May 13. He says: "The optimistic writer, who is planning to photograph houses on Mars, believes that his recent invention will render possible the use of powers as high as a million diameters, and even greater, so that if men exist upon the planets they can easily be seen. Astronomers know nothing of such powers in practise. For double-star observations, with the largest telescope and under the most perfect conditions, powers as high as 3,700 diameters have occasionally been used. But in regular work it is not a common thing to exceed 2,700 diameters. Under very exceptional circumstances the moon might perhaps be well seen when magnified 2,000 diameters, but this would be an extreme case, and in general a much better view could be had with powers ranging from 500 to 1,000. Jupiter can rarely be well seen with a power greater than four or five hundred, tho Saturn will stand considerably higher magnification. Mars is best seen with a power of five or six hundred. With small telescopes lower powers are generally used. The difficulty is not in finding optical means to increase the magnification, as some of these newspaper writers seem to imagine. It is rather a question of being able to see anything but a confused luminous object after the high eyepieces have been applied. The more or less disturbed condition of the earth's atmosphere is mainly responsible for this, but it is doubtful whether, with even perfect conditions such an object as Jupiter could be advantageously submitted to great magnification."

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**When to Take Medicine.**—"Most remedies may be taken without disadvantage either before or after meals, or on an empty stomach," says Dr. E. Vogt in *Revue de Thérapie*, as abstracted in *The Pharmaceutical Era*, June 9. "If, however, the remedy is an irritant, it is important to introduce it into the stomach in not too small a volume. Therefore, if such a substance is soluble in water, it should be taken in a highly diluted solution; if it is insoluble, it is best given with meals. The form of the remedy is also of importance. Thus, hard pills taken on an empty stomach may irritate, as also wafer-capsules, whose contents are distributed at first only through a limited space in the stomach in concentrated form. But when such capsules, *e.g.*, containing sodium salicylate, are taken with the meal, the contents are diluted at once with the food, and can not cause local irritation of the mucous membranes of the stomach. Whenever a rapid effect of a remedy is desired, it is best given before meals, but always highly diluted, as the stomach is usually sensitive to strong solutions. Many remedies prevent or retard digestion, as chloroform, naphthol, saccharin, etc. Such should not be administered until digestion is nearly or entirely finished. This applies also to metallic salts, the iodides and bromides, mercury salts, etc., which should be taken with much water, either early, before breakfast, or late at night. Bitter tonics are best taken at the moment of beginning the meal, but not a half-hour before the meal. To take cod-liver oil before meals is irrational, as digestion is hindered through the coating of oil formed on the walls of the stomach. It is taken to best advantage either after eating or else at least an hour before. Sodium bicarbonate, taken before meals, causes a too great production of gastric juice; taken after meals, it neutralizes an excess of hydrochloric acid."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THROUGH an error, the name of M. Dussaud's new "far-seer" was given in the article in this department, June 11, as "telescope." It should have been teleoscope.

ANIMAL ORGANS AS ANTIDOTES FOR POISON.—"The observation is made by Widal and Nobécourt," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, "that certain animal organs possess antitoxic powers. Thus, the brain and spinal marrow of healthy rabbits neutralize the toxic effects of strychnin and morphin, while the suprarenal capsules are antidotes for nicotin, the liver in phosphorus poisoning. While blood and its serum are totally indifferent in this respect, the nerve-substance has the most pronounced effect of all organs."

"THE debate concerning the presence or absence of considerable bodies of water on Mars has taken a new direction," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (June), "and observers are now looking for optical evidence. If there is any large body of water on the planet, the image of the sun should be seen, when the proper conditions for the phenomenon exist, reflected from its surface as a fine point of light. No such image has been observed by the astronomers who have busied themselves most with Mars; and the conclusion is drawn that the planet's store of water is derived from the melting of the polar snows. Mr. Taylor, of York, believes that there is enough of this to affect the hue of the vegetation, the existence of which is indicated by dark lines and spots. There does not appear to be anything in this theory to preclude the possibility of Mars having a copious supply of rain."

"THE expensiveness and lack of durability of rubber water- and ice-bags has led to much fruitless research to discover an efficient substitute for rubber. Professor Jacobsohn," say *Popular Science News*, June, "announces that the Japanese rice-paper articles of the kind are a distinct advance in the technic of the care and comfort of the sick. They are made of several layers of the soft, flexible rice paper used for so many purposes in Japan, with resin between, finished on the outside with a coat of the famous Japanese lacquer. He exhibited some air-cushions thus made, at the meeting of the Berlin Society of Internal Medicine, demonstrating that the cushions were absolutely air-tight, flexible, 'feather-light,' remarkably enduring, bearing a permanent weight of 150 kilograms, folding into extremely small compass when not in use, and costing less than a sixth of the corresponding rubber articles now in use."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE CANONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE proposed change in the canons on marriage and divorce in the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church is the subject of protracted editorial discussion in *The Church Standard* (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia). The editor maintains at the outset that the advocates of any change in that canon must bear the burden of proof in two particulars: they are bound to prove, first, that the existing law is either wrong or defective; and, second, to show that the proposed amendment, or any part of it, will give a satisfactory remedy. *The Standard* declares that ten of the twenty members of the joint commission on the revision of the constitution and canons have publicly expressed their disapproval of the canons proposed by the technical majority present when the substitute on marriage and divorce was adopted; but it devotes itself chiefly to controverting the position taken by Bishop Doane, of Albany, in a paper read before the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts. It quotes the following paragraph from the bishop's paper:

"Marriage from the standpoint of the church is an honorable estate, instituted of God in the time of man's innocency, signifying unto us the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and His Church; a holy estate which Christ adorned and beautified by His presence and His miracle which He wrought in Cana of Galilee; in which the one man and the one woman is equally taken to have and to hold from the day of marriage forward, for better, for worse, till death them do part; and in which, having been joined together by God, no man may put them asunder. No amount of juggling with legal phrases can alter the self-evident statement that, from the standpoint of the church, marriage is a union, mysterious in its character, of twain making one, and indissoluble and indelible except through death."

On this *The Standard* says:

"We freely admit that 'no amount of juggling with' *these* 'phrases,' as Bishop Doane has put them together, will justify any other conclusion. But while we will not call it 'juggling,' it is certainly unfortunate that the bishop should have omitted from his description of marriage 'from the standpoint of the church' another fact which seriously impairs the validity of his conclusion. When a man and woman ask the benediction of the church upon their marriage, the priest is required to demand their reciprocal promise that, 'forsaking all others,' they will *keep themselves only unto each other* so long as they both shall live. 'No amount of juggling' will set aside the force of that indispensable term in the marriage contract. In the purpose of God, and by the law of God, *marriage is to be exclusive as well as indissoluble;* and it requires a good deal of 'juggling' to evade the inference that a contract which is indispensably conditioned upon its *exclusiveness* can be *indissoluble* only so long as that indispensable condition is fulfilled. Something more, then, must be offered to prove the essential indissolubility of marriage than Bishop Doane's effective dogmatic statement; and at the risk of a possible charge of flippancy, we shall venture to maintain that the essential indissolubility of marriage, when the condition of exclusiveness has been broken by adultery—which is nowhere asserted in God's Word written, which no one pretends to be manifest in God's law of nature, which has never been affirmed by any General or Ecumenical Council of the church catholic, which not one single church in catholic Christendom affirms in this present year of grace, and which has been consistently denied by the whole of Oriental Christendom from the beginning unto this day—can not be proved by stringing together a few selected phrases from the prayer-book, carefully omitting one of the most apposite, and thereupon intimating that 'no amount of juggling' with them will alter 'the self-evident' (!) conclusion."

Special exception is taken also to the statement by the bishop that "the church, which marries people, did not and does not divorce them." On this *The Standard* makes the following comments:

"If Bishop Doane's view of the nature of marriage is unsatisfactory because of defective statement and rashness of inference, his view of the relation of the church to marriage and divorce must be rejected for the very different reason that one half of it is absolutely and entirely wrong, while the other half is less than half right. When he comes to the subject of divorce, the bishop says: 'Divorce from the standpoint of the church is not so easily described; for the simple reason that the church, which marries people, did not and does not divorce them.' We find it difficult to conceive by what lapse of memory the bishop could commit himself to so extraordinary statement.

"If Bishop Doane had taken only five seconds to reflect, he must have remembered in the first place that the church does *not* marry people, that she never did, for 'the simple reason' that it is beyond her power to marry people. The office provided in our own church for the celebration of the nuptials of her people very clearly shows that what the church does, and all that she does, is to *solemnize* marriage; and that the office of the priest is not to marry people, but—upon their public declaration of their competency and free consent to marry each other—to '*pronounce* that they are man and wife,' and thereupon to let them depart with a *blessing*. Not one syllable is there in the whole office from beginning to end to intimate or imply that the minister, or the church whose minister he is, makes any pretense to marry them. By '*consenting* together in holy wedlock,' *the parties marry each other;* the church takes cognizance of the fact that they have done so, and blesses the union of those whom God hath joined together in the state of holy matrimony by virtue of their reciprocal *consent*."

## RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES IN THE SOLDIERS' CAMPS.

MANY home conditions were necessarily left behind when the volunteers marched away; but religious influences have followed them to the camps, and some of the men are probably attending devotional meetings oftener than they ever did before. D. L. Moody has charge of the work, and Ira D. Sankey is going from camp to camp holding services of song. Gen. O. O. Howard and Mr. Sankey, at a meeting at the West Side branch of the New York City Y. M. C. A., June 17, told many interesting facts about the work. The organization, known as the Christian Commission, arose from the spontaneous effort of a number of Christian workers, but crystallized around the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. Meetings are held in the principal camps nearly every night. Mr. Sankey told graphically of the efforts of the camp evangelists to stop by their songs the stream of men passing the gospel tent on the way to the saloons; and the efforts are very successful. Small audiences are unknown. The workers have distributed testaments by thousands, and scattered booklets of gospel and patriotic songs broadcast.

According to General Howard, the work is not confined to songs and sermons, but aims to meet the soldier's physical needs also. The Red Cross was delayed in beginning its work in the camps, and, until its workers arrived, the work was carried on by the Christian commission. General Howard had nothing but praise for the War Department, but he mentioned several occasions when no ice, blankets, or medicines could be found at the commissary tent for sick soldiers and were promptly supplied by the commission. The commission has also distributed among the men cards containing a set of medical rules for camp life in Cuba.

*The Christian Herald*, New York, is taking an active part in the work, the proprietor contributing a check for $1,000 as soon as he heard of the enterprise. A letter to that paper from the camp at Tampa says:

"Never was Tampa so wicked as now. Never was vice so rampant. Nearly every restaurant has been turned into a saloon, and every saloon is also a restaurant. Rumshop advertisements

in the Tampa newspapers are as large as those of the big dry-goods stores in the metropolitan journals. The town is what is known as 'wide-open.' All this is only to be expected of any town near a large military encampment.

"But, at the same time, never was Tampa so good and virtuous and Christian as now. Never have so many and such crowded gospel meetings been held. Never have so many and such famous evangelists been heard here. Despite the vice and the drinking and the rowdyism, there are huge audiences at the church meetings every evening, and many sincere conversions—soldiers surrendering to Christ before going to battle and to possible death.

"General Wade, commanding the army here, has heartily indorsed the Christian movement . . . conducted on the field by Gen. O. O. Howard, Major Whittle, and Dr. Dixon. Said General Wade to me: 'I am thoroughly in sympathy with this Christian work. It is much better for the boys to be in attendance at such services as those you are holding, than to be lounging about the streets. It does them good and, as your meetings are held in the evenings, does not interfere with duty or discipline.'

"As already described in this journal, the Christian work is under the direction of Mr. Moody. Awaiting Mr. Moody's arrival it is conducted nightly by the evangelists mentioned above. . . . General Howard has not yet preached to an audience numbering less than 3,000 men. . . . . .

"It is a remarkable coincidence that on this same field of Tampa, General Howard was converted, forty-one years ago. Here, in the First Methodist church of Tampa, he began his Christian work. He relates this circumstance to the men nightly—with most excellent results. I have seen as many as sixty soldiers march up to the altar at one time—when the general called for Christ's volunteers."

Major Whittle wrote to the headquarters of the commission in New York a few days ago as follows:

"The associations throughout the land will reap benefit from what they are doing for generations to come. Last night there were 1,500 soldiers at my gospel meeting and many inquirers. Monday night at the Maine meeting there were conversions. Tuesday night in the First South Carolina there were conversions, and so God is gathering them in from the North, from the South, from the East, and from the West."

An idea of the effectiveness of the work may be gained from the following letter to Mr. Moody from Rev. John G. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Tampa:

"We carry on nightly service at four different places. At some of the camps the attendance will go at times as high as 3,000. I heard a soldier only a few nights since in one of our Christian Endeavor meetings stand up and earnestly testify to the saving power of the gospel. 'I thank God,' he said, 'that I ever came to Florida. It is here during the meetings that have been held that I became a Christian; and now if I die in Cuba it is all right. And if I go back home again it will be to tell all at home that I am a child of God.'

"The little song-books are doing good service. After I had concluded my service one night in the camps it was a pleasant sight to see a great knot of the men still standing around the big lamp hanging from a limb of a tree, and singing over and over the songs and making the camp ring with them. One of them talking to another, said, 'I have become a Christian.' His friend asked him how it happened. He replied: 'It was the singing of these hymns. The boys got hold of some hymn-books, and they kept singing these songs till they sung me to Christ; and now, sir, it is true, I am a Christian, and was won by a song.' Mr. Sankey and Mr. Burke have done much good by their singing.

"A minister was speaking to a soldier on the street-car about the effects of the services and work being done in the camps, when one sitting near by reached out his hand and taking hold of the minister's, regardless of surroundings, said with great earnestness, 'I wish you would pray for me.'

"A hundred soldiers arose for prayer one night lately. It was a sight I had never witnessed before in my ministry. Dr. Dixon said he had never preached before to such responsive and appreciative audiences, and I must give similar testimony. I have never seen fields whiter to the harvest.

"Their eagerness to obtain a testament is most refreshing. I believe that if the Christian people of the United States could only see what good is being done they would respond quickly to the call of this opportunity.

"The King's business requires haste. I know it is impossible to prosecute this work without money; but if the churches take the matter up earnestly, all the money needed could be obtained. May God help us, and make us to use and improve our opportunity."

Mr. W. E. Lougee, who has charge of the business department of the work, says, in a letter to *The Christian Herald*, that arrangements have been made to send a man with General Merritt to the Philippines, and that men will probably accompany the army in its invasion of Cuba.

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## AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY EXPERIENCE UNDER SPANISH RULE.

THE Caroline Islands were awarded by the Pope, acting as an arbitrator, to Spain October 22, 1885. It was a year and a half (March 14, 1887) before Spain assumed actual authority over the islands. The Spaniards found American missionaries in more than thirty different islands. The natives of those islands, when the missionaries first came, were savages nearly or quite naked, elaborately tattooed, warlike, and addicted (tho not notably so) to cannibalism. In 1888, as a result of missionary labors, heathenism had on some of the islands been entirely banished.

These statements of fact we get from an article by Rev. Dr. E. E. Strong, editorial secretary of the American Board of Missions, in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (June). To make the contrast more readily apprehended between conditions when the Spanish took possession of the Caroline Islands and conditions now, after ten years of Spanish rule, Dr. Strong gives details concerning the coral island of Pingelap, with 1,000 inhabitants. They rebuffed the missionaries at first, but native Christian teachers finally effected an entrance, with the result as thus described:

"Subsequently a great change came over the spirit of the people, and the message of these Christians was welcomed and a marvelous transformation followed. A church was built, cloth was bought of passing traders, and the people were soon decently clothed. 'Morning and evening, as well as on the Sabbath, nearly the entire population assembled to hear the Gospel. Liquor and tobacco were banished from the island, and the Ten Commandments became a code of laws.' Dr. Wetmore, a physician of Honolulu who visited Pingelap in 1886, wrote in enthusiastic terms of the island and its inhabitants: 'The change effected here in less than fourteen years by Thomas, helped by Manassa and Tepit in the earlier labors, after strenuous exertions had been put forth to prevent "the coming of the missionary God," is perfectly marvelous. Their church is almost large enough to seat 1,000 people, the entire population of the island.' Dr. Wetmore describes at length the material prosperity of the place, which was in striking contrast with its condition when first visited."

The condition on the other islands was similar. In all, there were in the Micronesian mission, in 1888, some 47 churches with 4,509 members, 15 native pastors, and 44 native Christian workers, including Hawaiians. Five languages had been reduced to writing and school-books printed in them all. Then came the Spaniard:

"When the first governor landed he promised that the work of the American missionaries should not be interfered with and that there should be full religious freedom. But within three months from that time only three of ten mission-schools on the island remained, the governor having interfered with them. The American missionaries, tho greatly hampered in their work, yet held on to their posts.

"In June, 1890, a Spanish force undertook to build barracks and a Catholic church at Oua, one of the mission-stations, upon land deeded to the mission and within a few feet of the mission church. There could have been no object in doing this other than to drive

out the American missionaries. This incident, following numberless other wrongs, brought matters to a crisis and proved more than the natives could bear. There was but a single American woman at the station at this juncture, and she was powerless to prevent the sudden uprising of the people, followed by a slaughtering of the Spaniards. The vengeance they took upon their oppressors was swift and terrible. In September the Spaniards were reinforced by a gunboat and 600 soldiers from Manila, and the mission premises at Oua were shelled and destroyed, the natives retiring beyond the reach of the Spanish guns. All efforts toward conciliating the two parties, tho most persistent, proved unavailing. Seeing that they would be practically prisoners if they remained, the missionaries left Ponape on board the United States ship *Alliance* and sought elsewhere a place for their Christian labors. Since then no American missionary has been allowed to remain on Ponape."

While the American mission work on the islands has not by any means come to naught, since there were last year in the group of islands 19 American missionaries, 52 native preachers, 29 teachers, and 5 churches with 5,313 communicants, the work has been "most sadly broken up."

Dr. Strong concludes:

"Lest any one should suspect that the testimony here presented concerning the value of missionary work has been prejudiced because coming from those connected with the work, it may be well to refer here to the testimony of one who has no connection and, so far as is known, no sympathy with missionary operations. Dr. Irmer, the German governor-general (*Landeshaupmann*) of the Marshall Islands, sent in 1896 to his government in Berlin a report of a visit made by him at Kusaie, and the testimony he gives to the excellence of the mission work of the American Board in that section of the Caroline Islands is as emphatic as it is unprejudiced.

"While no complaint is made of the rule of Germany in the Marshalls or of Great Britain in the Gilberts, it is simply truth to say that the presence of the Spaniards in the Carolines has been only a curse. They have accomplished no good work; they have hindered the good that others were doing. The Christians of America have wrought most effectually for the uplifting of these islands, and if not politically, yet in the best of all senses, the sovereignty of the Carolines belongs to them."

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## A CONVENTION OF ORTHODOX JEWS.

A CONVENTION of Orthodox Jewish congregations was held in New York City the second week in June, made up of delegates from the United States and Canada. The objects of the conference were set forth as follows:

"This conference of delegates from Jewish congregations in the United States and Canada is convened to advance the interests of positive, biblical, rabbinical, and historical Judaism. We are assembled, not as a synod, and therefore we have no legal authority to decide religious questions, but as a representative body, who, by organization and cooperation, will endeavor to advance the interests of Judaism in America. We favor the convening of the Jewish synod specifically authorized by congregations to meet, to be composed of men who must be certified rabbis or elders in official positions, and (Numbers ii. 16) 'men of wisdom and understanding and known among us' (Deut. i. 13), 'able men, God-fearing men, men of truth, and hating covetousness' (Exodus xviii. 21).

"We affirm our belief in the existence of God; his revelation to Israel; the coming of a personal Messiah, and the future life as set forth in the thirteen principles of Maimonides. We declare that the prophets in no way discountenanced ceremonial duty, but condemned it only when the personal life of those who observed ceremonial law was not spiritual. Ceremonial law is not optative, it is obligatory. We hold that the Talmud contains the traditional and legal interpretation of the Scriptures, and that the rabbinical exposition already received is binding; that the Abrahamic ceremonial is indispensable for the admission of males into Judaism, and that intermarriage between Jews and Gentiles can not be permitted, unless the Gentile is converted from conviction and complies with the requirements of our existing laws; that we are still a nation, tho temporarily without a national home, and that the restoration to Zion is the legitimate aspiration of scattered Israel, in no way conflicting with our loyalty to the land in which we dwell, or may dwell, at any time. We believe that in our dispersion we are to be united with our brethren of alien faith in all that devolves upon men as citizens, but as religiously, in rites, ceremonies, ideals, and doctrines, we are separate, and must remain separate, in accordance with the divine declaration (Leviticus xx. 26), 'I have separated you from the nations to be mine.'"

Among the subjects discussed by the conference were "The Jew in Private Life," "The Jew in Public Life," "Zionism," and "The Sabbath." A proposal to assist colonies in Palestine by the addition of desirable members, and by opening stations for the sale of their products in the commercial centers of the world, and the dissemination of better facilities for teaching the Hebrew language and literature in Palestine were also advocated. It was insisted that a Jew could be intensely loyal to his national ideas and still be a patriotic citizen of the country in which he lives. A constitution was adopted containing the following clauses:

"This organization shall be known as the Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America.

"The objects of this organization shall be the promotion of the religious interests of the Jews in America, and the maintenance of the welfare of Orthodox Jewish congregations in America."

Disputed points growing out of a published report of the convention are the occasions of an article in *The American Hebrew*, by Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, under the caption, "What Is Orthodoxy?" We extract a few paragraphs from the answer which Dr. Mendez makes to this query:

"To introduce my subject, what is orthodoxy? I need not remark that orthodoxy does not consist in changing Sabbath to Sunday, and it does not consist in blaming a whole body for the sins of a few.

"Our religion originates in the Bible.

"Whatever in the Bible conduces to a higher standard of conduct constitutes our religion, or Orthodox Judaism, as I understand it. . . . . .

"Inasmuch as the Bible, the source of our religion, exalts conduct over ceremony and condemns forms where he who performs them is himself impure or sin-stained, the injustice of applying the term 'orthodox' to those who perform ceremonies but who break laws of conduct, becomes at once apparent. The truly orthodox man is not only an observer of forms. He is even more than a religious man, for a religious man may scrupulously perform merely religious duties and charitable duties. He is a spiritual man whose whole life is a constant reaching out to God, a constant effort to be at peace with himself, at peace with his fellow creatures, and at peace with his God.

"True Orthodox Judaism, therefore, is spirituality of life. It is not simply religious life or outward conformity, and still less is it ceremonialism. The religion of the Bible shows us the three guiding principles which I try to make household words. They are loving-kindness, justice, and purity; or, as a later prophet changed them, 'loving-kindness, justice, and modesty.'"

In its editorial columns, *The American Hebrew* discusses the respective situations of Orthodox Judaism and Reform Judaism in the light of Dr. Mendes's utterances, and says:

"Both schools appear to be wrong either in their diagnosis or in their treatment. Violent remedies, like violent language, produce worse after-effects, such as hatred, hard feeling, and implacability. Religion is an angel, but it can not enter where hatred exists, or in the heart that is full of hard feeling or in the soul where implacability holds sway. We have hopes for the future of Judaism in this country, for Orthodox Judaism and Reform Judaism are both alive to their failings. If Dr. Mendes brings together the doctors of orthodoxy to sit in consultation to diagnose and prescribe, not proscribe, Dr. Kohler is just as sincere when, as a leader of Reform Judaism, he preached on that famous Sabbath, and declared 'Reform had as yet failed to achieve what it had promised. It has not succeeded in consolidating Judaism in rallying Israel round its elevated standard.'

"As a Jewish journal, we have the interest of Judaism at heart. We therefore earnestly pray that it will not be long before the right prescription will be found for Judaism to strengthen its heart, to purify its blood, to give vigor to its intellect, and to make every member of the whole Jewish body full of vigorous Jewish life, so that each and everything shall have a Jewish complexion."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## CONFLICTING VIEWS OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

THE idea of an Anglo-Saxon alliance is received with enthusiasm in the British colonies, where people are just the least bit nervous at the idea of a war. The Auckland, New Zealand, *Weekly News* acknowledges that that group is hardly in a fit state to receive the attack of a foreign squadron. On the mainland of Australia the idea of federation is being advanced under the pressure of danger. Even in India, Britain's best defended possession, the Englishman gives a sigh of relief at the thought that England may find an ally. *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, says:

"It needed the pressure of an external danger to produce that declaration of attachment which had been so long delayed. The first danger was to England. During the strained situation which arose recently out of the Eastern ambitions of various European powers, it appeared at one time as if a new continental league were about to be formed against England. The mere hint of this danger caused a change in the tone of the American press. Papers that had been most devoted to the sport of twisting the British lion's tail suddenly turned round and declared that this was only fun, and that, if England were really faced by a European coalition, America would be promptly found on her side."

*The Home News*, London, says:

"The solidarity of sentiment as between the colonies and the mother country has been unquestionable for the last twenty years, but any attempt to produce a scheme of imperial federation has always been deprecated. In the same way, British regard for America seems to be unwilling to embody itself in the form of a treaty. That may come just as we hope imperial federation may come; but for the present, as Sir Edward Grey puts it, the general feeling could not be strengthened by defining it within the four corners of a piece of parchment. . . . Even those among us who refuse to shut our eyes to the shortcomings of the States, and especially the manner in which they have given the British lion's tail more than one uncomfortable twist, may, nevertheless, welcome a *rapprochement* so charged with advantage to civilization and humanity."

On the other side of Niagara they are not quite so sure that an Anglo-Saxon alliance would be an advantage, and papers like the Chicago *Inter Ocean* are quoted to show that many Americans consider it necessary for the good of humanity and civilization to deprive Great Britain of Canada. Nor does the idea receive much support among Irishmen. *United Ireland*, the organ of the Catholic Nationalists who follow John Dillon, declares outright that the Irish will lose all their friendship for the United States if the great republic serves the interests of England. In England proper it is understood that a real alliance requires still a great deal of preparation. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"*The Times's* New York correspondent continues, we see, to suggest that the Liberal Party is hostile to the American *entente*. He is wholly wrong, because he is not in a position to follow our foreign politics. The Liberal Party desires nothing more than to draw close the bonds with the United States. If it raises any question, if its leaders direct attention to points which will need to be carefully handled, it is because, looking at the present conduct of foreign affairs, they have just grounds for fearing that the best policy may be wrecked by lack of wisdom and perseverance. The present Government, as we pointed out yesterday, has shown itself extraordinarily fickle in its affinities. Two years ago it was going to abandon the bad old tradition with Russia. Now we see the result. Two years ago it was going to cultivate the most friendly relations with France. That pious intention has fared little better. If we plead for care and caution in dealing with the United States, it is because we are anxious to save that cause from a similar fate."

On the continent of Europe the idea seems to have taken hold that England is moved much less by a sense of blood-relationship than by an uncomfortable sense of danger not entirely undeserved. We summarize the following from the German part of *Cosmopolis*, London:

Things do not go exactly to England's liking, and it is this feeling which inspired Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. The policy of friendly relationship with Russia has not been successful. The attempt to embarrass Russia by rolling up the Turkish question has failed. "Splendid isolation" turns out to be an illusion, and England's statesmen find it necessary to inform their nation that England can not alone cope with Russia.

But from this point to an alliance is a long way. No nation is certain that Great Britain is to be trusted. From Japan to Constantinople, from Vienna to Königsberg, the impression prevails that England would leave an ally in the lurch if this suited her own selfish purposes, and this has rendered her position so dangerous in Asia as well as in Africa. England now has to restore her reputation in Japan, in Afghanistan, in Persia, in Constantinople, in all European courts.

Truly, a gigantic task.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CONSEQUENCES OF THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

ACTUAL warfare of less than six weeks' duration proved to the Greeks that their newspapers had not been telling them the exact truth when informing them that they were the bravest, wisest, most civilized people of the world. It has taken the combined influence of Europe to prevent Turkey from making a Turkish province of Greece. June 6 the last Turkish detachment left Thessaly, and the Grecian troops reocccupied Volo. The international commission appointed to rearrange the Turkish-Grecian frontier is still sitting, but it is pretty certain that the territorial loss of Greece will be insignificant. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, remembering the fate of France when that country attacked Germany, thinks Greece ought to consider herself very lucky, and says:

"Thus, thanks to the intervention of Europe, and specially of the three powers which have guaranteed the war indemnity, Greece has once more been put in possession of her own and is freed from the embarrassing presence of the conqueror. Greece certainly has fared better than countries that did not find friends and were despoiled. She can again devote her energies to the development of her resources, and soon the memory of the war will be only as that of a bad dream. . . . . .

"Unfortunately, this does not settle the Cretan question. Some powers, like Russia, advocate the candidature of Prince George of Greece as governor of Crete. Turkey opposes this, and the opposition certainly is easy to understand. Greece is the least neutral country of all. The proposition of Prince George's appointment as governor of Crete contains some bizarre contradictions. A member of the dynasty just defeated by the Sultan's troops is put in power, yet detachments of the Turkish army are to be under his command, and he is to uphold the Sultan's authority."

The lesson of the war is not lost upon Greece, but it remains to be seen whether the people are strong enough to insist upon the reforms opposed by the politicians. The *Asty* proposes the following:

The abolition of the spoils system.

Exclusion of professional politicians from parliament, and the election of bankers, manufacturers, and professors.

The election of an officer under the rank of colonel to be declared invalid.

The king to be a ruler indeed as well as in name. He should be consulted in the appointment of officials.

Officials to be appointed for life.

Less "colleges," and more good schools.

The *Asty* thinks that Greece suffers through her numerous lawyers, who render justice impossible and do nothing but talk, talk, talk. The king now has a chance to make himself master. "Let him take the lead, let him tell us what to do; we are ready to follow," says the paper.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON'S exploit at Santiago de Cuba has caused considerable speculation abroad. It is not quite clear why the *Merrimac* was sent into the harbor, as she must, if sunk in the right place, prevent the American ships from getting in as well as the Spaniards from coming out. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, summarizes speculation regarding the event to the following effect:

That the ship was sent in to block the harbor is possible, but not probable. It is much more likely that the *Merrimac* was intended to destroy the submarine mines by her own sacrifice. It is also likely that she was fitted with grappling irons intended to tear the mines from their moorings. She certainly did not succeed in doing this, but the Americans, fearing that their plans might be divined, chose to sacrifice the ship. The American and the Spanish reports concerning the immediate cause of the wreck are probably both correct: two explosions, one caused by the Spaniards, one directed by Lieutenant Hobson, occurred at nearly the same time. The wreck can not block the channel. If it did, the Americans would hardly leave a fleet of sixteen to twenty fighting ships in front of Santiago. They have use for their ships elsewhere. But whatever was the real object of the exploit, and whatever its result, it was a brave deed.

A little hard fighting, whatever its result, is thought to be necessary before overtures for peace can be made and accepted. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"So far, however, nothing has happened which can be expected to bring Spain to ask for peace. She has suffered no disaster of sufficient magnitude to force immediate surrender. It is not at all improbable that much fighting is to come round Santiago. There is, at any rate, a considerable likelihood that the United States will send a military expedition to attack the town on the land side. As the Spaniards are concentrated chiefly round Havana, the regular troops of the republic would be ample for the present. . . . On the other hand, if General Pando repels the attack—and he has strong positions in the hills which run all along the coast of Cuba from Cape Maysi to Cape Cruz—Spain may think she has done enough for honor. It would remain of course, to be seen whether the United States would not insist on more severe terms, as satisfaction after a check."

The same paper suggests a descent upon the Spanish coast, should the Spaniards remain obstinate. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, which sympathizes strongly with the Spaniards, records the fact that the Spaniards are as yet unwilling to throw up the game, but sees no just ground for Spanish optimism. The paper expresses itself to the following effect:

The Spanish Minister of War seems to think that General Augusti's position is not hopeless, and he intimates that plans have been made with regard to the Philippines, altho these plans are kept secret. Premier Sagasta declares that the Spanish Government does not intend to take the initiative with regard to peace proposals, and there is greater confidence in the Cortes. We see no reason for this attitude. If Manila has not fallen, it is only a question of time when the city will be lost to Spain. Nor is the situation in Cuba very satisfactory. The Americans have managed to land and keep their foothold, and when the troops from Tampa get to Cuba it will be easy for the Americans to take possession of the points prepared for them by the navy. The only thing likely to retard American movements is the fear of the Spanish fleet.

The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, thinks the time has come for peace proposals from the neutrals, and would like to see two or three powers employed in getting as easy terms as possible for Spain. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the moment is ill chosen, as the Americans have not yet been able to accomplish anything decisive. Not until a battle has been fought in the West Indies can peace proposals be accepted by either belligerent. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes that many people in Spain regard this war solely as a duel, a duel in which it is not necessary for Spain to win, but to fight as long and as bravely as possible, and as yet honor has not been satisfied. *United Ireland*, Dublin, is of a different opinion. The war is little to its liking, and it says:

"The continuance of the conflict by the Americans will mean a colossal expenditure, national anxiety and unrest, and the loss of brave men. To Spain it will mean the loss of Cuba, and the probable loss of the Philippines, while it may cause anarchy and total bankruptcy at home. Neither the honor of America nor of Spain demands the continuance of the struggle, and we believe any well-meant, practical scheme for peace put forward by the powers would not be impossible of acceptance by both combatants."

The most careful search reveals no proof of the supposition that European governments intend to force the United States into staying her hand. Least of all is Germany inclined to do so. The English papers and press agencies still talk of the possibility of German interference, but not a single German paper can be found in which such a thing is advocated. On the contrary, the semi-official *Kölnische Zeitung* advises the Spaniards to come to terms. It says:

"The report that Herr v. Radowitz, the German ambassador in Madrid, has promised that the German ships will protect the Spaniards in Manila if the Tagals commit excesses, is altogether without foundation. . . . The Spaniards should admit their impotence, and ask for peace negotiations. Perhaps the Ministry can not do so without endangering the monarchy, but that is their affair. The German squadron will protect the Germans, it may interfere in the interest of humanity; but it will not violate the rights of the belligerents or assume the position of an arbitrator. . . . . .

"Certain groups in England, who have their supporters among all classes, from the lowest to the circles around the court, do their best to create ill-feeling in America against Germany, to cast a slur upon German wares, to discredit German ways, to make it appear as if Germany's political influence were unimportant. The telegraph agencies, being under English influence, place Germany in the wrong light and successfully create enmity. . . . Denials, of course, are published, but something of these lies remains in the minds of the public."

On the other hand, the worst American papers are quoted by the press agencies, creating the impression in Germany that the people of America as a whole are very anxious to go to war with Germany, whether the Germans themselves are peaceful or not. When an irresponsible "yellow" journal in New York remarked that the people of the United States are very anxious to wipe out the German empire's "toy armaments," the expression was immediately repeated by our friends, the British press agencies, in Europe. The truth is, however, that the Germans think they have interests to defend in different parts of the world, and that they mean to defend them without the special permission of other nations. The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, in a much-quoted article, expresses itself in the main as follows:

Lord Salisbury's words on the dying nations are not without importance. The world is about to be redivided, nations which formerly exercised predominant influence are losing their possessions and are even willing to be rid of them. At this stage the English and the Russian press, both equally dishonest, endeavor to play out Germany against each other, at the same time hurting German interests as much as possible, especially in the United States, where the German element is trying to earn our support by its opposition to the overwhelming influence of the Irish vote. The Russian and the Englishman, the rouble and the sovereign, are engaged in a quarrel about lands and influences which still belong to others. Germany does not attack any one, but when an old empire falls to pieces, Germany means to have her share.

For she belongs to the strong nations, and is growing stronger every day.

The same spirit is manifest in German papers of all parties and sections. The Germans will not oppose the United States for love of Spain or for hate of England. But Germany has some very real interests in the Spanish colonies; when Spain is compelled to relinquish her hold, Germany will defend her claims—not before. Much more pointed in their opposition are the French. While the Germans declare that we will not be allowed to pose as sole heirs of Spain, French colonial papers (no inconsiderable force in these days) object to American expansion altogether. The *Independance Tonkinoise* says:

"The hypocritical Yankees, under the pretense of defending the principles of humanity and civilization, are about to seize the Philippines. Unless the nations of Europe intervene, the Americans will steal everything Spain possesses. Justice and equity is a principle unknown to Americans; they are out for robbery, and force alone will restrain them. It is for such occasions as this that the Franco-Russian alliance was formed. Why not intervene?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## IN MEMORY OF PLIMSOLL.

BEFORE the late Samuel Plimsoll, the "Seaman's Friend," began his life-work, Great Britain bore an unenviable reputation for "coffin ships," vessels sent to sea in order to be lost, so that the owners could pocket the insurance money. Rudyard Kipling, in a ballad which has been much quoted in honor of Mr. Plimsoll, says:

"Just a pack o' rotten plates, puttied up with tar,
In we came, and time enough, 'cross Bilbao Bar.
Overloaded, undermanned; meant to founder, we
Euchred God Almighty's storm, bluffed the Eternal Sea.
. . . . . .
Seven men from out of Hell. Ain't the owners gay,
'Cause we took the *Bolivar* safe across the bay?"

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* devotes considerable space to a description of Plimsoll's work, and we condense its remarks as follows:

It was in 1875 that Plimsoll, who had attracted attention to the loss of life among sailors, endeavored to obtain the passage of an act for their better protection. Disraeli, who did not like the subject, wanted to shelve the bill for good. But he did not know the man he had to deal with. Plimsoll literally foamed at the mouth, and when Disraeli said "the exigencies of public business will make it necessary to withdraw the bill," Plimsoll delivered such a philippic as had never been heard at St. Stephen's before. "May the blood of all the sailors who will lose their lives from causes that might have been prevented be upon the head of the Premier and his fellow ministers," he said among other things. The ship-owners tried to have Plimsoll publicly censured for his daring, but he won his point, and to this day British ships carry the curious mark denoting the limit to which they may be loaded and which bears Plimsoll's name.

Much remains still to be done, not only in the treatment of cattle, to which Plimsoll lately gave much attention, but of the sailors themselves. But tho Plimsoll's work is unfinished, he has done enough to deserve a place among the best friends of the human race that the century has produced, and when we remember that he grew up in poverty and was content to live on a few shillings per week in order to benefit his fellow men, his personal character will be still better appreciated.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* deplores the fact that many of the ships now condemned under British rules are sold to foreign owners and engage in unfair competition with British shipping, but says:

"Mr. Plimsoll's is a name that will not fade into that obscurity and oblivion which hide the names of the great bulk of agitators; for he was honest and earnest in purpose, and championed enthusiastically the interest of a class which lacked representatives, and which, indeed, needed help. Mr. Samuel Plimsoll made a mark, and his name will live in the history of his country."

It will be recalled that Samuel Plimsoll was one of the first men to point out the importance of a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain, and to urge a less hostile tone to England in the school histories of America.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WHY GERMANY TOLERATES SOCIALIST PROFESSORS.

WHAT to the Briton is his Magna Charta, and to the American his federal Constitution, that to the Prussian is the freedom of the universities: it is his palladium of liberty. The absolute freedom of the Prussian professor to propound whatever theory he pleases, and the right of the student to reject any but the most firmly established facts, are regarded by the majority of the people as a check upon corruption and arbitrary tendencies in the administration. Yet there have been some attempts of late to tamper with this freedom. Politicians of more than one party, exasperated by the sharp logic of trained thinkers, against which the phraseology of the popular stump-speaker is of no avail, have repeatedly urged the Government to muzzle the professors. Prof. F. Paulsen, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, encourages the Government to resist these demands. He believes that, if freedom of thought and speech were to be curtailed, the progress of the Germans as a nation would be slow. We summarize his article as follows:

Scientific reasoning is reasoning which takes nothing for granted. Its only aim is to discover the truth, independent of the thought whether the truth is acceptable for this or that purpose. But this independence is comparatively new at the universities. In the Middle Ages certain dogmas were declared sacred, the church influenced all branches of science, certain books were formed into a canon, and only in the explanation of the text some freedom was granted. Gradually, however, men like Copernicus, Keppler, Galileo, Harvey, Boyle, Huyghens, etc., proved that we are not the heirs of much knowledge handed down to us, but that science is in its infancy, and that it will require much work to discover the truth.

It is the proud distinction of the young Prussian monarchy to have accepted the new order of things first. Halle is the first university that could boast of the *libertas philosophandi*, Göttingen followed, and gradually all German universities. To-day the freedom to teach is the acknowledged privilege of the German professor. No rules are laid down for him; in his researches, as well as in his teaching, he is not bound to follow any one authority. He upholds his doctrines alone and individually, and this is why his hearers are left perfectly at liberty to adopt his maxims or to reject him. The student who listens to a German professor is not a pupil; he has the right of criticism, the right to do better than his teacher. Both have only one aim—the discovery of the truth; only one maxim—that uniformity of opinion must be due to actual facts, not in conformity with some authority.

This freedom from control is, no doubt, an unexampled proof of faith on the part of the Government. But this faith is necessary. The Government argues as follows: I need science, but I can not order it to appear. Hence I pay men whom I can trust to search after truth. How they do it, and what the result of their work may be, I can not tell; but I believe that the intellectual competition of men placed above want must be beneficial. Curiously enough, the parliamentary representatives of the people are the ones who nowadays urge the Government to restrict academic freedom, especially in the faculties of theology, philosophy, and political economy.

The "Positivists" demand that the appointment of professors of theology should be placed under the control of the church; and it does seem abnormal that the servants of the Protestant churches receive their training in state institutes by state officials over whose appointment they have no influence. But Protestantism would hardly benefit by a change. Protestantism is the result of the wish for religious liberty, and this liberty is better in the

hands of the unbiased state than in the keeping of clerical parties. The only restriction that must be placed upon the theological professor is that he must be a Christian and seek to strengthen the church by Christian truth; but this restriction can not be given a legal form. For Protestantism is continual reform; he who believes that the reformation has been accomplished for all times is not a true disciple of Luther.

Next we will mention philosophy. We are told that the freedom to teach has, in the case of this science, produced unbelief, atheism, pantheism, materialism, with the practical consequences of socialism, anarchism, and nihilism. To this we reply in the words of Kant: "It is very unreasonable to expect enlightenment from reason, while dictating to her what her verdict must be." Philosophy takes nothing for granted; philosophy must be untrammeled, else it is not philosophy at all. With regard to philosophy the necessary restriction is not in the doctrine, but in the form in which the doctrine is taught. If any one were to make use of the professional chair to insult and abuse, to mock and ridicule things which are revered and held sacred by others, then the authorities certainly should interfere. Insult and ridicule are *nowhere* in place, least of all at a university where young men (who are too ready to judge and condemn as it is) are to be taught to weigh and examine.

The most recent heresy is always the most dangerous, the youngest orthodoxy always the most ready to persecute. Hence the new social-political orthodoxy relentlessly persecutes the Socialist heretics. The Government is continually urged to act against them, at least to watch over the appointment of teachers and to prevent the poison from spreading by the refusal to appoint any but reliable supporters of the existing order of things. The professors, we are told, are government officials; so are the university lecturers, and as such they must uphold the Government. I believe that in this as in everything else the search after truth must not be hindered. Bishop Berkeley's saying: "We can not wish to view things different from what they are, for our views do not change facts," certainly applies in this case. True enough, the speeches of Socialist agitators have no right to be delivered from the professional chair; but then *no* agitation should be carried on there. The professor must appeal to reason, not to passion. Those who believe that *all* government and law are pure nonsense and tyranny has, of course, no right to an appointment under the Government, altho even he should not be restricted in the free teaching of his dogma. But we certainly have no right to restrict the professor in his choice of an ideal with regard to the form of government. Without ideals no nation can exist. Wealth and power, tho we need them, are not sufficient for the life of a nation. The people who are thoroughly satisfied with the existing order of things are beginning to decline.

It will hardly be denied that the German universities have done much to foster patriotism and loyalty. But they can not include this in their official program. Their duty is chiefly the search after truth, and this is international. Over eight hundred of the students of Berlin are foreigners. We professors acknowledge gratefully that the Prussian monarchy was the first government which granted freedom to the universities. We have repaid the trust by loyalty. But loyalty is more than blind obedience; loyalty may often manifest itself in warnings against mistakes. The professors wish to serve truth, but will not and can not enter into politics of any kind.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**A Successful Canadian Politician.**—The death of Sir Adolphe Chapleau, ex-governor of Quebec, removes a person of no little importance from the political stage of the Dominion of Canada. In political contests Sir Adolphe was always feared, and his singularly handsome and commanding figure, coupled with no mean ability as an orator, gave him an influence not altogether warranted by his actual work. Chapleau belonged to the galaxy of French-Canadian politicians who, like Mercier, Laurier, Tarte, and others combine French suavity and brilliancy with English practicalness. Honest pride in his descent from a workingman had much to do with his success. Israel Tarte says in the *Patrie*, Montreal:

"His father, whom he honored all his life, was a carpenter. . . . He came from the people, and it was for the people and by the people that he exercised his power. He never was so much in his element as when he spoke to the people. . . . M. Chapleau was, above all, a man born to govern. He had that suavity, that exquisite finesse, those irreproachable manners which mark the born diplomat. Whether he edited an article, or issued a state document, or wrote a letter, his work always denoted that judgment and elevation which mark the trained thinker and denote talent cultivated by earnest study."

His Anglo-Canadian contemporaries never quite understood the bond between Chapleau and his constituents. The Montreal *Star*, which devotes considerable space to his obituary, tells us that during the twenty-five years that he sat in Parliament, either at Quebec or Ottawa, always for the same county of Terrebonne, he was never once beaten. He was elected five times for Quebec and three times for Ottawa. Only once in his life was he defeated, and that was when, before running in Terrebonne at all, he had put up his candidature in Vercheres. When he put upon his Government, in 1879, the encouragement of butter and cheese making, the opposition greeted the declaration to that effect by bursts of laughter. While his adversaries could not rise above the level of treating the matter as a joke, Mr. Chapleau saw far enough to know that he was gifting the Province of Quebec with one of the most flourishing industries she will ever have."

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## FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to official statistics, 55,115 of the 118,112 Greeks called upon to serve in the recent war managed to get themselves excused for some reason or other; 63,107 really were under arms in the regular army. Besides these, a volunteer force of 8,221 was enlisted, 7,832 of whom were foreigners, and but 389 Greeks. The Greeks lost in killed on the battle-field altogether 698 men, including 35 officers.

THE following from a Swiss paper seems *apropos* of the war: Some Swiss militiamen were resting from their drills, and one of the men stepped from the ranks to light his cigar on that of the officer. The latter took this evidence of the "spirit of freedom" in good part, but said: "In the Prussian army you could not have done this, John." "Right you are," was the prompt reply, "but in the Prussian army *you* could not be an officer."

THE Flemings have at last forced the Belgian senate to give full equal rights to their language, a variation of Dutch with French. A struggle of long endurance has thus been ended. When the Belgium kingdom was created, France was still the predominant power in Europe, and many people predicted that she would ultimately annex Belgium. Bismarck prevented Napoleon III. from doing so, and the increase of Teutonic prestige, coupled with the much greater annual increase of the Flemish population, have pushed the French (Walloon) element and the French language from its predominant position.

A BOOK published in New York which has received comparatively little notice in this country is extensively reviewed abroad. Its title is, "Facts and Fakes about Cuba," and the author, Mr. Brownson Rae, gives the lie direct to several newspaper correspondents who have informed American readers with regard to the Cuban atrocities and insurgent heroism. Mr. Rae has been in the insurgent camp, and his opinion of the rebels is characterized by his assertion that they hate Americans and his hope that the Governor-General may catch Gomez and shoot him. The heroism of the rebel women and the cruelty of Spanish officials toward them he regards as pure fakes.

THIS year's session of the Austrian Reichsrath does not promise to be more peaceful than last year's. The Germans have not given up their claim that Austria must remain what she has been in the past—a country in which the dominant race and language are the German. The Slavic subjects of Francis Joseph are just as determined to put the Germans in an inferior position. The Germans, tho divided on party lines, have the advantage of common language and common national aims, and they have the support of their countrymen in the German empire. The Slavs are divided into half a dozen different nationalities, each with a different language of its own, but they have the powerful support of the Roman Catholic clergy. Czech writers, moreover, point out that the Germans are easily absorbed by nationalities with strong patriotism, as the history of America, Russia, and Hungary shows. The Germans, on the other hand, aver that the creation of the German empire has made them more resisting.

"AN exposition will be held in Como, Italy, next year," says *The Electrical World*, "to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of the voltaic pile, which is so named after its discoverer, Alessandro Volta. The exposition will be divided into two sections, on international electrical exposition and a national exposition of the silk industry. It will be opened in May and will close in October, 1899. A congress of electricians will also meet during the exposition. The exposition will be an historical one, representing the development of electricity during the present century, and the congress of electricians will discuss the scientific progress during the century and the new and numerous applications of electricity. The electrical exposition will be divided into thirteen classes, the first being the class of honor, and will illustrate, with apparatus, the discovery of Volta, and include bibliography, autographs, portraits, medals, etc."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE.

FEW Americans have well-defined ideas about the riches of the Philippines and the nature of the population. The common description of the people as Malays ignores, it appears, a large number of people of other races, who must be reckoned with in our prospective invasion. The idea, too, that the United States must spend millions of dollars in developing the islands before they yield any return is met by the report that Spanish governors have been carrying home fortunes for three hundred years. The notion that the Malays are wild men is, we are told, still more misleading. These and other errors are being corrected rapidly by writers familiar with conditions in the islands.

NATIVE HOUSES, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

As for the people, they may be half-civilized, but they are far from being savages. Mr. Joseph T. Mannix, an American who visited the Philippines last autumn, writes thus in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (June):

"I went secretly beyond the city walls and mingled with the natives at Malaben and elsewhere. The home of every rebel or rebel sympathizer was the hospitable resting-place of any American or other traveler who was taking sufficient interest in these people to investigate the situation. That they are a law-abiding people and easily governed is evident from the fact that when the present insurrection began in August, 1896, there were but 1,500 Spanish troops in the islands—about one twentieth the number that the British Government has garrisoned in Ireland to-day. And these 1,500 troops were natives of the islands. . . . . .

"However lacking in intelligence the natives of the Philippines generally may be, they could not with truth be characterized as savages. There are in the Philippines between 6,000,000 and 9,000,000 people—probably about 7,500,000. Nearly half this number inhabit Luzon, the principal island of the group. The Tagals of Luzon are a copper-colored people, and, like all people of the Malay family, are short of stature. These Tagals are the most advanced and influential element in the whole population of the islands. There are a great many very intelligent and ambitious men among them—men who got their start in the school established by the monastic friars, whose political domination furnishes one of the many grievances which have given rise to the present insurrection. The Tagals are as industrious as the Chinese and Japanese, and more easily controlled and less criminally disposed than the latter. That they are entirely amenable to discipline when they have confidence in and respect for their leaders and advisers is evidenced by the fact that for more than a year Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, their acknowledged leader, was able to maintain good order and comparatively good discipline among his 40,000 to 50,000 followers, and under circumstances where chaos and disorder would be the most natural conditions. I am not a sentimentalist—not the sort of man to go into ecstasies of delight over the profuse politeness and kotowing of the Japanese—but I have observed in the leading men and women a charmingly courteous manner. Such characteristics as rudeness, assumption, or boisterousness are entirely lacking in their temperament."

Two instances of consideration cited by Mr. Mannix throw interesting side-lights on the native character:

"The disposition of the Tagals to respect the rights of people against whom they had no grievance was shown by the fact that during all the months of the rebellion the property of the Manila and Dagipan Railway Company was molested but once, and then not seriously. The railroad is owned and operated by Englishmen, who secured a concession about eight years ago. The road has been used for the transportation of troops to points northward from the capital, and it would have been greatly to the advantage of the insurgents had they interrupted traffic. The fact that foreigners who were not at all responsible for the unfortunate conditions of which they complained owned the railroad was the sole restraining element in the case. The conduct of the rebels in this respect has been a great and agreeable surprise to the officials of the railroad named.

"Here is another thing that indicates the discriminating quality of the Filipinos: The rebels had thought seriously several times of attacking and taking Manila. The insurgent leaders knew that if 25,000 to 50,000 infuriated insurgents rushed through those gates no quarter would be shown the Spanish residents of the capital, but men, women, and children would be massacred. With the idea of protecting the foreigners (English, German, American, and others) a carefully prepared list of all these people, with their places of residence, was furnished the rebel leaders both inside and outside Manila. The understanding was that in case the city was captured by the rebels the leaders would promptly place guards over the lives and property of these people. The foreigners felt no alarm whatever in regard to their own safety. Nine out of every ten Americans, Germans, and Britishers living in Manila have been secretly in sympathy with the insurgents. These foreigners had an opportunity of judging as to how incompetent and corrupt a governing power the Spaniards are, and could not blame the natives for rebelling."

Ambassador Hay sent from London a few weeks ago to the Department of State at Washington a pamphlet describing conditions in the Philippines. In the course of the pamphlet Mr. Palgrave, late British consul in the islands, is quoted as follows in description of the natives:

PLOWING IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

"The chiefest, the almost exceptional, spell of the Philippines is situate, not in lake or volcano, forest or plain, but in the races that form the bulk of the island population. I said 'almost exceptional,' because rarely is an intratropical people a satisfactory one to eye or mind. But this can not be said of the Philippine Malays, who, in bodily formation and mental characteristics alike, may fairly claim a place not among the middling ones merely, but among almost the higher names inscribed on the

world's national scale. A concentrated, never-absent self-respect, an habitual self-restraint in word and deed, very rarely broken except when extreme provocation induces the transitory but fatal frenzy known as 'amok,' and an inbred courtesy, equally diffused through all classes high or low, unfailing decorum, prudence, caution, quiet, cheerfulness, ready hospitality, and a correct, tho not inventive taste. His family is a pleasing sight, much subordination and little constraint, unison in gradation, liberty not license. Orderly children, respected parents, women subject but not oppressed, men ruling but not despotic, reverence with kindness, obedience in affection; these form a lovable picture, not by any means rare in the villages of the eastern isles. The villagers' houses, some large, some small, wood or bamboo, two-storied or one, mere huts or spacious dwellings, according to the fortunes of the inmates, are dotted here and there in an unsymmetrical row among the trees; but all have a comfortable, a cosy look, suggestive of sufficiency; many of them white, painted with stripes green or blue, rarely red, and occasionally a flower pattern or fanciful scroll-work to enliven them more. Eight million natives, more or less, inhabit the Philippines, and yet scarcity is of rare occurrence; famine unknown. . . . Of all tropical lands, all tropical races that it has been my lot to visit, none will have left a pleasanter or more heart-satisfying memory, than the Philippine archipelago, the home of the half-civilized Malay."

These simple, harmless people, it would seem, ought to be very happy under the enlightened rule of a European power. How happy they are may be gathered from an article by Professor Worcester of the University of Michigan in *The Independent*. He says in part:

"Extreme poverty is the rule among the civilized natives, and its cause is found in the heavy burdens of taxation imposed upon them by their Spanish masters. Every person over eighteen years of age is required to procure annually a *cedula personal*, or document of identification, the charge for which varies from $1.50 to $25, according to the means of the applicant. The average native has little or no opportunity to work for hire, and if he does succeed in securing employment, his wages are often not more than five cents per day. He is usually unable to dispose of his farm products for cash, being compelled to exchange them for other commodities. In addition to this personal tax there is a tax on coconut-trees, a tax on beasts of burden, a tax on killing animals for food, a tax for keeping a shop, a tax on mills or oil-presses, a tax on weights and measures, a tax on cock-fighting, and so on to the end of the chapter. At every turn the poor native finds himself face to face with the dire necessity of paying *tributo*; and he frequently spends his life in an ineffectual effort to meet the obligations thus imposed.

"If the enormous sums thus raised were expended even in part in the improvement of the colony, there might be some justification for its collection. While the laws in regard to its disposition are not entirely bad, in actual practise it for the most part finds its way into the pockets of the Spanish officials, the annual surplus amounting to not more than eight or nine millions of dollars.

"While the officials fatten, the natives are left to die like cattle, if epidemic disease breaks out among them, or to starve if their crops fail. There are, as a rule, no roads worthy of the name. There is no justice, except for those able to pay liberally for it, and, worst of all, there is no opportunity for education, except in one or two of the largest cities, and even there the facilities offered are very poor. . . . . .

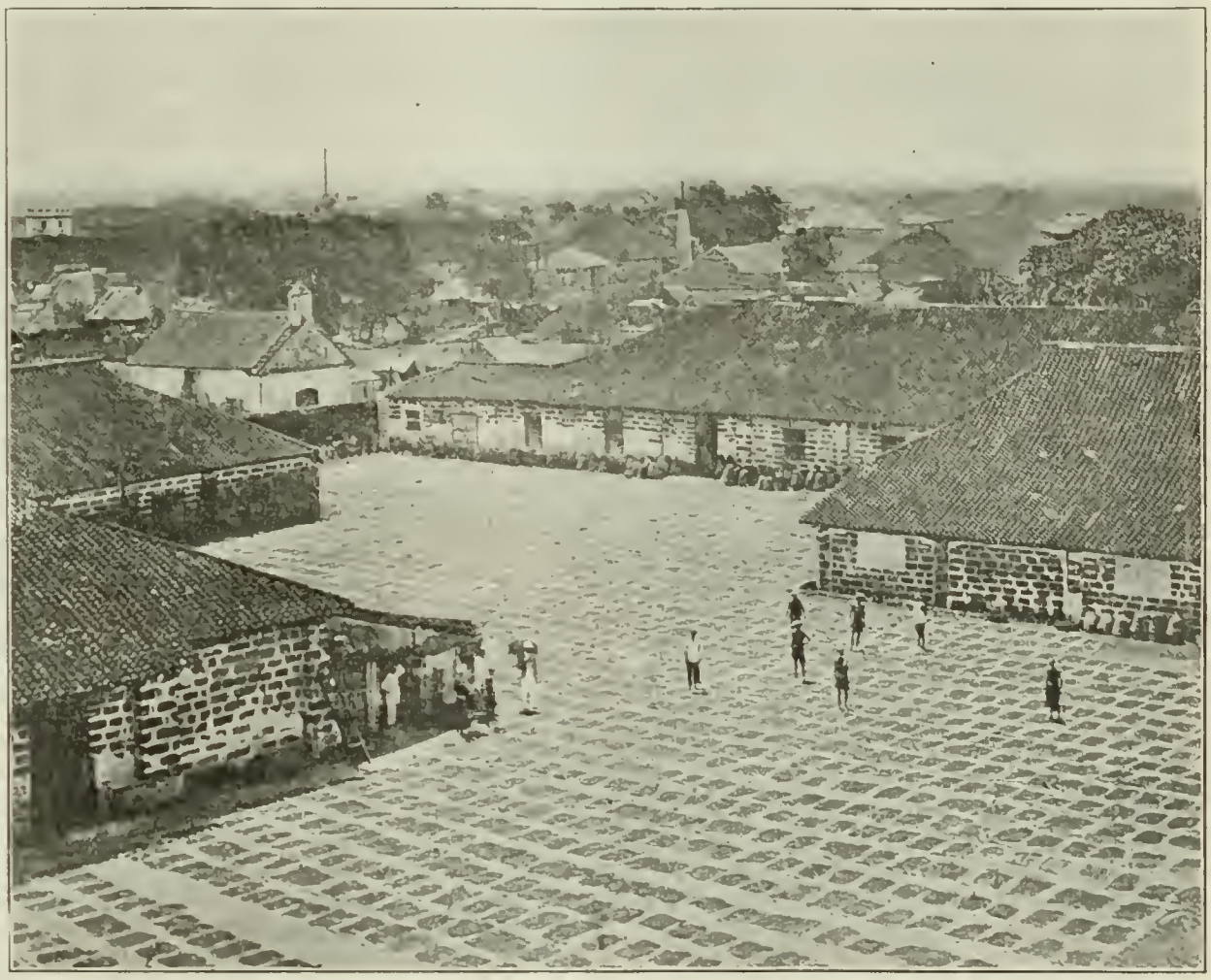
"Delinquent taxpayers are treated with the utmost severity. The first step is usually to strip them to the waist, tie them to a bench or post, and beat them unmercifully. Even women are subjected to that treatment. If this does not suffice, imprisonment follows, while pressure is brought to bear on relatives and friends. Daughters are not infrequently offered an opportunity to secure the liberation of a parent at the expense of their own honor. Should none of these methods prove effective, deportation follows, with confiscation of property, and the leaving of women and children to shift for themselves.

"Should a native manage to get abroad and secure some little education, he is likely to be invited on board a gunboat some evening and not be heard from thereafter, the reason for his disappearance being that he knew too much."

This taxation without representation is one of the chief grievances of the insurgents. Another grievance is the civil power of the friars (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 25). The Filipinos do not ask independence; they only ask freedom from Spain. General Aguinaldo said to Mr. Mannix:

"The people of these islands would be happy if the United States, Great Britain, or any other progressive and humane nation would take these islands under its protection. The natives are struggling for their freedom, but they are not convinced of their ability to successfully govern themselves."

In view of the probable speedy fulfilment of General Aguinaldo's wish, the climate of the islands takes on a peculiar interest to prospective American visitors. The remarks of Mr. Mannix on this point are not very reassuring:



SUGAR-HOUSES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

(The square patches on the ground are heaps of sugar drying in the sun. The sugar has been taken from the "pelones" or earthen jars seen by the sides of the building. This scene is in Manila. The sugar comes from the plantations in the pelones, and is then dried and mixed at large establishments in Manila, operated by Chinese merchants. Chinese are the middle-men.)

"That the climate of the Philippines is particularly severe and unhealthy is evident from the very great mortality among Spanish soldiers during the rebellion. During the fifteen months immediately succeeding the outbreak of the insurrection in August, 1896, fully 25 per cent. of the 28,000 to 30,000 soldiers sent from the peninsula died from the effects of the climate. The climate is so severe upon the unacclimated that the rebel leaders, very early in the revolt, decided upon a defensive campaign. They sought rendezvous in the mountain fastnesses of Luzon, only to come forth occasionally and do guerrilla fighting. They thought they could pursue these easy tactics and the climate would do the rest. I am absolutely convinced at least 5,000 Spaniards died on account of the climate. Capt.-Gen. Primo de Rivera was thoroughly disheartened on account of the frightful ravages among his troops. Altho the insurrection was very formidable, the captain-general declared, not more than six months since, that if the rebellion was to be suppressed it would be by native volunteers—that Spaniards could not stand the climate of the islands. The captain-general refused to ask for more troops from Spain, saying it was simply murder to get conscripts from home. The climate is especially humid, and in the low, swampy land in the interior there is much malaria. The hottest season is between the middle of March and the middle of May. Then follows the very trying rainy season, with alternating showers and blistering sunshine for about six months. Then follow a few months when the weather is comparatively agreeable.

"About eight years ago General Manager Higgins, of the Manila and Dabipan Railway, having secured a concession from the Spanish Government, organized in London a party of about forty Englishmen—civil engineers and others who were to survey the route and build and afterward assist in the operation and management of the railroad. Mr. Higgins gave special attention to the physical condition of his assistants, selecting only men that he believed could stand the severe climate of the archipelago. To-day not more than half the members of that party are alive."

But not all who have spied out the land bring back an evil report of the climate. Mr. Amos K. Fiske, writing in *The Times*, New York, takes a more cheerful view:

"We are apt to think of tropical climates in terms of exaggeration, and imagine certain temporary and local conditions to be permanent and general. The maximum temperature at Manila, which is on a flat coast, is in the hot season less than that of our Northern cities in summer. The average is less than that of July and August here in most years, but the heat is far more equable. The long wet season is, of course, not constantly rainy, and the period of extreme humidity is not concurrent with that of the greatest heat. Moreover, neither Manila nor any seacoast city can be taken as fairly representative of the archipelago in the matter of climate. There is great variety of surface and of altitude and considerable differences in meteorological conditions. It is the universal testimony that the climate is healthful, except in certain malarial sections, such as are not unknown in other parts of the world, and there is at least one delightful season, in the autumn, when the atmosphere is clear and dry, and the temperature ranges from about 67° to 75° Fahr. In short, the climate is more equable and salubrious and fully as well adapted to sustained energy as in our Gulf States. Moreover, the lack of sudden changes and of any considerable fluctuation makes it possible to adapt dwellings and dress to climate in a manner to make it more endurable than our 'spells' of tropical weather."

Those who can endure the climate will find presented to them one of the richest fields thrown open to civilization in recent times. Mr. F. F Hilder, secretary of the National Geographical Society, gives, in *The Record*, Chicago, the following estimate of the number, extent, and population of the islands:

"Their number is not definitely known, but is variously stated by different authorities as from 1,400 to 2,000; some of them are mere islets and uninhabited rocks, but others are magnificent in size and resources. The two largest are Luzon, which has an area of 41,000 square miles and on which Manila, the capital, is situated, and Mindanao, containing 37,450 square miles. As even the larger islands have never been thoroughly surveyed or explored it is impossible to give a definite statement of the aggregate land area of the group, but the most reliable estimate is 114,356 square miles, which is equal to the combined area of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Nor is it in regard to the area alone that our knowledge is defective; all Spanish statistics are notoriously unreliable, and no thoroughly accurate census has ever been taken, but the number of inhabitants is about 8,000,000."

These 8,000,000 inhabitants, while commonly grouped as Malays, are in fact a mixture of several races. Mr. Charles Johnston, of the Bengal Civil Service, retired, tells us in an article in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (June) that from earliest historical time the Malays have been the principal inhabitants in point of numbers. Back in the wilds are a few thousand small, black people of the negro race, perhaps a remnant of the original inhabitants; but they are untamed and becoming extinct. The Malays, we learn from Mr. Johnston, while supreme in point of numbers, have never been supreme in other respects. Spain, which has ruled them three hundred years, had to conquer Raja Mora and Raja Matanda, two Hindu rulers. Before the Hindu rule, the islands had been under Chinese dominion, so that the Malay has always been the one who paid the taxes, with no voice in their distribution. At present we find on the islands the remnant of the negro hill tribes, the Malays, large numbers of Chinese and Japanese, and many of pure or mixed Spanish blood. The American, then, in his new rôle as captain of civilization among a foreign people, will be taking up a work where other nations have failed.

This heterogeneous population are favored by nature with some of the most fertile islands on the globe—rich, but undeveloped. Their commercial possibilities, an interesting topic to Americans just now, are discussed by Mr. Fiske in his article in *The Times*. He says in part:

"There is no doubt that the natural resources of the Philippine Islands are very great, and capable of a development which under proper direction would make them a permanent source of much wealth. The soil is very fertile over vast areas that are now wholly uncultivated, and the natural products of much of this space could be turned to profitable account. For instance, there are in Luzon great forests containing valuable timbers and dyewoods which are practically untouched, and the coconut-palm tree, the bamboo cane, and many fibrous plants could be put to practical use on a much larger scale. But it is in the 'staple crops' of the land that the largest opportunity for profitable industry is now visible. Gold is widely distributed, and it is 'believed' that not only that metal, but copper and iron, and possibly coal, lead, and silver, could be 'mined' with rich results; but it is known that these 'staple crops' of sugar, rice, tobacco, and 'manila hemp,' to which coffee and cotton might safely be added, can be raised in vastly increased volume and by much more economical methods. The profit to be derived from them as articles of commerce could be enhanced almost indefinitely under systematical cultivation with modern appliances and under an enlightened industrial and commercial policy."

It is interesting to know that long before Dewey sailed into Manila bay, the commodores of our commercial navy had invaded its waters and were waging successful war for the islands' trade. Mr. Oscar F. Williams, United States consul at Manila before the outbreak of the present war, wrote to the Department of State at Washington from Manila four months ago and gave some encouraging figures in regard to exports from Manila to this country:

"During the quarter ended December 31, 1897, there were exported from these islands to the United States and Great Britain 216,898 bales of hemp (280 pounds per bale), of which 138,792 bales went to the United States and only 78,106 bales to Great Britain. During the year 1897 there was an increase in the export of hemp from the Philippines to continental Europe of 19,741 bales; to Australia, 2,192 bales; to China, 28 bales; to Japan, 2,628 bales; and to the United States, 133,896 bales—a total increase of 158,485 bales; while to Great Britain there was a decrease of 22,348 bales.

"Thus, of increased shipments from the Philippines, those to the United States were 544 per cent. greater than to all other countries combined. . . . . .

"There are here twenty-two consulates representing the several countries, but the volume of the export trade coming under my official supervision equals that of my twenty-one colleagues combined."

We may be sure that the enterprising American will take care of the commercial aspect of the future Philippines. But the final question, the question that may cause no little trouble before it is answered, will be: How shall we deal with the people? Mr. Johnston, whose article in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* is referred to above, notes the significant fact that no other nation has been able to solve the problem of dealing with inferior peoples. Even England has failed. The Australian blacks are becoming extinct; the natives of India are reduced to serfdom:

"So there remains the fate of the helpless millions, the weak children of men who can not defend themselves. Only one way has yet been tried with them, the way of domination, which ends by breaking their hearts. It is irony to cover this with talk of the gospel and civilization.

"There remains yet another way—the way that America has taken with the millions of negroes in the States. It is not to try to take advantage of their weakness, but to help them; to give them a chance, a little fair play, and generous dealing; to let these weaker children of men have an opportunity to follow out their own race-genius and live their own lives, which they love in their dumb way as we love ours. There are real human kindness and gentleness and pity, even at this late date; and as all else has failed, it might be well, tho only in despite, to give them at least a trial.

"Here is a chance for the genius of America to bring a new revelation to the world—the revelation of true and kindly dealing with weak races who can not help themselves. Here is an opportunity to protect them, to guard them against European extortion and the extortion of the same spirit of greedy cruelty in Americans, to protect them from the superior moral force of the Chinese without doing injustice to the Chinese genius, and, lastly, to protect them from themselves, their own weakness and unsteady wills; to put a little heart into them, so that they may love life and see good days amid their tropical jungle. Here is the choice. Choose well and wisely, for the choice involves a new hope for humanity, for the hundreds of millions of weaklings helpless and hopeless. If the question is rightly solved by the genius of Americans, a new day of honor and freedom will dawn throughout all the East. Deal with these people yourselves. Deal with them wisely and well. Above all, deal with them kindly and with good humor. Do not send them back into bondage, whether to Spaniard or any other European rule built on privilege and domination. Let Americans win one more victory for freedom; this time not for the strong and exultant, but for the helpless and the weak, who can not help themselves."

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

General trade continues steady and the balance is still heavily in our favor. The features of the week in the commercial world have been the large popular subscription to the war-bond issue, and the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The war has apparently had very little effect on general business, causing but small new activity and " preventing none as far as can be ascertained " (*Dun's Review*).

**The Cereal Market.**—"Cereal exports are naturally enough smaller than in recent weeks, but are still heavily in excess of preceding years. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 3,799,470 bushels, as against 4,396,000 bushels last week, but compared with 2,156,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,837,000 bushels in 1896, 1,946,000 bushels in 1895, and 1,717,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show a very slight falling-off, aggregating for the week 3,902,521 bushels against 4,106,000 bushels last week, 2,281,000 bushels a year ago, 1,736,000 bushels in 1896, and 884,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, June 25.*

**Wool and Cotton.**—"Wool is stronger a shade, 100 quotations by Coates Brothers averaging 18.72 cents against 18.64 June 1, but because of Western demands, which are relatively 4 cents above prices which manufacturers will pay, excepting to fill immediate orders. As the future of the trade is in doubt, tho with more hopeful prospects, sales of wool have been in three weeks only 11,695,300 pounds at the three chief markets, against 29,585,100 in the same weeks last year, and 23,728,200 in the same weeks of 1892. Cotton has weakened three sixteenths, with excellent crop prospects, but a larger demand for goods is seen, tho not as yet enough to cause any advance in prices. Reports of distribution are generally encouraging."—*Dun's Review, June 25.*

**Stocks and Bonds.**—"Stock speculation at New York is narrow and professional, but displays renewed strength and bullish manipulation on expected favorable war developments and better crop-weather reports. In the early part of the week the dulness was accompanied by depression on uncertainty about the effects of the new government bond subscription, and the stamp-tax imposts of the new revenue bill. The bond market is strong, with an increased investment demand extending to the lower-grade securities for want of other material. Governments are steady. The heavy amount of small subscriptions to the new 3-per-cent government war loan indicates that the larger part of the $200,000,000 will be absorbed in that way. Foreign exchange is dull and easy at 4.85⅜ @ 4.85½ for demand sterling."—*Bradstreet's, June 18.*

**Iron, Steel, Copper, and Lead.**—"The iron industry is very dull at the East, with complaint that prices do not rise, but at Pittsburg and the West the works are getting more business constantly, and are even competing so sharply that prices are slightly lower for bars, cut nails, steel rails, and Grey Forge, while Southern iron is also offered lower there and at the East. The enormous demand from agricultural regions for implements fencing, cars, railway equipment, and all sorts of building is the noteworthy feature of this remarkable year. Minor metals are fairly steady, with tin at 15.2 cents. Lake copper at 11.75, with 22,741 tons produced in the United States and 6,486 abroad in May, and lead is stronger at 3.95 cents with only moderate transactions."—*Dun's Review, June 25.*

**Canadian Trade.**—" Canadian trade continues good. Toronto reports unusual activity for the season, and because of the large number of fall orders already received, following closely the active reassorting spring demand, there will practically be no between seasons this year. Wool-mills are full of orders. Crop prospects are improving, and this, with active railway construction throughout the country and the improved outlook in the mining districts, is taken to guarantee an active fall trade. Montreal reports a satisfactory business doing, particularly in dry-goods, with cheese advancing. Halifax reports trade dull, but the crop outlook good, while at Victoria, while trade is seasonably quiet, jobbers' sales are in excess of last year. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 19 as compared with 19 last week, 17 in this week a year ago, 19 in 1896, and 28 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings aggregate $25,919,000, one per cent. smaller than last week, but 48 per cent. greater than a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, June 25.*

## PERSONALS.

CERVERA, who is one of Spain's strongest men in the present crisis, has an interesting personality. From the Brooklyn *Eagle* we take this sketch of his career, slightly abridged :

He is sprung of the proudest blood in Spain, and all the qualities of breeding, brains, patriotism, courage, pride, and polish contribute to his active career.

Cervera, the man of wealth, the man of society, the man of martial history, being a veteran of two or three wars and having held the high post of secretary of the Spanish navy, is not the accident of the hour. He is eminently the one man in the Spanish navy for the post he was sent across the Atlantic to fill.

When he cleverly avoided the scouting cruisers of our navy and slipped into Santiago harbor it was neither luck nor guesswork that guided him. He knew where he was going, for he was moving over waters as familiar to him as the waters of Hampton Roads are to Schley. It is an interesting coincidence that he served in Cuban waters in command of the gunboat *Santa Lucia* throughout a great part of the war of 1868-78, and that Rear Admiral Monterola, his brother officer, who was at that time in command of the *Tornado*, is at present the port admiral of Havana.

Cervera is the ranking commanding rear admiral in Spain's present naval operations, but while he is within the Cuban jurisdiction he is directly under the orders of Captain-General Blanco, who by virtue of his office is commander in chief of all the Spanish forces, both naval and military, in the Antilles, which comprise Cuba and Porto Rico.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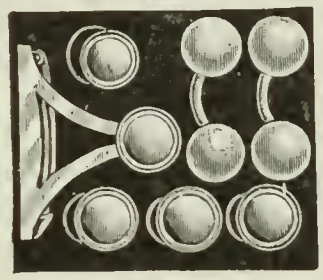

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Rear-Admiral Cervera was born February 18, 1839, and consequently is 59 years of age. He looks much younger, being possessed of a fine physique and great energy.

His country owes much to him for service which he has rendered, covering a period of more than forty years. Don Pasquale Cervera is of good old Spanish stock on his father's side and of very noble descent on his mother's, she being a Topete, from which family have been drawn so many of Spain's best naval officers at different periods of her history, the late Admiral Topete being the most noted.

Rear-Admiral Cervera is renowned for his gallantry and bravery. His rare valor and keen intelligence were noted in Africa, at Jolo, and in Cuba he likewise distinguished himself in the civil war and most conspicuously while defending the arsenal of the Carraca. Like many of the Spanish naval officers, he is a man of considerable wealth, which may have materially assisted him in procuring opportunities for study, and being present at naval and torpedo experiments in foreign countries, as he is well known to be a thorough master in the science of modern naval warfare. As an evident proof of the man's devotion, assiduity, and active application to his profession, it may be mentioned that when he was minister and held the portfolio of secretary of the navy, he shortly retired from the exalted position, giving his reason that he preferred active service in the navy to being a recluse in Madrid.

He received his final education, as is demanded by the service, and graduated therefrom at the Naval Academy of San Fernando, corresponding to our Annapolis. From serving on a training-ship he was commissioned to foreign service and in 1859 was engaged in naval operations on the coast of Morocco, principally in protecting Spanish transports and provisions and watching the coast. He saw much service in the Philippines, and was again employed in 1862 in Cochin China, south of the present Chinese empire.

He commanded a frigate in the war of 1866 in the Pacific in the fleet under Admiral Topete, then in hostilities with the republics of Peru and Chile. During the last rebellion in Cuba, 1868–78, he commanded the war-ship *Santa Lucia*.

Captain Cervera rendered considerable service by his activity in patroling the coasts of Cuba and in making it difficult for filibustering expeditions getting into the island during the war of 1868–78, and the ability displayed in evading our war-ships is undoubtedly the result of the vast practical experience gained in piloting acquired during his long service as commander of a vessel during the late Cuban war. He was in London for a short term, relieving the chief of Spain's permanent naval commission, a bureau Spain has had in London for many years, the salary of the chief being considerable.

Cervera is a naval architect and constructor of some eminence, as he gave many of the best ideas that have been embodied in the construction of the first-class battle-ship *Pelayo*, which vessel he commanded for a short time, and of which we shall hear something at a future period of the war.

Admiral Cervera in appearance has the face of a kind and good man, open, frank, and rather broad, carrying a pleasant expression which always meets you. His forehead is high and his features are regular. He wears a close, thick beard and mustache, now perfectly white. He resembles a Catalonian or a Basque more than a native of the warm and excitable southern Spain from whence he comes. He is the recipient of an infinite number of medals and decorations. He wears but few of them. The meritorious cross of San Hermenegildo for bravery and the cross for naval merit are among the few of which he is proudest.

Cervera is possessed of technical knowledge of a high degree, having spent a good part of his service in voluntary hard study in all the new naval advances. He is a master of modern artillery, not only that branch of the science appertaining to the navy, but also as applied to fortifications. He is an expert on explosives and well versed in the ramifications and complex science of torpedoes.

A RATHER curious commentary on the character of metropolitan journalism these days is furnished by a bit of personalia which appears in the Chicago *Record*:

Admiral Dewey has a son in New York City occupying a clerical position on a salary of $65 a month. He is a young man of twenty-three and graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1896. Shortly after the battle of Manila, Mr. Dewey, Jr., was visited by the editor of a "yellow" journal and offered a position as reporter, with a salary of $5,000 a year. He inquired what would be expected of him, and was informed that he was needed to write articles on the war and kindred subjects. He might be sent to the front; he might be detailed to go on a fleet; he would have to accept any assignment that was given him, but of course all of his expenses would be paid. The young man explained that he had had no experience and no knowledge of the newspaper business; that he had never been inside a printing-office, nor had he ever written an article for publication in his life. Therefore he did not see how his services could be worth $5,000 a year. It was explained to the innocent youth that experience, knowledge, and literary talents were entirely superfluous. All he would have to do was to sign the name of George Dewey, Jr., to articles that other people would write for him, and draw his salary. Mr. Dewey indignantly replied that he was not that kind of a man, and declined the offer.

AT the celebrations attending the opening of the Kiel canal, which connects the North Sea and the Baltic by cutting across the Schleswig-Holstein peninsula, says the Buffalo *News*, the United States was represented by one of its crack cruiseas, commanded by Captain Robley D. Evans. One evening, as the cruiser lay serenely at anchor, the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* came alongside with Emperor William on board. A conversation was opened, and soon the Emperor and a dozen of his suite came on board the American cruiser as a result of an invitation of Captain Evans.

They stayed to dinner on the cruiser and the evening was a merry one. As is well known, the German potentate is a jolly diner and a good fellow in company of army and navy officers. There were wine and cigars, toasts and songs, and all sorts of fun until considerably after midnight, the American and German officers hobnobbing in the most amicable fashion.

The hour approached two o'clock and the Americans began to feel tired and think of going to bed, but their Teutonic guests seem to have no idea of anything of that kind. Three o'clock came and the Westerners began heartily to wish that the visitors would go, but they—the visitors—were as fresh as at the outset, and kept things going with the same zest which characterized the beginning of the festivities.

But a worse blow was in store for the Americans. A little before 4 A.M., the German Emperor suddenly expressed a desire to inspect the ship. This made "Bob" tired, but what could he do? His guest, and the nation's guest, in a sense, was a powerful monarch, whom it would be unwise as well as discourteous to disoblige. And so a tour of the vessel was begun. The Emperor went all over the cruiser with characteristic military thoroughness, examining everything thoroughly, poking into every nook and cranny, and even getting down on his stomach and wiggling under some part of the machinery in order to see something invisible from the outside.

But at last the end came, and about five o'clock the Germans said good-night and went back to the

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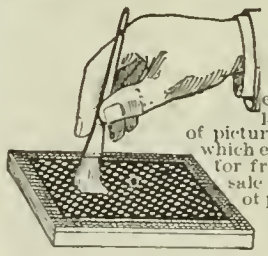

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*Hohenzollern.* The wearied Americans gladly went to their beds. Captain Evans had enjoyed about two hours' rest when at 7 o'clock in the morning he was aroused by a thumping on his door.

"What is it?" he called out.

"Sir," replied the voice from the outside, "the German Emperor is appro ching on the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*."

The adamantine Germans had had all the rest they needed and were ready for another day's festivities.

This was too much for Evans, and he roared out to the subaltern at the door:

"You tell the German Emperor to go to thunder. I mean to have my sleep."

## Current Events.

*Monday, June 20.*

**General Garcia and Admiral Sampson** hold a conference on the landing of Shafter's troops. . . . Captain-General **Blanco is shot** and dangerously wounded by a young Havana volunteer out of revenge for the execution of his brother. . . . The President nominates Adelbert Ames, of Massachusetts, and Joseph W. Plume, of New Jersey, to be **brigadier-generals**. . . . A despatch-boat from Hongkong says that the **Philippine insurgents** proclaimed a provisional government on June 12, with Aguinaldo as President. . . . It is reported that Iloilo, in the Philippines, has been **captured by the** *Boston* and the *Concord*. . . . Congress—Senate: Debate is begun on the **Hawaiian annexation** question, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, speaking in opposition. House: The **general deficiency bill**, carrying $224,000,000, is passed.

The British Admiralty announces that the annual **naval maneuvres** have been abandoned in consequence of the Welsh coal-miners' strike. . . . **Don Carlos** in an interview, blames the Spanish Government for bringing on the war, and says that after it is ended he will take his revenge.

*Tuesday, June 21.*

The **Ohio Republican state convention** meets at Columbus. . . . Ex-President **Cleveland delivered an address** on "Good Citizenship" at the commencement exercises at Lawrenceville, N. J. . . . The transports bearing **General Shafter's army** arrive off Santiago. . . . The British consul at Santiago reports that **Lieutenant Hobson and his seven companions** were removed from Morro Castle on June 7 to the barracks near the city. . . . All the **cables connecting Cuba with Spain** have been cut. . . . It is reported from Hongkong that the American supply-ship *Zafiro* was compelled **to leave Chinese waters**, not even being allowed the customary twenty-four hours' stay. . . . The Michigan middle-of-the-road **Populist convention** meets. . . . **President Gates**, of Amherst College, resigns. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. White, California, and Mitchell, Wisconsin, discuss the **Hawaiian annexation resolution**. ouse: The **war claim bill** is discussed.

Spain strengthens her **fortifications near Gibraltar**. . . . At the launching of the English battle-ship *Albion* on the Thames, a staging falls and more than **200 persons are thrown into the water**, 20 of whom are drowned.

*Wednesday, June 22.*

The **Ohio Republican convention** indorses the war policy of the Administration and renominates the state officers. . . . The complaint of the **reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad** is made public. . . . Landing of the **army of invasion** is begun near Santiago. . . . An official report to Surgeon-General Van Reypen says that our **marines were not mutilated** by the Spaniards. . . . The Attorney-General of the United States decides to surrender to the French and Austrian ambassadors, as the diplomatic representatives of Spain, the **noncombatants and crews of the merchant vessels** captured by our ships. . . . The **Indiana Democrats** hold their convention at Indianapolis. . . . The **Vermont Republicans** nominate Col. E. C. Smith for governor. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. White, California, and Pettigrew, South Dakota, speak against the **Hawaiian annexation** . . . The nomination of Henry V. Boynton, Adelbert Ames, and Joseph W. Plume to be **brigadier-generals** is confirmed.

President Faure invites M. Paul Louis Peytrel to form **a new French cabinet**. . . . The London papers announce the **engagement of Princess Victoria** of Wales to John Baring, Baron Reavestoke. . . . **King Alfonso of Spain** is confirmed with great ceremony.

*Thursday, June 23.*

Count Cassini, the **new Russian ambassador** to this country, is formally presented to the President. . . . **Cornell wins** the 'varsity boat race at New London. . . . **Sharp fighting** is going on between the American and Spanish troops near Santiago. . . . The **monitor** *Monadnock* sails from San Francisco for Manila. . . . The convention of the fused **South Dakota Populists, Democrats, and Silver Republicans** nominate A. E. Lee for Governor. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Pettigrew, South Dakota, and McEnery, Louisiana, speak against the **annexation of Hawaii**.

**A typhoon at Fort Arthur** wrecks a Chinese war-vessel and drowns 120 of her men. . . . Sagasta announces that **Admiral Camara's fleet** is bound for Manila.

*Friday, June 24*

The **first serious engagement in Cuba** takes place within five miles of Santiago; 2,000 Spaniards are repulsed with considerable loss on both sides. . . . The State Department receives news that **the Cadiz squadron** is in the Mediterranean moving eastward. . . . The Ohio **supreme court** sustains the Pugh law. . . . Congress—Senate: The conference report on the **bankruptcy bill** is adopted by a vote of 43 to 13. Messrs. McEnery, La., and Turley, Tenn., speak against the Hawaiian annexation.

**A new French ministry** is formed with M. Peytrel as Premier. . . . The **Spanish Cortez** is prorogued by the Queen Regent.

*Saturday, June 25.*

Admiral Sampson **withdraws the charge of mutilation** which he made against the Spanish at Guantanamo. . . . The War Department institutes **a system of bulletins** for giving quick and concise war news to the public. . . . Admiral **Camara's squadron** has arrived at Port Said. . . . The **Great Western Distillery at Peoria**, Ill., the second largest in the world, is entirely destroyed by lightning. . . . Congress—Senate: The Hawaiian resolution is debated. The conference report on the **sundry civil bill** is adopted.

M. Peytrel finds it impossible to form **a new French cabinet**; and M. Henri Brisson is asked to undertake the task. . . . A conspiracy **to poison the Czar** and Czarina is discovered in St. Petersburg. . . . The Arctic expedition under Walter Wellman, which is **to look for Professor Andre**, sails from Tromsoe, Norway.

*Sunday, June 26.*

The American forces **take and hold Sevilla**, seven miles from Santiago. . . . Fifteen regiments are ordered from Chickamauga **to reenforce General Shafter**.

**Lieutenant Peary's steamer** *Hope* sails for North Baffin's Bay. . . . **Italy's claims against Hayti** have been adjusted.

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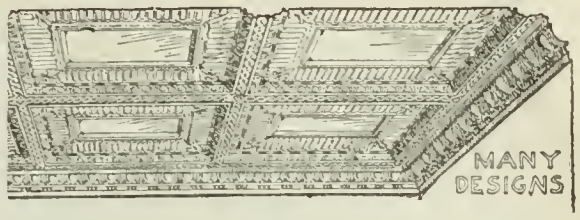


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## CHESS.

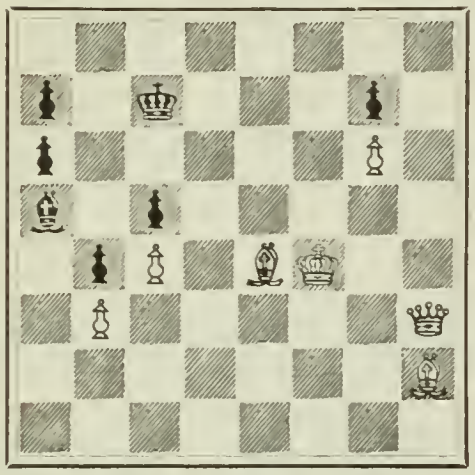
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 296.

BY O. NEMO, VIENNA.

First Prize, Greenshields Tourney. From *British Chess-Magazine.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



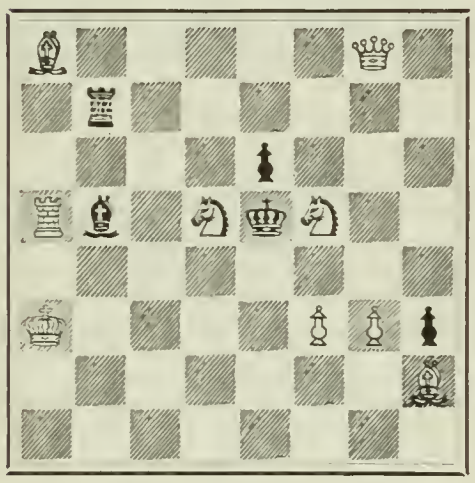
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Problem 297.

BY G. R. MAKEHAM.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 290.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. P—Q B 3 / K—K 5 | 2. Kt—B 5 ch / K moves | 3. B—R 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—B 5 | 2. Kt—B 4 ch / K x P must | 3. Q x B 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / K x P | 2. Kt—Q 8 ch / K—Q 2 must | 3. B—K 6 mate |
| 1. ..... / Q x B P | 2. Kt x Kt P ch / Q—K 3 must | 3. Q—B 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / Q x R P | 2. Kt—B 5 ch / K x P must | 3. Q—R 6, mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt—Q 2 | 2. Kt—B 4 / K—K 5 | 3. B—Q 5, mate |

Other variations depend on these.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.

Comments: "A very fine problem"—M. W. H.; "Shows originality and skill"—I. W. B.; "As fine a problem, in my opinion, as the one that took First Prize"—F. H. J.; "A magnificent production"—F. S. F.; "A wonderfully clever piece of force-playing"—R. M. C.; "Worthy of prize"—Dr. R. J. M.

The judges of the B. C. M. Tourney in their report call this "a splendid piece of work." In their criticism, they say: "The key is fair tho a little obvious, since, in a way, it liberates the Knight, and the position suggests that the Knight is to do the most work. The construction is rather heavy, but this we can excuse where so much good play is forthcoming."

No. 291.

Key-move, P—R 3.

Solution received from those who got 290, and H. J. Westwood, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. C., Pittsburg, Pa.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; W. W. F., Miami, Fla.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.

Comments: "Fine, but hardly deserving fame" M. W. H.; "Nothing hard about this"—H. W. B.; "It took about a minute, To see what was in it"—I. W. B.; "Equal to the best two-er I have seen"—F. H. J.; "Deserves its reputation as a great 2-mover"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful for its symmetry"—R. M. C.; "Teems with more distinct mates than any I remember to have seen"—H. J. W.; "Deserves the reputation accorded it"—C. W. C.; "Skilfully designed"—J. S. S.; "A beautiful conception rather than a difficult problem"—W. W. F.

F. S. Ferguson, and P. H. Crofton, Plattsburg, Mo., got 288. W. G. Donnan was successful with 289, and T. H. Varner, Des Moines, solved 286.

### The Vienna Tournament.

PILLSBURY LEADING—TARRASCH A GOOD SECOND.

At the time of going to press we have received the result of 17 rounds and part of the 18th. The score is as follows:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 10½ | 6½ | Pillsbury | 13 | 4 |
| Baird | 4 | 13 | Schiffers | 6 | 11 |
| Blackburne | 8 | 9 | Schlechter | 9½ | 8½ |
| Burn | 9 | 8 | Showalter | 7 | 10 |
| Caro | 5 | 12 | Steinitz | 10½ | 6½ |
| Halprin | 7½ | 9½ | *Tarrasch | 12½ | 3½ |
| Janowski | 11½ | 5½ | Trenchard | 3 | 14 |
| Lipke | 9 | 8 | *Tschigorin | 10 | 6 |
| Marco | 7½ | 9½ | Walbrodt | 8 | 9 |
| Maroczy | 9½ | 7½ | | | |

*Adjourned game in hand.

HOW TARRASCH BEAT BAIRD

Ruy Lopez.

| TARRASCH. *White.* | BAIRD. *Black.* | TARRASCH. *White.* | BAIRD. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 21 Q B 2 | Q—K Kt 5 (e) |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 22 P—K R 3 | Q—Kt 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | P—Q R 3 | 23 R—Kt 3 | Q—R 4 |
| 4 B—R 4 | Kt—B 3 | 24 Q—B 6 | R—Q 8 ch |
| 5 Castles | B—K 2 (a) | 25 K—R 2 | P—K Kt 3 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | P—Q 3 (b) | 26 R x R | Q x R |
| 7 B x Kt ch | Kt P x B | 27 R—Q 3 | Q x P |
| 8 P—Q 4 | P x P | 28 B—Q 2 | B x K R P |
| 9 Kt x P | B—Q 2 (c) | 29 R—Q 8 | B x P |
| 10 P—K B 4 | Castles | 30 K x B | P—K R 4 |
| 11 P—K 5 | P x P | 31 K—Kt 3 | R x R |
| 12 P x P | B—K Kt 5 | 32 Q x R ch | K—R 2 |
| 13 Q—Q 3 | B—Q B 4 | 33 P—K 6 | Q—B 4 |
| 14 B—K 3 | B x Kt (d) | 34 P—K 7 | P—R 5 ch |
| 15 B x B | Kt—Q 4 | 35 K x P | Q B 7 ch |
| 16 Q—Kt 3 | Kt x Kt | 36 K—Kt 4 | P—B 4 ch |
| 17 B x Kt | B—K 3 | 37 K—Kt 5 | Q—Kt 6 ch |
| 18 K—R sq | Q—Q 4 | 38 K—B 6 | Q—R 5 ch |
| 19 Q—R 4 | Q R—Q sq | 39 B—Kt 5 | Resigns |
| 20 R—B 3 | Q—B 5 | | |

*Remarks.*

(a) Kt x P is the accepted play. Black has already a cramped position.

(b) It is questionable whether or not he had better given up the P than to make this defense. P—Q Kt 4, while it weakens the Q side, is in every way better than the move selected.

(c) From the position at this stage of the game it is somewhat amazing that Black could keep up the fight for thirty moves.

(d) In a hurry, so it seems, to reduce his fighting force.

(e) Notice how the Queen goes bobbing 'round.

### "Take the Other Pawn."

The other day we were playing in the Philidor Chess Club. The game had reached a very close and complicated position, and it was quite evident that our next play was P x P. But which P? Both the Q P and K B P were *en prise.* We knew that victory or defeat largely depended on which P we took, so after some study we elected to take the K P. Then it was that one of the lookers-on exclaimed: "You should have taken the other Pawn." The after-play demonstrated to a mathematical certainty that P x K P was the correct play, and, also, that P x B P would have lost. This incident serves to emphasize the fact that there are in every Chess Club a number of experts (?) who always tell you that you have made the wrong move. If, in this case, we had taken the B P, the great probability is that our expert would have said: "You should have taken the other Pawn." A little Chess-wisdom is not a dangerous thing, but a very annoying thing. What are we going to do about it? Grin and bear it; make the move we think best, and say nothing about it; for, if some Chess-players are bores, they are all gentlemen.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-NINTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

| THE REV. J.A. YOUNKINS. Natrona, Pa. *White.* | DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE. Hayward, Wis. *Black.* | THE REV. J.A. YOUNKINS. *White.* | DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 16 Q—K 2 | B—R 5 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 17 Kt x Q P (f) | P x Kt |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—B 3 | 18 Q—Kt 5 | Kt—Q 6 |
| 4 P—Q B 3 (a) | Kt x P | 19 Q x P ch (g) | Q x Q |
| 5 Castles | Kt—Q 3 | 20 B x Q ch | K—R sq |
| 6 B—R 4 | P—K 5 | 21 R—B sq | R—Q sq |
| 7 R—K sq | B—K 2 | 22 R—B 3 | Kt x B |
| 8 Kt—Q 4 | Kt x Kt | 23 B—B 4 | B—Kt 4 |
| 9 P x Kt (b) | Castles | 24 P—Q 5 | B—Q 2 |
| 10 Kt—B 3 | P—K B 4 | 25 P—Kt 4 | Q R—B sq |
| 11 P—Q 3 | P x P | 26 B—B sq | P—K Kt 3 |
| 12 Q x P | P—B 3 | 27 P—K R 4 | B—K B 3 |
| 13 P—K Kt 4 (c) | Kt—K 5 | 28 R—Kt sq | B—Q R 5 |
| 14 P—Q R 3 (d) | P—Q 4 | 29 B—Kt 2 | R x P |
| 15 B—Kt 3 | Kt x P (e) | 30 R—B sq | R—Q 8 |
| | | 31 B x P | B—Q 5 ch |
| | | 32 Resigns. | |

*Notes by One of the Judges.*

(a) This move is too conservative. The Ruy, to be successful, demands that White should hinder Black's development as long as possible by a strong center attack. It will be noticed, also, that White gives up his P, and instead of retarding Black's development, he allows Black to get the attack.

(b) Giving him a weak P.

(c) Very difficult to understand.

(d) If P x P, Kt x B P, etc. His best here is, probably, B—B 2, instituting at once an attack on the K side, or Kt x Kt. He should not permit the P to get to Q 4 with the Kt posted on K 5. He also overlooks Black's continuation.

(e) Brilliant play. If K x Kt he loses the R, for B—Kt 5 ch; K—B sq, P x P ch, etc.

(f) Unsound.

(g) Further comments unnecessary. White might as well resign now.

### "The Art of Chess."

The second edition of Mr. James Mason's "Art of Chess" is noticed in *The British Chess Magazine.* We are specially interested in Mr. Mason's opinion that the "Ending and not the Opening should be studied first." The *B. C. M.* concludes the notice of the book by saying: "It is enough to say that 'The Art of Chess' is now one of the best modern works on the whole scope and range of the game."

### "Chess-Harmonies."

A new and enlarged edition of Mr. Walter Pulitzer's famous "Chess-Harmonies" is in press and will be ready in a few weeks. The first edition of this work elicited praise from problematists, Chess-journals, and the lovers of the "poetry of Chess," the world over. The new edition will contain a number of problems not in the first book, and, as Mr. Pulitzer has increased in wisdom, his Chess-genius has made many discoveries during the years since "Chess-Harmonies" was published. The new book is full of delightful surprises, interesting studies, and all that which evinces originality of idea and beauty of construction. We most heartily recommend "Chess-Harmonies" to our many friends who are interested in the Problem-Art.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

A NEW bankruptcy law, signed by the President July 1, represents more than three months' work of a conference committee of the House and Senate, and concludes efforts in both Houses extending over many years and involving discussion which has filled hundreds of pages in *The Congressional Record*. The measure is represented to be a compromise between the advocates and opponents of drastic legislation in behalf of creditors. It is complicated and full of technicalities calling for interpretation by the legal profession. Senator Hoar, chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, who has advocated a national bankruptcy law for the past fifteen years, in a statement to the press, says that the measure is a compromise, with imperfections that subsequent legislation may rectify; but he thinks it will enable 150,000 to 200,000 bankrupts to get on their feet again, enable manufacturers and merchants to get a fair division of their debtors' property, and that it will prevent a great deal of fraud, embezzlement, and wasteful dealing with property.

By the terms of the bill the district courts of the United States in the several States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the district courts of the several Territories, and the United States courts in the Indian Territory and the District of Alaska, are made courts of bankruptcy, and are invested, within their respective territorial limits as now established, or as they may be hereafter changed, with such jurisdiction at law and in equity as will enable them to exercise original jurisdiction in bankruptcy proceedings.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the bill "makes at least a fair beginning for a satisfactory and comprehensive scheme of bankruptcy legislation." It explains the principal features of the measure in part as follows:

"What may be called the fundamental definition of the act is that 'a person shall be deemed insolvent within the provisions of this act whenever the aggregate of his property, exclusive of any property which he may have conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay his creditors, shall not at a fair valuation be sufficient in amount to pay his debts.' There were in preceding bills eight or nine specified acts of bankruptcy, on any one of which a petition could be filed against the person committing such act. These are reduced in the present bill to three, and are held to consist of a person 'having (1) conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, any part of his property with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud his creditors or any of them; or (2) transferred, while insolvent, any portion of his property to one or more of his creditors with intent to prefer such creditors over his other creditors, or (3) suffered or permitted, while insolvent, any creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and not having at least five days before a sale or final disposition of any property affected by such preference, vacated or discharged such preference.' The other enumerated acts of bankruptcy belong to purely voluntary proceedings, as they consist of the making of a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or the admission in writing of inability to pay debts and willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground. . . . . .

"Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, is entitled to the benefit of the act as a voluntary bankrupt. Any natural person may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or after an impartial trial, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, or an unincorporated company or a corporation, provided the amount of debts owing be $1,000 or over. The bill provides that a petition may be filed against a person who is insolvent, and who has committed an act of bankruptcy, within four months after the commission of such act. It is, however, stipulated that the petitioner or applicant shall file in the same court a bond, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall direct, 'conditioned for the payment, in case such petition is dismissed, to the respondent, his or her personal representatives, all costs, expenses, and damages occasioned by such seizure, taking, and detention of the property of the alleged bankrupt.' Three or more creditors who have provable claims against any person which amount in the aggregate to $500 or over, or, if all the creditors are less than twelve in number, one of them whose claims equals this amount may file a petition to have a person declared a bankrupt. The penal offenses under this new bill are reduced, substantially, to two. Imprisonment for a period not to exceed two years is to be imposed on conviction of having knowingly and fraudulently '(1) concealed while a bankrupt, or, after his discharge, from his trustee any of the property belonging to his estate in bankruptcy; (2) made a false oath or account in, or in relation to, any proceeding in bankruptcy.'"

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* finds several objections to the measure. It says:

"It is claimed by the advocates of the bill that the last two causes [for involuntary bankruptcy: where a man has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors generally; and where a man admits in writing that he is bankrupt] are practically voluntary, but that will not be received with much credence by the ordinary man, who realizes that anybody who desires to enter bankruptcy voluntarily can do so without resorting to any indirect methods.

"It is provided by this bill that a man can not be thrown into bankruptcy unless he is insolvent. But the bill itself makes a new definition of insolvency which will take the ground from under the feet of hundreds of struggling men who have staved off their debts in the hope that McKinley prosperity or some other

providential agency might lift them out of their present embarrassments. Under the common law a man is insolvent when he can not pay his debts when they fall due. Under this bill he is to be regarded as insolvent only when his property under a fair valuation is insufficient to pay his debts. In other words, if a man owes more than the 'fair value' of his property, even tho his debts are not due, he may be pushed into bankruptcy by his creditors. . . . . .

"The most objectionable feature of this bill, so far as it affects Western business men, is its absolute prohibition of preferences, and making preference of a creditor, even by legal proceedings, an act of bankruptcy. The business of this section is arranged on the basis of preferences to friends who advance money in time of need. The merchant who is hard pressed, and there have been an abundance of merchants in that condition, has been obliged to borrow money from personal friends, or even from banks, on the understanding that if he shall be forced to the wall he will 'take care' of the person advancing the money. This is regarded as a debt of honor, because in such cases the advance is made with knowledge that the debtor is in embarrassed circumstances, and there is no real security except his word. Consequently at the present time there are many business men being carried in this condition, and the enactment of this law will force the withdrawal of these credits."

In further explanation of the provisions of the new measure, the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"A man may be in default on his notes and his commercial paper, or his other dues, still if he can come into court and show that his property at a fair valuation, exclusive of what he has attempted to dispose of to defraud his creditors, is equal in value to his debts, he is not insolvent and can not be put into bankruptcy. But the burden of proof of solvency is under this new rule placed upon the debtor. . . . . .

"Provision has also been made for the punishment of a referee or trustee for maladministration, and of a creditor who makes a false claim. It is also made criminal for anybody to attempt to extort money for acting or forbearing to act in bankruptcy proceedings. This is particularly aimed at a creditor or shyster lawyer who threatens the relatives of a debtor to put him into bankruptcy unless they pay or become responsible for his debts.

"The debtor is denied his discharge under the conference bill on two grounds only: First, if he has committed an offense punishable by indictment; second, if he has kept fraudulent books for the purpose of concealing his true condition from his creditors. These are the only grounds on which he can be denied his discharge, no matter how little he is able to pay on the dollar. Under the bankrupt law of 1867 there were nine or ten different grounds for denying a bankrupt his discharge, and then, in addition to those, a man could not get his discharge unless he paid 50 cents on the dollar except by the consent of a majority in amount and number of his creditors.

"In regard to the cost of the proceedings also there is a great difference between the old law and the present conference bill. Under the old law there was a register in bankruptcy, who had a virtual monopoly and got rich at it. In the present arrangement there is a referee, and the court is required to appoint referees in every county where there is business to be done, so that the proceedings are practically brought home to the bankrupt's door.

"The referee gets a fee of $10 in every case, and, in addition, a commission of 1 per cent. on all dividends distributed. In a case of voluntary bankruptcy where there is no fund to be distributed he only gets $10. The trustees are nominated by the creditors and there may be from one to three, but if there be three the three combined can get no more fees than one would. They are entitled to a fee of $5 in each case and not to exceed 3 per cent. on the first $5,000, and 2 per cent. on the next $5,000, and 1 per cent. on sums in excess of $10,000 distributed as dividends. Marshals and clerks get the same fees as in other cases.

"A poor bankrupt who has no means can get rid of paying the fees. He can go into bankruptcy and get his discharge without any fee if he makes a showing that he is a pauper and unable to pay."

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HEROES YET TO COME.—"I understand you have decided to postpone the christening of the baby."

"Yes. You see, we can't tell who we may want to name him after by the time this war is done."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

## THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE ISSUE OF "IMPERIALISM."

A CURIOUS exhibit of conflicting opinions on the subject of imperialism, so called, is presented by the American newspapers at this time. Political party lines that were so broken in the last Presidential campaign are broken even more strikingly over the policy of territorial expansion, which is assumed, almost without question, to be the great coming issue in national politics. In the last issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST we quoted the divergent opinions of a number of prominent men. In that connection it will be recalled that, while Mr. Cleveland speaks against expansion, it was his brilliant Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, that first called general attention to "The International Isolation of the United States," in a striking magazine article, and took the position that even if Washington's Farewell Address stood in the way (which he denied), the time had come for the United States to assume the responsibilities of a world power.

Mr. Bryan, who utters warnings against a "war of conquest," finds the New York *Journal*, which was his chief supporter in the East in the campaign of 1896, characterizing his views as hasty and ill-considered. *The Journal* itself has proposed and is arduously advocating "a national, not an imperial policy," consisting of five propositions: (1) Hawaiian annexation; (2) the Nicaragua canal; (3) a mighty navy; (4) strategic bases in the West Indies, and (5) great national universities at West Point and Annapolis. As to the Philippines, *The Journal* takes the ground that—

"it is too early yet for any judicious man to say what should be the policy of the United States there. Events will decide. . . . To hold the islands in whole or in part, to relinquish them to their people if their people shall prove fit for the responsibility, to maintain a protectorate, to exchange their control for West Indian islands—any of these courses may be taken when the time comes for decision. But whatever is done should be done with an eye primarily to the interests of the United States. That is to say, the final disposition of the Philippines should be of a nature to augment our strength as a great power, to advantage our commerce, and to advance the ideas in government for which this republic, founded on human liberty, stands. Is there anything imperialistic about that?"

The leading Republican Party papers of the cities, with a few exceptions, advocate a policy of expansion and territorial acquisition conditioned on the final outcome of the war; that is to say, they think we shall retain the territory that we get. Independent Republican papers like the Boston *Transcript*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* oppose a "colonial policy." It is noticeable, too, that the Denver *Republican* (Silver Republican) speaks against submergence of the silver issue in the expansion cry, while the Omaha *Bee* (Republican), one of Mr. Bryan's bitterest opponents, commends his utterances on the expansion issue. *The Manufacturer*, the protection organ of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club, hails the acquisition of new territory as giving needed markets for industries built up by the protective tariff, while the New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the leading advocates of free trade, also declares that we can not afford to lose the trade opportunities to be opened by possessions in the far East.

Among regular Democratic papers which commit themselves there seems to be general opposition to expansion. This is true of most of the old-line Southern papers like the Richmond *Times* and the Charleston *News and Courier*. Yet the Jacksonville *Times-Union* is among those that say that the nation must change its policy with changing times. The Independent Democratic press, the Boston *Herald*, New York *Evening Post*, Baltimore *Sun*, and the like, strenuously oppose every step in expansion, beginning with the annexation of Hawaii. This section of the press, designated Gold Democratic in the last campaign, in many in-

stances has gone out of its way to commend Mr. Bryan for his position on this issue, but it is not solidly against expansion; conspicuous exceptions are the New York *Times*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Providence *Journal*.

The opponents of expansion call its advocates "Imperialists" for short, and the advocates of expansion call its opponents "Little Americans" or "Small Americans."

Some idea of the interesting newspaper situation may be gained by a review of the position taken by representative journals in different cities, altho it should be kept in mind that, in view of the flops already made by a number of them, the position taken at this time may not be permanently held.

### In the Middle West and Northwest.

THE Chicago *Times-Herald*, which is recognized as one of the papers closest to the Administration, for some time considered that discussion of the Philippine problem was premature. If war should thrust the responsibility of a colonial government upon us, we would be found equal to it, the paper said. Later, *The Times-Herald* declared it was useless to deny that there had been a marked change of public sentiment. It says:

"Labored and learned magazine articles and editorials were written to prove that we did not want the Philippines. Our jubilation over Dewey's unparalleled naval achievement was weighted with apprehension as to our responsibilities and with fear as to possible complications with other powers. The belief was general that we had acquired through the unavoidable exigencies of war something we did not want.

"But all this has changed. We find that we want the Philippines. The English press declares that our retention of the archipelago is the solution of the problem. The commercial and industrial interests of America, learning that the islands lie in the gateway of the vast and undeveloped markets of the Orient, say 'Keep the Philippines.'

"We also want Porto Rico. It is a war of conquest forced upon us against our wishes and traditions. We did not want any of these islands. But the spirit of national development has seized the people. We want Hawaii now. Fortunately we will not have to fight for it; we will annex it next week. We may want the Carolines, the Ladrones, the Pelew, and the Mariana groups. If we do we will take them.

"This is the dominant American sentiment at this time. Much as we may deplore the necessity for territorial acquisition, the people now believe that the United States owes it to civilization to accept the responsibilities imposed upon it by the fortunes of war—a war which was undertaken solely in the interest of humanity and civilization."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) says, "Annex them all."

"The United States has annexed vast tracts of land during the century, but hitherto it has never absorbed people with whom we had any considerable trade prior to annexation. The French and Indians of Louisiana, the Spaniards and Indians of Florida, the Mexicans and Indians of Texas, California, and all the region acquired in the '40's, the Russians and Indians of Alaska did not, all told, have one per cent. of the trade with the United States prior to annexation that Cuba, Hawaii, and Porto Rico had in 1895.

"The United States had an area a hundred years ago of only 827,844 square miles. It has since then added at six different dates fully 3,000,000 square miles, more than three times the original area. The population at the time of annexation was too uncertain to be even estimated, and the trade too insignificant to be an appreciable quantity. The commercial arguments for the earlier annexations apply with tenfold force in favor of the acquisition of Hawaii, Cuba, and Porto Rico. The military and naval arguments are equally compelling. The islands should be ours. Annex them all."

The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) joins the annexationists, declaring that—

"unless the President shall take immediate steps to protect and hold the Philippines, generations to be will read the history of this time and curse the purblind folly that threw away a world out of Chinese reverence for moldy traditions and dead men's opinions."

The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) first declared that Mr. Bryan sounded the true note in deprecating a spirit of conquest, and now it describes "our new national policy" as industrial expansion rather than a reversion to militarism.

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) is a most vigorous opponent of annexation, and it appeals to the South to join the opposition on the ground that colonies may turn the attention of Northern men from developing the South, saying:

"We have vast fields within our present boundaries which are comparatively unworked. We have use for all our energies at home. There is no surplus for export, and is not likely to be for years to come. It will be time enough to look for outlets in foreign colonies when the wildernesses of the country we already have are reclaimed and their latent wealth is brought into the service of man."

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) is conservative, and *The Sentinel* (Dem.) opposes expansion.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* (Rep.) attacks "the fetish of tradition" boldly:

"The United States now confronts a condition, not a theory. As a people we are the most practical of all races and care more for conditions than theories. Unexpectedly, and through the unseen hand of a developing destiny, we have the Philippine Islands. To assume that we are not competent to deal with this new problem is to assert that Yankee ingenuity has run its course and that popular government is unequal to the demands of modern civilization, inferior to monarchical rule, and unable to cope with it in the progress of the world. *The Hawk-Eye* takes no stock in this narrow standard of American statesmanship. . . . . .

"National expansion must not be throttled by a political fetish. The federal Constitution is a grand Magna Charta on New-World soil and amid New-World opportunities and duties. Like the institutions that flourish under its protecting wing, it is susceptible to changes and capable of growth. It stood in the way of human liberties and involuntary servitude was knocked out of ti. If it restrains national expansion it is, as we said yesterday, amendable. It is un-American to affirm that because a thing is, therefore it is right; that because it has been, therefore it must be. Such a view is a deadly foe of all progress. It would have left the fugitive slave law on our statutes and confined the United States of America to the thirteen original colonies. The 'traditional policy,' if not a myth or a humbug, is at least an archaism, with no place in the dawn of the twentieth century. It is obsolescent as the flail, the hand-loom, and the stage-coach. Grant

A PRODUCT OF THE WAR.

It looks like a narrow bed, but they seem contented

—*The Post, Washington.*

dealt it a deadly blow at Appomattox and Dewey buried it at Manila. Let us bow down and worship it no more."

Yet the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* (Rep.) says that we must either abandon our Old-World possessions or the Monroe doctrine:

"We believe it to be safest to abandon our Old-World possessions. But this will not interfere with our holding them until we shall have fully satisfied ourselves as to a war indemnity. We can hold the Philippines until we have effected an advantageous settlement of our difficulties with Spain. Nor will it interfere with us in our desire to retain at least a coaling-station on the islands. We are entitled to that much. But as to holding the islands for ourselves permanently, that is out of the question, unless we abandon our own policies and endanger our republic."

The Detroit *Free Pres* (Nat. Dem.) is sarcastic regarding the "fine frenzy" of annexationists. It remarks:

"The Administration has a keen appreciation of the desirability of expeditious action in some matters. But according to its pace in the enaction of currency-reform legislation—a question more important and pressing than the grabbing of the remote Pacific archipelago and one upon which action has been demanded by the people—two years is the proper time for giving due consideration to a great subject even before discussion is started in either House."

The Detroit *Tribune* (Sil. Rep.) says:

"The whole surface of the earth has been stolen and restolen, over and over again, a thousand times, and the process will be repeated still oftener in the future should the earth last long enough. This is not said in cold cynicism. It is merely cold fact. It is also good morals, as between nations. The only right which a nation has to hold the territory it governs is founded upon the power to hold it against all others, and the capacity to govern it without serious injury to other nations competent to oust it. We have no moral right to interfere in Cuba merely because the Cubans are discontented with Spain. Such a claim would give us occupation all over the earth. Armenia, Ireland, Poland, half the earth cry out to us for help. We have business in Cuba merely because it lies within our reach; our interests—our selfish interests, if you please—are concerned there; we have power to assert them, and we know that we can govern Cuba, Porto Rico, and any other territory that may become ours, better than Spain can. It is better for all mankind that territory should be in the hands of those who can best govern it, and as a rule, those can best govern who are capable of conquering. That is the reason that conquest is moral enough for all practical purposes. The extent to which conquest should be carried is purely a question of expediency, not morals. That i , expediency is the measure of morals in that regard. The acquisition of Hawaii, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and of all the islands of the North American continent would be expedient, if not too costly, and, therefore, moral; the retention of the Philippines might not be expedient, because it might arouse too serious opposition, become too costly, and, therefore, immoral."

The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* (Rep.) states the grounds of a changed policy by analogy:

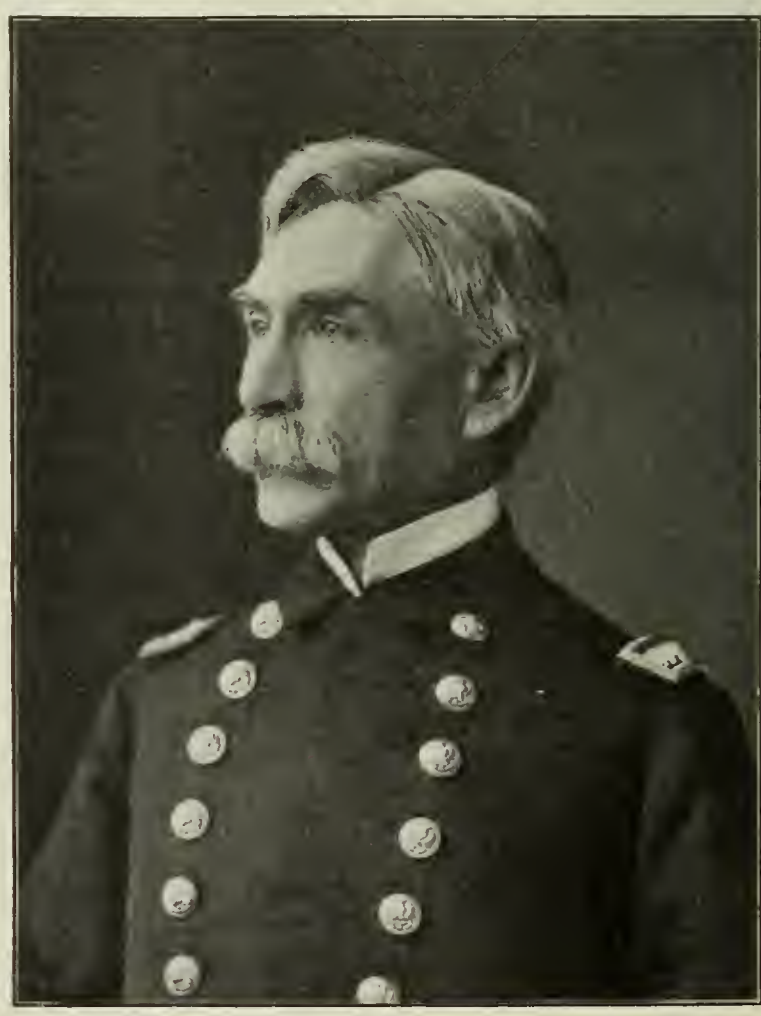
"The policy or impolicy of annexing territory is a thing dependent upon conditions, and that conditions are often greatly changed as a result of the developments of a war. When the American revolutionists entered upon the course which they followed from Lexington to Yorktown, they had no intention of breaking away from British rule. 'In the beginning,' ran the words of a well-remembered oration, 'we aimed not at independence, but there's a destiny that shapes our ends.' Independence came to be recognized as the only solution of the difficulties which the situation developed as affairs moved on.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks that—

"whether the conservative people of the country approve it or not, events appear to be so shaping themselves that we may be compelled to adopt the policy of expansion. We are somewhat in the position of the man who grasps the handles of an electric battery—we can't let go just when we want to. Outlying possessions will mean larger responsibilities and perplexities and burdens, but if Providence imposes them upon us we shall have to bow our necks to the yoke. If those who precipitated the war could have penetrated the veil of the future perhaps they would have paused upon the threshold of the declaration."

The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), having suggested that to

ADMIRAL MANUEL DE LA CAMARA,
Commanding the Spanish Reserve Fleet from Cadiz.



Copyright, 1898, by F Gutekunst.
COMMODORE J. CRITTENDEN WATSON,
Commanding the Eastern Squadron to be sent to the Coast of Spain.

"give Cuba her freedom, sell the Philippines, and hold Porto Rico would seem to be the proper disposition of the possessions which Spain must forfeit to the United States on account of the war," turns the tables on the St. Paul *Globe* and other democratic papers which appear to be grouping against annexation, as follows:

"Mr. Whitney's interest in building up a navy was the best feature of Cleveland's first administration. *The Globe* looks upon the creation of a real navy as a calamity, and it would prefer that our country remain in the absolutely defenseless condition it was even a year ago. It may not be necessary to remind the Democratic opponents of a big navy and territorial extension, that it was under two Democratic administrations that this nation acquired Texas by annexation and the vast region now including California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and half of Colorado, conquered from Mexico and subsequently paid for to the tune of $25,000,000. This was a tremendous territorial extension favored and indorsed by the Democratic Party. Moreover, the Democrats were formerly so anxious to acquire territory that they of the South made several efforts to capture Cuba and Central American territory. Opposition to territorial extension is not a traditional policy of the Democratic Party. In Texas to-day, thousands of people are preparing to move to Cuba just as soon as the war is over and a stable government is established. Elsewhere in the South the same disposition obtains, and there is little doubt that, by 1900 or 1901, the process of Americanizing the island will be under full and successful headway, and at that time few Democratic journals will oppose the annexation of Cuba, voted for by its new-era population."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) advocates expansion, and *The Republic* (Dem.) takes a conservative position.

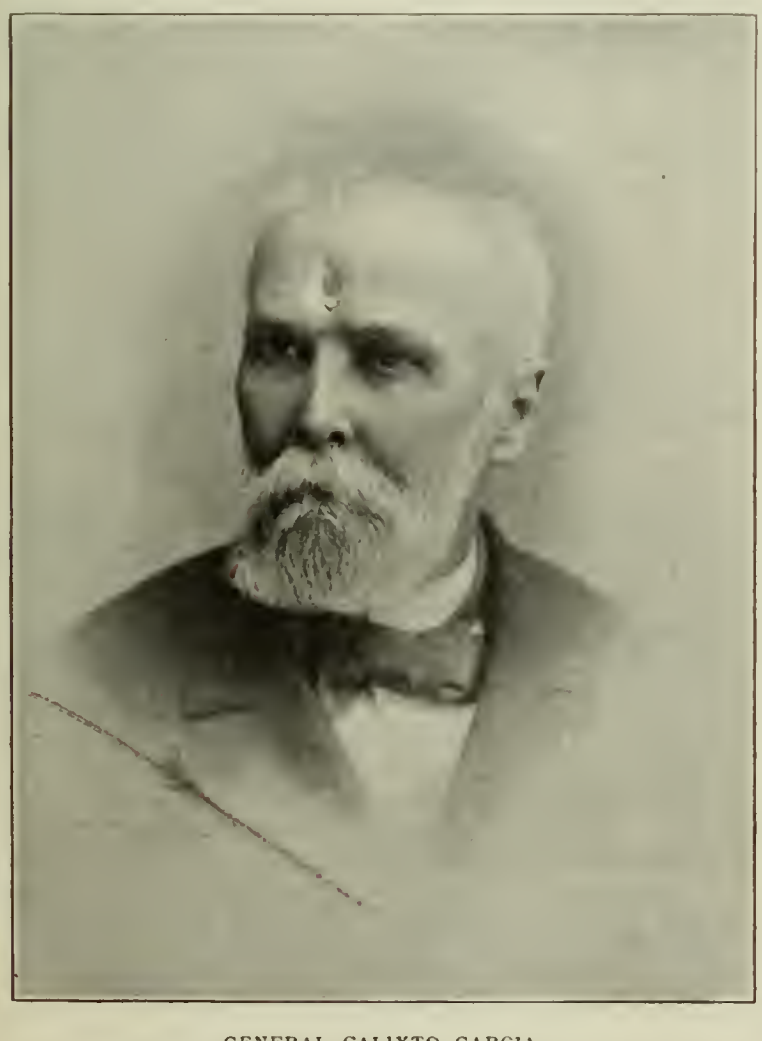
The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* (Dem.) says "it is terrible to contemplate the entangling alliances into which we will be forced if we attempt to hold permanently the Philippine Islands":

"Japan, Russia, Germany, and France are jealously watching our proceedings in those far-off islands, and they want but the slightest pretext to interfere. We may bluster and say we are not afraid of their combined power; but once such a combination formed would force us into an alliance which would lead to most disastrous results. This country should be true to the teachings of the founders of the republic, true to the genius and spirit of our Republican institutions, true to the pretensions hitherto made of no disposition to interfere with European or Asiatic policies, and, above all, true to the eternal principles of justice and right."

### West to the Pacific.

In Kansas, the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) is glad of the new issue that "will lift the country out of a rut of sordid political discussions that revolved interminably around the American dollar, discussions that have cost billions of treasure and bitterness of feeling and have left us where they found us." That paper says further:

"Until this war there has been for nearly forty years no national issue in the politics of this country that appealed directly to the heart and imagination of the people. We confined ourselves so strictly to the details of purely local affairs that the question whether a man should pay a debt that he contracted to his neighbor assumed the magnitude of an absorbing national issue. We had accustomed ourselves to such an extent to ignoring the balance of the globe that it was seriously proposed to adopt a standard of values that should be purely American, regardless of 'the aid or consent' of the human race. We acquired so big a conceit of our own self-sufficiency that men were abused like pickpockets and characterized as traitors who spoke in ordinary courtesy and compliment of any other nation. We thought so much about ourselves and so little of anybody else that provincialism was fast becoming the crowning American virtue. If there are difficulties in the policy of expansion there are dangers in the policy of isolation and contraction. For ten years one of the questions discussed in magazines and newspapers has been the cause of the apparent total disappearance of orators and the decay of oratory in this country. It has been the conclusion of these discussions as a rule that the trouble is an absence of public issues appealing to men's imaginations and patriotic impulses. We began this period of American history with the South and North at loggerheads, and ended with men in the West defining the East as 'the enemy's country.' . . . It will be a relief to the country to have some larger things to think about, and it will unite the country, as it has already done, to face the responsibility of sharing with



GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA,
Commanding Cuban Insurgent Forces at Santiago.

Copyright, 1898, by C. Parker

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,
Commander of United States Army at Santiago.

the other civilized nations of the world in working out the larger problems in which as a dominant commercial country the United States is keenly interested."

The Denver *Republican* (Sil. Rep.) believes that imperialism is a cunning goldbug scheme. It says:

"The waves of imperialism which are sweeping over this country with apparently increasing force were cunningly set in motion by goldbug organs of the East for the purpose of engulfing bimetalism and preventing in 1900 a repetition of the grand conflict of 1896. If any one doubts that this is so, let him look back a few weeks and see what newspapers of the East began this agitation. With the exception of a few, the editors of which were intoxicated with the fumes of conquest, these papers were, in the last campaign, the most rabid gold-standard organs. It is further remarkable that this imperialistic policy was advocated simultaneously in many sections of the East. . . . . .

"The fact that many hitherto consistent advocates of free silver in the West have already started to wander after the strange god of imperialism shows that the goldites have been extra cunning in their schemings. They know that, if they can sufficiently arouse the passions of the unstudious voters of the country, it will be exceedingly difficult to turn them back again to the great issue of bimetalism. Thus the gold men figure that the single-gold standard will be fixed upon this nation for years to come. They care nothing for national honor, for the solemn declarations made before the war began that the contest was made for humanity's sake alone. They want only to perpetuate their financial system, and to do this they will advocate the most dangerous, most unprincipled schemes of aggrandizement."

The Denver *News* (Pop.) takes an entirely different view of the situation:

"The American people are overwhelmingly in favor of holding every foot of ground over which the flag is raised. The instinct is rooted in them, and it is a sound and good instinct. Shall we allow those who are seeking to enforce policies which we believe to be dangerous to make an ally of this determination and this instinct? Are we voluntarily to grant them an advantage to which they have no title and which might insure to them control of the Government for many years to come? It would be a cruel, a well-nigh fatal blow to bimetalism if those who advocate bimetalism were placed in the false position of opposing a policy which rightly belongs to them, rather than to their opponents; which has become verily a part of our national aspiration; which will command the support of a great majority of American voters, and which will lead to new commercial achievements, new victories for progress and civilization, and added glory for the flag?"

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind.) says: "The [Hawaiian] islands are not fit for statehood. But suppose they were annexed and five years hence there should be a population of half a million bright men there, what then?" The Deseret *News* (Ind.) also favors Hawaiian annexation, but the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) indorses Mr. Bryan's position.

Among the Republican daily newspapers in California, *The Chronicle* asks:

"What are the real drawbacks to Philippine annexation? They are not naval; they surely are not commercial; they can not be racial if we withhold statehood from the group and citizenship from men of Asiatic origin; they are not of religion, civilization, or progress. Has Mr. Cleveland no other argument for letting them go back to Spain or into the chaos of native rule or to the hands of some naval or commercial rival than that the founders of this republic, with an empire at their feet waiting to be occupied, did not feel the need as we do of annexing distant islands? It seems that he has not. And that is why, along with his obligation to treat in his own circle of consistency, his advice upon this great problem of future growth and influence is so vague and valueless."

The San Francisco *Call* thinks that the issue is "not to be settled lightly, and it is even possible that the settlement may not be left to our untrammeled will. It not infrequently happens that even the greatest and strongest nations are sometimes compelled by circumstances to go forward when they would prefer to stand still."

The Los Angeles *Times* says:

"We shall probably retain control of the Philippines, and very likely of Porto Rico. But it is not probable that the islands will be annexed to the United States in the sense of making them American territory in the full signification of the words. They will be given the best and freest form of government possible, which will afford to their people an opportunity for advancement in civilization and intelligence. We shall exact from the islands, perhaps, a sufficient annual revenue to reimburse us for the expense of furnishing them with the naval and military protection necessary to secure them against dangers from without and within. And our people will naturally enjoy advantages of reciprocal trade not fully enjoyed by other nations. If this be 'a scheme for the colonization of the Orient,' Mr. Bryan and his fellows may make the most of it."

The San Francisco *Argonaut*, which has been heretofore an opponent of Hawaiian reciprocity and annexation, now thinks that the United States "must lay aside its Monroe doctrine":

"Under the rule that the greater includes the less, its Manila doctrine will swallow up its Monroe doctrine. Under its new policy the United States has determined to extend its territories. A power that is engaged in conquering territories both in the Eastern and Western hemispheres can scarcely say with consistency that its interests are confined to the Western hemisphere. As to the fear that European powers might seize tempting morsels in the Western hemisphere, the logical answer to that is that, if the morsels are desirable, the United States had better seize them first.

"The Monroe doctrine hitherto has been largely academic. It has meant nothing, because it was not backed up with guns. 'Moral force' is all very well, but it does not check hostile fleets or invading armies. For that, something more than moral force is needed. Ships and guns and men behind the guns are what we need for the backing up of any kind of international doctrine involving power.

"So the Springfield *Republican* believes 'that it is absurd to hold Manila,' does it? Well, it was absurd for Admiral Dewey to take it; it was absurd for him to sail into a harbor sown with torpedoes and submarine mines; it was absurd for him to attack the Spanish fleet under Cavite's guns; it was absurd for him to silence the shore batteries and sink the Spanish ships; it was absurd for him to accomplish all this without the loss of a ship or a man, but he did it. It may be absurd for him to hoist the Stars and Stripes over the parti-colored peoples of the Philippines, but he will do it; and, absurd as it may seem to the Springfield *Republican*, it will stay there."

### The Press of the South.

Turning to the Southern States, one finds the New Orleans *Picayune* (Nat. Dem.) admitting that forcible interference between Spain and Cuba has constituted the first step outside the Monroe doctrine. It says:

"If the United States are going to commit themselves to a policy of aggression upon the European nations that have colonial possessions in the American hemisphere, then they must get ready for titanic wars. Probably, if the present aggression upon Spain should prove easily successful, it may encourage to other attacks. But the end of this essay has not yet been realized. There are European powers that have large and direct financial interests in Spain, secured, as it were, by mortgages on Cuba, Porto Rico, the Canary and Manila Islands. When we go to take them, notices of such claims may be served upon us.

"These are possibilities which the war-at-any-cost statesmen at Washington are beginning to fear. They have committed the republic to a policy new and strange to it, and they are filled with anxiety and foreboding at what that is dark and sinister may be the outcome."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Bryan Dem.) protests against the admission of the Antilles and the Philippines within the lines of our tariff, on grounds of self-defense for Louisiana

and other States. The *Times-Union*, Jacksonville, Fla., however, argues for expansion:

"We have already built up an empire by successive 'acquisitions'; we have already exacted 'territories' as the penalty of successful war; we have already 'forced unwilling peoples' under our Government, and the process begun in the infancy of the nation was sealed at Appomattox and is now indorsed by every man among seventy millions.

"It is not the manner of the acquisition, then, that makes it 'monstrous and dangerous' for us to hold Porto Rico or the Philippines. No principle is violated, but 'distance' is the bar! But steam and electricity have so shortened distance that the remotest isles of the Pacific are not really so far from Philadelphia as California and Alaska once were, and Porto Rico is as near as once was Charleston. What hidden danger lies in this bugbear of distance? . . . . . .

"Hamilton said this country could not survive a contest between the States. Jefferson was denounced as an imperialist for annexing the Mississippi Valley. Even Washington believed that the effort to free the slave would destroy the nation. We have survived these dangers; let us face those of the future with stout hearts and faith in Providence."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* (Rep.) suggests that "if there are any statesmen at Washington who do not feel equal to the task of governing a progressive nation, let them step down and out." The Louisville *Times* (Dem.) says we do not want to govern the Philippines, and suggests that apart from a coaling-station we give the rest to the Netherlanders who already count the greatest number of Malay subjects and rule Java well. *The Courier-Journal* (Dem.) thinks that at present it is hardly possible to make a party issue out of "imperialism."

The Charleston *News and Courier* indorses Mr. Cleveland's utterances, emphasizing the enormous material cost of putting the country on a war-footing to cope with "a first-class power," and averring that the cost of the proposed jingo policy in a moral sense would be disastrous to our national life and destiny.

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Bryan Dem.) does not commit itself. It says:

"So far as the history of the Democratic Party is concerned, its history has been one of territorial acquisition by conquest or purchase. As for the Republicans, it should be as easy for them to cry out against the retention of the Aleutian Islands in the Pacific.

"In brief, it is too soon for the parties to take sides on this question. It is too soon for Democrats to begin to wrangle among themselves over it. The real question will arise after the war is over, and the people will answer it as they have answered others of more importance."

Both the Richmond *Times*, which opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896, and *The Dispatch* which supported him, oppose annexation. The former hopes for a Democratic combination "to avert from this country the unknown and incalculable evils which will come from conquest—annexation, militarism, imperialism, and Cæsarism." The latter insists that—

"it is not true that the acquisition of Hawaii and the permanent retention of the Philippines would be in harmony with the policy of the Democratic Party and Mr. Jefferson's ideas. All the territory annexed while the Democrats were in power was contiguous, and Mr. Jefferson laid it down as a cardinal principle that he would never annex territory that required a navy to defend it. Moreover, Mr. Jefferson abhorred the idea of large standing armies, and we know that the annexation of Hawaii and the permanent occupation of the Philippines would demand a tremendous increase in our standing army."

In the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) the proprietor, Felix Agnus, prints a signed editorial concluding with these words:

"In letters which I receive and in conversations I hear much is said about this nation not being able to digest the mixed races of the new countries. These objectors say, with great plausibility, that we have enough racial complications now; but to these criticisms there is one broad, sweeping, irrefutable answer—it is the same old law of the survival of the fittest. The weak must bend to the strong, and to-day the American race, with all its blendings of nationalities, is the sturdiest, the finest, the noblest on earth, and its very nature demands growth instead of stagnation, expansion instead of contraction, a full opportunity to do and to dare. Take the typical American from his work and from all aggressive effort, and you had just as well bury him. It is the same way with Uncle Sam. He wants the markets of the world, and he must have ports, coal supplies, and customers. And more than hat he is not the kind of man to meekly give up for small considerations the big things which he has gained. I believe heartily in extending our power and in annexing all the good islands that we can honestly obtain."

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) observes that—

"whatever the Government may finally do, it is evident that the victory at Manila has aroused the spirit of the people in an unexampled way. There must be no giving up of the Philippine Islands without adequate reasons. Cuba and Porto Rico, wrested from Spanish tyranny at the cost of blood and treasure, must not be easily parted with. The American people are in that mood which makes them feel that there should be substantial results from the present war. They feel the influence of national glory. They are full-ripe for the beginning of a new career by their mighty republic."

The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) believes that delay in committing ourselves is a duty. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) finds a striking coincidence in the fact that "Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland, and William Jennings Bryan, the three most notable leaders of the Democracy since the Civil War, are all on record against such enterprises as the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines." *The Sun* adds:

"Representatives of sound-money Democracy and representatives of the Silver Democracy find a basis for united action in saying no to the new departure in American policy. To be able to say no to the tempter at the right time is the highest wisdom, and it seems doubtful whether the Republican Party possesses such wisdom."

### In the Eastern States.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) cautions the annexationists concerning the tariff:

"There is absolute freedom of trade between all portions of the American republic as it exists to-day. If the various insular countries which are embraced in the broad scheme of annexation are forced to trade with the United States by tariffs which apply only to other countries we shall revive in these communities the same causes of discontent which have made the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico restive under Spain's exclusive trade policy. But to give to these islands the freedom which Great Britain gives to her colonies in the regulation of trade would not fit into the American commercial system. The installation of an American colonial system upon the successful English model is full of baffling difficulties of detail. On every ground it would be prudent to adopt Mr. Bryce's sage, safe, and judicious counsel, and maintain our position of 'wise and pacific detachment' from foreign embroilments which has made for peace and prosperity in our past."

*The Press* (Rep.) avers that we have a moral duty in the Philippines:

"The nation will not now [avoid moral responsibilities], and it will neither be deceived nor deterred as to its moral duty to those made its wards without its desire by vague declamations about schemes of foreign conquest,' particularly when they are addressed to a nation which has annexed more square miles, not all contiguous, in ninety-five years, from 1803 to 1898, than any civilized government—except England and Russia."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says we shall hold what we win, and *The North American* (Rep.) does not fear militarism if we extend our possessions. *The Record* (Ind.) opposes a Republican policy of maintaining "tariff spoliation in all its rigor at

home and to seize by fraudulent annexation, war, and conquest whatever can be reached abroad. This," it says, "is the Carthaginian policy as distinguished from the Democratic policy. It is for the American people to decide upon the wisdom and morality of this violent departure from the most honored principles and traditions of their Government."

Among New York papers *The Sun* (Rep.) was one of the first to advocate "the new national policy," a larger army, a greater navy, and colonial expansion. *The Tribune* (Rep.), while more guarded in expression, declares that "the fetish of isolation must be cast down." "The United States can no longer be a political hermit. It must take its place as one in the great brotherhood of civilized states. . . . The standard of humanity and world-wide human sympathy must be upraised." *The Press* (Rep.) declares that "we are the Red Cross of the earth," with corresponding duties. *The Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) notes that—

"every vital change in our national life has grown out of the necessity of adjusting institutions to new conditions created by some vast accession of territory. We have met these crises in the past with a singular fertility of resource and flexibility of adaptation which ought to inspire confidence instead of distrust in our power to meet new conditions now. We have met the peculiar conditions of our national existence by evolving a federal republic of a type unknown before on earth, so nicely does it combine central vigor with local freedom. Why should not we, on the spur of necessity, evolve a new type of colonial empire, uniting the opposite features of metropolitan dominion and local autonomy in even higher degree than the British?"

*The World* (Ind. Dem.) believes in coaling-stations in Hawaii and the Philippines, but is glad to see Cleveland and Bryan both opposed to the unnatural and dangerous scheme of setting up "satrapies for the sons of somebodies in the far Pacific and in Oceanica," and converting "a war for freeing Cuba into a war of conquest for the benefit of spoilsmen and adventurers." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) accuses the Republican leaders of planning "to drag all our fine humanitarian motives in the dirt, and hold us up to the world as a nation devoured by unscrupulous greed and unblushingly avowing our hypocrisy." *The Times* (Ind.) and *The Herald* (Ind.) have latterly joined the papers which consider retention of the Philippines inevitable.

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) opposes the new departure, saying:

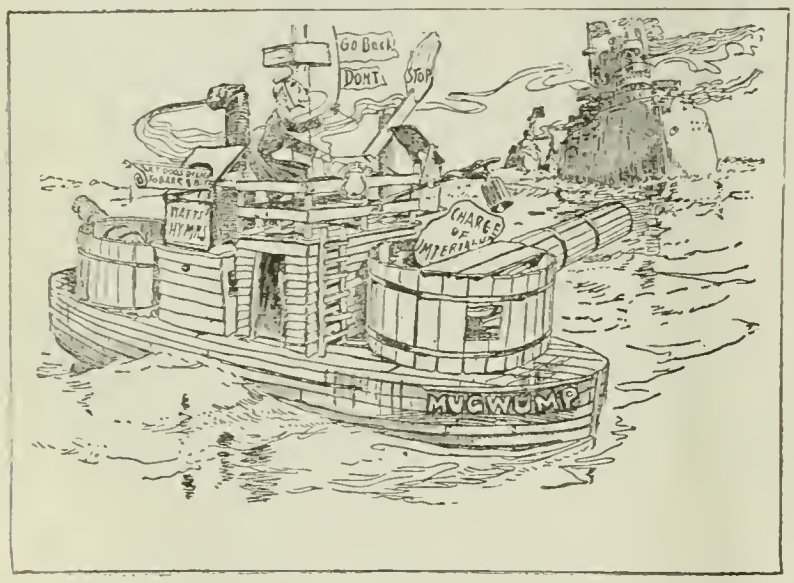
"The considerations that enter into the movement to annex Hawaii as the first step in a scheme of vast colonial expansion do not include a wise patriotism. They are mistaken commercialism, false pride in the prospect of territorial enlargement, and the ambition of professional and practical politicians for more fat places to occupy and larger opportunities for plunder. Some of these considerations are more unwise than dishonest, but all of them are dangerous in their promptings and are the false lights that are luring us into an experience with troubles that we have never yet dreamed of."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind. Dem.) declares that success in previous annexations of contiguous territory is a false premise on which to advocate the acquisition of islands thousands of miles off in the Pacific Ocean where alien races predominate. The Boston *Post* (Dem.) says that "the reading of all history shows there is no more seductive popular policy than that of territorial extension." The Boston *Journal* is an enthusiastic annexationist. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind. Dem.) points out that circumstances have given the Democrats their opportunity to make issue on a great divisive question:

"It is obvious that if the people this year are to be interested in the issues the Democrats make paramount, those issues must directly concern the great question of the results of the present war. Let the silver issue be temporarily set aside; it will force itself to the front again if future events shall justify it. On the other hand, if the silver cause is lost, no better opportunity than the present for shelving it can arise. It can be subordinated under the present extraordinary conditions, as at no other time without greatly humiliating its sincere supporters. And the substitute is at hand. It is imperialism. . . . . .

"The question of imperialism is as great and as far-reaching as any with which America has been confronted. It is impossible that the people should be any more unanimous concerning it than concerning the tariff or silver. It is a question upon which the people must sharply divide, especially because the imperialism of to-day reaches far across the Pacific to control the destinies of millions of tropical pagans and contemplates the creation of new systems of government for subject populations unheard of hitherto in the Government of this republic. Imperialism contemplates a revolution. An opposition, powerful, aggressive, and devoted to the American ideal, is demanded by the exigency of the hour. It has an immense opportunity for public service in checking the excesses of jingoism and in preserving the edifice which the fathers of Democracy have builded.

"There are other reasons why the Democratic Party should take up this work which the Democratic leaders are too shrewd as politicians to ignore. Imperialism of the Philippine sort means a great increase in the standing army and in the plunging of America into the slough of foreign politics and of militarism. Now militarism must inevitably be hateful to the workingmen of America, both because of its immense burden in taxes upon the common people, and because it will greatly augment the coercive power of capitalism, plutocracy, and aristocracy. In every country in the world the political party that contains the larger number of workingmen is the more active foe of militarism and imperialism because its energies are devoted particularly to domestic reforms and improving the conditions of human life in the home circle. For this work in America the Democratic Party is especially fitted by its present composition."




WE HAD NOTICED IT OURSELVES.

"Spain has a sham fleet afloat."—*News Item.*
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GOOD-morning! Have you got your bond?—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

MANIFEST destiny, like charity, covers a multitude of sins.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

ROCKING the throne of Spain will not keep the baby king quiet.—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*

PHOTOGRAPHER (to Captain in his new uniform)—"Look fierce, please."—*The Enquirer, Cincinnati.*

ITHACA, sonny, is located somewhere in rural New York, and is the seat of a large and flourishing university.—*The Herald, Boston.*

NO doubt the Kaiser has his eye on the Philippines, but in that respect the Philippines do not differ from the remainder of the earth's surface.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE events of the last few weeks at Washington warrant us in classing the Honorable Thomas B. Reed among the big guns of the disappearing type.—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

HIS FIRST DUTY.—"What are the duties of a regimental chaplain?"
"To avoid swearing at the rations, and thus set a good example for the other fellows."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

IT will require much legal ingenuity to make any tax on inheritances cover the political pull which a number of young army officers have acquired from distinguished ancestors.—*The Star, Washington.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## TOLSTOI'S COMING LITERARY JUBILEE.

NEXT August Count Leo Tolstoï will complete his seventieth year and the fiftieth year of his literary activity. It is proposed to mark the occasion by a general celebration, which is to take various forms. Russian writers hope that Europe will not allow the event to pass without suitable manifestations, such as the production of the better known of his dramas at the theaters and the publication of critical estimates of his work and example.

In Russia the celebrations will be on an extensive and appropriate scale. A new volume is to be published, entitled "How Count Tolstoï Lives and Works," which will contain full and accurate information concerning the many-sided existence of the reformer, artist, and philosopher. There is talk of establishing schools for peasants, endowing popular libraries, and otherwise applying the ideas so dear to the count.

In the St. Petersburg *Novosti* a prominent critic, H. Rok, writes at length about the jubilee and its great significance to Russia and to letters in general. We translate from his article as follows:

"Russian writers seldom reach an advanced age. In the fate of the majority of them, it has often been remarked, there is something fatal, something which undermines and exhausts their strength and creative faculties. Tolstoï represents a marvelous exception in this respect; a mighty colossus of Russian literature and thought, strong in mind and body, he stands a wonder to the whole world, preserving at seventy the power to create and to think comprehensively on world-wide problems.

"Who will deny that all Russia may be justly proud of this great man? Leave on one side all that you may call his errors and deficiencies, and there still remains in the mind the image of the creator of such an epic as 'War and Peace' and the author of grand ideas and doctrines. Tolstoï has become more than a writer; he is a symbol. . . . . .

"He is seventy years old, yet observe with what energetic and rich and manifold activity he fills his daily life! All day, and far into the night, he works—his mind works, while his heart suffers and calls for service and goodness. He has just completed his philosophical treatise on 'What Is Art?' and he has already, we are informed, had time to write another work of art, a novel which will appear next fall. If you have read the essay on art, you will not wonder at Tolstoï's return to his original and early mission as a literary artist. Whether he is mistaken or not in his formulæ, definitions, tests, and judgments, is one question; but the important fact is that he has arrived at the conclusion that of all his novels and dramas and stories only two very short tales deserve to be classed under the head of 'good art,' all the rest being discredited and rejected by himself with the implacability of a suicide. Think what Tolstoï must have felt after such an operation! He must certainly be conscious of a great reserve of creative power, while realizing that he has done very little and wasted his gifts on tasks unworthy of him. This is tragedy. Hence with feverish haste and energy he undertakes a new work of art in order to fill in part at least the hiatus in his literary career."

This, however, is but one side of the count's life. The writer turns to another when he says:

"The life of our great writer also presents itself as an eloquent object-lesson in this period of loss of ideals, instability of thought, and decline of faith. Think what you will of Tolstoï's doctrines, you can not refuse to recognize that his life and work, especially in the last decades, fulfilled the injunctions of pure Christianity and set an example to the whole educated community. Our nation, which has sustained a millennium of a peculiar historical evolution, still preserves the first images of the gifted patriarchs in whom its mission was personified. The so-called intelligent elements have long since ceased to embody the traits of the people; they have become Europeanized and have shed the distinctive national characteristics. But Tolstoï, tho the most intelligent of our intelligent classes, has by some inconceivable mystery succeeded in preserving in his own personality the original Russian characteristics in their pristine purity. Not only in the spirit of his writings, but by his very nature, mode of life, and moral aims and endeavors, Tolstoï is the true son of the Russian people. That is why he understands them so well, that is why the people are so near to him."

Tho much has been written about Tolstoï, very little is known about him, according to the writer. He is a colossal sphinx, and all manner of contradictory impressions have been given currency regarding him. His real personality is a mystery to all, even to Russians, and the forthcoming book is to attempt to present a lifelike moral portrait of him, to depict the struggle toward spiritual purity and nobility of life amid conditions, external and internal, highly unfavorable to the chosen course.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## HAVE WE A DISTINCTIVE AMERICAN LITERATURE?

THIS subject is handled in a most interesting way by a notable French critic, M. T. de Wyzewa, in the course of a review of Prof. Brander Matthews's new book, "Introduction to the Study of American Literature." This review appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (June 15), and the writer takes as a text

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

some remarks recently made on our war with Spain by that other French critic, late our guest, M. Brunetière. The following paragraph is Brunetière's:

"There was more than one cause for the conflict that has just broken out between Spain and the United States. There was a moral cause, which we have no right to question, when we remember that less than forty years ago the United States hazarded their existence for a question of humanity. The present war is the result, moreover, of political and economic causes. There may have been still others that are unacknowledged; but do not let us deceive ourselves these are the most profound and the most active. These seventy millions of human beings aspire to be *a people*; those hosts of emigrants, the uprooted ones, wish to become *a nation*. Even the territories, which have not yet been

acknowledged, are in travail, if I may dare use such an expression, with the birth of a country."

Since political questions are altogether foreign to M. de Wyzewa, he can not judge, he declares, whether M. Brunetière's explanation of the war is the correct one; but he himself has been frequently struck by the transition that is going on in American literature, and regards it as an exceedingly significant fact. Only a short time ago the literature of the United States was merely a continuation, a transatlantic prolongation, so to speak, of English literature, and there is no question that at present it is seeking to become national. This is proved conclusively not merely by the newspapers and reviews of the country, but by the novels, poems, histories, and philosophies that are now being produced. Old and young, small and great, serious and frivolous, American writers have to-day this common trait, in default of others, that they do not relish being taken for English writers, and that on all occasions, in every tone, under all pretexts, they proclaim their *Americanism*. Their allusions, their examples, their comparisons, are drawn with jealous care from their own country. Emerson and Longfellow are the authors from whom they quote; their War of Independence and War of Secession provide them with the names of their great heroes and famous deeds of arms; and if they are called upon to describe a landscape, they adorn it with the flowers, the trees, and the birds of their own land. They have not yet succeeded in breaking all the ties that bind them to English literature; but at this they are aiming, and with a purpose that is becoming continually stronger and more conscious. M. de Wyzewa continues:

"There is no reason to doubt, since this desire has become so widespread, that it will finally be fulfilled. A few men of genius, of whom numbers have already been produced at a time when this necessity was not so clearly apprehended, is all that will be requisite to solve the problem. Meanwhile, whatever may be the result of this effort at *nationalization*, the effort itself constitutes a phenomenon sufficiently curious to make it worth while that it should be noted. A branch of English literature is tending, by all means, to detach itself from its trunk, to live its own life, and thus contribute to the foundation of a country. What spectacle can be more instructive, whether for the philosopher or for the critic. What spectacle can one find that proves better the reality, the force, the vital importance, of this idea of *country*, which, in Europe, the dilettantism of some and the sophistry of others are laboring in concert to deprive of substance and reality."

This tendency, according to M. de Wyzewa, has nowhere been manifested more clearly than in the work under his consideration, "Introduction to the Study of American Literature." Altho little more than a manual written principally for schools, the few lines devoted to each writer are consecrated to proving, in twenty different ways, that the great writers of the United States have been *Americans*, that their originality was due to the originality of their race, and that their greatness was the direct result of the national sentiments that they have expressed in their works. Mr. Matthews even goes so far as to assert that, from the time of Franklin to our own day, the literature of the United States has developed freely, spontaneously, without submitting to any other influences than that of its own genius. We quote again:

"No one could be better fitted to sustain such a thesis than the professor of Columbia College [Brander Matthews]. For he is not merely a typical American, but a typical New Yorker, just as certain of our authors were above all Parisians at the time when Paris still had a distinctive life and character. None of his *confrères* understand so well the aspect, the manners, the landscapes, the sentiments, and the language of New York. His tales, histories, romances, are all alike stamped with the seal of his country, and it is easy to understand that he would instinctively appreciate most highly in the works of his compatriots the local and national traits corresponding to his own fashion of thinking and feeling."

To render his meaning still more explicit, M. de Wyzewa compares Professor Matthews's little book with the English "History of American Literature" by John Nichol. The latter, he says, is a monument of science, of conscience, and of literary probity; and Mr. Matthews himself does not appreciate the genius of American authors any more highly than does Mr. Nichol. But there is this marked difference between them, that the Englishman never for a moment considers the great writers of the United States, Hawthorne, Poe, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, etc., as the representatives of a separate nation. He does not fail to recognize the effect upon them of their new environment, but this, from his point of view, is an obstacle, a hindrance, to the free development of English literary genius in the New World. He admires all the more the great *English writers born in America*, but as Englishmen, not as Americans. Hence his book is merely a chapter added to English history. He does not regard America, from the literary standpoint, as any more separated from England than are Scotland and Ireland; even less so indeed, since it is acknowledged that these countries have given a distinctive quality to their great writers, Scott, Burns, and Tom Moore.

Mr. Brander Matthews holds the opposite opinion and sustains it vigorously. He makes two confessions of faith, his critic writes, in his preface and at the end of the book. In this preface we read:

"Literature is a reflection, an expression of life; and as the life of the United States differs more and more from that of England, the literature of the United States can not fail to differ more and more from English literature. We believe that there really is something that constitutes Americanism, and that we have had men in our country who could not have belonged to any other country, England above all. Washington and Franklin, notwithstanding their differences of nature, were both typical Americans, and so were Emerson and Lincoln, Farragut and Lowell. This Americanism has stamped with its seal our national authors."

In the conclusion the same idea is expressed in a different form:

"Our writers have henceforth lost their colonial attitude, they have ceased to seek light outside of their own country. They know that American literature must develop in its own way, and in conformity with its own genius. . . . The United States contains more men than England, and they are their equals in strength, in courage, in everything; we have then every reason to believe that in the future Americans, and not Englishmen, will take the lead among English-speaking nations."

The French critic has nothing but praise for Mr. Matthews's tales and romances, and gives him a high position as a critic. He complains, however, that, altho Mr. Matthews has written a book to prove the Americanism of the literature of the United States, he does not make it at all clear what Americanism is. Apparently he himself feels that he has been lacking in this respect, since he admits that "despite the great difference between the English and Americans, it is not an easy thing to determine just what the difference consists in."

"Even this avowal," M. de Wyzewa remarks in conclusion, "tends to verify the fact set forth by M. Brunetière, that the 'composite agglomeration of the inhabitants of the United States is, to-day, travailing with the birth of a country.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES, the famous English painter whose death has been recently announced, seems to have been not without honor save among artists of his own rank, the members of the academi s. Many of his pictures have become famous, yet the notices of his death tell us that his connection with the Society of Painters in Water-Colors was interrupted from 1870 to 1888 by a dispute, and that the Royal Academy long

ignored him, and, after tardily making him an associate in 1883, slighted him so that he resigned.

But he was not without honors. It was in 1856 that Burne-Jones adopted art as a profession, and we learn that the next year, when but twenty-four, he designed the stained-glass windows for Bradfield College, and was one of the famous commission, which included Rossetti, William Morris, Arthur Hughes, Spencer Stanhope, Val Prinsep, and T. H. Pollen, to paint the walls of the Debat'ng Hall at the Oxford Union. At twenty-six, on his return from Italy, he executed the designs for a window in Christ Church Cathedral. Oxford gave him the degree of D.C.L., and Exeter College an honorary fellowship, in 1881; he was

SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

elected president of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists in 1883, and was made a baronet, at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, in 1894. His exhibitions at the Grosvenor Gallery were very popular, and it is said that his exhibitions at the New Gallery were the chief factors in its fame.

Burne-Jones met William Morris at Exeter College, and they became lifelong friends. Both became acquainted with Rossetti while in Oxford, and were so influenced by his work that they went to London and studied art with him. Mr. Ruskin, we are told, was one of Burne-Jones's earliest and warmest admirers. Some of his pictures are: "The Beguiling of Merlin," "The Mirror of Venus," "The Days of Creation," "Laus Veneris," "The Golden Stairs," "The Chant d'Amour," "The Merciful Knight," "King Cophetua," "The Annunciators," "Merlin and Vivien," "Feat of Peleus," "The Tree of Forgiveness," "Pygmalion and the Image," "The Mill," "The Hours," "The Wheel of Fortune," "The Resurrection," "The Depth of the Sea," "The Garden of Pan," "The Tower of Brass," "The Wine of Circe," "St. Dorothy," "Love Among the Ruins," "Temperantia," "Spes," "Fides," "Caritas," "Dies Domini," "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Day," and "Night."

*The Critic*, New York, takes issue with those who decry Burne-Jones's work as decadent:

"With all of his faults as a painter, the work of Burne-Jones may be said to be the most important achievement, on the whole, to be credited to any British artist of our time. The criticism most commonly directed against it is that it is 'decadent,' meaning that it is marked by the weakness, mental and moral, usually associated with that term. But it is only fair to say that this charge is uttered by people of whom it is charitable to say that they are themselves of no force whatever. The greater part of Burne-Jones's work is weak in drawing, and some of it is weak in conception, but not more so than the work of Leighton, Briton Rivière, and other painters who, tho no one has tasked them with being types of the decadence, are really better examples of it. It was his strength and not his weakness that has enabled him to overcome the opposition of British Philistinism, and to attain a fame accorded to few artists of his nationality. No one now seriously denies him rare qualities as a colorist and a decorative and imaginative designer. Salableness is not always a test of merit, but when a work which is not of a popular character attains such a price as that recently paid for his 'Mirror of Venus' ($28,610), it is certain that it is considered by the cultivated few to be of extraordinary merit. . . . . .

"Like Morris, he was much interested in the Gothic revival, and it greatly influenced his design. The narrow, upright spaces of lancet windows and the general Gothic tendency to tallness affected his drawing of the figure, and accounts for much that is usually considered faulty in his work. Like all the most important British artists of our day, he was self-taught, for the reason that there was no one to teach him; but his evenness of execution and certainty of attaining his aim put him technically on a higher level than any of his English contemporaries. Among his best works are 'The Mirror of Venus,' 'Circe,' 'Chant d'Amour,' 'Vivien and Merlin,' and two series of compositions illustrating legend of Perseus and the legend of the Sleeping Beauty, usually known as the 'Briar-Rose Series.' But besides these he painted many mural and other pictures and was a prolific designer for stained-glass, tapestry, and other of the decorative arts. These latter designs were usually carried out by his friend Morris."

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## CAREER OF THE YOUNGER DUMAS.

### SECOND ARTICLE.

IN his second article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Spronck takes up Dumas as dramatic author and moralist. We are told that the first performance of "The Friend of Women" ("L'Ami des Femmes") proved a failure. "For some forty nights it struggled against the astonishment, the silence, the embarrassment, and sometimes the protestations of the public, and was then withdrawn." The author was the first to acknowledge his defeat; and, like Achilles, he retired disdainfully to his tents, vowing that he would never again write for the theater.

This was in 1864, when Dumas himself had just attained his fortieth year. Says his biographer:

"It frequently happens that this period marks an arrest, or some sort of transformation, in the work of writers, especially those who, like Dumas *fils*, belong rather among moralists than artists. It proves a turning-point in their intellectual existence, and is for the brain that 'middle road of life' of which Dante speaks. In retiring from dramatic authorship, as he did for a time, tho his vow was not one of a kind that is usually kept, he was influenced not merely by a momentary feeling of irritation, but far more strongly by a necessity imposed upon him by the logic of his mental evolution. The time had come for the unfolding of his latent thought germs, still obscure, still scarcely visible. He sought—hesitated—and his hesitation lasted for more than six years."

If the mere need of money was, as we have seen, one of the determining causes of Dumas's choice of a vocation, the desire for fame was probably a still stronger one. He says himself: "I was famished for glory, a natural consequence of beholding close at hand the paternal radiations; my father's renown was so great that I believe I should have died of grief if I could not have succeeded in making something of myself in my turn." Like children, like barbarians, and all beings who lack complexity, simple in their organization, he loved at that time all that glitters—above

all, praise, adulation, notoriety. He was highly exhilarated by the immense success of the "Dame aux Camelias." "I was proud," he writes with picturesque frankness, "of the noisy reputation it brought me, and promenaded my glory in the streets, head in the wind, shaking it like a plume to attract the attention of loungers and women." At forty, he disdains his early triumphs, and wishes to conquer a prestige of better quality. This instinct warned him that the public were weary of the literature of the day, which in fact confined itself to weaving over the same material in slightly different patterns. He felt the need of a reaction, of "doing something else." In a letter to M. Francisque Sarcey, written in 1869, he says explicitly. "I ask myself whether we

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, FILS.

should not consider traditional literature as having said its last word long since, and whether the time has not come to give it a new life and a new force, by putting it at the service of the great questions with which all minds are preoccupied."

As regards the drama, Dumas was favored by circumstances in his contemplated *change of manner:*

"He had been reproached with introducing too many psychological developments into his plays, and admitted that the theater calls for 'facts, action, movement, progress.' He was urged by Emile de Girardin to collaborate with him in remodeling 'A Woman's Anguish' ('Le Supplice d'une Femme'), a play with a risky subject, of whose reception they were both doubtful. He consented, and tried an experiment. A drama, according to the theory here considered, is neither a tableau of manners nor a picture of the passions; but a close, precise, violent argumentation, leading to a fatal conclusion, which the spectators, stupefied and breathless, will have neither the faculty nor the leisure to discuss. 'If we give them time to breathe,' Emile de Girardin remarked, 'the public will be shocked; an interlude of a quarter of an hour, and the piece will be lost.' The experiment succeeded, and Dumas employed precisely the same method in 'Mademoiselle de Bruil' and 'Heloise Paranquet,' with which he was equally fortunate. Still he does not appear to have been satisfied. In 'The Clemenceau Affair' ('L'Affaire Clemenceau') he returned to novel-writing, and finally he began to publish his 'Prefaces,' in which he tried to insert all that he had failed to utter in his earlier plays and dreamed of embodying in those that were yet to be written. Thus gradually he accustomed the public to consider him, not merely as a writer of great talent, but in the more majestic character of a legislator, a judge, a pontiff, and a prophet."

Dumas's belief in his mission was confirmed by the Franco-Prussian war. The catastrophes of that terrible period seemed to justify the aspirations that had long been formulating within him. In his preface to the "Dame aux Camelias," written in 1867, he had announced that "the house was burning"; in the preface to "The Friend of Women," 1869, he spoke incidentally of "an invasion of barbarians, from foreign lands and from the populace." He had declared that the "prophecies were about to be fulfilled, and that God had warned a new Noah; and had good ground therefore for affirming, with the best faith in the world, that he had foreseen the horrors of the siege of Paris and the Commune. He was carried away by the excitement of the time, and, before he had recovered his *sangfroid*, wrote a certain number of volumes, some of which are among the most fantastic to be found in French or any other literature. M. Spronck continues:

"It should be noted that Dumas, during this period of transition, was seized with a passion for scientific studies, above all physiology; he made also a profound study of the Bible, both the New and Old Testament, and embued himself distractedly with their magnificent lyricism. . . . His search of the Scriptures was primarily, no doubt, for arguments in support of his theories; but he was more successful in obtaining novel effects of style that delighted the exuberance of his imagination, and in which he combined, with disconcerting nerve and audacity, the rude slang of the boulevard, and the most sublime apocalyptic metaphors. Whatever may be thought of this composite writing, it was certainly original, and infinitely disturbing; and it reflected perfectly the state of mind of the author, at the moment when, throwing restraint to the winds, he launched himself, with the reckless enthusiasm of a neophyte, in the apostolic career at whose threshold he had for years hesitated."

The "Letters of Junius," published in 1870, when the whole nation was in a fever of anguish and alarm, is the first of what may be called Dumas's *apocalyptic documents*. They consist of a series of curious and positive revelations on the principal personages of the war, M. de Bismarck, the Prince Royal, the Prince Frederic Charles, and others. These illustrious dignitaries are judged with impartiality and warned of the wrath to come. The inspired writer declares that the invasion has given the French people their most powerful ally, the Republic, and predicts that the French Republic, if it maintains itself for ten years, without discord and without excess, will mean a European republic—the whole world republican. He reminds the triumphant adversary that the mission of France is to suppress war, to overthrow absolute governments, to establish liberty, and prepare for the Kingdom of God—that is to say, universal brotherhood. Should this social renovation be delayed, he threatens a coalition of all women, who will refuse to bear children destined to be the prey of death, and, through feeling, through the heart, will accomplish what statesmen and leaders have failed to effect with the weapons of force and intellect. The pamphlet ends as follows:

"These things I see distinctly. And first the Germans, who have entered our land like wolves, will return to their own like hares. And the German edifice will crumble before being finished, like Babel, like all that human pride has attempted against heaven; and Pelion will roll again upon Ossa. And the Prince Fritz and his children will weep tears of blood. And the kings uttering loud cries will fly to the furthest pole. And these things

will be three quarters accomplished before the end of the century; and the last quarter in the first half of the other."

On this M. Spronck comments as follows:

"It goes without saying that politics of this kind, that of the sentimental vaudeville, expressed in mythological and biblical language, must necessarily defy commentaries. It gives occasion for melancholy reflections on the incredible aptitude of our race to get drunk on rhetoric and to feed upon dreams, not less empty than they are generous, from the moment that these dreams have an appearance of argument, and weave a garb of picturesque and sonorous oratory.

"Notwithstanding his mental excitement, Dumas was too cautious and acute to transfer this kind of eloquence to the stage without a great deal of reserve and many modifications."

All the plays belonging to this period are, nevertheless, more or less affected by his spiritual exaltation. In "The Princess Georges," he shows us a woman who is *Instinct*, engaged in a struggle with a man who is *Passion*, and another woman who is *Love*; a struggle that terminates in the death of still another individual who is "the sheep of the sacrifice of Abraham." All this symbolism, however, is extremely veiled, and the piece is the handiwork of a dramatic master. He continues to use his latest method, maintaining that "the playwright should never forget for a single moment that all the personages, all the scenes, all the words, cooperate in the expression, in the deduction, in the proof of an idea. He should always begin with the *dénouement*, that is to say, when he has the scene, the movement, and the first word; for a *dénouement* is a total, and a proof, a mathematical result, of the circumstances, of the passions, of the characters, presented and developed in the course of the action. The first of qualities, the most indispensable, that which dominates and commands, is logic."

"We are now at a long distance," his biographer remarks, "from those works in Dumas's second manner, to which J. J. Weiss objected that they were merely an arbitrary succession of pictures, and not one of them an organic whole, developed according to its own law."

"The Wedding Party," "The Princess Georges," and some others, show a certain measure of reserve; but in the "Man-Woman" ("L'Homme Femme") and "The Wife of Claude" ("La Femme de Claude"), Dumas throws prudence to the winds, and we see reproduced under the dramatic veil the whole psychology and the whole phraseology of the "Letters of Junius." The rhetoric and mythological vagaries of the latter piece are extraordinary. Here we find an announcement of the Deluge by those within the Ark. Dramatic authors are called upon to render their function religious and to transform the theater into the temple, and the stage into the tribune. There is God the All Powerful, man the mediator, and woman the auxiliary, forming the triangle. Here are Prometheus and the "tamed vulture singing like a nightingale"; Adam and Eve, and the female Cain, and all intervening to prove that a husband, himself pure, has a right to kill his adulterous wife!

"After this," M. Spronck resumes, "the author decidedly sets sail for Patmos; and thence sends a letter to one of his friends, in which he explains his vocation, his acts, his means, and his end." This letter was afterward used as the preface to the drama, and a transcript of one of its visions will give the best idea of this remarkable play, and also of Dumas's prophetic rôle. We quote again from M. Spronck:

"In his quality of *savant*, he bends over Paris, 'the great crucible,' and analyzes scientifically its frightful tragedies and social problems. In his quality of prophet, emerging from its troubled depths, he sees a Beast who has seven heads and ten horns, and on its horns ten diadems, and on its heads hair of the color of the metal and the alcohol from which it was born. This Beast resembles a leopard; its feet are like those of a bear; its mouth is like the mouth of a lion, and it has the strength of a dragon. It is clothed in purple and scarlet, adorned with gold, with precious jewels and pearls, and it holds in its hands, white as milk, a vessel of gold, full of the abominations and the impurities of Babylon, of Sodom, and of Lesbos. From its body exhales an intoxicating vapor, and it attracts and destroys ceaselessly myriads of human atoms, of which nothing remains but a drop of blood, or a tear, soon absorbed by the air.

"This formidable and fantastic monster speaks no word, but one can hear the grinding of its jaws, and the harsh continuous noise of the great wheels in its entrails that twist and melt, without the least effort, the hardest metal. Its seven heads are higher than the highest mountains; its seven mouths, always open and smiling, are red as coals of fire; its fourteen eyes, always fixed, are green like the waters of the ocean. And above the ten diadems, surmounting the ten horns, in the midst of all sorts of blasphemous words, floats this word, larger than all the others: *Prostitution*. This is the Beast who, by gradually undermining morality, virtue, and faith, made possible the German invasion and the insurrection of the Commune. And finally, this is the Beast that Claude, who typifies Man, in the grand sense, and the Conscience, destroys in the last act of the drama. For it is not a woman that Claude kills; in the person of Cesarine, he kills the unclean and horrible Beast, harlot and infanticide, who is corrupting society, dissolving the family, staining love, and dismembering the country.

"All this imposing rhetoric, majestically draping a philosophy often trivial and always incoherent, was declaimed for the first time upon the French stage when the first representation was given of the 'Wife of Claude.' The public unhappily did not appear either to enjoy or comprehend it; they were repelled by its complicated and grandiose symbolism. The author felt that he had gone beyond the limit, and with 'Monsieur Alphonse' he descended from the metaphysical myths where he was in danger of losing himself altogether; but it is certain that he did not make this descent without many regrets, and he preserved henceforward, in his prefaces, in his pamphlets, in his books upon the 'Question of Divorce,' if not the attitude of a prophet, at least the contentious and dogmatic manner of a tribune and a social reformer."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## NOTES.

MR. T. R. LAMONT, who died recently in London, was the original of "The Laird," in Trilby. He and Du Maurier were fellow students in art at the Royal Water-Color Society.

OTHELLO'S record has been dug up in Venice by a scholar named Cesare Augusto Levi. He has discovered and proved by documentary evidence (which the London *Telegraph* accepts):

First—That Othello did not kill his Desdemona.

Second—That her name was not Desdemona, but Palma.

Third—That she was not an abused lamb, but no better than she should be, if one half as good.

THE London *Athenæum*, the most critical journal of England, speaks in high praise of Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) in reviewing his "American Lands and Letters." It says: "The name of the author is not familiar to readers in this country, yet few American writers better deserve fame. His writings have an amount of substance which is lacking in Washington Irving, without being deficient in grace and geniality. Few books of the kind better repay the reader than Mr. Mitchell's 'Wet Days at Edgewood,' published upward of thirty years ago, and dealing with all those country topics of perennial interest which have been treated by so many notable men from Hesiod down to the Ettrick Shepherd. Mr. Mitchell can be classed with Irving, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Parkman as a writer of pure and exquisite English, while his classical reading, which is never obtruded, gives an extra charm to his allusions."

THE New York *Herald* prints the following autograph letter from the poet laureate, which explains itself:

"A VOICE FROM THE WEST."

*To the Editor of The New York Herald:*

Sir:—Since the publication in your columns of "A Voice from the West," I have received, and continue to receive, so many and such generous communications from the United States, that I am placed in a position of some embarrassment. I should have liked to return to each of my correspondents a separate reply, but their number makes it impossible. Will you, therefore, be good enough to afford me an opportunity of assuring those to whom I may not have written that I am deeply sensible of their kindness, and that I rejoice to find the sentiment of kindness to which I ventured to give utterance is even more widely entertained and more strongly felt than I had imagined.

I have the honor to be, sir,

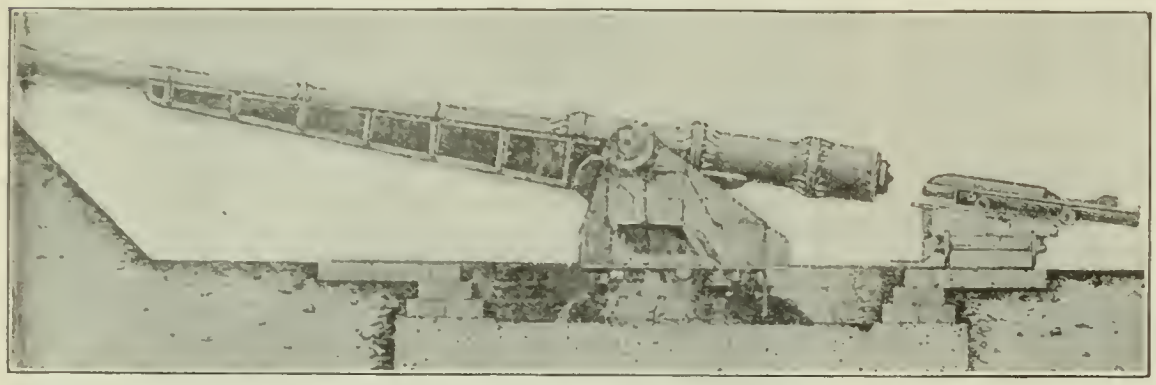
Your obedient servant,

ALFRED AUSTIN
(Poet Laureate).

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

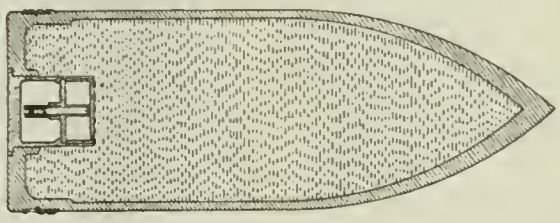
### DYNAMITE GUNS.

ANY device for throwing an aerial torpedo or a shell filled with unusually large quantities of a high explosive will probably always be popularly called a "dynamite gun." That is the name by which we know the pneumatic tubes of the *Vesuvius*, whose successful performances have recently attracted so much attention, altho they use no powder and throw guncotton. Dynamite guns, then, are the subject of Mr. Hudson Maxim's article in *McClure's Magazine* (July), entitled more formally by the author "The Engineering Problem of Aerial Torpedoes." Mr. Maxim is the brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the well-known Maxim gun, and his claims with regard to the possibilities of "dynamite" warfare have been exploited to the full in the sensational journals. His article states his case in temperate language, but his assertion still stands that the system that he advocates will revolutionize warfare. Briefly, he claims that huge dynamite shells can be fired from ordinary cannon if we use a certain form of fuse and a certain make of powder. But we will let him speak for himself. Says Mr. Maxim:



ZALINSKI 15-INCH PNEUMATIC GUN AT SANDY HOOK.

"Enough is already undeniably known of the nature and force of high explosives detonated under water, practically to demonstrate that a body of, say, half a ton of dynamite will destroy the strongest war-ship without question, when the mine is so located, within a distance of fifty to seventy-five feet, that the line of least resistance to the escape of the gases of explosion shall lie through the hull of the vessel. The question of the strength of the hull, under these circumstances, even of the stanchest battle-ship, is not an important factor for consideration, because the mass of water lying about the explosive and surrounding it on all sides offers by its inertia much greater resistance to an instantaneous explosion or detonation than the thinner strata of water lying between the explosive and the hull, even together with the resistance offered by the hull.



HUDSON-MAXIM 24-INCH AERIAL TORPEDO IN FORM OF COMMON SHELL CARRYING HALF A TON OF PICRIC ACID. TOTAL WEIGHT OF TORPEDO 1,700 LBS. RANGE NEARLY NINE MILES.

"We now come to the next question in the problem, of whether high explosives are not too sensitive to enable such large quantities to be projected from ordnance upon or about a war-ship, in the form of aerial torpedoes, and at such range as to render the scheme practicable.

"It is popularly supposed that the most essential requisite to a successful system of throwing aerial torpedoes from ordnance is to get them out of the gun gently—that high explosives of all kinds are very ticklish and have to be handled with the utmost caution.

"Nothing could be farther from the truth than such conclusions, for there are many high explosives as powerful as No. 1 dynamite which may be handled and knocked about without any caution whatever, and which can not be ignited when fire is applied to them, and which may be stirred up with a red-hot poker without danger. Such explosives may be thrown from ordnance at the same velocity with which ordinary shot and shell are now thrown from high-power guns, without the least danger from the shock of acceleration in the gun.

"A compound of picric acid and nitronaphthalin, together with an admixture of nitrate of ammonia, is one such explosive compound. Picric acid pure and simple is as powerful, volume for volume, as No. 1 dynamite, and is wholly insensitive to any shock of acceleration to which it may be subjected in a gun. Wet compressed guncotton may be fired from a gun at service velocities, and even exposed, without any shell or cover whatever, in direct contact with a propelling charge of gunpowder, without any danger of detonation. A portion only of the wet guncotton would be burned under the high heat and pressure of the powder gases. An aerial torpedo filled with wet compressed guncotton would not be detonated by a quick-firing-gun shell filled with gunpowder penetrating it and exploding in the mass of wet guncotton. An essential requisite to a successful system of throwing high explosives from ordnance lies in the propelling means, whereby the projectile may be started in the gun with a certain desired amount of predetermined pressure, and that pressure be maintained behind the projectile in its flight throughout the entire length of the gun.

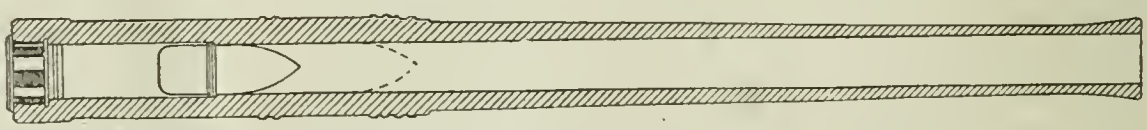
"The Maxim-Schupphaus smokeless torpedo powder constitutes such a means, and by it the maximum range is secured with minimum shock of acceleration upon the projectile."

Of the gun that he proposes to use, Mr. Maxim speaks as follows:

"The torpedo-gun which it is proposed to use differs from ordinary high-power guns only in having thinner walls, and by being made with less taper, in order to withstand a more uniform pressure throughout its length. For example, as compared with the ordinary twelve-inch forty-six-ton cannon, a torpedo-gun of the same weight would have a caliber of twenty-four inches, and would have the same outside dimensions for the rear half of its length, with a slight taper to the muzzle, and may be several feet longer than the twelve-inch gun."

The author goes into particulars in the description of the special form of fuse that he employs, which he considers an essential part of his system, and also describes the form of his projectile. Both are shown in the illustration. Of the results of the proposed system, its inventor speaks as follows, dropping easily into prophecy:

"When the value and efficiency of aerial torpedoes come fully to be recognized, the present battle-ship will become obsolete like the old wooden-walled men-of-war of a century ago. In fact, a modern battle-ship to-day would be as helpless against aerial torpedoes as would those old wooden hulks against projectiles thrown from our modern high-power guns. . . . . .



MAXIM TORPEDO GUN, 24-INCH CALIBER, WEIGHING LESS THAN 50 TONS, WITH AERIAL TORPEDO CARRYING HALF A TON OF PICRIC ACID, AND A TON WHEN EXTENDED TO THE DOTTED LINE.

"It should be borne in mind that my system of throwing aerial torpedoes is not confined to use upon any particular sort of torpedo-boat or cruiser, neither is the torpedo-gun or the aerial torpedo confined to any particular magnitude, but torpedo-guns

may be substituted for present ordnance in any position where any other guns of whatever size are now used. Large guns, throwing from half a ton to a ton of high explosive, may be employed in coast fortifications, for the destruction of battle-ships or other attacking craft.

"Upon the battle-ship, if such vessels are to be employed at all, long-range torpedo-guns throwing from half a ton to a ton of high explosive, backed up by quick-firing torpedo-guns of smaller caliber, would be her best armament for the destruction of other vessels and coast fortifications.

"Light, quick-firing torpedo-guns may be used upon torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers in place of the present guns, and the destruction these weapons would be capable of doing admits of no comparison with the present types of quick-firing guns."

Of previous attempts at throwing aerial torpedoes or shells containing charges of high explosive, Mr. Maxim says:

"In recognition of the superiority of the aerial torpedo to other forms of torpedoes and projectiles, many inventors, with greater or less degree of success, have attempted to solve the problem of throwing large masses of high explosives from ordnance with safety. Notable among these have been Captain Zalinski, of the United States army, and his associates, who, by means of compressed air, have succeeded in throwing from fifteen-inch pneumatic guns two hundred to five hundred pounds of nitrogelatin. A battery of these guns has been erected at Sandy Hook and at San Francisco. The accuracy of these guns is something remarkable, but the shortness of their range, being only about a mile and a half for the five-hundred-pound projectile, is too short, and permits of an enemy's battle-ship lying beyond range of the pneumatic tubes and destroying them without in turn being exposed to their fire. Another material disadvantage in the use of the pneumatic gun is the cumbersome plant of engines and air-compressors necessary to operate them.

"The Sims-Dudley powder pneumatic gun is the one which, perhaps, is the best known of those combining the explosive energy of gunpowder with compressed air as a propelling means for throwing high explosives. In this gun, however, the claim is made that the air is compressed with the powder charge, but which in fact amounts to simply an enlargement of powder chamber. This gun consists essentially of three barrels arranged side by side and coupled together, the two outer barrels closed at the ends, but communicating with each other, and one of them communicating with the central barrel. The projectile is placed in the central barrel, and in the first of the outer barrels is put a small charge of gunpowder. This is exploded, forming a mixture of air and products of combustion filling the two outer barrels to a desired pressure. As the two outer barrels find vent to the outer atmosphere only through the central barrel, the projectile is thus expelled."

This gun, we are told, was used with much success in a former Cuban insurrection, but Mr. Maxim believes that the same results may now be attained with an ordinary gun. He concludes thus:

"As it is not the pressure but acceleration due to the pressure which gives shock to the explosive in a projectile, a rifled gun might be used with an ordinary form of shell, in place of the Sims-Dudley torpedo with tail-piece and screw, by simply using a little more pressure, just enough to force the driving-ring through the lands of the gun and to give the shell rotation. Thus, without increasing the shock or altering the velocity, a much truer flight would be secured by much simpler means."

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**Power Necessary to Move the Earth.**—"Statisticians," says *La Nature*, "sometimes have queer ideas. One of them has amused himself by calculating how much energy, water, and coal it would take to move the earth a foot, supposing that it was subjected throughout its mass to a force equivalent to terrestrial gravitation. This is a gratuitous supposition, for in spite of its enormous mass the earth *weighs* nothing, and it is only by piling up hypotheses that we can get an idea of Archimedes's famous lever. Starting with the fact that the earth's mass is about 6,100 million-million-million tons, our statistician calculates that we should require 70,000 million years for a 10,000 horse-power engine to move our globe a foot. The boiler that should feed this engine would vaporize a quantity of water that would cover the whole face of the globe with a layer 300 feet deep. The vaporization of this water would require 4,000 million-million tons of coal. This coal, carried in cars holding ten tons each, and having a total length of 30 feet would require 400 million-million cars, which would reach 80,000,000 times around the earth. This train, moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour would take more than 5,000,000 years to traverse its own length. It would require for storage a shed that would cover a thousand times the area of Europe. If we realize that this fantastically huge amount of energy is as nothing at all compared with what the earth possesses in virtue of its rotation about its axis, its revolution about the sun, and its translation in space with the solar system, of which the earth is but an infinitesimal part, and which itself is but an infinitesimal part of the universe, we may get some idea of the importance of man in the universe and estimate his incommensurable pride at its just value."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.

SOME interesting facts regarding recently acquired knowledge of the bottom of the sea were given in a lecture on submarine cables delivered in Paris by M. J. Depelley under the auspices of the French Colonial Union. The following extracts are made by *Ciel et Terre*, Paris:

"The knowledge of the depths of the sea is a comparatively new science, the first light on the nature and configuration of the ocean's bottom having been obtained through the progress of submarine telegraphy.

"Before this, navigators confined their efforts to the discovery of the boundaries of the surface, and nothing seemed less important to those who sailed over it than the fact that the abyss beneath was 3,000 to 30,000 feet deep. Little attention was given to the depths of the sea until the day when the first essays toward submarine telegraphy gave the immediate interest of utility to this new study.

"Up to that time, soundings had scarcely been made anywhere except on coasts, in the mouths of rivers, and in harbors, where the depth might be so slight as to threaten the safety of vessels. But when submarine telegraphy came to demand as exact knowledge as possible of the sea-bottom, with all its variations, soundings were extended, and the means of investigating great depths were studied. A large number of deep-sea soundings have now been made by the French, English, and American navies—principally by the English, in view of telegraphic projects. They do not yet enable us to draw a map of the sea-bottom, as we make a chart of an explored region, but they give an idea of the broad lines of configuration of the submarine surface of the earth.

"Thus, the Mediterranean is now quite well known, and we are almost certain that it is nowhere more than 11,000 feet deep. In the Atlantic there have rarely been found depths greater than 20,000 or less than 6,000 feet, except near the coasts.

"One important result of these studies is the indication that the sea-bottom, in deep places, is, except in certain regions, remarkably regular. In the north Atlantic, which has hitherto been best explored, the slopes are so regular and gentle that Huxley asserted that we might travel by carriage from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland, if the ocean were dried up. From Ireland there is a regular incline out to about 180 miles from the coast, and this could easily be descended. Thence extends, for a distance of 1,200 miles, a central plateau that has few irregularities of surface; the surface of this plateau is 12,000 to 15,000 feet below the sea-level, and altho Mont Blanc could be submerged there, it would be easy enough to travel over this surface, which is more level than any terrestrial plain. At the end of this plateau begins an upward slope 450 miles long, and, except for one point where probably an extra horse would be required, the carriage would easily reach Newfoundland.

"Another interesting fact is that the deep-sea bottom everywhere appears to be in the same condition—a layer of soft slime, smooth to the touch, formed of a mass of microscopic shells. This is found in almost all oceans, even in the Pacific, the only difference being slight variations of color."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CLIMATE OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

A LONG editorial is devoted by *The Medical Record* (June 18) to the Cuban climate, with some remarks on that of the Philippines. After noting that the greatest extremes of opinion exist on the subject of the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of Cuba in the rainy season, the writer says.

"Pessimists contend that it is in a high degree deadly to the white man, while optimists are as strenuous in asserting that, provided needful precautions are taken, the air is quite salubrious. We have always been of the opinion that the climate of the island, at least on the coast and in the lowlands, during the wet season from May to October, is decidedly unhealthy. Certain it is that its effects on the Spanish soldiery have been most disastrous, altho . . . much of this excessive rate of mortality has been due to the inefficient system of hygiene, to bad diet, unsuitable clothing, and the carelessness universally prevailing among the military authorities with regard to the health of the rank and file of the army. However, there is no evading the fact that the landing of a large body of more or less raw, unacclimatized men in the lowlands of a reputed unhealthy coast at the beginning of the rainy season is an experiment that must from the very nature of things be attended with much risk. Therefore any accurate information on the subject is both apropos and welcome. A pamphlet has recently been issued by the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, prepared from information collected by W. F. R. Phillips, in charge of the section of climatology, and which contains in its pages all that is at present known concerning the climates of Cuba and Manila. . . . . .

"Mr. Phillips's report is highly interesting, and should serve to remove certain misapprehensions which now exist respecting the temperature and rainfall of Cuba. The belief is widespread that the heat and rainfall are infinitely greater than in any part of this country; whereas in reality, the average summer temperature of Havana is but little higher than that of New Orleans, while its rainfall is actually less. The climate of the low coast lands of Cuba is that of the torrid zone, and in the rainy seasons doubtless exercises a pernicious effect upon the health of unacclimatized white men. The higher interior of the island enjoys a more temperate atmosphere. The average temperature of Manila is 80° F. The months of April, May, and June are the hottest part of the year. May, with an average temperature of 84° F., is the hottest of the three. The highest thermometer reading recorded is 100° F.; this was observed in May. The average relative humidity is 78 per cent. The average absolute humidity is 8.75 grains in a cubic foot. The average rainfall is 75.43 inches, of which 43.69 inches, more than 57 per cent., fall during the month of July."

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**Interesting Facts about Potatoes.**—The following facts about the ordinary potato are credited by *The Pharmaceutical Era* to a paper read by M. Balland, a French chemist, before the Paris Academy of Sciences. It says:

"Aside from the skin, which only represents a small fraction of the total weight, the potato consists of three layers, well distinguishable with the naked eye if a thin slice is held against the light. Still more distinctly these three layers become visible if photographed with the Roentgen rays. The strata are of different thicknesses, which decrease toward the interior. The outermost layer contains comparatively the most starch, but less nitrogenous substances; with the innermost layer the proportion is just the reverse. The middle layer has a mean composition between the two others. The skin layer is the dryest, while the inside marrow contains considerably more water. On an average, a potato contains three quarters of its weight of water, two tenths of starch, and one fiftieth of nitrogenous matters. Balland has discovered the important fact that the food value of the potato is so much greater the more nitrogenous substances it contains, and so much smaller the richer it is in starch. In the best table potatoes the proportion between nitrogenous matters and starch attains three times as high a value as with the food potatoes of the lowest quality. Hence the value of a potato can be ascertained by a chemical analysis; but it so happens that the food value of different varieties of potatoes can be judged according to their behavior when boiled. We all know that some potatoes swell up in hot water, cracking in certain places, and even breaking apart, while others retain their original shape, even when well done. It was supposed, formerly, that the cracking or breaking apart of potatoes was indicative of an especially large percentage of starch, the starch swelling up and breaking the skin. According to the latest investigations, this is erroneous, the percentage of albumen being responsible. If a potato is comparatively rich in this substance, it will keep its shape on boiling; a cracking and falling apart indicates a deficiency of albumen. The potatoes containing most albumen being the most nutritious, everybody can determine the worth of a potato by boiling it. The best varieties are those which do not fall apart, but remain whole, on cooking."

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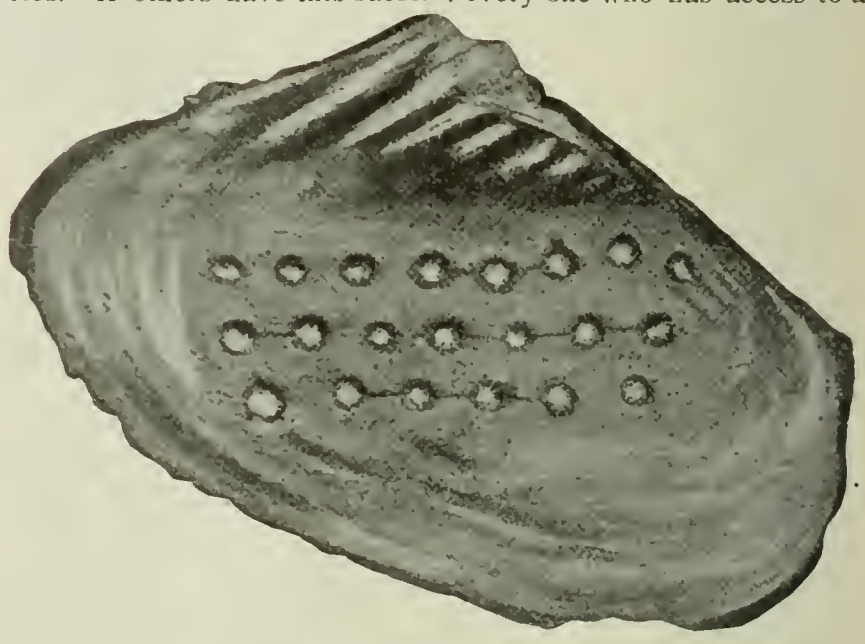
## HOW TO GROW PEARLS.

WE are told by Vane Simmonds, in *The Popular Science News* (July), that he has successfully imitated, with American fresh-water mussels, the method of inducing the growth of pearls that has been known and practised in China for centuries. If others have this success, every one who has access to a



ARTIFICIALLY INDUCED PEARLS.

body of fresh water containing shell-fish may now grow his own pearls, altho it is doubtful whether the quality of the product will be such as to bring wealth. Says Mr. Simmons:

"The method of producing figures and symbols from the fresh-water mussel, Dipsas plicatus, of Lake Riwa, Central China, has been in vogue many centuries. Superb examples of Buddha, and flat, pearl-like disks—produced by inserting between the mantle and shell of the mollusk small tinfoil figures of Buddha, or small hemispherical disks which in time become coated by the pearly nacre—are to be seen in collections, such as that of the Field Columbian and other well-known museums.

"Experiments of a like nature, with the 'rough-shelled' Unios, of Cedar River, Iowa, have been practised by the writer the past three years, with fair success.

"An average-sized shell, or shells, from a section of the river's bed known to produce brilliantly lustered shells, were allowed to remain in the sun until the valves part. With a quickly inserted wedge in the opening, the shell is immediately dipped in water to sustain life. The operator then carefully lifts the mantle from the shell, and, with a pair of tweezers, drops in a pellet of wax, glass bead, or other small article, that he is desirous of having coated. Care is taken not to strain the muscles by forcing the wedge, while the clam is resisting the intrusion.

"After the objects are placed in that part of the mussel showing the best color, the mantle is drawn to place, the wedge removed, and the shell allowed to resume its normal condition. With a sufficient number 'fixed' in the above-described manner, they are then placed in a pond or bayou, that will not freeze its depth in winter.

"At the expiration of six months, or one year at most, the unio will have thrown over these irritating foreign substances a nacreous covering that securely fastens them to the shell. Usually

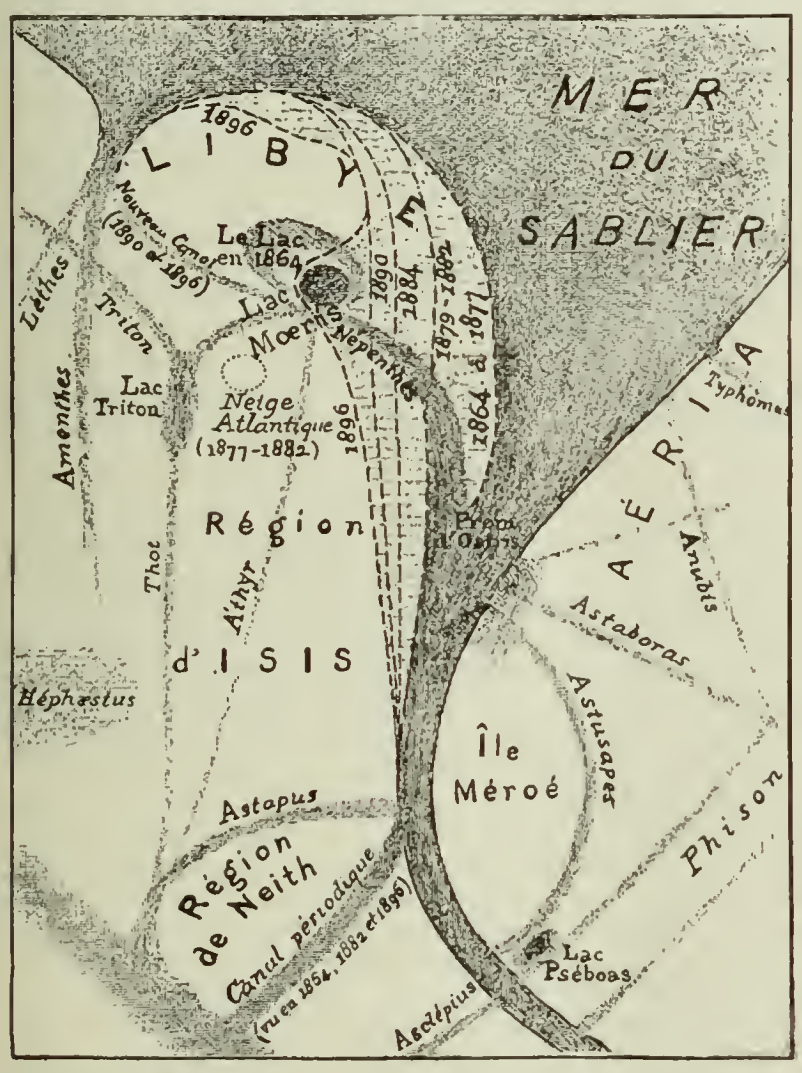
about two thirds of the object thus fastened remains above the shell; tho it is presumed that in time the natural growth of the shell would entirely efface this.

"A clay marble, one-half inch in diameter, was found after six months to be entirely covered; the top half showing some color, while the bottom portion had been 'hilled up' to meet the diameter, thereby solidly embedding the whole. By careful work, it is possible to remove these objects, so as to have considerable pearl-surface, tho their commercial value is small, very small indeed, in comparison to more perfect gems.

"Another method is to drill a hole where the object is to be placed, and then corking or cementing the opening. But the drill point ruptures the mantle, and the pellet drops into the body of the animal, where it becomes lost, or is forced out while the mollusk is feeding."

## CHANGES IN THE PLANET MARS.

OF all the remarkable markings on the surface of the planet Mars, the so-called "canals," by reason of their sudden changes, have occupied most attention of late. Yet other changes have been occurring on the planet which merit notice because,




CHANGES ON MARS IN THE REGION OF "LIBYA" AND OF THE "SAND SEA."

altho less sensational, they seem to be more permanent. A series of these is described in *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, April 1) by Herr Karyll, as follows:

"Among the changes on the surface of Mars, whether we refer to the very slow periodic deformations of known points on the planet's surface, or the variations in the so-called canals and seas, which have been the cause in recent times of so many attempts at explanation, there is one appearance that is particularly worthy of note. It is the shifting of the eastern coast of the 'Sea of Sand' on the surface of Mars, which also bears the name of the 'Great Syrtis.' This eastern coast has shifted more and more from year to year as is shown in the diagram, as proved by observations of the greatest reliability made since 1877 by the most eminent astronomers, such as Schiaparelli in Milan, Green in Madeira, Stanley Williams in West Brighton, Lowell in Flagstaff, Antoniadi in Juvisy, Brenner in Lussinpiccolo, Walter Gall in Sydney, Molesworth in Ceylon, and others.

"Between the year 1864 and 1877 this 'sea' was very small, and on its left side appeared something resembling a lake—the Moeris Lake—which was seen to be connected with the first-mentioned body by a dark spur. Toward 1877 the eastern coast of the 'sea' began plainly to advance. Between 1879 and 1882 the coast had traversed half the distance that separated the Sand Sea from the lake. From 1884 to 1890 it neared the lake rapidly. Finally, at the last opposition of the planet, in December, 1896, Moeris appeared to be entirely engulfed in the 'Sand Sea' and was merged in it. The most noteworthy fact, however, is that not the sea alone took up the westward movement, but the lake grew smaller and retreated toward the right. The real distances involved in these movements may be estimated from the fact that the accompanying chart is on the scale of 37 kilometers to the millimeter [37,000,000 to 1, or about 600 miles to the inch]. The movement of the coast from east to west was therefore about 500 miles, while the extent of the change from north to south must have reached the great amount of 1,500 miles, embracing a region twice as large as Germany or France. . . . . .

"Doubtless this proves that the nature of Mars differs in many respects from that of the earth, besides the well-known differences in the length of the day, the change of seasons, and the alterations of climate.

"With the same certainty we may also assume that Mars will give not only our own astronomers, but those of every future generation, plenty of trouble before we completely understand its physical characteristics. The approaching opposition of Mars will give us a new opportunity to observe and measure these changes."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SPEAKING of Professor Dewar's recent liquefaction of hydrogen, *Science* says: "All known gases have now been condensed to liquids which can be manipulated at their boiling-points under atmospheric pressure in suitably arranged vacuum vessels. With hydrogen as a cooling agent, it will be possible to get within twenty or thirty degrees of absolute zero, and its use will open up an entirely new field of scientific inquiry."

"THERE are 1,459 submarine cables," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, "1,141 of which are laid along coasts and in rivers. The total length of cable is 162,928 miles. Of this mileage corporations own 143,024, and of the companies themselves 76 per cent. are managed in London. France commands 12 cables measuring 2,033 nautical miles in European waters, and 33 cables measuring 26,356 miles in colonial waters. Germany controls 11 cables of 3,040 nautical miles in European waters, and three cables of 470 miles in colonial waters."

SOME new systems of train-lighting have recently been experimented upon between Paris and Corbeil by M. Noblemaire, director of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Company, so we are told by *Le Nord Metallurgique*. "From Paris to Maisons-Alfort," it says, "the train was illuminated by incandescence produced by the vaporization of petroleum and mineral essence; it was shown that the light was ten times as great as that obtained with ordinary systems, using petroleum or oil, and that the beam thrown by the apparatus reached to 900 feet. From Maisons-Alfort to Draveil-Vigneux, experiments were made with compressed gas, a system which gave equally good results; and finally, from Draveil-Vigneux to Corbeil a new kind of acetylene lamp was tried, whose success surpassed all hopes."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE relative merits of the weather predictions issued daily by the United States Weather Bureau for one or two days in advance, and those published by 'farmer's almanacs' a year or more in advance, were lately made the subject of newspaper paragraphs in America, and are commented upon by Prof. Cleveland Abbe in *the Monthly Weather Review*. Of course," says *Nature*, June 2, "no true comparison can be made between the results: for while the predictions made by the Weather Bureau are based upon actual observations at atmospheric conditions, the popular weather prophets depend chiefly upon inspiration and astrological combinations, tho some do go so far as compile from the records of past years a table showing what sort of weather has prevailed most frequently on the respective days of the year, and use this table for predicting the weather of future years. The art of almanac preparation, however, is in the free use of a system of general terms which will apply just as well to a thunder-storm, a hurricane, or an earthquake. The warning 'look out for something very unusual about this time,' is a meteorological prediction of this character."

BAD SMELLS.—"A single sniff of highly concentrated prussic acid will kill a man as quickly as a shot through the heart," says the Boston *Transcript*. "The odor of a bad egg is due to the presence of sulfuretted hydrogen, and the objectionable perfumes of sewers and bone factories are attributable chiefly to the same gas. Chemical laboratories are famous for bad smells. Berzelius, who discovered the element called 'selenium,' once tried the experiment of permitting a bubble of pure hydrogen selenide gas to enter his nostrils. For days afterward he was not able to smell strong ammonia, the olfactory nerves being temporarily paralyzed. Selenium gas has the odor of putrid horseradish. Tellurium is even worse. There is a story of a physician whose patient, a lady, refused to take an absolutely necessary rest because she was so fond of being always on the go in society. He gave her a pill containing a small quantity of tellurium, and her breath was affected by it to such an extent that she was not able to appear in public for a month. She never guessed what the trouble was."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## HOW THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE RIG-VEDA AFFECTED INDIA.

IF we wish to appreciate the effect upon the mind of the orthodox Indian of finding his Sacred Book (kept religiously from the eyes of the common people and much more so from the eyes of the barbarian foreigner; never printed, but handed down by oral tradition alone) suddenly thrust upon the market in Calcutta and Bombay in unlimited quantities, we must try to imagine, says Prof. Max Müller, what the feelings of the Western world would have been to have found the New Testament for the first time published at Benares. The shock to India was great, and the results are likely to be tremendous.

As all the world knows, it was Prof. Max Müller himself who gave a printed edition of the Rig-Veda to the world, and he tells an interesting story about it in *Cosmopolis* (London, June). He says:

"It was certainly a curious and anomalous state of things that in a country where the Veda was recognized as the highest authority in religion, invested with all the authority of a divine revelation to a greater degree even than the New Testament, this Bible of theirs should never have been printed, and should have been accessible to a small class of priests only, who knew it by heart and possessed a few MSS. of it. Still, so it was; nay, so much had the study of the Veda become neglected that when a prize was offered by the late J. Muir to any one who would undertake an edition of it, not a single native scholar was willing or able to undertake the task. When, therefore, Dvârkanâth [Dvârkanâth Tahore, an Indian sojourning at the time in England] saw that I was slowly preparing an edition of the most important Veda, the Rig-Veda, and that I had copied and collated the MSS. which existed in the royal libraries at Paris, at Berlin, and elsewhere, and was going to finish my collection in London, he seems to have informed his son, Debendranâth Tagore, who, full of interest for religion and religious reform, despatched about the same time a number of young native students to Benares, in order to enable them to study the Veda under the guidance of the Pundits of that sacred city. Nothing, however, came of this generous and enlightened effort, and in the mean time my own work advanced more and more, so that the first volume, consisting of about a thousand pages quarto, was published in 1849. . . . . .

"Of course, my edition of the Rig-Veda, the first edition of their Sacred Book, produced a great stir all over India. Attempts were made to taboo it, as having been printed by a Mle*kkh*a and with cow's blood; but the book proved itself indispensable, and was soon accepted even by those who at first had placed it under their interdict. The late Dr. Haug informed me that the Brahmans at Poonah, tho unwilling to touch the book, called an assembly in which a man, not a Brahman, read out my edition, and all the Brahmans corrected whatever MSS. they possessed, according to the text as settled by me at Oxford. . . . . .

"People in India, even intelligent people, were evidently very much puzzled, how a Mle*kkh*a, as they called all barbarians, or all not twice-born men, could have got hold in the libraries of Germany, France, and England of the *disjecta membra* of their sacred book, how he could have made it out, and actually corrected it. Some even of the old orthodox believers in the Veda were highly pleased when I presented to them their venerable Bible, printed for the first time after a lapse of about 4,000 years. Strange as it may seem to us, such is the power of a long-continued tradition that even the more enlightened among the Hindus, at least at the time of which I am writing, had no kind of doubt as to the divine origin of the Veda. They looked upon it not only as a revelation granted to mankind thousands of years ago, but they believed that it was pre-mundane, that it had existed in the mind of the Supreme Being from all eternity, and had been breathed out before the beginning of the world. They thought of it, not as a book, but as a revelation handed down from teacher to pupil in an uninterrupted succession. There existed manuscripts of it, but the only way recognized in India of learning the Veda, without destroying its sanctity and efficacy, was to learn it by heart from the mouth of a qualified teacher."

The way in which the conservative Indian scholars sought to break the force of the publication after being compelled to accept the genuineness of the text, was illustrated in the case of Râjah Râdhâkânta Deva. He was among the first to recognize Professor Müller's edition of the Rig-Veda, but he made certain reservations:

"The Rig-Veda, he said, tho far the most important, is only one out of four Vedas which, tho all founded on the Rig-Veda, have each certain portions peculiar to themselves. This no one would have denied; but I could tell him that I had actually copied the Yagurveda, and that we possessed an edition of the Sâmaveda by Benfey, and were expecting an edition of the Atharvaveda by Roth. These were editions of the hymns of the four Vedas, but I could assure him that even the Brâhma*n*as, on which he laid great stress as being the highest authorities for sacrificial rules, for traditions, and ancient customs, were no longer hidden from us, but ready to be published by scholars such as Haug, Weber, Aufrecht, and others. But even then he would still make his reservations. He might know one Sâkhâ, or text, he said, of their sacred books; but, in conformity with the highest theological authorities, he maintained that there existed formerly many more of such texts which had become extinct; but which nevertheless would be admitted as the original authorities for any doctrines or customs not sanctioned by the Vedas, such as we possess them. The first part of this argument I readily granted, but I had to demur to the second, because anything, even the most degrading customs, might thus have been invested with a divine sanction.

"And so it was in the case of Sutti, or the burning of widows, a custom which, tho it had long ago been abolished by law, gave rise to a long and animated controversy between the old Râjah, Professor Wilson, and myself."

Speaking further of the effects of the publication, Professor Müller says:

"For years, for centuries, nay for thousands of years, this Veda on which their whole religion was founded had been to them a kind of invisible power, much as the Bible was in the early centuries of the papacy, when the privileged only were supposed to know it and allowed to interpret it. In discussions between Brahmans and Christian missionaries, this Veda had always been the last stronghold of the Brahmans. Whatever was held up to them as a doctrine peculiar to Christianity, was met by them with the reply that it had been taught long ago in the Vedas also. But this Veda itself was never produced when they were asked to point out chapter and verse. Long after the manuscripts of other Sanskrit texts had been communicated to English students, the MSS. of the Veda were kept apart, and the touch, nay the very look of an unbeliever, was supposed to desecrate them. And now the book was there, handled by everybody, and spelt out more or less successfully by anybody acquainted with Sanskrit. The Brahmans always accept the inevitable, but we shall see how, with a better knowledge of the Veda, there sprang up discussions as to its divine or revealed character, and how these discussions led gradually to the formation of a new religious sect, which, tho at present confined to small circles, will no doubt in the end stir the millions, and produce a reformation in a country which seemed to be unchangeable. Of this I shall have to speak later on, when I gather up my reminiscences of Keshub Chunder Sen and his fellow workers. Movements in which we are interested and engaged ourselves from their beginnings seem generally much smaller to us than they really are in the light of history. When Luther was translating the Bible in the castle of the Wartburg, he little dreamt that he was laying the foundation of a new church in Germany and in all Teutonic countries, nor did Rammohun Roy on his death-bed at Bristol foresee what would grow up from the few hints he had thrown out as to the possibility of a reform and a revival of the ancient national religion of India. But Debendranâth followed, Keshub Chunder Sen followed, and if the fire they lit does not at present burn and shine so brightly as it ought, it will certainly not die, but burst forth, again for the way which those heroes pointed out is the only possible way leading from the past to the future, from ancient to modern religion, from darkness to light."

## WHY WAGE-EARNERS DISLIKE TO ATTEND CITY CHURCHES.

FOR nearly half a year an instructive series of articles has been appearing in *Scribner's Magazine*, relating the experiences of a college-bred man, Walter A. Wyckoff, who has been studying the life of "The Workers" by becoming one of them. He has scrubbed hotel floors, picked hops, dug trenches, tramped with the out-of-works, slept in police-stations, and placed himself to all intents and purposes in the place of an unskilled laborer dependent on his brawn for his living. In the July issue of the magazine we find him in Chicago, and once more, after seven weeks of work in a factory, at $9 a week, belonging to the army of the unemployed, but with savings to the amount of $17.50 to fall back on.

Mr. Wyckoff tells us in this latest of his articles about his experiences in the churches and among the Socialists. From the first he has gone regularly to church; but in the country churches, tho attending in his work-a-day clothes (as he had no other), he does not think his personal experience was one to draw conclusions from for the following reasons:

"A want of conformity [in dress] might quite possibly expose him [the workman] to aggressive criticism and ridicule among his accustomed fellows. I never found it so myself in the country, where I always went to church in working clothes because I had no others, for never once was I made to feel the least embarrassment, while many times I wondered at the gracious courtesy which met me. But I was always a stranger, and had never to face companions of long standing. And so, as in many phases of my experiment, the unreality of my position marred, in large measure, the value of the result."

In Chicago, however, his experience was more nearly of a kind with that any workman would have, and it extended over many weeks. It contradicts many preconceived notions that have been given currency. He writes:

"I was sure, in the first venture or two, that the circumstances were exceptional, and that I had chanced upon churches which, altho most evidently of the rich, were yet watchful for every opportunity of welcoming the poor. It was not until I had made the rounds of many churches of many denominations that I realized how general and how sincere among them is the spirit of hospitality to the working poor.

"In the vestibules, I always found young men who acted as ushers, and who were charged with the duty of receiving strangers. Never once did I fail of a friendly greeting. With every test I felt increasingly the difficulties of the situation for these young men, and my wonder grew at their graceful tactfulness. A touch of the patronizing in their tone or manner would have changed the welcome to an insult, and any marked effusiveness of cordiality would have robbed it as effectually of all virtue. It was the golden mean of a man's friendly recognition of his fellow man, with no regard for difference in social standing, which was the course so successfully followed by these young ushers.

"I had always to avoid a more desirable seat by particularly asking for one far to the rear. And in the pews there was no withdrawing of skirts, nor were there other signs of objection to me as a fellow worshiper. On the contrary, a hymnal or a prayer-book would be promptly offered, and sometimes shared; and, at the service-end, a cordial invitation to come again would often follow me from the pew-door, altho frequently I noticed that I was conspicuously lonely as a representative of the poor."

Nevertheless, it became very clear to Mr. Wyckoff why it is that the poor do not attend Protestant churches. He explains it as follows:

"From their status as citizens in a free land American workingmen have acquired, together with the sense of individual freedom, the quality, in very marked degree, of self-respect. It exhibits itself sometimes in highly contradictory fashion, for it is sensitive and jealous in the making; but self-respect is none the less a fundamental characteristic.

"Besides Dennis and three others, who were Roman Catholics, the men at Mrs. Schulz's boarding-house did not go to church. In talking with them I discovered that all had been more or less in the habit of churchgoing in their country homes, but that the habit had dropped completely from them upon coming to live in town. The case was perfectly apparent. The mere suggestion of a mission church was insulting to them, and, from the new idea of churches for the rich they had learned their first lesson in class distinctions. Every feature of such a church, its richly dressed occupants in their high-priced pews, and the general atmosphere of merely social superiority, would have inflicted upon these men, in spite of a cordial welcome, as deep a wound to their self-respect as they would have felt in being decoyed to a formal reception in a lady's drawing-room. To them, the latter function could not be more obviously intended for another class than theirs.

"One night, before I left the factory, Albert spoke his mind to me on the subject with much freedom. Several times I had asked him to come with me to church, and on this particular Saturday evening I spoke of a preacher whom I hoped to hear in the morning, and who, I urged, would surely interest him.

"'Look here, John,' he said, finally, 'it's all right you asking me to go to church, but I ain't going. I used to go regular when I lived to home, altho I ain't no church-member. It was different out there, for most everybody went and chipped in what they could, and everybody sat where they liked, and it wasn't one man's church more than another's. You go to church if you like. That's your own business. But I ain't going to no one-horse mission chapel that the rich has put up so they won't be bothered with the poor in their own churches. You say they treat you well when you go to church on Michigan Avenue. I don't doubt it. What reason would they have for not treating you well? But, all the same, they take you in for charity, for you couldn't pay for a seat in one of them churches. No, sir, the rich folks build their churches for themselves, and they keep them up for themselves, and I ain't never going to interfere with that arrangement. I don't mind going to the meetings of the Association once in a while, for there's fellows of your own kind there, and you hear some good speaking and singing. I ain't got much use even for that, for it's only a side-show that's run mostly by the rich, but I ain't got no use at all for your churches.'"

Mr. Wyckoff makes no suggestions as to remedies. He is simply narrating experiences.

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## THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAO-TZE.

"NO one who is interested in religion can afford to leave it unread." That is the opinion of Dr. Paul Carus concerning the "Tao-Teh-King" of Lao-Tze, "the old philosopher," who divides with Confucius and Buddha the honor of having dominated the Chinese mind for lo these many centuries. Accordingly, Dr. Carus issues in book-form ("Lao-Tze's Tao-Teh-King") the full text of the work in Chinese, then a translation, and then a transliteration, together with copious notes and a valuable introduction. The value of the book, he thinks, lies in the similarities, which, in spite of many differences, obtain between its teachings and those of Buddha and Christ. Dr. Carus ranks Lao-Tze with Buddha, whom he preceded by one hundred years, and Confucius, with whom he was contemporary.

Professor Legge is quoted as follows: "I do not know of any other book of so ancient a date as the Tao-Teh-King of which the authenticity of the origin and the genuineness of the text can claim to be so well authenticated." Like Confucius, Lao held office; but his writings show a mild form of anarchism, which has alienated from his school, or religion, the governing classes of China. These adhere to Confucius, who taught the greatness of the king and reverence for ancestors.

The word Tao is very comprehensive, but is best expressed in the word, "reason." Dr. Carus finds in it a close analogy to *logos*, or word, in the first chapter of the gospel of St. John, and "wind" or "breath" in the fourth hymn of the Rig-Veda. But Lao defines two kinds of reason: that which was in the beginning and that which is individualized in living creatures, especially in

man; or, heaven's Tao, or reason, and man's Tao, or reason. Concerning the former Lao himself says: "I know not whose son Reason can be. It seems to be prior to God." This eternal, nameless Reason manifests itself in all the laws of nature.

Dr. Carus condenses the entire philosophy of Lao-Tze in these words: "Men, as a rule, attempt for personal ends to change the Tao that is eternal; they endeavor to create or make a Tao of their own. But when they make, they mar; all they should do is to let the eternal Tao have its way, and otherwise be heedless of consequences, for then all will be well. Christ expresses the same sentiment: 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and all these things [the necessities of life] shall be added unto you.'"

Lao mentions the word God but once in his writings, and distinguishes God from Tao; yet his disciples identify it with God, designating the latter by a coinage of their own, the True Ruler. He built his entire faith in the rightness of reason. He demanded the surrender of personal ambition and of selfish strivings. Virtue he declared to be but the imitation of reason. His ideal of morality consists in realizing the simplicity of the nameless Tao. His constant insistence is that man shall act according to nature. He urges the government not to govern, but simply to administer, so that the people scarcely shall know that they have rulers. The less laws there are, the less crime there will be. He believed in an original state of innocence and an Eden of happiness; the trinity in unity; the preservation of him who will not perish when he dies; that men must become as little children; that reason can be had for the seeking, and that hatred should be requited with goodness.

The entire text of the writings of Lao is embraced in 81 chapters, the whole having scarcely 10,000 words.

Dr. Carus believes that Taoism existed before Lao-Tze (born 604 B.C.), and he believes, on the other hand, that the philosophy of Lao-Tze is too lofty to be identified with Taoism as practised in the innumerable temples of modern Taoism. He draws a strong contrast between the philosophy of Lao and that of Confucius, holding that while the former was self-reliant, the latter sought the favor of kings. Lao stood for natural independence and wisdom; Confucius for paternalism and scholarship.

Taoism is represented in China to-day by a pope, who boasts an unbroken line for sixty generations and an army of 100,000 priests. The millions of his spiritual subjects have supreme faith in his magical accomplishments and spiritual superiority. He lives in pomp and assumes a state whose splendor is scarcely less than that of any sovereign; confers honors like the emperor, and has the placing of his great hosts of priests, many of whom fill most lucrative positions.

Here are some extracts from the "Tao-Teh-King," as translated by Dr. Carus (the words in brackets are inserted by Dr. Carus):

"Thirty spokes unite in one nave, and on that which is non-existent [on the hole in the nave] depends the wheel's utility. Clay is molded into a vessel, and on that which is non-existent [on its hollowness] depends the vessel's utility. By cutting out doors and windows we build a house, and on that which is non-existent [on the empty space] depends the house's utility.

"Therefore, when the existence of things is profitable, it is the non-existent in them which renders them useful."

"Where great sages are [in power], the subjects do not notice their existence. Where there are lesser sages, the people are attached to them; they praise them. Where still lesser ones are, the people fear them; and where still lesser ones are, the people despise them. For it is said:

"'If your faith be insufficient, verily you will receive no faith.'

"How reluctantly sages consider their words! Merit they accomplish; deeds they perform; and the hundred families think: 'We are independent; we are free.'"

"One who knows others is clever, but one who knows himself is enlightened.

"One who conquers others is powerful, but one who conquers himself is mighty.

"One who knows sufficiency is rich.

"One who pushes with vigor has will, one who loses not his place endures. One who may die but will not perish, has life everlasting."

"Superior virtue is un-virtue. Therefore it has virtue. Inferior virtue never loses sight of virtue. Therefore it has no virtue. Superior virtue is non-assertion and without pretension. Inferior virtue asserts and makes pretensions.

"Superior benevolence acts but makes no pretensions.

"Superior justice acts and makes pretensions. The superior propriety acts and when no one responds to it, it stretches its arm and enforces its rules. Thus one loses reason and then virtue appears. One loses virtue and then benevolence appears. One loses benevolence and then justice appears. One loses justice and then propriety appears. The rules of propriety are the semblance of loyalty and faith, and the beginning of disorder."

"When the world possesses reason, race-horses are reserved for hauling dung. When the world is without reason, war-horses are bred in the common.

"No greater sin than yielding to desire. No greater misery than discontent. No greater calamity than acquisitiveness."

"To know the unknowable, that is elevating. Not to know the knowable, that is sickness.

"Only by becoming sick of sickness we can be without sickness.

"The holy man is not sick. Because he is sick of sickness, therefore he is not sick."

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## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

WITH its issue of July 7 *The Independent* changed its form to the size of *The Century* magazine, and reduced its price of subscription from $3 to $2 per year.

A DAY of humiliation has been appointed by the Bishop of Rochester, in view of the irreligion, vice, and crime of London, the southern portion of which is in his diocese.

THE Bishop of Selkirk, in Canada's Northwest Territory, has probably the largest see in the world, as it extends over 200,000 square miles of territory, part of which includes the Klondike gold-fields.

*The Congregationalist* says that Rear-Admiral Dewey is an Episcopalian and that Rear-Admiral Sampson is a Presbyterian, and when in Washington was an active and influential member of the Men's Club of the Church of the Covenant.

THE Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D., who has been Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for ten years, has resigned his office and intends taking np a new work in the direction of those social applications of Christianity with which he has so long been identified.

*The British Weekly* is printing letters relative to the desirability of British churches settling upon a definite time limit to pastoral service. Many of the correspondents agree upon the term of seven years as the proper one for shepherds and flock to do and receive the greatest benefit.

REV. H. R. HAWEIS, the London Congregational preacher, describes Hall Caine's "The Christian" as a dangerous and mischievous book, and really a subtle attack on the Christian religion. He thinks that it gives a distorted view of what the Christian life really is, and he has small opinion of John Storm.

ENGLAND has a mission to deep-sea fishermen, including especially the fishermen on the North Sea and off the Newfoundland banks. The society has eleven boats which systematically visit the "floating villages" in both sections. Each is fitted as a hospital, a church, and a reading-room, and every effort is made to supply the mariners with anything that can make their life more enjoyable as well as minister to their spiritual needs.

THE Episcopalians in the United States, says *The Congregationalist*, have nineteen theological seminaries. The Congregationalists have only seven. The two denominations are nearly equal in membership, tho the Episcopalians have 720 fewer ministers. "Even with that disparity in numbers, we do not hear that there is a dearth of ministers in Episcopal churches. But probably most of them have some theological training, which is more than can be said of many in the Congregational ministry."

*The Churchman* tells its readers that the archbishops are fond of recreation. His Grace of Canterbury likes light literature. The Archbishop of York prefers riding and walking. The primate of all Ireland owns to a fondness for conversation. The Bishop of Bath and Wells states that when in Australia he was given to boating and swimming, but now cycles, this latter sport being shared by the bishops of Carlisle, Ripon, and Stepney. Photography has a votary in the Bishop of Limerick, and golf in the Bishop of Bangor. Quite a number take there pleasure in more or less scientific ways. Dr. Mitchinson studies conchology and geology, while the bishops of Southwark and Thetford have a fondness for gardening.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

MANY Spanish papers, according to the cable despatches, are complaining of the hardships caused by the war, and the *Correo* (presumably the *Correo Español*, Madrid), warns against overgreat pessimism. The *Diario de Barcelona*, a paper circulating largely among Catalonian business men, is reported to advocate "peace at any price." Our difficulty in securing Spanish exchanges promptly and regularly has not yet been remedied, and we can not quote directly. But there are many signs of pessimism among the friends of the Spanish cause. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"The worse the situation is getting in Cuba and the Philippines, the more fiercely the cry is heard in Madrid, 'No surrender! Not an inch of our colonial empire to be given up!' Now, we all know what value is to be attached to these declamations. The attitude is fine, but theatrical. It would have been better for Spain to administer her colonies more ably; her present illusions are dangerous, and must lead to inevitable defeat. No one doubts the courage of the Spaniards, but everybody knows they can not hold out."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The longer the war lasts without appreciable results, the more the desire for peace manifests itself in Europe, especially among the press, and we join our contemporaries in the cry. . . . The defeat of the Spaniards is, despite their heroism, a foregone conclusion. . . . Whatever the outcome of the war, Spain must come out morally greater, provided they do not afterward quarrel among themselves. . . . Having fought valiantly, Spain should accept the inevitable. Further resistance will only augment the pretensions of her adversary."

Similar views are expressed by the Paris *Matin*, which is very friendly to the Spaniards. *Lloyd's Weekly*, London, says:

"As to the ultimate results of the struggle, every one is agreed that the colonies of Cuba and the Philippines will be lost to Spain forever. With Americans in front and insurgents behind, the Spaniards can only fight and fall for honor's sake. That they are doing this with a courage worthy of the proud traditions of their nation will be readily admitted even by their greatest enemies. But their struggle, however heroic it may be, is assuredly hopeless, and, this being so, every friend of humanity will join in wishing its speedy cessation, and that the opportunity for making peace wished for by Mr. Balfour may come before any further great shedding of blood shall have taken place."

On the other hand, the Spaniards are encouraged by the condition of Havana. Mr. Wigham, a newspaper correspondent, who was recently in Havana and was arrested as a spy, but released as a British subject, furnishes the London *Standard* with the following account:

"The Spanish garrison of Havana consists of 50,000 troops, including volunteers, while recruits are coming in daily. There is no prospect of starvation for some time to come, as meat is selling at only fifteen pence a pound, and, while flour is scarce, there is plenty of corn-meal and rice. The supply of coal may, however, give out within a month and leave the city in darkness. As yet there are 15,000 tons in sight, and it is reported that 60,000 tons may be available. According to my own observation, the temper of the troops is excellent and their health good, while large numbers of Cubans are already veering round toward Spain. General Messopara, an insurgent leader, has even raised 1,000 men to assist the Spanish troops. The defenses of the town have been greatly strengthened since the war began. Two hundred guns have been mounted on the shore batteries, including six twelve-inch cannon. In short, Havana is now practically impregnable, provided the Spaniards make a good fight. Two lines of defense have been completed inland in the last month or two, and it is believed that the capture of the city would demand 75,000 American troops at the least."

Emilio Castelar has attacked the Queen of Spain in the *Revue Politique Internationale*, Paris, blaming her for Spain's troubles; but he has met with hardly anything but censure, either in Spain or elsewhere in Europe. The Spanish Government, thinking that Castelar wished to pose as a Republican martyr, has decided not to prosecute him, under the pretext that it would be illegal to notice sedition carried on abroad.

Altho the chances of Spain seem to be regarded as extremely small, the war is not carried on with sufficient vigor by the United States to satisfy foreign critics, and it is thought that the struggle will cost us dear. It is also known that a section of the American people are equally dissatisfied. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"While the soldiers of the belligerent nations are fighting, both governments have to stand attacks which are sometimes more disagreeable than bullets. In America the Administration is not spared. . . . The most serious phase of these attacks is that a low motive is mentioned for the slow way in which the war is carried on: the wish to drag the war on until November. McKinley and the Republican Party are said to hope for advantages during the elections if the war then still drags on. It is certainly pretty bad that such suspicions should have been uttered even. It shows that no very high ideal is expected of public servants in the United States. If what *The Westminster Gazette* says is true, even Admiral Sampson has such suspicions, which, again, is pretty tough in a military man; but it shows that something is rotten in the American Government."

In Canada people notice chiefly what the war will cost us, and draw the conclusion that peace is better. "After the excitement of the war dies away," says the Chatham *Banner*, "and the glory of victory has lost its brightness, the taxes will drag on and the war loan will live. War may have its bright side, but we in Canada want none of it." Others point out that the United States will wish to be reimbursed. *The World*, Toronto, says:

"The Americans are a patriotic people and they are not likely to complain much about providing money to prosecute the war successfully; but having paid the cost of the war they will be determined to get some advantage from it, and will not be disposed to give up any territory they may win from the Spaniards."

This is regarded by most of our foreign contemporaries as a death-blow to the Monroe doctrine, and English Liberals fear that an Anglo-Saxon alliance would be used for aggressive purposes.

*The Westminster Gazette* says:

"If our statesmen are going to speak of it as an aggressive movement which will culminate in some great and terrible war, they will alarm Europe and cause counter-operations at the expense of this country. We counsel no timidity, but it is mere prudence to remember that if we present this movement as tho it were a menace to our European neighbors, they on their side will not be idle. France and Spain alone could retaliate by sundry moves not at all agreeable to this country. Let us, therefore, so pursue it that it may obviously tend to promote and not to disturb the peace."

On the other hand, the Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* points out that "England can never be sure of Canada until she has an understanding with the United Sattes."

It is almost impossible to pick up a foreign paper without finding plaints about the unreliability, if not absolute intentional mendacity, of the news given by American newspapers, as well as censure for the exaggerated importance given to small affairs. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, speaking of the enthusiastic remark made by some of our papers that General Shafter's expedition is the biggest since the Crimean War, says: "The Americans are too modest. Say since the Trojan War at once, and be done with it." The *Temps*, Paris, wonders whether it is true that Admiral Sampson thought he could prevent Cervera from destroying his ships by threatening to itemize their value in the war indemnity. Another paper relates that the Americans

placarded the trees in Cuba inviting the Spanish soldiers to desert, promising them excellent treatment. *United Ireland* touches the subject in an ornate way, saying that "in America are manufactured the most sensational and unlikely cablegrams with such ingenuity and with such marvelous variety that by this time American correspondents have admittedly won the palm as imaginative purveyors of startling news." Goldwin Smith, in the Toronto *Sun*, has a good word for the Spanish soldier who is abused by the American newspapers, but has no reporter to blazon his bravery. The Stratford *Herald* speaks of the "Opening of the Lynching Season" as compared with the bull-fights in Spain, and the Toronto *Telegram* thinks that, in consideration of some deplorable incidents in American history, American papers should exercise discretion in mentioning Spanish cruelties.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES, AND "COLONIAL READJUSTMENT."

IN our own and in the British press of late appear editorials, correspondence, and despatches to the effect that Germany is distinctly unfriendly to the United States, if not actually preparing to assist Spain. Not even the most careful examination of the German papers produces anything to justify this impression. On the other hand, the Germans declare very plainly that they mean to exercise the right of criticism upon both belligerent nations in the Spanish-American war. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"In Germany these reports of American dissatisfaction create some astonishment. The German press, as a simple matter of course, preserves its full independence, and criticizes the actions of both parties. It has no reason to withhold from its readers the weak side of the case as presented by the Americans. But of an ill-feeling no trace is to be found in influential papers. . . . The Americans certainly can not complain that we have misrepresented what is justifiable in their case. All the greater was our astonishment when we received a mass of correspondence and newspaper-cuttings in which we were taken to task for our 'hatred' against a people so closely connected with Germany, especially as these missives contained the funniest threats. Is it possible—so thought we—that the Americans have become so fastidious that they can not bear any one who is not a flatterer? In that case we would, indeed, gladly retire from competition for their good-will."

German criticism is, however, of different shades according to the standing and party of the critic. *Cosmopolis* has solicited comments from five noted Germans, which we briefly sketch as follows:

LUDWIG BAMBERGER, Progressist member of the Reichstag, finds it difficult to give an opinion. His sympathies are with our people, but he is very sorry that a democracy has begun a war without absolute need, especially as the motives were not, in the first place, noble ones. The Republicans are specially to blame. Yet he hopes for the victory of the Union, as that victory is a historical necessity and will in time benefit civilization.

PROF. L. V. BAER, of Göttingen, admits that intervention in the affairs of another state *may* be justifiable. The intervention of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, during the Thirty Years' War benefited Germany. But, giving the United States the full benefit of the doubt regarding the possible exaggeration of Spanish cruelties, the Union should have given autonomy a chance. Worse still is the case, *if it is true*, that the Americans assisted the insurgents by means of filibustering expeditions, as no less a person than E. J. Phelps has said. The war must lead to increased armaments all around, but it *may*—that depends upon its ending—turn out to be a warning example for all nations who allow their passions to lead them into a war.

THEODOR BARTH, Progressist member, does not understand the sickly sentimentality which leads some people to side with Spain, who has shown herself incapable of retaining her richest colony. America's action may not be strictly legal, but his sympathies are with the vigorous young republic.

GENERAL BOGUSLAWSKI will not express himself except in generalities, as he does not like to give an opinion on things he knows nothing about. From a military point of view he thinks Spain, having more regular troops and these of undoubted good quality, can make a long fight; but in the end the wealth of the United States must decide the victory in her favor.

M. V. BRANDT, ex-consul general to China, believes the war is due to the following causes: Dislike of slavery; after the abolition of slavery in Cuba, the wish for settled conditions in the island; capitalist interests, especially the sugar trust; the de Lome incident; the loss of the *Maine*. That the Americans acted in a brutal manner when once they had made up their mind to fight should surprise no one,—it's their way. But the influence of the *Maine* catastrophe should not be underrated. They have, however, enriched international law with a new dictum, *viz.*: that the state which intervenes need only call upon *one* of the warring parties to cease fighting.

In all this there is not a word about the Philippines. Yet our British contemporaries insist that German intentions to interfere in American designs with regard to those islands may form a possible *casus belli*, and the United States is represented as quite ready to attack Germany on this question. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Star* says:

"The United States Embassy here declares to me that the United States will not permit German troops being landed on the Philippines; that Germans have as little right to occupy any part of the Philippines as they have to occupy New York; and that Manila and the Philippines now are and will remain United States territory."

*The Saturday Review* says:

"Germany has a number of war-ships in Manila harbor, and it is suggested that she will interfere if Admiral Dewey proposes to bombard the town. No such interference need be expected, for Germany's policy is never humanitarian; but when the question of future ownership is raised there are several emperors who will ask to be heard. General Aguinaldo and his successful rebels will also have to be consulted. In these circumstances the American Government may find that it is much easier to destroy a Spanish fleet than to dispose of a Spanish colony."

*The Spectator* says:

"Americans look on gloomily, muttering under their breath that the war is between them and Spain, and nobody shall interfere, and the British look on quietly, quite sure that if a collision occurs the last word will rest with them. The German Emperor, of course, means nothing but friendly observation; but would it not be expedient to send a couple of cruisers to Manila to join in the friendly observation—and reinforce Admiral Dewey if attacked?"

On the continent it is generally believed that, as the *Handelsblad* remarks, the German squadron is intended only to guard the interests of the Germans and of such other nationalities as have been placed under German protection, Austrians, Italians, Swiss, Portuguese, etc. It seems that the German Government does not yet contemplate political action. It is, however, pretty certain that many Germans expect the Kaiser to obtain some advantages for his country out of the present war, and nothing illustrates better this expectation than an article in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, which we summarize as follows:

It seems as if every century were to witness a new adjustment of power and colonial possessions in the world. In the sixteenth century the Pope divided the world between Spain and Portugal, but in the seventeenth England, France, and Holland successfully competed for a share. Germany, torn asunder by internal wars, received nothing. In the eighteenth century the French lost most of their American possessions, and England had to relinquish the United States, but she got India, Australia, and the Dutch possessions of the Cape. In the nineteenth Spain lost South America, Russia created her enormous empire in Asia, France settled herself in Algiers and Tunis. Belgium, too, carved

a piece out of Africa, and England took the rest. Germany, divided into a number of small states hardly able to hold their own, got nothing until she united, when a few modest bits on the Dark Continent fell to her share. In the mean time millions of our people have gone to make other nations wealthy and vigorous. Shall we again go empty when a new division takes place? We do not believe it. We want our share, but we want it as our right, and will not seek to get it by underhand means, however much certain powers may try to create suspicion against us in Vienna, in St. Petersburg, in Washington, and in Constantinople. Luckily the foreign policy of the empire is honest enough to convince every one that nowadays we are convinced to work for ourselves and will not do anybody's dirty work. Where, how, and when we are to intervene for our share can not be said with certainty. The bear whose skin oversmart journalists just now divide is not dead yet. But we hope and believe that Germany will not stand aside when the liquidation of valuable property next takes place. For Germany's place is among the nations which are growing stronger.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

CANADIAN advocates of an Anglo-Saxon understanding find some drawbacks to the advancement of their cause owing to the attitude of many of our newspapers. *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, says:

"The American newspapers, as we learn from THE LITERARY DIGEST, are by no means unanimous in supposing that the Quebec conference is to settle all existing controversies between the United States and Canada. . . . We gather from the extracts that it is Canada who is expected to make the sacrifices necessary to an understanding, not the United States. . . . Perfect peace with the United States is a blessing it is worth much to secure, but it is possible to purchase it at too great a price. If Canada is expected to get down in the dirt and crawl, with servile invitation to the United States to trample upon her, there will be no treaty. Canada will go half-way on her own account, and, on a pinch and for the sake of the mother country, will go a step or two farther; but she will not demean herself by abject and unconditional surrender."

None of our Canadian contemporaries are sorry to find that some Spanish colonies may be annexed to the United States. They believe this to be of benefit to the whole world. *The Advertiser*, London, Ontario, says:

"It is the genius of the English-speaking race to hold a contrary doctrine, and if at the present stage in the history of the United States its controlling minds resolve that its energies shall be extended to the control of the Hawaiian Islands, to the Philippines, and even to Cuba and to Porto Rico, in that departure we will have but a proof that the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race has the pluck and the tendencies of the parent stock, which by its marvelous colonizing and trade-promoting propensities has establishedl aw, order, prosperity, and progress in hundreds of sections of the earth that otherwise would have been left in comparative barbarity. May we not hope that if the misgoverned Spanish colonies finally come under the sway of the neighboring republic, they will be guaranteed that good government and security for life and property which ought to be the first care of all rulers?"

But our neighbors insist that they are themselves too progressive to need the advice or tutelage of the United States, and they are offended at the revival of the sentiment in favor of Canada's annexation to the United States. The Toronto *World*, quoting from an editorial in the New York *Sun*, in which it is asserted that the Louisiana Frenchmen were purchased from France, without their consent, by the Americans, and that Florida, California, and Alaska became American property without reference to the wishes of their inhabitants, comments as follows:

"*The Sun* is undoubtedly right in describing the American policy of the past. The question is whether it is right in predicting the policy of the future. If it is, Canadians will have to prepare to fight some day for possession of the northern half of the continent. The present friendliness between Great Britain and the United States removes all possibility of an American invasion of Canada for some time to come, but we have no guaranty for the future. . . . *The Sun* thinks it is quite unnecessary to look for an excuse. *The Sun's* editorial might be epitomized in the expressive words of Mr. Israel Tarte, 'What is the use of putting on virtuous airs!'"

The Toronto *Sun* wonders what the "citizens of the Cuban Republic" say to the theory of superior force and the principle that the consent of the transferred subjects is not to be sought or even regarded.

## TWO COLLAPSED FINANCIAL BALLOONS.

TWO financial skyrockets have come down, Mr. Leiter of Chicago and Mr. Hooley of London. The collapse of neither is regretted abroad, and their temporary success is regarded as one of the unavoidable evils of modern civilization.

According to the European correspondents in this country, this is what Mr. Leiter has to say for himself:

"You can not please everybody. Two months ago I was a saint because it was said I caused American farmers to pocket $150,000,000 more for their wheat than they had received in ten years. Now I'm attacked because the price of bread and flour has advanced. I have nothing to do with raising the price of wheat, and consequently of bread. No man has had anything to do with it—no man could have. Wheat has advanced in price because, and only because, there was a demand for it. The rise in wheat has brought profit to everybody who had the actual article to sell. I am not the only man who has made money out of it. The farmers of this country, the wheat-producers, have reaped a benefit, and are continuing to do so. There are vast quantities of wheat still in the hands of the producers, and they are going to profit by the existence of this demand; these conditions I have mentioned. If this thing of attaching to me all the responsibility for the price of wheat keeps on, I suppose I shall be held responsible for frosts and droughts and rains whenever a change in the weather affects the wheat crop. . . . A man having confidence in his own judgment might be able to discount the conditions which have caused wheat to advance. But he could not create the conditions. All I have done was to back my own judgment."

*The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"As for Mr. Leiter and his kind, is nothing going to be done to stop this evil gambling in one of the prime necessaries of life? It is no excuse for inaction to say that these 'corners' always break down within a few months; they last long enough to dislocate industry most seriously and often to cause widespread distress. Germany is taking the matter in hand and has already, under the new bourse regulations,* driven the gamblers from the Berlin Corn Exchange to a secret bourse, held in a prayer-hall which they have hired for the purpose; and legislation with the object of giving a more stringent definition to the word bourse is likely to be undertaken to stop this evasion. We do not say that England should follow suit, but the matter is eminently one for the united counsels of an international conference of every civilized power."

*The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, rejoices to think that people now will be able to eat their bread without paying more than its value for it by 15 to 25 per cent. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, thinks it will be no cause for regret if other enthusiasts, walking in Mr. Leiter's path, meet with the same fate.

Ernest Terah Hooley for some years was phenomenally successful as a company promoter. His most noted exploits were the reorganization of the Dunlop Tire Company and the Bovril Meat Extract Company. He is now in the bankruptcy court, and he attributes his fall chiefly to the blackmailing practised by certain financial papers, upon whom he yet hopes to be revenged.

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. XIV., p. 503.

This is his case as put by himself, as summarized from an interview with a *Daily Telegraph* reporter:

My correspondence shows that certain persons are in a state of alarm in consequence of my threats to publish a list of blackmailers, and I have had visits from chiefs of financial papers. They make you pay according to your profits, with this difference, that the blackmailer gets his cash down in advance. I did not pay to mislead the public, but to prevent the papers from lying about me. It is quite true that there are laws against blackmailing, but a company promoter can not always be in court, and there is always a way of damaging a thing while still keeping within the four corners of the law. The Government should investigate these abuses.

*The Speaker*, London, says:

"Why did he let himself be robbed of those hundreds of thousands. The blackmailer goes about his business with the simple directness of the highwayman. He does not don a mask, lie in ambush at the cross-roads, and suddenly present a pistol at the unsuspecting traveler's head. He walks into Mr. Hooley's parlor in broad day with two slips of paper. One is an article fiercely denouncing a beautiful new company, and the other is an article extolling it as a godsend to the investor. Mr. Hooley sighs, writes a check for ten thousand pounds, and the fierce denunciation is not printed. The highwayman walks out, meets a comrade in the passage, greets him with a cheerful nod; the comrade enters to Mr. Hooley, and the check-book is again in active service."

*Money*, London, says:

"Any person who submits to blackmail is making a scourge for his own back and maintaining city rogues in bloated comfort. Many credited Mr. Hooley with being a stronger man. On his own showing he has been a mere jellyfish. . . . . .

"Mr. Hooley in some things was better than the type he represents. The worst that can be said about most of his companies is that they were hugely overcapitalized. What of that? Every concern into which a promoter enters is overcapitalized, and no one expects it to be otherwise. The promoter runs great risks, and he expects to make big profits. Mr. Hooley only did in the light of day what other promoters do through the veil of nominees. Most of his companies were well-known trading concerns reconstructed on a boom basis. . . . But the public forgets that the promoter's profit on these transactions is mostly in paper, and in paper which is not readily convertible into hard cash. Meanwhile money is being paid for promotion expenses, and in the lavish display which is the inevitable ambition of the *nouveau riche*. The end is generally the same. Mr. Hooley's case only differs from those of others of his class in the rapidity of his rise and fall. He is, however, still on the sunny side of forty, and is young enough to have time for another inning.

"Need more be said? We think not, or, at least, the task is not for us. It would be simple for a paper with a nonconformist conscience and a passion for preaching to point a moral. We decline to allow our pen to stray into such primrose paths. The 'rocket' has come down; let who will kick the stick."

*Wheeling*, London, thinks "the millionaire trade is not all 'beer and skittles,'" and adds:

"A few months ago we pinned on our office wall an illustrated supplement depicting a number of millionaires. We thought an occasional look at it would fill us with giant hopes and noble aspirations. But, alas! Within a short time one of these men has died with appalling suddenness, another has committed suicide, another has been murdered, another has called a meeting of his creditors, and another has sought the protection of the Bankruptcy Court. We have ticked off quite a good proportion of them."

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**A British Soldier on Colonial Warfare.**—A reporter of the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* has interviewed Sir William S. A. Lockhart, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the late frontier war, on the subject of colonial warfare. We summarize the following items of special interest to Americans:

It is always wise to enter upon a struggle with sufficient force to crush opposition at once, else another rising will soon follow. No negotiations for peace should be begun ere the rebel chiefs are fully convinced of the hopelessness of resistance. Much depends, too, upon the persons chosen to negotiate, as an intimate knowledge of the natives' character is necessary in dealing with them.

Maxim guns are very valuable as a means of defense in steady positions. In guerilla warfare such modern implements are of little use.

It is wise to be sparing in the use of stimulants. The less the men get the better. Yet a good supply should always be on hand. My men in Tirah usually got a wineglassful of rum twice a week. If a difficult task was to be performed, or if the weather was cold extra rations were given, and the total abstainers and the Mohammedans received extra rations of tea. We always kept enough tobacco to supply the demand.

Camps certainly should always be placed in the highest possible position that the circumstances permit to be chosen.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Why Emigrants Prefer the United States.**—It is no secret that the European powers look with disfavor upon the enormous emigration of their subjects to the United States. In Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland the plausible explanation given is that these countries do not possess colonies fit to become the homes of white men from northern countries. In the case of Great Britain the explanation is less easily found. We summarize the following from *The Economic Review*, London:

It is a strange but undeniable fact that Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen prefer the United States to their own colonies. In 1896, 98,964 emigrants from the United Kingdom went to the United States, and only 62,975 to the colonies; 15,310 of these to Canada. If we reckon each emigrant worth $500, it means that England made a present of $24,741,000 to the United States, and only $3,825,000 to Canada. What is the cause? The answer can only be: ignorance! The United States knows how to advertise. The Americans advertise their resources, their growth, their history. But an Englishman who knows a thing or two will go to the British colonies, where he is better off. Of the 219 students of the Hollesley Bay Colonial College only 34 went to the United States, 41 went to British North America, 37 to New Zealand, 86 to other British colonies, 10 to the Transvaal, 11 to other countries. If everybody were equally well instructed regarding foreign countries, people would flock in larger numbers to the colonies. The British colonies must be advertised more extensively. It would also be wise to pay a premium of $500 to farmers willing to settle in the colonies, and to pay their passage to far-off places.

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## FOREIGN NOTES.

SOCIALISM, so says the Berlin *Vorwärts*, has made its entry into Russia for good. A regular party has been formed for the propagation of Socialist ideas, but it has to carry on its work in secret, as open agitation is not permitted in Russia.

GRAF ACRO-VALLEY, Secretary of the German Legation in London, has been shot and severely wounded by a half-witted cobbler named Todd, who really meant to kill the American Ambassador. To all appearance this is only a case of a weak-minded individual trying to gain notoriety.

WHILST some of the Turkish commanders who occupied Thessaly gave cause for complaint, others earned the respect of the populace to a high degree. Thus General Hukky Pasha made himself so popular at Trikkala that the populace accompanied him to the station and cheered him. He thanked them as follows: "I thank you very much for the kindness you have shown me during my stay here, and the manner in which you see me off. I promise you on my honor as a soldier that I will not forget it. I wish you and your children happy lives, and ask you to join me in cheers for the Turkish army and the Greek army."

IN a new Chinese magazine, the *Chih-Sin-Pao*, the future of China is depicted very darkly. Russia, it is said, will get Korea, Shen-Si, and Shan-Si. England will grasp Kiang-Su, Kiang-Si, Che-Kiang, and perhaps Hapeh. Germany will take Shantung and Houan. France gets Hunan, Kwang-Si, Kwang-Tong, Hainan, and Annam. Japan retains Formosa and gets Foh-Kien. Khan-Su will be conquered by the Mohammedans. Sze-Chuen, Kwei-Chou, and Yunnan will be ruled by independent princes. Mongolia alone will remain as a remnant of what was once the most powerful and for hundreds of years the most civilized empire in the world.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ON BOARD THE "NEW YORK" DURING A BOMBARDMENT.

THE first bombardment of the present war was that directed at the shore batteries of Matanzas. On board the cruiser *New York* was the newspaper correspondent, Richard Harding Davis. In addition to his work for the newspapers, Mr. Davis is giving us in *Scribner's Magazine* a more leisurely but very graphic account of the scenes of the war. In the July issue he tells of the first shot of the war, the first prisoner of war, and the first bombardment. Here is his story of the bombardment:

"I was in a gun-turret on the main deck listening to a group of jackies disagreeing as to whether the port before us was that of Matanzas or Cardenas. I had visited both places, and ventured the opinion that it was Matanzas. So they crowded in to ask about the houses that we saw on shore, and as to whether there were mines in the harbor, and what we were doing there anyway, and I was just congratulating myself on having such a large and eager audience, when some one blew a bugle and my audience vanished, and six other young men came panting into the gun-turret, each with his hair flying and his eyes and mouth wide opened with excitement. All bugle calls were alike to me, so I asked if that particular one was 'general quarters,' and a panting bluejacket as he rushed by shouted 'Yes, sir!' over his shoulder and ran on. Everybody was running, officers, middies, and crew, every one seemed to have been caught just at the wrong end of the ship and on the wrong deck at the exact point farthest from his division. They all ran for about a minute in every direction, and then there was absolute silence, just as tho some one had waved a wand over each of them and had fixed him in his place. But it was apparently the right place. Captain Chadwick ran down the ladder from the forward bridge and shouted at Ensign Boone, 'Aim for 4,000 yards, at that bank of earth on the point.' Then he ran up to the bridge again, where Admiral Sampson was pacing up and down, looking more like a calm and scholarly professor of mathematics than an admiral. For the admiral is a slow-speaking, quiet-voiced man who studies intently and thoughtfully the eyes of every one who addresses him, a man who would meet success or defeat with the same absolute quietness, an intellectual fighter, a man who impresses you as one who would fight and win entirely with his head.

"Ensign Boone's gun was in the waist amidships, and he had been especially chosen to fire the first gun because the captain had picked him out from among the other junior officers as an eager and intelligent ensign, and also because the jealousy that rages between the eight-inch guns in the fore and after-turrets is so great that not even the admiral himself would dare to let one of them fire the first shot of the war—that is, the first shot 'with intent to kill'—for fear of hurting the feelings of the others. So Captain Chadwick cut the knot by ordering Ensign Boone to let loose first. It was a proud moment in the life of Ensign Boone, and, as he is one of the class that was turned out of Annapolis before its time, he is a very young man to have had such an honor thrust upon him. But, fortunately, he is modest and bore it bravely.

"At first I tried to keep count of the shots fired, but it was soon like counting falling bricks. They seemed to be ripping out the steel sides of the ship and to be racing to see which could get rid of the most ammunition first. The thick deck of the superstructure jumped with the concussions, and vibrated like a suspension bridge when an express train thunders across it. They came crashing from every point, and when you had steadied yourself against one volley, you were shaken and swayed by the backward rush of the wind from another. The reports seemed to crack the air as tho it were an opaque body. It opened and shut and rocked about with invisible waves. Your ear-drums tingled and strained and seemed to crack, the noise was physical, like a blow from a baseball bat; the noise itself stung and shook you. The concussions were things apart, they shook you after a fashion of their own, jumping your field-glasses between the bridge of your nose and the brim of your hat, and hammering your eyebrows. With this there were great clouds of hot smoke that swept across the decks and hung for a moment, hiding everything in a curtain of choking fog, that tasted salt and rasped your throat and nostrils, and burned your eyes.

"The ship seemed to work and to fight by herself; you heard no human voice of command, only the grieved tones of Lieutenant Mulligan rising from his smoke-choked deck below, where he could not see to aim his six-inch gun, and from where he begged Lieutenant Marble again and again to 'Take your damned smoke out of my way.' Lieutenant Marble was vaulting in and out of his forward turret like a squirrel in a cage. One instant you would see him far out on the deck, where shattered pieces of glass and woodwork eddied like leaves in a hurricane, and the next pushing the turret with his shoulder as tho he meant to shove it overboard, and then he would wave his hand to his crew inside and there would be a racking roar, a parting of air and sea and sky, a flash of flame vomiting black smoke, and he would be swallowed up in it like a wicked fairy in a pantomime. And instantly from the depths below, like the voice of a lost soul, would rise the protesting shriek of Dick Mulligan asking, frantically, 'Oh, *will* you take your damned smoke out of my way!'"

The concussions, Mr. Davis says, were not as deafening as he had expected, but the shaking up in other ways was the worst he had ever received. No shots from the forts came near the *New York*, but the wear and tear from her own guns in the quarter of an hour they were firing was worse than that he experienced from all the Turkish shells at Velostinos, tho they raced overhead continuously for the better part of two days. What the effect would be if an enemy's shells of like force had been striking and bursting on the *New York* he can not conceive. "The thought of it," he says, "makes me want to take off my hat to every bluejacket I meet."

### A CURE FOR INDOLENCE.

"IT is rare that indolence is an isolated phenomenon. This weakness is prone to accompany other symptoms for which one consults a doctor. The greater number of adult indolents, those that one might place under the category of 'relaxers of the will,' are at the same time the dyspeptics or the neuropaths, the 'ralentis of nutrition,' to use the classical expression of Professor Bouchard. And coming to the doctor to have their dyspepsia or their neurasthenia cured, they should leave him at the end of three months' appropriate treatment, cured at the same time of the debility of their will power."

Dr. Maurice de Fleury, a well-known French physician, in the May *Fortnightly Review* contributes a lengthy article upon the above proposition, going to show that a person may be cured of indolence by observing certain hygienic, corporal, and psychological exercises, provided, however, that he feels the remorse of indolence. There are a great many persons who are indolent and are happy only in remaining so. Of course there is no cure for them, for they do not want to be cured. But those who feel tormented by their inability to work on account of weakness of will, and are haunted by the cruel fear of slipping aside, can be saved.

Dr. Fleury maintains that indolence is nearly always due to bad cerebral habits. The greater number of indolents are not always lazy; the will of many of them is subjected to oscillations quite comparable with those of the mercury in a manometer, and especially is this true of the indolents in the liberal professions. From time to time they put their shoulder to the wheel and make a short effort. This is the point at which a cure can be effected. The aim should be to convert these sudden fits of industry into regular, moderated work without fatigue. Dr. Fleury then points to some illustrious examples of indolence overcome:

"Alfieri, the Italian dramatist, was so indolent that he had himself tied to his table so as to force himself to work, to realize in definite written words the conceptions of his mind, quick at imaging, but singularly weak before the task of accomplishing.

"J. J. Rousseau relates, in his 'Confessions,' that during many

years he was only able to think and dictate while lying down. Directly he got up his brain ceased to work, his memory forsook him, it was impossible for him to fix his attention and to follow the chain of his thoughts. Altho his life was not a model of moral dignity such as we conceive at the end of this present century, one can not fail to recognize that this neurasthenic held an important place in the history of the human mind.

"Goethe, the Olympian, whose image and name occur to us at once when we try to evoke the man of most perfect self-control who ever existed, whose brain appears to us incapable of fatigue, was only able to work a few hours daily; he only wrote during the morning. 'I consecrate the rest of the day to worldly affairs,' as he tells us in his 'Life.'

"But the example of the great Darwin is still more convincing; what he has written concerning himself, and what his son has told us about him, are worth relating in detail.

"This philosopher, who changed the aspect of science, and who proposed to man one of the finest and most probable conceptions of uniformity in the universe, had a slow mind, a confused memory; so much so, that it was always impossible for him to retain a verse or a proper name longer than a day or two.' Devoid of imagination, he avowed, in his incomparable and sincere modesty, that he had not sufficient critical powers to venture to judge the work of another. Suffering without ceasing, always weary, he lived, winter as well as summer, in the country, and fatigue so quickly knocked him up that he was forbidden by his medical advisers to receive his friends. He only worked with vigor one hour daily, from 8 to 9 A.M.; then he joined his family, and had the papers or a few pages of a novel read to him; at half-past ten he returned to his study, and remained there till noon, when he was at the extreme limits of his strength.

"Few men so delicate as he was have been able to accomplish such a large amount of work. The indolent complain, and justly, of becoming very quickly tired, and of not being able to fix their attention for any length of time on the same subject. Darwin suffered more than most people from this exhaustion of will, this paralysis of attention. But he had realized, by instinct, how much happiness one may draw out of one's misfortunes. He realized that such as he—weakly, domestic people, full of manias, slaves to their habits—may change these defects into virtues, change their moroseness into salutary meditation, substitute involuntary attention, the pursuing of a single idea—a hobby, in fact, for willing attention, of which they are incapable."

Balzac and Zola are given as further examples. Here is what Dr. Fleury tells us of the latter:

"Of all the great workers of to-day no one has furnished me with documents so precious as Emile Zola. I have been able to study him closely and at leisure, being one of his friends, and he was the example which led me to think about indolence and to seek a remedy for this evil. Whatever may be the dose of sympathy that his works inspire, no one will contradict us if we consider Zola, not as the most perfect, but simply as the most powerful, as the least *raté* of the workers of the day. Has he not great influence? and his creative energy has not failed him during his twenty-five years of work.

"Well, this great worker likes nothing better than rest, and longs for the blissful moment when, the task finished, he may give himself up without remorse to the delights of doing nothing. He is only partially gifted by nature. His power of attention is mediocre. Unless it be indispensable to the work he is preparing, he is not able to support the reading of an abstruse work, and he only retains from the books he consults that which he can utilize. He does not instruct himself for the pleasure of instruction, and his learning powers are quickly exhausted.

"As to his will, he has always suspected it to be on verge of failing, and in such a precarious state that he has invented, by instinct, the best ruses to supply its place. . . . . .

"Zola is only able to work three hours out of the twenty-four; he has never been able to constrain himself to a longer effort. 'I am ill enough to go to bed when I exceed this limit,' he has often told me. It is better to work these three hours daily, altho he is not able to work during three successive hours; he works an hour on rising, an hour of excellent work, when the mind is lucid and fresh, when the prompt and definite phrase runs under the pen. But Zola is already tired; he must breakfast in order to repair his strength, and read the papers for a diversion. From ten o'clock till noon Zola continues to write, less easily and not so well as during the first hour, and then his work is done for the whole day—he is only fit for letter-writing. Therein lies the power of one of the most powerful brains in the literary world at the end of this century."

As to the treatment for indolence, it is of two kinds, corporal and psychological. First as to the corporal treatment. Dr. Fleury prescribes as follows:

"First, To regulate, as the monks do, the employment of the twenty-four hours; therein lies the condition of intellectual peace, and we shall see later what advantages the mind gains from discipline.

"Second, To impose an alimentary regimen, in order to suppress the sluggishness and congestion of the stomach, somnolency after food—those alternatives of exaltation and depression of the brain, produced by difficult digestion. People with a weak will very often have a tardy digestion; and from another point of view, our mind is so poor, so hazy, when we rise from table with flushed face and short breath, in spite of the loosened waistband, while a burning sensation, the 'hot coppers,' as it is called, rises and falls within our chest.

"Third, One must try to restore to the nervous, often suffering from insomnia, regular sleep, free from nightmares, a sleep which repairs.

"Fourth, Finally, one must procure tonics for them which do not excite, which restore gradually and without a sudden jerk, not only a temporary vigor, but the tonic condition and the constant tension of their muscles; free vigor, always at the command of the will."

The best tonic, or the "most workable" for the nervous system Dr. Fleury thinks to be the transfusion of serum. Further:

"Rise at seven o'clock, intellectual work (for about an hour and a half), breakfast at half-past eight, read the papers and letters. Work again at ten o'clock for about an hour and a half. Rest at half-past eleven. Lunch at midday; then rest for half an hour, followed by a walk of thirty to forty-five minutes. The afternoon is to be consecrated to ordinary occupations. Dine at seven o'clock, rest for half an hour, then take a short walk, go to bed at a fixed hour (as nearly as possible). If the patient is exceptionally weak and thin, or subject to obstinate insomnia, it is better to advise him to go to bed directly after the evening meal. The insomnia of a neuropath is a bad habit, and should be treated in the same way as a moral phenomenon; the indolent often suffer from it, because their brain, not sufficiently tired during the day, remains excited during the night; it is also a *bête noire* of those who write at night, the excited brain continues to work even at the hour when they seek sleep. This weakness is more easily overcome by the aid of a strict regimen than by the use of hypnotic drugs, all of which have their inconveniences."

All this is preparation for the cure, not the cure itself, which is to be found rather in the psychologic treatment. This treatment is, briefly, to induce the brain to become possessed of a good fixed idea after the corporal hygiene has put the nerves in good condition.

The mind possesses itself of an idea, voluntarily or involuntarily. Few men are able to think voluntarily. Goethe acquired this habit late in life, but a voluntary effort soon wearies the average mind. But good ideas haunt the mind of men at times. It is therefore best to choose one of these ideas suited to the temperament and strength of each person. It is best to start with involuntary ideas. Embellish the idea with all the hope that it is possible to raise. Repeat it again and again, and soon the patient will seize the idea and can no longer exist without it. This good idea will take possession of him and dominate him. His habits of work will become easy, regular, fixed.

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## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### What a Traveler in Russia Found Out

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

. . . Let me add a word about THE DIGEST. Last summer I had occasion to travel extensively through Russia in Europe, and to some extent in Siberia, and on my return I found your occasional articles about Russia extremely helpful and very accurate, not only in themselves alone, but as guiding the reader to the latest and best sources of information.

H. C. HOVEY,
(*Special contributor to The Scientific American.*)

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

The close of the fiscal year, according to trade reports, finds a decided improvement in demand for exports, with the balance still in our favor. The war does not appear to have been a very important factor in influencing business. *Dun's Review* says that a difference of only $3,500,000 can be charged to war and fears of war. A large decrease in failures has been a noteworthy feature of the past half year's business. Bank clearings for June were the largest ever reported for that month, and the total for six months exceeds even that of 1893, heretofore the heaviest ever known (*Dun's Review*). The week's business in cotton was good, and "cereals still move abroad in quantities unprecedented for this time of year" (*Bradstreet's*).

**Business Failures for Six Months.**—"Business failures number 6,429, 8 per cent. fewer than a year ago, 15 per cent. less than in 1896, and only 3 per cent. larger than in 1893. Liabilities, too, are smaller, aggregating $72,120,341, 23 per cent. smaller than last year, 31 per cent. smaller than in 1896, 9.5 per cent. smaller than in 1895, and 57 per cent. below those of 1893. Increases in the number of failures are shown in the New England and in the Middle States, due largely to more numerous small failures in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and attributed to unfavorable weather depressing trade. In only one case are liabilities larger than a year ago, that being in the Middle States, where a few heavy failures swelled the volume of liabilities. Relatively the best conditions appear in the Northwest, where failures are 33 per cent. smaller in number and 73 per cent. smaller in liabilities. Other sections showing good conditions, however, are the Western States, with a decrease of 16 per cent. in number and 43 per cent. in liabilities the South, with a falling-off of 11 per cent. in number and 52 per cent. in liabilities, and the Pacific States, with a decrease of 9 per cent. in number and 12 per cent. in liabilities."—*Bradstreet's, July 2.*

**Cotton and Wool.**—"It is judged by experts that about 90 per cent. of the cotton manufactory machinery is now employed, and yet the demand for goods is strengthening. The heavy stocks carried abroad indicate less than the usual demand for goods there, as do the shipments from Great Britain. The demand for wool has been almost wholly confined to needs for orders in hand, and yet there is good reason to look for a better demand for goods as soon as the new season has opened, while with government contracts more than the usual proportion of machinery is employed, even at this dull season. Sales of wool have been only 3,011,200 pounds for the week at the three chief markets, and for the month 10,193,300 pounds, against 41,197,000 a year ago, and 29,595,000 pounds in 1892. The decrease in sales since the culmination of speculation in February has been most remarkable."—*Dun's Review, July 2.*

**The Cereal Market.**—"Cereals still move abroad in quantities unprecedented for this time of year. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 4,716,401 bushels, as against 3,799,479 bushels last week and compared with 2,778,848 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,601,096 bushels in 1896, 2,007,031 bushels in 1895, and 1,850,200 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show a decrease from last week, aggregating 2,601,560 bushels, against 3,902,321 bushels last week, 1,923,938 bushels a year ago, 1,598,631 bushels in 1896, 388,863 bushels in 1895, and 539,100 bushels in 1894.—*Bradstreet's, July 2.*

**Clearing-House Totals.**—"Solvent payments through clearing-houses for the quarter were over $15,600,000,000. In the best years defaults range from an eighth to a fifth of one per cent. of such payments, and in bad times from a third to a half of one per cent. or more, but this year the proportion is less than a fifth. The quarterly statement given to-day shows an aggregate of $34,498,074, which is smaller than in the second quarter of any year since 1890, except one, and the average of liabilities defaulted to firms in business and to exchanges through clearing-houses is also smaller than in any year, except one, of the past seven years."—*Dun's Review, July 2.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"The present week closes an active six-months' trade in the Dominion of Canada. Bank-clearings records, as well as those of failures, show there, as in the United States, prevalence of the satisfactory conditions, unvexed, however, by considerations as to the possibilities growing out of a foreign war. A period of quiet and stock-taking is reported generally in the Dominion, but a larger than usual number of fall orders are reported. The export business is active in Montreal, the crop yield promises to be very large, and collections are good. Toronto reports banks showing good profits for the fiscal year and stocks of those institutions sought after. Business is dull in the maritime provinces, but crops promise well. Business is healthy at Victoria and Vancouver, and there the hay and oats crops promise a large yield. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the first six months of the present year make a decidedly good showing. They number 813, involving $5,799,643, a decrease of 24 per cent. in number and in liabilities as compared with last year, and making still better comparisons with earlier periods. Canadian bank clearings for June aggregate $115,102,446, and for the half year $673,342,795, gains of respectively 17 and 28 per cent. over last year."—*Bradstreet's, July 2.*


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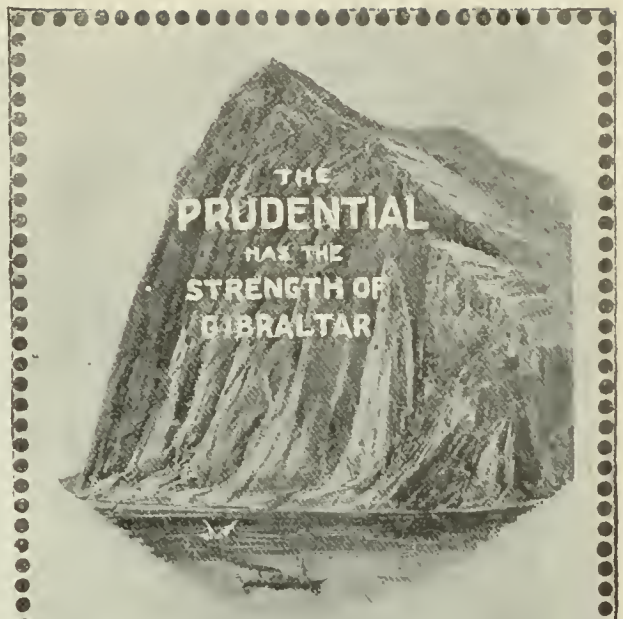


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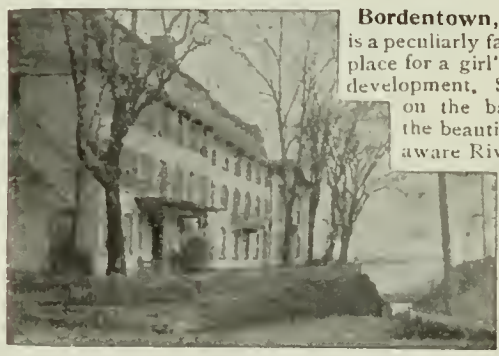

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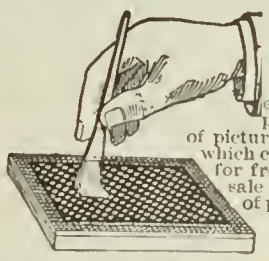

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## PERSONALS.

BY a curious turn of fortune's wheel, O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish ex-agitator, has just been appointed by Mayor Van Wyck an inspector of weights and measures from the borough of Richmond, this city.

SENATOR STEWART was addressing his fellow members the other day on the subject of finance, and quoted copiously from what he had called "eminent authorities." At the close of a lengthy extract, Senator Hoar inquired from what book the Western man had been reading. "It is an analysis of the functions of money, by William M. Stewart, United States Senator," was the cool reply.

GLADSTONE was never popular with Queen Victoria. In one of his controversies with her as premier, he made certain demands in which he said: "You must take this action." "Must! Did you say must?" she angrily retorted; "and do you know, sir, who I am?" "Madam," answered Gladstone, coolly, "you are the Queen of England. But do you know who I am? I am the people of England, and in this emergency the people say 'must!' The "people" prevailed.

JOHN R. MARSHALL, who will enjoy the distinction of being the first negro to wear a colonel's uniform in the United States army as commander of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer regiment, now mustering, has been employed for five years as clerk in the tax redemption department of the county clerk's office of Cook county. He was born a slave at Alexandria, Va., in 1859. He received his first military training in 1874, when he graduated with high honors from a school at Alexandria and received a free course in a state military academy at Hampton on account of superiority in scholarship.

THE widow of Cánovas, the illustrious Spanish statesmen who was assassinated some ten months ago, is now known as the Duchess of Cánovas del Castillo, that title having been conferred on her in recognition of her husband's services to Spain. The duchess has just been given a singular and somewhat touching gift, considering present circumstances. It is nothing less than a massive gold map in relief of the Philippine Islands. The towns are marked in rubies, their names set in sapphires, and the dedication is adorned with brilliants. The whole is surrounded by a frame of chiseled gold, set precious stones of various kinds, and surmounted in by a bust of the deceased statesman. This gem is placed in a case made of rare woods from the Eastern archipelago and lined with rich crimson satin. It was sent by Spaniards resident in Manila and other places as a tribute of respect and admiration of the late premier, and is said to have cost $30,000.

CAPTAIN CHARLES V. GRIDLEY, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flag-ship, the *Olympia*, at Manila, and who died recently, was a native of Indiana, and a graduate of Annapolis in 1863. He was made a captain in March of last year. He saw service in the Civil War, notably in the battle of Mobile bay. One of the striking incidents which come to us by cable from Manila bay was that which told of his departure. Captain Gridley had been retired by a medical board on account of ill-health and ordered home. When he left the flag-ship, which he had fought so gallantly under Admiral Dewey in the historic battle of the first of May, the ward-room officers of the flag-ship went over the side by the boat-boom, manned the captain's gig, pulled her around to the starboard gangway, tossed oars for their captain, and rowed him in seaman-like fashion to the passenger-steamer, while the bluejackets of the fleet thronged the rails and gave him hearty cheers to speed him on his way. Probably there were some grizzled lieutenants among the ward-room officers, and it was many a year since they had pulled an oar, but we will wager that it was a smart gig's crew that pulled Captain Gridley from the flag-ship *Olympia* to the passenger-steamer which was to bring him to his home. He died at Kobe, in Japan.

IT is currently and persistently reported that Viscount Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, will soon resign that position and become the next governor-general of Canada. Some of the dramatic incidents of his career are thus given by the Philadelphia *Times*:

During England's second war with Burma, in 1852, he was only an ensign. In leading a storming party, both he and a brother officer were shot down as they entered the enemy's works. One bled to death in five minutes, and Wolseley was only saved almost by a miracle, after months of terrible suffering. The Crimean War, in 1854, found him ready for duty, but he got terribly knocked to pieces there. During the siege of Sebastopol fate was strangely against him. He was slightly wounded on April 10 and on June 7; but on August 30, while at work in the trenches, he was knocked over by a solid shot striking near him, killing those about him, and rendering him almost lifeless. He was picked up for dead, and hardly recognizable from the number of wounds on his face. His body was as if filled with the contents of a shotgun. The surgeons regarded him as beyond hope, but he took a different view of it, and, after suffering for many weeks, he recovered. For a long time he lived in a dark cave, total blindness being threatened from the effects of his wounds. While this dire calamity was hanging over him, the fall of Sebastopol was announced. In wounds Lord Wolseley always had any amount of bad luck, for he hardly ever went to war without returning a cripple, but they gained for him the coveted promotion for which he fought.


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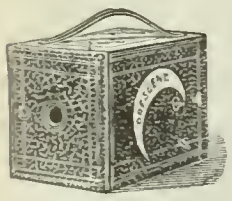

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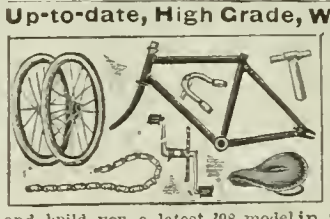

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## Current Events.

*Monday, June 27.*

The Navy Department announces the formation of a new naval squadron under Commodore Watson, which is to proceed **against the Spanish coast**. . . . Upon application of the United States consul at Port Said, orders are issued **forbidding the coaling of Admiral Camara's squadron**. . . . Four transports leave San Francisco **for Manila**. . . . General Garcia reenforces General Shafter at Santiago with **3,000 Cubans**. . . . Congress — Senate: Discussion of the **Hawaiian annexation** is continued. The President sends two special messages to congress providing for special recognition of the services of **Lieutenant Hobson** and several other officers in the army of Cuban invasion.

A despatch from Madrid says that **Sagasta is planning to provoke a crisis** and then appeal to Europe to secure terms of peace. . . . More **anti-Jewish rioting** is reported in Galicia, Austria.

*Tuesday, June 28.*

The War Department receives a despatch from General Shafter announcing that on Monday night the army was **within three miles of Santiago**. . . . The President issues a proclamation **extending the blockade** to the southern coast of Cuba and to San Juan, Porto Rico. . . . In despatches to Madrid **Captain-General Augusti** says that Aguinaldo has summoned him to surrender and that his situation is critical. . . . The *St. Paul* disables the Spanish **torpedo gunboat** *Terror* at San Juan. . . . The **Maine Republicans** renominate Governor Llewellyn Powers. . . . Congress—Senate: **Hawaiian annexation** and the **general deficiency bill** are discussed. House: Conference report on the **bankruptcy bill** is adopted.

A **new cabinet is formed in Japan**. . . . The make-up of the **French cabinet** is officially announced. . . . Fatal **earthquakes** occur in Italy.

*Wednesday, June 29.*

All the **artillery for General Shafter's army** has been safely landed and the army moves steadily against Santiago. . . . The Egyptian Government definitely **refuses to allow Admiral Camara to coal** his ships at Port Said. . . . General Wesley **Merritt sails** from San Francisco for Manila. . . . **Pennsylvania Democrats** nominate George D. Jenks for governor. . . . Yale confers the degree of **LL.D. upon President McKinley**. . . . The **Georgia Democrats** nominate Allen D. Candler for governor. . . . Congress—Senate: The **general deficiency bill** is passed. A resolution is adopted thanking Hobson and his men.

The **new Italian cabinet** is named. . . . Queen Victoria appoints commissioners to adjust **Canadian-American differences**. . . . **Martial law** has been declared in **Galicia**, Austria. . . . The cremated bodies of the **American missionaries** murdered in Sierra Leone, West Africa, have been recovered by a British expedition.

*Thursday, June 30.*

Admiral **Camara is notified to stop taking coal** from the Spanish colliers, and is informed that he must leave Port Said. . . . **A military telegraph station** is established at Sevilla. . . . Commodore Watson arrives with his vessels off Santiago. . . . The New York police board appoints Acting Chief **Devery permanent chief**. . . . **Tennessee Democrats** nominate Benton McMillen. **Arkansas Republicans** nominate H. F. Auten, **Minnesota Republicans** Wm. Henry Eustis, and **Maine Prohibitionists** the Rev. A. S. Ladd, for governor. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Bate, Tennessee, and Tillman, South Carolina, speak against **Hawaiian annexation**. House: The bill to establish an international American bank is discussed.

The **French chamber of deputies** votes confidence in the new French premier, M. Brisson, upon his outlining the ministerial policy. . . . Terrible **storms and cloud-bursts** do damage to crops in Hungary and Austria.

*Friday, July 1.*

General Shafter reports the **capture of the Spanish outworks at Santiago**, Admiral Sampson having cooperated by shelling the forts at the harbor entrance. . . . It is reported by way of Madrid that **Manzanillo was bombarded** on Thursday by four American war-ships. . . . It is reported that Admiral **Camara's fleet** has left Port Said and begun to enter the Suez Canal. . . . It is announced from Hongkong, via Berlin, that Captain-General Augusti has proposed to Admiral Diedrichs of the German squadron **to surrender Manila to a neutral commander**, but the German admiral declined to consider the proposition. . . . The **Pullman Palace Car Company** declares an extra dividend of $20 a share, and proposes a division of its surplus among its shareholders. . . . **President McKinley appoints** George Bruce Cortelyou as Assistant Secretary. . . . On account of a **strike of stereotypers in Chicago**, it is announced that none of the newspapers will appear on Saturday. . . . The President signs the **bankruptcy, Indian and sundry civil appropriation bills**. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Pettus, Alabama, makes the first speech in favor of the **Hawaiian annexation resolution**. . . . The President nominates Chas. A. Bosworth to be **assistant treasurer** of the United States at Cincinnati.

**Dr. Cornelius Herz**, charged with fraud in the Panama canal affairs, is reported dangerously ill. . . . The Russian Government is conducting a rigid investigation into the **attempted poisoning of the Czar and Czarina**.

*Saturday, July 2.*

Secretary Long announces that **Commodore Watson's fleet** will sail for Spain in a few days regardless of the movements of Admiral Camara's ships. . . . Lieutenant **Peary's ship**, the *Windward*, starts on her Northern journey. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Pettigrew, South Dakota, speaks against **the annexation of Hawaii**.

Severe **earthquakes** are experienced in Dalmatia.

*Sunday, July 3.*

General Shafter reports that Generals Wheeler and Young are seriously ill. . . . Sampson's fleet **destroys Morro Castle** and silences the guns on both sides of the entrance to Santiago harbor. . . It is reported from Hongkong that the cruiser *Charleston* and transports arrived at Manila on June 30, and that Guahan, the **largest of the Ladrones, was captured** on June 20.

Spanish troops are fortifying Algeciras, west of **Gibraltar**. . . . It is announced that **Germany, France, and Russia** have reached an understanding relative to the Philippines.

*Monday, July 4.*

Washington receives news that Admiral Sampson's fleet has **destroyed Cervera's squadron**. The Spanish commander at **Santiago refuses to surrender** to General Shafter, who announces that he will bombard at once. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Allen, Nebraska, speaks in opposition to Hawaiian annexation.

A revolution breaks out in Montevideo, Paraguay.


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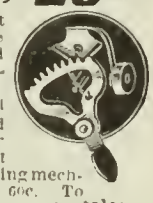

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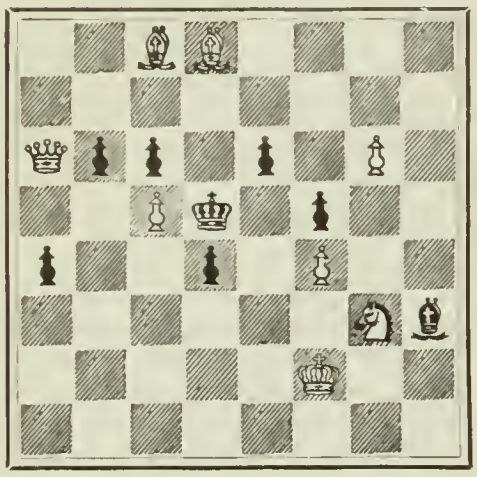
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 298.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The London *Times Weekly* claims for Mr. Blake the foremost position among British two-move problematists. Mr. Blake, who is a young man, began composing problems in 1890, and we are told that he "has resisted the temptation to be prolific," therefore "his work is solid and full of point." To give some idea of his careful work, we are informed that he studied the problem given above for three months "off and on." He has lately won the championship of the Manchester Chess-club, and the Manchester *Evening News* observes:

"The cranks who are so fond of alleging that problem-composition ruins a man for across-the-board play will perhaps lie low for a time after this latest evidence in refution of their theory."

### Solution of Problems.

No. 292.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. B—Q 6 / K x B | 2. P x B (R) / K—B 3, must | 3. R—K 6, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—B 3 | 2. P x B (B) / K—K 3, must | 3. R—R 6, mate |
| 1. ..... / B—Kt 3 | 2. P—Q 8 (Kt) ch / K x B | 3. Kt—B 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 3 | 3. Kt—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / B—B 2 | 2. P—Q 8 (Q) / Any | 3. Q—K 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x P | 2. P—K 5 / Any | 3. R—K 7, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; W. G. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha.

Comments: "Exceedingly ingenious and very difficult"—M. W. H.; "I have never before seen a problem in which White has to claim every piece except a Pawn in order to mate"—H. W. B.; "A piece of double-distilled ingenuity"—I. W. B.; "*Rara avis*"—F. H. J.; "A tough little beauty"—C. F. P.; "A masterpiece of massive strength; a prodigy of cunning"—R. M. C.; "Very wonderful"—C. W. C.; "Not so difficult as it is surprising"—W. G. D.; "A bottler"—R. J. M.; "Truly, a remarkable composition"—H. V. F.

Several solvers were caught by B—B 6, not noticing the stale-mate: 1. B—B 6 / K x B 2. P x B (Q) ——— and Black can not move. Anything else, and the K gets to Kt 3, and mate can not be given next move. One of the most remarkable things about this problem is the position of the White K and the Ps on Q Kt 4, Q R 4. It seems as if the Ps are superfluous, and that the K on Kt 4 would serve the purpose. If we discard the Ps, and place the K on Kt 4, we stop the variation P—Q 8 (Kt) ch.

No. 293.

Key-move, Q—R 2.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. F. P., R. M. C., C. W. C., W. G. B.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.

Comments: "A charming composition, and not too easy"—M. W. H.; "A veritable M(erry) Andrew"—I. W. B.; "A capital two-er, and worthy of Irish wit"—F. H. J.; "A good 2-er"—C. F. P.; "Variations a plenty, and easy to locate"—R. M. C.; "A very taking problem"—C. W. C.; "Very good"—W. G. D.; "Key-move easy; variations splendid"—F. S. F.; "Another case of Queen-sacrifice"—G. P.; "A fine two-mover; Key-move well concealed"—H. W. F.

F. G. Norman, San Francisco, sent solution of 291. R. Toomer, Dardanelle, Ark., got 290 and 291.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-NINTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

| G. PATTERSON, Winnipeg. *White.* | W. K. VAN DE GRIFT. *Black.* | G. PATTERSON, *White.* | W. K. VAN DE GRIFT. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 26 Q R—Q sq | K R—K sq |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 27 K—R 2 | P—K Kt 4 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—B 3 | 28 Q—Kt 3 | K—R 2 |
| 4 Castles | Kt x P | 29 B—B sq | R—Kt 3 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | Kt—Q 3 | 30 B—Kt 2 | K R—K 3 |
| 6 B x Kt (a) | P—K 5 (b) | 31 B—K 5 | B—B 3 |
| 7 B x P ch (c) | B x B | 32 P—B 4 | P—K 6 (j) |
| 8 R—K sq | B—K 2 | 33 R—K 2 | Q—K sq |
| 9 Kt—K 5 | Castles | 34 Q—K sq | P—Kt 5 |
| 10 Kt—B 3 | P—K B 4 | 35 R x P | P x P |
| 11 Kt—Q 5 | Kt—K sq | 36 P—Kt 3 | R—Kt 5 |
| 12 Kt x K B | Q x Kt | 37 Q—Q 2 | Q—Q 2 |
| 13 P—Q R 4 (d) | Kt—B 3 | 38 Q—Q 3 | B—K 5 (k) |
| 14 B—Kt 5 | Q—K 3 | 39 R x B (l) | P x R |
| 15 P-K R 3 (e) | Q R—K sq | 40 Q x P ch | R (K 3)—Kt 3 (m) |
| 16 P-Q B 3 (f) | B—B 3 | 41 R-K Kt sq | P—K R 4 |
| 17 P—Q B 4 | P—Q Kt 3 | 42 Q—Q 3 | P—R 5 |
| 18 P—Q Kt 3 | Q—Q 3 (g) | 43 P—B 5 | R (Kt 3)-Kt 4 |
| 19 B—B 4 | Kt—Q 2 | 44 P x P | R x R |
| 20 Kt x Kt | Q x Kt | 45 P x R | R x P |
| 21 P—Q 5 | B—Kt 2 | 46 Q x P ch | K—Kt sq |
| 22 Q—Q 4 | P—B 3 (h) | 47 Q R 8 ch | K—B 2 |
| 23 P—Q 6 | P—B 4 | 48 Q—B 6 ch | K—K sq |
| 24 Q—K 3 (i) | P—K R 3 | 49 Q x R | Resigns. |
| 25 Q—Q B 3 | R—K 3 | | |

*Notes by One of the Judges.*

(a) Nothing to be gained by this.

(b) This is taking him out of the "Book" and getting into hot water. Black's best is, probably, Kt P x B.

(c) This is a developing move, but on the wrong side, as it frees Black's Q B. It seems that B x K P is good enough, certainly much better than the text-move.

(d) Sending out the skirmishing line. His forces on Q side are as 4 to 3.

(e) As the experts say: "Waiting for the other player to declare his intentions."

(f) Might as well have gone to the 4th and saved a move.

(g) Evidently what White was waiting for. Now, he will get his P on Q 5, and Hobsonize the B.

(h) Trying to get out of Santiago harbor.

(i) Right you are, Mr. P., a lost move. You should have played Q—B 3 at once.

(j) Simply loses his P.

(k) K—Kt 3 is better, although nothing is good.

(l) Quite brilliant and sound.

(m) If K—Kt sq, then Q—Q 5, followed by P—B, 5 etc.

### Answers to Correspondents.

C. H. W., St. Louis.—The so-called Australian opening is the invention of Mr. H. Charlick, of Adelaide, and was first used in 1891. It is a counter-gambit to the Queen's Opening, and is now known as the Charlick Counter-Gambit. In all gambits a Pawn is sacrificed for speedy development or to obtain an attack. The following is a sample of how Mr. Charlick plays this Gambit:

1. P—Q 4 P—K 4 (here is the sacrifice)
2. P x P Kt—Q B 3, etc.

It is noticed that Black gets the attack instead of White.

J. H. T. Cleveland.—In an end game, if your adversary is stronger than you, or if, with a player of equal strength, you are somewhat weaker in force, the best chance for a Draw is to exchange as much as possible. The late George Walker says:

"The more pieces there are on the board the greater chance of winning is there for him who has the superior force. Therefore, when left with a surplus Pawn, or some other trifling advantage, do no be too eager to change off the pieces."

### The Vienna Tournament.

TARRASCH, BAIRD, AND PILLSBURY LEADERS IN 23D ROUND.

On account of the withdrawal of Schwarz, one point was added to the score of each contestant. The 23d round was begun and finished on July 4. The score follows:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 13 | 10 | Pillsbury | 17½ | 4½ |
| Baird | 6 | 17 | Schiffers | 11 | 12 |
| Blackburne | 11 | 11 | Schlechter | 12½ | 10½ |
| Burn | 13 | 10 | Showalter | 9 | 13 |
| Caro | 7 | 16 | Steinitz | 15½ | 7½ |
| Halprin | 9½ | 13½ | Tarrasch | 18½ | 4½ |
| Janowski | 15½ | 6½ | Trenchard | 4½ | 18½ |
| Lipke | 13 | 10 | Tschigorin | 14 | 9 |
| Marco | 10 | 13 | Walbrodt | 12½ | 10½ |
| Maroczy | 13 | 10 | | | |

ONE OF THE GAMES PILLSBURY LOST.

*Comments by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.*

| PILLSBURY. *White.* | MAROCZY. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—Q B 4 |
| 2 K Kt—B 3 | P—K 3 |
| 3 P—Q 4 | P x P |
| 4 Kt x P | K Kt—B 3 |
| 5 B—Q 3 | Q Kt—B 3 |
| 6 B—K 3 | P—Q R 3 |
| 7 Castles | B—K 2 |
| 8 Q Kt—B 3 | Q—B 2 |
| 9 Q—K 2 | P—Q 3 |
| 10 Q R—Q sq | Castles. |

This is well to remember as a trap position. White makes a good surface move and loses the exchange.

11 P—K B 4

Homer nods. P—K R 3 first was necessary.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 11 Kt x Kt |
| 12 B x Kt | P—K 4 |
| 13 P x P | P x P |
| 14 R x Kt | |

Relatively best. Maroczy threatened B—K Kt 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 14 B x R |
| 15 Kt—Q 5 | Q—Q 3 |
| 16 B—B 3 | B to Q sq |

Well played, anticipating White's maneuver. If the latter now moves B to Kt 4, then B—Kt 3 ch, and B—Q B 4, holding on to the material gained.

| | |
|---|---|
| 17 Q—B 2 | R—K sq |
| 18 B—Kt 4 | Q—K Kt 3 |
| 19 P—B 4 | B—K 3 |
| 20 B—B 5 | P—Q R 4 |
| 21 B—B 2 | B—Q 2 |
| 22 R—K sq | R—R 3 |
| 23 B—K 3 | P—Kt 4 |
| 24 P—B 5 | B—B 3 |
| 25 R—Q sq | R—R 2 |
| 26 B—Q 3 | Q—Kt 5 |
| 27 R—Q 2 | P—B 4 |
| 28 P x P | R—Q 2 |

If B x Kt, White answers with B—K 2 with an improved game.

| | |
|---|---|
| 29 B—K 2 | Q—K R 5 |
| 30 Kt—B 3 | R x R |
| 31 B x R | Q x Q ch |
| 32 K x Q | B—K 2 |
| 33 B—K 3 | R—Q B sq |
| 34 Kt x P | B x Kt |
| 35 B x B | B x P |
| 36 B—B 4 ch | K—B sq |
| 37 P—Q Kt 3 | K—K 2 |
| 38 B x B | R x B |
| 39 K—K 3 | P—R 4 |
| 40 P—Kt 3 | K—B 3 |
| 41 K—K 4 | P—R 5 |

A fine touch. If White takes Pawn his Rook's Pawns fall in detail.

| | |
|---|---|
| 42 P—Q R 4 | P—R 6 |
| 43 K—Q 3 | |

If 43 B—B 1, R—B 7, 44 B x P, R x R P, followed by R—Q Kt 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 43 K x P |
| 44 K—B 3 | K—K 5 |
| 45 P—Kt 4 | P x P |
| 46 K x P | K—Q 5 |
| 47 B—B sq | R—B 7 |
| 48 B x P | R x P |
| 49 B—B sq | R—Kt 7 ch |
| 50 K—R 3 | R—K B 7 |
| 51 B—Kt 5 | R—B 6 ch |
| 52 K—Kt 4 | R x P |
| 53 P—R 5 | R—K B 6 |
| 54 P—R 6 | P—K 5 |
| 55 B—K 2 | K—K B sq |
| 56 K—Kt 3 | K—K 6 |
| 57 B—B 4 | K—Q 7 |
| 58 P—R 7 | P—K 6, wins. |

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### ANNIHILATION OF CERVERA'S SQUADRON.

TWO months after the destruction of Spain's squadron at Manila, Admiral Cervera's fleet was annihilated at Santiago de Cuba. The total American loss in the latter engagement was one man killed and two men wounded. Not a ship of the United States navy was seriously injured. Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson's first account of the victory off Santiago was as follows:

"Playa, *via* Haiti.

"Secretary of Navy:

"3:15 p.m., Siboney, July 3.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. No one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 a.m., and at 2 p.m., the last, the *Cristobal Colon*, had run ashore 60 miles west of Santiago and has let down her colors, the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Vizcaya* were forced ashore, burned and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago, the *Furor* and *Pluton* were destroyed within four miles of the port. Loss one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun-fire, explosions, and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the *Brooklyn*. Sampson."

A supplemental report from Commodore Watson to the Navy Department said:

"At 9:30 p.m. the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and were totally destroyed within an hour, except the *Cristobal Colon*, which was chased forty-five miles to westward by the commander-in-chief, *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, and *Texas*, surrendering to the *Brooklyn*, but was beached to prevent sinking.

"None of our officers or men were injured except on board the *Brooklyn*. Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers, excepting of the *Oquendo*, about seventy other officers, and sixteen hundred men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned and 160 wounded, the latter being cared for on the *Solace* and the *Olivette*.

"Have just arrived off Santiago on the *Marblehead* to take charge while the commander-in-chief is looking out for *Cristobal Colon*."

Admiral Cervera's report to Captain-General Blanco read:

"*To the General-in-Chief, Havana:*

"In compliance with your orders, I went out yesterday from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadron, and after an unequaled combat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire, *Teresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Vizcaya* beached and the *Colon* fleeing. I accordingly informed the Americans, and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo-boat destroyers foundered. I do not know how many people were lost, but will surely reach 600 dead, and many wounded. Altho not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans.

"The conduct of the crew rose to a height that won most enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the *Vizcaya* surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil, and I believe Lasaga, and among the wounded Concas and Eulate. We have lost all and are necessarily depressed.

"Cervera."

Admiral Cervera's squadron was popularly known as the Cape Verde fleet, having left the Cape Verde Islands upon Portugal's proclamation of neutrality, April 29. It comprised the best fighting ships of Spain's navy, and until its destination on this side of the Atlantic became known, plans for the conduct of hostilities on the part of the United States were in a state of uncertainty. The fleet was first sighted off Martinique, Dutch West Indies, then at Curaçoa, off the coast of Venezuela, and at length definitely located in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by Commodore Winfield S. Schley, of the "Flying Squadron." Acting under orders to seek and destroy the Spanish fleet, Acting Rear-Admiral Wm. T. Sampson assembled a large fleet to command the entrance to the harbor, gave Naval Constructor Hobson permission to sink the *Merrimac* in order to block the harbor, bombarded coast fortifications, and cooperated in the transfer and landing of troops for the siege of the city of Santiago. Constant vigil off the harbor was maintained, so that when Admiral Cervera, acting under orders, took chances of escape while Admiral Sampson was engaged in operations at Aguadores, he was quickly discovered and promptly attacked.

Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago consisted of four armored cruisers, the *Vizcaya*, *Oquendo*, *Cristobal Colon*, and *Maria Teresa* (flagship), and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the *Pluton* and *Furor*. They were all modern ships. The cruisers had 12-inch steel armor, speed of 20.2 knots, and a total armament of 160 guns (two 11-inch Hontoria breech-loaders on each ship), and about 30 torpedo tubes. They carried a complement of 1,952 officers and men. The torpedo-boat destroyers were of English build, the latest type of steel construction with armament of six guns—the heaviest being 14-pounders, quick-fire—and two torpedo tubes each. The two destroyers carried 140 officers and men.

These ships, on leaving the harbor at full speed, were engaged by five United States battle-ships, the *Texas*, *Oregon*, *Iowa*, and *Indiana*, the armored cruiser *Brooklyn* (Commodore Schley's flagship), and the converted steel pleasure-yacht *Corsair*, renamed the *Gloucester*. The speed of the *Texas* is 17 knots, the *Oregon's* 15, the *Iowa's* 16, the *Indiana's* 15.54, the *Brooklyn's* 20. The total armament of the five ships is 198 guns (including eight 13-inch and six 12-inch guns), and 27 torpedo tubes. *The World* almanac's figures give them a complement of 2,236 officers and men. The *Gloucester* carried six-pounder guns and was in command of Lieut.-Commander Richard Wainwright, formerly the executive officer of the battle-ship *Maine*. Admiral Sampson's flagship, the *New York*, in response to a message by despatch-boat, arrived on the scene of action near the close of the battle and fired several shots; it can not fairly be reckoned in the above comparative esti-

mate of the opposing fleets. Commodore Schley was in virtual command during the engagement which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, while the newspaper accounts indicate that it was essentially a pursuit by individual ships. The *Oregon* succeeded in getting in shots on every one of the enemy's ships, and passed the rest of the fleet to join the *Brooklyn* in the finish.

From the graphic account of the battle sent to the New York *Journal* and New York *Sun* by a correspondent on board the battle-ship *Texas*, which lay directly in front of the harbor, and was said to have first signalled, "The enemy is trying to escape," we quote at some length:

"Hardly was the leading Spanish ship clear of the shadows of old Morro before boom went one of her big guns—and the battle had begun. That first shell went wild. . . . . .

"The Spaniards turned to the westward, and we kept boring in on them. They fired incessantly, and kept their engines going under forced draft, evidently intending to outrun us and escape. The *Brooklyn*, just as good at the running game as they were, turned her course nearly parallel with theirs, though drawing into closer quarters a little all the while. . . . . .

"We were in close enough now, so we turned west with our adversary. Our speed was not equal to hers, but what we lacked in speed we made up with shells. We could see that our shots were getting home, but the enemy replied with much spirit and some accuracy.

"Captain Philip was on the bridge up to this time, but it soon became the part of discretion to retire, so he ordered the bridge contingent to the conning tower passage, taking control of the ship from the tower itself.

"There is a good angel presiding over Captain Philip. Hardly had he left the bridge when a big shell from one of the fleeing Spaniards ripped right through the pilot-house. It certainly would have killed the man at the wheel and possibly every officer on the bridge had not the captain given his conning tower order just as he did. . . . . .

"For half an hour the enemy's shells whistled all about the *Texas*. One more got home. This one bored a hole through the ash-hoist amidships and exploded inside the smokestack, doing some merely incidental damage and injuring nobody.

"Our own guns, however, were enough to kill delicate men. Their din was so dreadful that orders had to be shouted right into the ears of our messengers. Then the smoke would come up in such density that we couldn't see each other.

"On two occasions the 12-inch turret guns were swung athwart ship and turned loose. The concussion then shook the immense vessel as if she had been a toy boat. The sensation was much as if we had been struck with a big projectile. Everything movable was splintered. All the men near the guns were thrown on their faces. Seaman Schram was knocked through a hatchway into the forward handling room, breaking his leg.

"But the enemy must have suffered more than we did from the shots, for we held a deadly range, and the guns were being served as guns never were served before.

"The *Oregon* had come whirling past and gone on to help Schley and the *Brooklyn* dispose of the leading Spanish ships. The *Iowa*, too, had turned westward, and was continually thundering. We were all in the mess up to our elbows.

"She's on fire!

"That was the word we passed from ear to ear, shrieking it in our joy, for masses of smoke were pouring from our particular antagonist, and in a pause of the firing we heard our men cheer and shout their glee. Our big shells had got through her armor, and we felt that our part of that fight was nearly won.

"Soon we saw that our smoking and battered adversary was done for and was making at all speed for the beach. So we let her go and began firing at the cruiser steaming behind her—the fourth in the Spanish line. . . . The *Brooklyn* and *Oregon*, after a few parting shots, also abandoned all effort to help us smash this particular cruiser, and devoted all their steam and guns to the two foremost vessels, which we took to be the *Oquendo* and the *Cristobal Colon*. . . . . .

"Gun for gun, shot for shot, the four big American vessels and the four finest ships in Spain's navy kept up the fight. By 10:30 o'clock—one hour from the time Lieutenant Bristol saw that cloud of smoke—the two cruisers, which were last to leave the harbor, were smoking ruins, going on the beach to keep from sinking.

"Up went a white flag on the one nearest us, and 'Cease firing!' was Captain Philip's immediate order. A moment later both Spanish cruisers were beached, and bright flashes of flame coming through the smoke which enveloped them told of the destructive force of boiler or magazine explosions.

"We could see the ships' boats crowded to their gunwales pulling for the shore. The *Iowa*, which had received some pretty hard knocks in the fight, remained to see that these two ships were really done for, while the *Brooklyn*, *Texas*, and *Oregon* pushed on to end or capture the other two, which were racing for life along the coast to the westward, well in shore.

"At 10:50 o'clock Admiral Cervera's flagship, the *Oquendo*, suddenly turned for the shore, the *Oregon* and *Brooklyn* pounding her abeam, while we were blazing away astern.

"On went the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* after the *Cristobal Colon*, which really looked as if she were going to get away, as she was making great speed. We were left to give the *Oquendo* the *coup de grace*.

"It didn't take us long. The Spanish admiral's ship was already burning, and at 11:05 down came the yellow and red flag at her stern, and we swung in abeam.

"Then, in a moment, there was a mighty explosion on the *Oquendo*, and our boys set up a cheer.

"'Don't cheer, boys!' shouted Captain Philip. 'Those poor devils are dying!'

"So we left her to her fate to go plugging on after the *Colon*, which, in her desperation, was plowing through the water at a pace that put the *Brooklyn* to her best efforts. The *Oregon* was making wonderful speed for a battle-ship, and we just settled down to make the effort of our lives. Never since our trial trip have we done so well.

"We all feared that the *Cristobal Colon* would leave us all except the *Brooklyn*, and Commodore Schley's ship was not supposed to be a fair fighting match for the big Spanish cruiser. We couldn't afford to have it said that even one of the Spanish ships got away, so these moments of the chase were thrilling ones.

"Straight into the west we headed, blazing and banging as we went, in the greatest marine race of modern times. The *Brooklyn* headed out toward a point, in th endeavor to cut off the Spaniard there, while the *Oregon* held to a middle course, not much over a mile from the cruiser, and we hammered away from the *Colon's* wake.

"The desperate don hugged the shore, firing now and again at us and giving the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* her best fire. We held up astonishingly well under our forced draft, and no one need ever sneer at the speed of the old *Texas* again.

"But, run as she might, the Spaniard had no chance. The *Brooklyn* gradually forged ahead of her and got between her and the place where she would have to make her swing to round that point. For over two hours she had led us a lively chase, but her time had come. The *Oregon* held her abeam and the *Texas* astern. There was no way of escape.

"At 1:15 in the afternoon the gallant *Colon* gave it up and turned her bow for the beach. At 1:20 down came her flag, tho not one of our ships was then within a mile of her, but we all closed in, *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, and *Texas* together, stopping our engines a few hundred yards away.

"Commodore Schley boarded the enemy and the surrender was to him. Just then the *New York*, with Admiral Sampson aboard, was seen coming up, accompanied by the *Vixen*.

"'We have won a great victory! Details will be communicated.'

"Such was the signal Schley set for his admiral, and the victory certainly was Schley's.

"Then, in that little cove under the high hills of the Cuban coast, we Americans celebrated our Fourth of July on the 3d of the month. The celebration may have been a little premature, according to the almanac, but it was as hearty as any joyousness ever indulged in. Our ships cheered one another, the captains exchanged loud compliments through their megaphones, and the *Oregon* turned out her band to send the music of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' over the lines of Spaniards drawn up to be surrendered.

"Commodore Schley, coming alongside the *Texas* in his gig after his visit to the surrendered *Colon*, called out cheerily to Captain Philip:

"'It was a nice fight, Jack, wasn't it?'

"Three roaring cheers and a resounding 'tiger' went up from the *Texas* veterans as a greeting to their old commander. Then

Captain Philip called all hands to the quarter deck, and, with bared head, offered thanks to God for the victory—an almost bloodless victory on our side.

"'I want to make public acknowledgment here that I believe in God, the Father Almighty,' said the Captain, reverently. 'I want all you officers and men to lift your hats, and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty.'

"Every hat went off, and there was a moment or two of silence and then the overstrained nerves were relieved again by three mighty cheers for the heroic captain.

"Then up steamed the *Resolute* to take off the *Colon's* prisoners. There were 530 of these prisoners, and eight men were missing.

"We had hoped to save the *Colon* as a Fourth of July offering to the American people and the American navy. Beached bow on with a sandy shore and her stern afloat, she did not seem greatly damaged by shots. One 13-inch shell and one 8-inch had hit her full and fair, but the damage was not sufficient to cause her to sink.

"The Spaniards balked us, however. After they had found themselves safe, they had opened every sea-valve and every port, throwing the valves overboard and smashing the deadlights. They had even thrown away the breech-plugs of their guns."

The New York *Herald* described the *Gloucester's* exploit thus:

"Lieut.-Commander Richard Wainwright, in command of the *Gloucester*, paid no attention to the guns of Morro. He was second in command of the *Maine* when she was blown up in Havana harbor, and he was the last to leave the wreck, after having toiled over her day after day, recovering the mangled bodies of the American sailors. His remembrance of the *Maine* was too vivid to allow him to wait.

"When the two destroyers emerged from the channel leading to the harbor, Lieutenant Wainwright opened fire upon them alone with his six-pounders.

"Both the destroyers and the *Vizcaya* opened on the plucky little yacht. In spite of all she could do, the destroyers passed her and left her astern.

"Lieutenant Wainwright soon got another chance, however. When the destroyers encountered the deadly rain of missiles from the battle-ships beyond, their commanders quickly came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor, and turned back, in the hope of saving themselves in the harbor.

"They reckoned without the *Gloucester*. She was waiting for them and renewed the engagement as soon as they came within range of her small guns. They replied as before, and the *Gloucester*, as before, sustained their fire without flinching.

"This duel betweeen two of Spain's most dreaded craft on one side and the converted American yacht on the other was the most thrilling feature of the entire engagement. The *Gloucester* was apparently damaged by the shot poured into her by the destroyers, but, with marvelous bravery, she gave them shot for shot, doggedly determined to prevent their escape.

"The courage of her commander in the face of such tremendous odds was finally rewarded. The terrible fire of the destroyers slackened, and a cheer went up from the *Gloucester*, as it was seen that they were on fire.

"Both turned their noses to the shore and crowded on steam. They had need of haste, for one of them blew up as her crew was plunging into the surf. The other was beached and her men scrambled ashore.

"Admiral Sampson, with the flagship, returned in time to send two shots at the destroyers, but it was the *Gloucester* that cut off their retreat and defeated them in a fair fight. Both the destroyers were burned on the beach."

Captain R.D. Evans of the *Iowa*, in an interview for the Associated Press, paid this tribute to the Spanish admiral:

"For courage and dash there is no parallel in history to this action of the Spanish admiral. He came, as he knew, to absolute destruction. There was one single hope. That was that the *Cristobal Colon* would steam faster than the *Brooklyn*. The spectacle of two torpedo-boat destroyers, paper shells at best, deliberately steaming out in broad daylight in the face of the fire of a battle-ship can only be described in one way: It was Spanish, and it was ordered by Blanco. The same must be said of the entire movement.

"In contrast to this Spanish fashion was the cool, deliberate Yankee work. The American squadron was without sentiment apparently. The ships went at their Spanish opponents and literally tore them to pieces. But the moment the Spanish flag came down it must have been evident that the sentiment was among the Americans, not among the Spaniards.

"I took Admiral Cervera aboard the *Iowa* from the *Gloucester*, which had rescued him from the dead, and received him with a full admiral's guard. The crew of the *Iowa* crowded aft over the turrets, half naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side bareheaded. Over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel borrowed from Lieut.-Commander Wainwright of the *Gloucester*. The crew cheered vociferously. Cervera is every inch an admiral, even if he had not any hat. He submitted to the fortunes of war with a grace that proclaimed him thoroughbred."

### Comments of the Press.

**The Most Valuable Lesson.**—"This war has given the world a good many important lessons in relation to ships and guns, but its most valuable lesson relates to the human element in navies Our victories at Manila and Santiago are results of the same cause that has enabled this nation, while paying the highest wages for skilled labor in manufactures, successfully to compete in the world's markets with the less intelligent labor of Europe. In the last fiscal year we won commercial victories, victories of peace, all over the old world, and they had their source in that kind of manhood which our institutions develop. Spain's armadas have been destroyed because the manhood in her ships could not compete with the type produced in this republic.

"It was the head of the column of progress against the belated and benighted rear, the advance-guard of social and economic science against hide-bound conservatism; the best fruits of nineteenth-century civilization against the sixteenth century; confidence based on conscious ability against pride, ignorance, and superstition. In the element of courage—in readiness to die for their flag—the crews of the Spanish ships have set a splendid example. But that kind of courage coupled with a determination to live and to make the enemy die, and braced with confidence in its power to carry that determination into effect, is what our navy has displayed."—*The Post, Washington.*

**The Fighting Value of Battle-ships.**—"In the result of this sudden and unexpected naval encounter, with its impressive sum-total of destruction, the supreme value of the heavily armed and armored battle-ship has been strikingly demonstrated. The war-ships in Cervera's squadron were of the latest and most approved construction, and one—the *Cristobal Colon*, formerly the *Giuseppe Garibaldi*—was completed scarcely two years ago. The cruisers were built with twelve inches of steel armor at the water line, and with protected decks three inches thick. They had nine inches of steel on the turrets, twelve inches around the conning towers, and eight inches surrounding the ammunition tubes and magazines. Yet this measure of apparently ample protection availed nothing against the tremendous batteries of the *Oregon* and her two sister-ships the *Indiana* and *Massachusetts* (?), and the scarcely lighter armament of the *Iowa* and the *Texas*. The rapidity with which the armored Spanish squadron was destroyed by these five vessels vindicates anew the principle so long insisted upon by our naval constructors, that war-ships of the first class must carry the largest possible guns, even at the sacrifice of some degree of speed. The governments of the world have long been wondering what the modern battle-ship was really worth. They have their answer at length in the swift and tragic destruction of Cervera's squadron."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

**American Discipline.**—"At the beginning of the war it was a common thing to find the promoters of peace meetings protesting against what they called the iniquity of using the phrase '*Remember the Maine*' as a slogan by the men of our navy and the people at large. By taking up such a position these peace-at-any-price folk showed that they still cherished the delusion that there was some room for doubt as to the cause of the disaster in Havana harbor. It did not strike them that by holding to the theory of accident they were reflecting on the discipline of the American navy, and in fact were taking a leaf out of the book of the Spaniard. . . . . .

"We have had two naval engagements in the present war. At Manila bay and at Santiago bay the fleets of the enemy were annihilated. Yet in spite of the extent of the operations and the

magnitude of the results achieved there has been an entire absence of accidents on our ships. Between these big sea fights the war-vessels have been engaged in bombarding numerous fortifications and shore batteries, in cutting cables and other work in which there was plenty of opportunity for these mishaps which are only to be prevented by the most complete discipline. But the ships have been as safe from preventable injury as from the shots of the Spanish gunners. All this is not luck. Luck doesn't run along steadily for months at a time in the way that we have experienced it. The only good fortune that is permanent is that which is deserved.

"From the highest English sources come tributes to the superiority of the armor and armament of American war-ships. But these things don't give success. It is the man behind the gun that decides things. And just as every part of that delicate and complicated piece of mechanism, a modern fighting-ship, is controlled from a central point, so the men on our vessels respond to every order with the quickness and accuracy that mark the machinery. Nobody has any excuse for professing to have any doubts as to discipline as it is known in the American navy. It is a more striking factor in our success than the accuracy of our gunners or the gallantry of their officers."—*The Sun, New York.*

**Effect on Europe.**—"No longer will Europe doubt the prowess of American arms on land and sea. No more shall we hear contemptuous comments about a money-loving and craven-hearted race. Henceforth the American flag will stream forth as an emblem not alone of prosperity and peace, but also of glorious achievement in war. 'Destroy or capture the enemy's fleet,' was the command to Dewey, and the work was done. 'Destroy or capture the enemy's fleet,' was the commission entrusted to Sampson, and to-day the wrecks of that fleet strew the coast of Cuba for twenty miles near Santiago bay.

"It is no wonder that, recognizing no North or South, no East or West, the whole of this vast land is filled with enthusiasm. Yesterday, one hundred and twenty-two years ago, an infant nation was born. Thirty-five years ago, through the victories at Vicksburg and on Gettysburg's decisive field, that nation, grown to manhood, saw the clouds of despair rolling away. To-day the same nation, in the pride and glory of its strength, steps into a clearer light and up to a broader and higher plane. The American people have vindicated the glory of their history in other wars and notified the world of Europe and the far East that henceforth this great power of the West must be reckoned with in all that concerns the welfare and the happiness of mankind."—*The Republican, Denver.*

**Honor All Around.**—"It was a soldier's battle. Every man that commanded a ship earned as much honor as the commodore. In a larger sense, the honor is fully shared by the commander of the fleet, under whose sleepless vigilance and by whose untiring energy it has been assembled and trained and instructed for just such an emergency as this, so that every man might know his duty without special orders, and by every captain, executive, navigator, engineer, and gunner who played his part in that ceaseless routine of drill and gun practise which made the fleet swift and terrible in a crisis. Captain Clark contributed to the victory by stopping every few days for gun practise on that breathless chase around the continent. But, in a still larger sense, the glory is shared by every man, civil or military, who had contributed to the building and training of our splendid navy, to Whitney and Tracy and Herbert and Long and Roosevelt and the army of bureau chiefs who made that preparation for war without which war breaks down. Congress ought to thank everybody."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

**Glory Belongs to the Gunners.**—"At Santiago the conditions which call for the exertion of strategical ability were almost entirely lacking. The American fleet with five huge battle-ships, and two armored cruisers, was so overwhelmingly superior to Cervera's force as to render the latter's chances in any form of encounter more than desperate, a fact well understood on board the ships which had been watching so long for a chance to pounce upon him. Moreover, the nature of his attempt to run the gantlet reduced the problem presented to the American commander to the simplest terms. All the strategy required was to permit the fleeing Spaniards to get far enough from the harbor to prevent them dodging back into the protection of its hills with their forts and batteries, and then to give chase and pour in upon them the united fire of our infinitely heavier armament. Indeed, it would have been almost a miracle had any of the Spaniards escaped, under the circumstances; and the fact that the damage to our own ships was almost nothing can hardly be attributed to any other superiority than that of gunnery, which made the enemy's fighting time so short. It was not an occasion for the display of great qualities of leadership, and such glory as attaches to shaking the rat as it rushed from the trap belongs to the gunners and crews of our fleet, rather than to any of their officers, tho the daring activity of the little *Gloucester* under Commander Wainwright should not be forgotten."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

**Spanish Valor.**—"As the gray-bearded admiral, hopelessly defeated, wounded in the arm, and a prisoner of war, came up the gangway Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright met him, grasped his hand and said: 'I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea.' And then he placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers. It was an act of American courtesy to a defeated foe that we may all be proud of, and it was extended to a foeman who had shown himself capable of equal generosity. In fact, this spirit is commonly shown between brave men who do the actual fighting, and bitterness and personal resentment after the conflict is over are found in a different class of men. . . . . .

"There was only one chance for them, and that was to make a push for liberty past the American fleet that lay outside the bay. They knew the superiority of that fleet in numbers and weight, and, what was more appalling, they knew the terrible accuracy of our gunners, but there was no other course open for them, and they took their chances. They made their fight bravely. The reports show that there was no indication of any intention to surrender until their boats had to be beached in order to save the crews, and even then they stood to their guns until the flames drove them away.

"It takes a high order of courage to do that sort of thing. The boats were on fire. The flames were eating down into their centers, and shells were pouring in from the American ships. Down in the holds were not only magazines filled with ammunition, but also stores of guncotton, whose explosion might blow them into eternity. But they stayed and fired their guns as long as the heat would allow them, and then took their chances in the rolling waves and on the jagged rocks of the coast. Spain proved the valor of her men here as well as at Manila, where the *Isla de Luzon* went to the bottom with colors flying, guns firing, and men cheering. Spanish honor ought to be satisfied with the showing it has made, and not insist on a further waste of blood, and treasure, and property before it submits to the inevitable. It has not the shadow of a chance to win in this conflict. It has not a friend from whom it can expect any aid. Every day that the struggle continues its situation grows worse. It is simple madness for Spain to go on in this course, and it is to be hoped that her rulers will realize it."—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

"The whole affair is a kind of overturning of preconceived plans for the distribution of honors that is particularly pleasing to sturdy Americanism. The process which arbitrarily advanced Sampson is essentially foreign and un-American. It is the process which is vulgarly called a political pull and which takes no account of the merit, rank, and services of the men who suffer by it.

"Commodore Schley has worthily won his honors. The quickness of mind with which he headed off the *Cristobal Colon* was the same quality which enabled him to rescue Greely after a previous relief expedition had failed. If Dewey is to be made admiral for the first great American naval victory of the war, Commodore Schley has bravely won the right to the rank of vice-admiral. Farragut and Porter, our last admiral and vice-admiral, could not have done better than Dewey and Schley have done."—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

"On the Spanish vessels the men were kept to their work by threats of death and were filled with liquor to inspire them with false courage and desperate energy for the time. Everything went 'hit and miss.' Spanish inefficiency showed itself at every point. The lack of cordial feeling between officers and men operated to make the latter sulky slaves instead of willing helpers. If Spain ever learns the true lesson of this fight, which she probably never will, she will experience a rude awakening to some of the most unpleasant truths that ever confronted a misguided nation."—*The Star, Washington.*

"This ought to settle Spain. She has but one more squadron, that under Camara now in the neighborhood of the Suez canal, and it is not as strong as Cervera's was. It can do nothing against Dewey or any other force it is likely to encounter. Spain's position is so hopeless as to almost excite pity, and it would be a relief to all the world if she should decide to give up the struggle at once. The United States does not want to be compelled to fight an adversary that is already crushed."—*The Tribune, Sioux City, Iowa.*

## HAWAII BECOMES PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY a vote of 42 to 21, the United States Senate, on July 6, adopted the joint resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands, which passed the House of Representatives June 15. The act of annexation was completed when the President signed the resolution on July 7. In view of the fact that the Senate has for years been the chief fighting-ground on the question of annexation, the final vote is considered politically significant. Six Democrats and one Populist voted with thirty-five Republicans in favor of the resolution; three Republicans and one Populist voted with seventeen Democrats against it; there were twelve pairs announced, and two failed to vote. The resolution therefore received two thirds of the votes cast, altho not two thirds of the whole number of Senators necessary to ratify a treaty.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

"*Joint Resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.*

"Whereas, The Government of the republic of Hawaii, having in due form signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore,

"*Resolved*, etc., That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

"Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill vacancies so occasioned.

"The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations.

"The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

"Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

"The public debt of the republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed $4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

"The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

"SEC. 2.—That the Commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"SEC. 3.—That the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

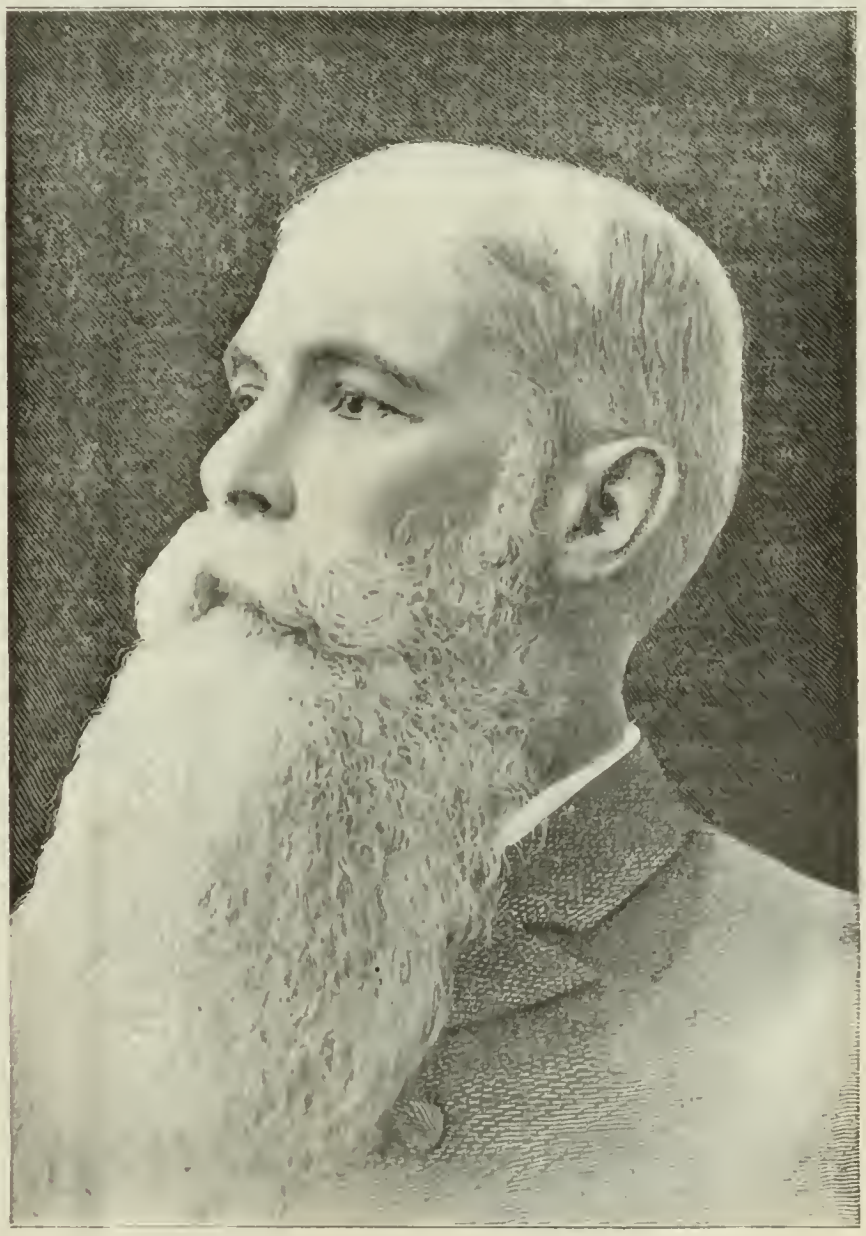
President McKinley appointed the following commissioners: Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois; Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama; Congressman Wm. R. Hitt of Illinois; Sanford B. Dole, president of the Hawaiian Republic, and Justice W. F. Frear of the supreme court of Hawaii.

We quote two views of the accomplished annexation. The first is from the New York *Press* (Rep.):

"Discretion has shown itself at least the least disgraceful part of the sort of valor displayed by the few surviving anti-annexationists. The Senate Spaniards have struck. The defense of the Pacific coast is assured. The road to Manila has been secured. The possibilities of unending entanglements with foreign governments by reason of the occupation of Honolulu as a base before the transfer of the islands was completed have been avoided. More than this, one of the most disgraceful, and certainly the most audacious, of attempts of the sugar interests of the country to pollute the stream of legislation and the sources of government has been defeated.

"How audacious it was is shown by the fact established on the Senate records that the Oxnard Beet-Sugar Company of Nebraska openly offered a bribe of fifty cents a ton to the beet-growers of the State for their support, and that the bribe was accepted. The vote of one Senator was cast against the measure. The other was not cast at all. No cause but the pressure of these enlightened constituents has ever been assigned to the delivery of these votes. The beet-sugar interest debauched the Nebraska of to-day as thoroughly as Castlereagh did the Ireland of George III.'s or Walpole the England of George II.'s time. And this was only the surface of things. What rotten depths there must have been below!

"War is the handmaid of corruption, it is sometimes said. War has been in this case the most cleansing and purifying agent that the Senate has known for years. Shafter's men stormed not only the heights of El Caney and San Juan above the old capital of Cuba, but the citadel of chicanery and fraud in the existing capital of the United States. The guns of the North Atlantic fleet rent great gaps not only in the armor-belts of cruisers of



SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Hawaiian Republic.

Spain, but also in the wellnigh invulnerable sides of the pirate craft of the sugar lobby.

"In the passage of the resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii we fortify our coasts against the invasion of foreign foes, but we also fortify our national integrity against the assaults of our most dangerous domestic enemy. In the satisfaction of the moment we may temporarily pass over, tho we must never forget, the sordid stubbornness of the opposition which held this measure in doubt of accomplishment for weeks after it had been declared and accepted as a necessity of war. We can estimate the folly and wickedness of this opposition best by conceiving, if we can, a party in the Senate of fallen Spain resisting the proffered cession of the coaling ports of the Suez canal."

The second is from the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.):

"It has been shown that the Hawaiians were unjustly deprived of self-government by a handful of American conspirators in league with the American minister, Stevens, who overawed the natives by landing United States troops. The reasons for the anxiety of Pesident Dole and his accomplices to hand the islands over to this country is their keen appreciation of the fact that the natives are apt at any moment to rise and expel the usurpers, and that they would have so risen long ago but for the fear of American intervention on behalf of Dole.

"The resolution adopted by Senate and House is almost word for word the same text as is found in the treaty of annexation, which is still pending, but which could not command the necessary two-thirds vote. Congress may make laws, pursuant to the Constitution, for the government of our own nation, but it has no constitutional warrant to make any law binding on a foreign nation. International agreements or conventions are properly matters of treaty, to be initiated by the President and to become effective by the consent of two thirds of the Senate. The House of Representatives has no authority in the premises whatever, and yet in violation of the Constitution, it has taken the initiative in the present resolution of annexation, which is to all intents and purposes a treaty. And if we can annex Hawaii by resolution, with the consent of its *de facto* Government, but in opposition to the will of its native population, so also by resolution we can annex Ireland, with or without the sanction of Great Britain or the inhabitants of Ireland. If a plebiscite were held in Hawaii the natives would quite unanimously vote against annexation. Of the entire population of 110,000, white, brown, and yellow, it is improbable that 5,000 are in favor of the surrender of the islands to the United States.

"The resolution passed by Congress proposes to annex Hawaii as a territory. There is no precedent for such a course, and in the opinion of able lawyers no warrant for it in the Constitution. Texas, it is true, was admitted to the Union by act of Congress, but it came in as a State, and Congress has the power to admit States, but no power is delegated to it to annex foreign territory. Why did not the advocates of Hawaiian annexation propose to admit Hawaii as a State, and cite Texas as a precedent? Simply because they knew that the people would be appalled at the thought of giving statehood to the mongrel population of these islands, most of them pagans and incapable of appreciating our civilization or our institutions, and yet once Hawaii is brought under the American flag the scheming for its admission as a State will begin. The sugar trust might confidently count upon it for two Senators, and experience demonstrates that the trust usually works its own sweet will with Congress. Besides, the exigencies of party might at any time constrain Congress to clothe Hawaii with statehood in order to promote party ends. For many years this has been the sole motive underlying the admission of States, and there is not the remotest probability that Hawaii would prove an exception. In 1876 the control of the electoral college turned on one vote. It is not pleasing to contemplate the possibility in the near future of Honolulu deciding the balance of power between the gold standard and free silver. . . . . .

"We regard the passage of the resolution as a great misfortune to the nation—a misfortune that may counterbalance the great victories won by Dewey and Schley."

A. F. JUDD,
Chief Justice Hawaiian Supreme Court.

## SECRETARY DAY ON TRADE EXPANSION.

THOSE who look with disapproval at the European method of gaining trade in the far East by sending out fleets will watch with interest the plan of Secretary of State Day, who proposes to reach a result equally favorable for the United States by sending out a commission. For this purpose he has asked Congress to appropriate $20,000, and, in asking, explains that the United States has now reached a point of development where we must begin the hunt for outside markets. This important and interesting fact is not disputed by either free-trader or protectionist; but each seizes upon Secretary Day's statement as a vindication of his own doctrine. The Secretary of State says:

"The export trade of the United States is undergoing a transformation which promises profoundly to influence the whole economic future of the country. As is well known, the United States has reached the foremost rank among the industrial nations. For a number of years its position as the greatest producer of manufactures, as well as of raw products, has been undisputed, but, absorbed with its own internal development and satisfied for the time being with the enormous home market of 70,000,000 people, it has until recently devoted but little concerted effort to the sale of its manufactures outside of its own borders. Recently, however, the fact has become more and more apparent that the output of the United States manufacturers has developed by the remarkable inventive genius and industrial skill of our people with a rapidity which has excited attention throughout the great centers of manufacturing activity in Europe, and has reached the point of large excess above the demands of home consumption."

*The Tribune*, New York, finds in Secretary Day's words signal proof of the blessings of the protective tariff:

"In other words, the undeveloped resources of a new country which until recently could not manufacture goods enough to supply the home market have, under the stimulus of protection, been so worked that we are prepared not only to supply our own people, but ready to compete in the markets of the world. Few things more remarkable are recorded in industrial history than this wonderful growth of industries which not many years ago were exotics that could not even exist here without artificial aid. Henry Clay's early protection doctrine never contemplated making the United States a great manufacturing nation. His idea was to enable the people to become self-supporting in all the essentials of comfortable life and self-contained in time of war. His own work outran him. The opportunity given Americans to make a few things where without a tariff they would have found it profitable to make little or nothing, when even the modest household industries that he thought of would hardly have existed except in places not easily accessible to foreign markets, gave play to native ingenuity, and in a few years our inventors were trying experiments in new fields, and we had factories turning out a great variety of goods and striving to compete with the older foreign establishments. Thanks to the sentiment in favor of preserving our home mark t to our home workers, they had a fair chance to build up their business, tho not without the discouragement from time to time of such disastrous unsettling of commercial relations as that precipitated by the threat and by the reality of the Wilson tariff. Now in some lines we can both supply the home market and hopefully compete for the trade of the

outside world. We never could have done it without protection and without the idea of the scope of protection being expanded as our industrial capabilities developed. First, it was to put us in a state of defense, then to give diverse employment, then to make us self-supporting and give Americans their own market, and now the vision held before us is the possibility of giving Americans the world's markets.

"Such is the work of protection in a country that might otherwise to-day have been almost entirely agricultural."

The free-trade journals greet Secretary Day's statement, just as triumphantly, as a Republican surrender. *The Herald*, Boston, for example, comments thus on Mr. Day's words:

"If we had printed the above two years ago, without giving the name of its author, no one would have hesitated to attribute it to some one of those writers who had been active for years in advocating tariff reform in this country. It would have been said by the Republican politicians: 'Here you are with another pernicious attack upon the protective system of the nation. You are arguing for a revenue tariff, a heresy that we are determined to put down. You are depreciating the importance of the home market, which is the corner-stone of protection, and are endeavoring to induce the people to favor seeking foreign markets, when what we want is to rely more upon the market within our own borders.' Yet the man who presents this argument now is the Secretary of State of the present Republican administration of the Government, the personal choice of President McKinley himself. It is this Secretary of State of one who was elected as a high tariff President who now tells the country in effect that the day for legislating for and relying upon home markets for the manufactures of the country has passed, and that the effort must now be to seek foreign markets for them. He is two years behind those who said the same thing before the late presidential election, but his vindication of their wisdom, if it be tardy, is none the less emphatic. . . . . .

"There is likely to be something very like a stampede in this direction now. The logic in the case implies this also. A symptom comes from one of the most positive and dogmatic high-tariff advocates of our own State. Congressman Walker, in a speech on the Hawaiian bill the present week, has declared that a triple alliance between England, Japan, and the United States for mutual commercial advantages is almost certain to come, and that such an alliance would open the ports of all these three nations to the commerce of all. A less sweeping declaration than this made but a short time ago would have subjected those advancing it to the charge of being the agents of the Cobden Club, and subsidized by British gold. When a man like Mr. Walker is converted, and when the Secretary of State joins him to the extent proved above, it is not to be supposed that they are alone in their position. It must be that many other Republicans are with them; in fact, there is reliable intelligence that they are. . . . . .

"*The Herald* has always insisted that a liberal tariff policy in the country was better in the interests of the manufacturers themselves, and it rejoices that their eyes have become opened to this fact."

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**Massachusetts Adopts a Torrens Land Law.**—The Torrens system of land transfer, first adopted in Illinois, has now been incorporated into the law of the State of Massachusetts. It is possible that the system will become effective in Massachusetts before it does in Illinois, for, in the Western State, litigation has prevented the operation of the law up to date. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* recalls the fact that the system in Illinois "was made optional to counties, and Cook county, or Chicago, first accepted it by a large popular majority. But the state supreme court pronounced that feature of it invalid which gave to registers of deeds power to pass upon and accept land titles for state registration. Then the legislature amended the act to meet the judgment of the court, and now another feature of the law is questioned, and the supreme court adjourns until fall without giving an opinion on the point in dispute. So the law will remain suspended a while longer. Then no doubt the court will rule against it on the particular point involved, and when the legislature has corrected that other points will arise." *The Republican* expresses the hope that the Massachusetts act, which takes effect October 1, will fare better, saying: "If it is brought up for judicial review, let all constitutional questions involved be presented and passed upon at the same time. The leisurely and piecemeal treatment of legislative acts accorded by the Illinois court is not calculated to increase popular respect for judicial processes." The Massachusetts law provides machinery of state registration of land titles. Its advantages, which are optional, are enumerated as follows:

"[The landowners] may go before the court of registration, duly provided and have the title to his property searched and, if proved to the satisfaction of the court, accepted and registered on payment of certain fees. It then becomes, as it were, a state title, binding the land and quieting the title against all question for all time to come, subject to proof of fraud in securing registration, which may be brought within a year. The owner is thus guaranteed by the State in his registered possession against dispossession or loss from any defects in the old title which time may bring to light, and whose possible existence to-day makes no man sure of the absolute validity of his holdings.

"But it is not alone in the state insurance of titles that the enactment is to be welcomed. Once registered under this law, a piece of real estate can be marketed as readily and cheaply almost as a share of stock. People can then also borrow or lend money on real estate mortgage without being put to the expense of a new and original search of title to prove once more for the hundredth time the validity of the security. A certificate of title based on the record of the registration books is the instrument for effecting the exchange of land or supporting the mortgage loan, and it requires little time and only a moderate fee to effect a transfer in absolute security of title."

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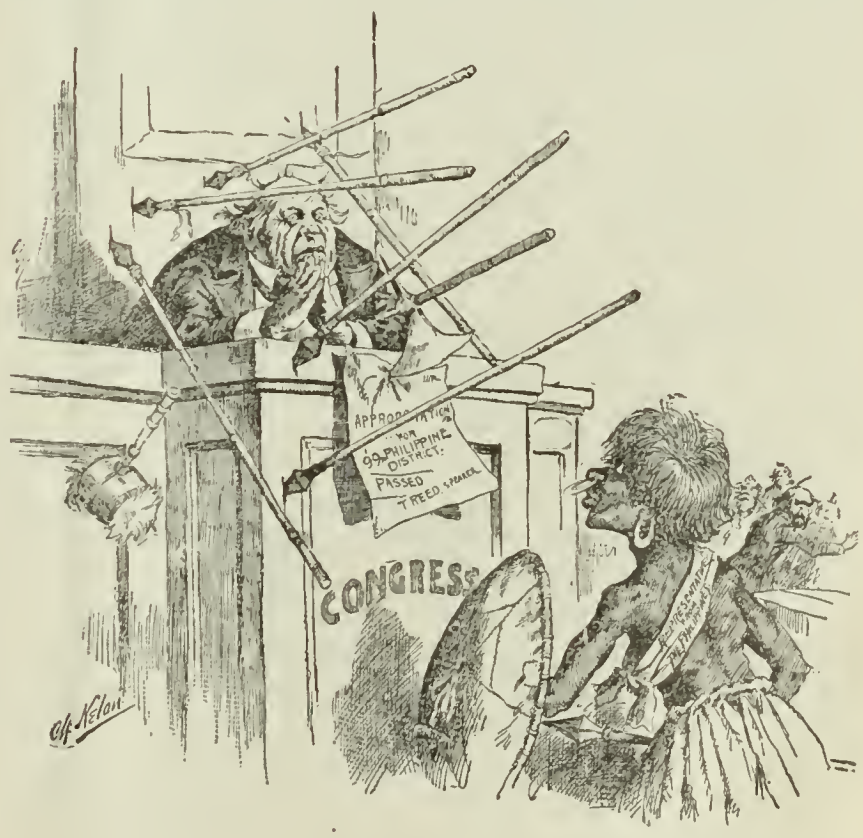
## THE LADRONE ISLANDS OURS.

AN important side feature of the war was announced in the despatches of July 4, which told of the capture of the Ladrone Islands by the first United States military expedition to the Philippines. So much new territory is now in course of seizure by the United States that the capture of these twenty islands—which would have been the sensation of the day a year ago—aroused almost no comment. The cruiser *Charleston*, according to the despatches, captured Guahan on June 21 and took the garrison of six officers and fifty-four men to Manila. The only dramatic element of the capture was its comicality, for when our cruiser fired on the Spanish fortifications, the commanding officer, if we may believe the press reports, sent out a small boat to apologize for not returning the "salute," as he had no powder! After arresting the garrison, the American flag replaced the Spanish, and a small force was left to hold the islands. The Ladrone Islands, about twenty in number, are some distance east of the Philippines and have a united area of 1,254 square miles. They are said to be




TROUBLES WHICH MAY FOLLOW AN IMPERIAL POLICY.
—*The Herald, New York.*

mountainous, well-watered and wooded, and fruitful in rice, maize, cotton, and indigo. The population was estimated at 100,000 when the islands were discovered by Magellan, in 1521; but after three hundred and fifty years of the rule from which they have just passed, the population is now estimated at less than 10,000. The inhabitants resemble the Philippine Malays. The islands are said to be of considerable commercial importance.

*The Daily Journal*, Biddeford, Me., takes the view that this capture commits the United States to "imperialism":

"The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet has overshadowed in importance that of an event of greater international significance—the transfer to the American flag of a group of Spanish islands in the Pacific Ocean, with a total population of 60,000 [?]. The cruiser *Charleston* called at Guahan, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, making prisoners of the governor-general, his staff and their whole military force, and running up the stars and stripes over the ruins of Santa Cruz fort in the harbor.

"The Ladrone Islands now belong to the United States by right of conquest, pure and simple. Here there are no 'insurgents,' and no controversy as to actual possession. A group of Pacific islands has been seized by the United States, and 'empire' has become fact while statesmen are discussing it as a theory."

*The Evening Post*, Chicago, thinks that our gain in this incident is greater than Spain's loss:

"The report that the *Charleston* paused in its course to add the Ladrone group to our prizes of war is hardly a surprise to the American public. It was known immediately after the sailing of the expedition that Captain Glass would improve his opportunity to secure control of the islands, owing to their value to us as a naval base. Their commercial importance is slight, and Spain will not deplore their loss; but as a coaling-station and port of call they can not fail to prove of considerable usefulness to a nation expecting rapid development of its Pacific commerce. Guahan (or Guam) is in the line of traffic between our Pacific ports and the Philippines, Hongkong, and Japan."

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## THE WRECK OF THE "BOURGOGNE."

THE loss of the French liner *La Bourgogne* by collision with the British sailing ship *Cromartyshire* on Monday, July 4, off Sable Island, has aroused widespread comment. The blame for the frightful loss of life has been variously laid upon the crew, the officers, the steamship company, the French people, and the Latin races in general. The blame for the collision itself is attributed by many to the speed which liners make while going through a fog. Others see the fault in the "rules of the road" in force at sea, by which the sailing vessel holds its course, altho the steamer's powerful siren can be heard at the greater distance.

The following figures of the disaster were given out at the office of the line: On board—First-cabin passengers, 83; second-cabin, 123; steerage, 297; officers and crew, 222; total, 725. Saved—First-cabin passengers, none; second cabin, 10; steerage, 52; officers and crew, 104, of whom there were four subordinate officers; total, 166. The total loss, thus, as computed at the company's office, was 559.

The fact that 104 of the 166 saved were members of the crew has called out very severe condemnation. The second officer is said to have been the one man of the crew who did most to help the terrified and helpless passengers. He cut loose all the boats he could. According to different estimates, *La Bourgogne* was afloat from ten minutes to half an hour after the collision; and *The Times*, Philadelphia, contrasts the result with the fact that in drills on board men-of-war the crews have been wakened from sleep and the boats lowered, manned, and pushed off from the ship's side in three minutes.

The report that the crew not only failed to rescue the passengers, but actually beat them off the boats and rafts into the sea, is placed as another heavy count in the indictment against the crew. Some of the steerage passengers are said to have been equally cowardly. A fair example of the almost universal expression of feeling toward them is taken from *The Mail and Express*, New York:

"Whatever the verdict concerning the management of the steamer, both before and after the collision may be, the fact will remain that never, in all the tragedies of the deep which memory marshals before us, has so utterly shameful and cowardly a climax been enacted as that of Monday morning off Sable Island. Men transformed by terror into wild beasts; delicate women and helpless children thrown down, trampled upon, cast into the yawning sea, deliberately sacrificed in a wild scramble by a horde of cravens who cast their manhood to the winds to save their own miserable lives; knives wielded in desperate combat for places in the lifeboats; and in the end—what?

"One hundred and sixty are reported saved in a total of 725 persons on board. In this 160 the crew, as reported, is represented by 104, and the first cabin by not a soul. One weak woman, out of more than 100 who prayed for rescue, still lives to retain forever a shuddering memory of her awful experience; and not a little child in all the surviving list.

"Common manhood must bow the head and cover the face of humiliation in presence of so dastardly and pitiful a record. It is a reproach such as, fortunately, we are seldom called upon to blush for—else it would come near to stagger faith in human nature."

*The Times*, New York, attributes their conduct to nationality:

"It was a French steamer, and only one woman was saved. No exclamation mark is needed after that sentence, except possibly because there is no 'not' before the 'one.' Peopl familiar with the records of tragedies at sea know what happens when French and German ships go down, and they know, too, what happens when ships on which English is spoken meet with disaster. The difference is due less to differences in courage than to differences in discipline and tradition. In the one case, everybody realizes that the women simply must be saved if there are any survivals at all; in the other, it is a fight for life, with no favors shown because of sex or age. The list of those rescued from the *Bourgogne*, in one respect at least, compares favorably with that which we had to read after the *Elbe* was wrecked. It is not a roster of the officers, and the crew is not very shamefully well represented on it. But there is only one woman to speak for French gallantry. A cynic was heard to remark yesterday: 'She must be very strong!' He was thinking of the fire in Paris, when women who were not strong enough to endure blows from canes wielded by aristocratic Frenchmen were beaten from ladders and pushed back from doors and windows, to die miserably in the flames. In all the comment which the loss of the *Bourgogne* will excite, none should overlook the fact that her officers have not come to land. That at least some of them could have done so if they had not been real men is absolutely certain."

*The Commercial Advertiser*, New York, sees a racial type illustrated:

"The Frenchman in time of trouble is not a man; he is simply a component in a mob. A gathering of Frenchmen always resolves itself into a mob in the moment of peril. Honor, obedience, unity of action, thought, all disappear. In '93 the French nation was a bloodthirsty mob, after Waterloo a panic-stricken mob, in the Dreyfus case a Jew-baiting mob. The officers of *La Bourgogne* simply obeyed the unspoken but inviolate traditions of their race in not shooting down the cowards who swarmed into the boats and left women and infants to sink. A Frenchman never fires on a mob. The mob is the unit of power in France, on shipboard as in the halls of legislation."

*The Transcript*, Boston, draws an instructive contrast:

"Contrast the story of the *Bourgogne* with the rescue of the passengers and crew of a sinking Dutch steamer by the boats of the American liner *St. Louis*, and the difference of the races comes out. There, tho the rescue was carried on at night in a heavy sea, the American and Dutch sailors vied with one another in seeing that the women and children were saved, and no men entered the rescuing boats until these more helpless beings were taken on

board. The root of the difference is found in the different estimate that the races place upon woman. The American, the Englishman, or the Hollander is not so airily graceful in the presence of women as the French are, but he estimates them at a nobler value, and his estimation makes it the point of honor with him to give woman the first place in the boats, the sailors' '*Place aux dames.*'"

*The Eagle*, Brooklyn, suggests some reforms:

"It is the eagerness to end the voyage that is responsible for these losses on the ocean lane to-day. The rivalry between the various steamer lines leads them all to excess in the matter of speed, and grave chances are taken in crossing the banks of Newfoundland, where the southward moving current from the Arctic creates fog and mist and brings down bergs. Many chances are taken that passengers never hear of. It appears to be an established rule that, no matter how thick the weather, no matter how many ships may be on the track, no matter how many precious lives may be in a captain's charge, he shall never slack speed for a moment, but must drive ahead lest some other ship reach her dock before him. Is it so needful that the passengers should land at a given hour? Is it so needful, at least, that they must run the risk of never landing at all? Why not inaugurate a little temperance in this matter? It is a good time to begin it while the lesson is fresh. And as to the sailors, while it is not believed that the crew of an English or American ship would be guilty of the acts charged on the crew of *La Bourgogne* is it not time to institute a system of fire and collision drill, to be gone through at least once on every voyage? And could not the ocean lane be widened to advantage? And might not our naval constructors begin to study out some plan whereby these ships could be strengthened amidships? Compartments and bulkheads seem to avail nothing, and this is the second ship that the Transatlantic Company has lost in the same way, though the deaths were not so many in the sinking of the *Ville du Havre*. The important thing is to go slow when sailing over mines or through fogs."

*The Herald*, Boston, however, argues that the loss of the *Bourgogne* was one of those disasters which it is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent. We summarize *The Herald's* column editorial:

It is probable that the *Bourgogne* did not run into the *Cromartyshire*, as the captain of the latter boat states, but *vice versa*. If the *Bourgogne* had dealt the blow, she probably would be afloat to-day. Even with her side torn open by the *Cromartyshire*, a longitudinal bulkhead might have saved her; but as she was built before the days of longitudinal bulkheads, she could not be expected to have one.

The *Bourgogne* was not one of the very fast liners, so it can hardly be stated that it was a case of reckless steaming.

Speeding through a fog is really the best policy, for the steamer is thereby sooner through the dangerous obstruction. Under reduced headway it would probably be enveloped by the dangerous fog four or five times longer than if it quickly cut its way through.

The steamer's steam siren can be heard at a great distance; while the feeble fog horn of a sailing-vessel often can not be heard far enough to warn a quickly approaching steamer of danger. In this instance, the French steamer was coming down before the wind, so that the officers probably did not hear the *Cromartyshire's* signals until it was too late. It was the steamer's business to keep out of the way, but it is obviously impossible to keep out of the way of a body of whose presence you have no knowledge. One lesson of the disaster is the desirability of providing sailing-vessels with some species of mechanical fog-horn which will have a great range of sound, such as have the large steam signals on a steamship.

Another lesson from the disaster is the desirability of constructing passenger steamers with a sufficient number of water-tight compartments to keep them afloat after a side, as well as a head-on, collision.

But even with conditions as we find them, and in spite of this terrible loss of life, voyagers across the Atlantic, when the large number that annually make this trip and the relative immunity from accident are considered, are about as free from danger as any enterprise in which man can engage.

Ships that will not sink from collision are, according to *The World*, New York, a dream of the future:

"A great English ship-builder has said that ships might be built which even collision would not endanger. But this can not be so long as ships must carry freight. If any company could afford to dispense with the use of the hold for freight and cut it up into air- and water-tight cells, not even the worst collision could endanger the lives of its passengers.

"But such ships are a dream of the future. The first-class liners have abolished one species of dangerous or obnoxious freight after another, but none as yet been able to abandon freight-carrying altogether in behalf of safety to passengers. For without freight receipts no ship can afford the enormous expense of the ocean passage.

"Sooner or later this will come, with greatly increased passenger fares, of course; but until it comes it will not be possible to make ships as proof against collision as they now are against the other dangers of the sea."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPAIN should now make a critical examination of its honor.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

CERVERA has abandoned his intention of bombarding New York.—*The Press, New York.*

"THE safest thing for Camara to do with his fleet is to follow Peary to the North Pole and put it on ice."—*The News, Newark.*

"GROVER CLEVELAND never did believe in expansion. See how he contracted the Democratic Party."—*The Post, Washington.*

"THERE will soon be an island for every man, woman, and child in the United States."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

"FUNNY people these Spaniards. Those on land wish they were at sea, and those on sea head for the land."—*The News, Newark.*

EUROPEAN critics are warned that Uncle Sam is immensely patient, but he can not stand everything, and he may be forced into imperialism.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ACCORDING to England's experience it will take Spain one hundred and twenty-two years to realize any degree of satisfaction in celebrating the anniversary of Cuban independence.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

GOVERNOR ATKINSON'S proclamation calling on the people of Georgia to observe the Fourth of July with appropriate ceremonies is the first of the kind issued by the governor of any Southern State since the Civil War.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

FORETHOUGHT.—"I don't know whether to regard this young author as a marvel of courtesy or a phenomenal specimen of assurance," said the magazine editor's assistant.

"What has he done?"

"Enclosed a stamp to be put on the check in payment for his article."—*The Star, Washington.*

CERVERA and Montojo to Camara:

Dear and Distinguished Sir:
The gobble-uns 'ill git you
Ef You
Don't
Watch
Out!

*The World, New York.*

ACCORDING TO VON HOLST.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## WALT WHITMAN'S ANCESTRY.

THERE is no great man without a great ancestry. No conclusion of modern science, says Mr. R. M. Bucke (in *Cosmopolis*, June), is surer than this, and, believing Walt Whitman to be a great man and a great poet, Mr. Bucke proceeds to an interesting study of his ancestors, who, from the time of Abijah Whitman, born in England in the middle of the sixteenth century, were a strong and virile stock. Mr. Bucke proceeds to tell us about them, and to suggest an explanation of the fact that Walt's eldest brother became insane and his youngest brother was an imbecile:

"These Whitmans were a large, strong-framed, long-lived race, sluggish, yet when roused strongly passionate. They seem to have been good farmers, good citizens, and, I believe, in 1776 showed themselves good fighters. But they do not appear to have had a spark of spiritual initiative in the whole race of them. In their own line, however, they must have had great qualities. Walter Whitman, born 1789, at the age of twenty-eight married Louisa Van Velsor, then twenty-three. The Van Velsors (and perhaps especially Louisa) seem to have had the qualities supplementary to those possessed by the Whitmans. They were, as a race—and certainly she was as a woman—spiritual, intuitive, jovial, plastic. If Walter Whitman, the father, had, in his way, great qualities, Louisa Van Velsor had still greater in hers, as is proved in her letters, hundreds of which the present writer possesses, and by the extraordinary affection she inspired in members of her own family and others. And her great son tells us that, both from the point of view of spiritual and of practical life, she was an ideal woman. In the language of physiognomy, the Whitman and Van Velsor temperaments were diametrically opposite the one to the other. What happened is worthy of a far more exhaustive study than can be bestowed upon it here. In brief: the oldest child of this union was more or less defective, and shortly after middle life became insane and died. The second son, at whose conception a perfect fusion of the two opposite temperaments was effected, grew into the world-poet and seer, Walt. The third son, Andrew, was a weak, commonplace man, who died at thirty-six. The fourth was George, an absolute Whitman with no trace of Van Velsor in him; he fought throughout the four years of the war, rising from the ranks to a colonelcy, and afterward made a fortune. He was a hero of the heroes; a great man with all his limitations; brave, patient, cheerful under all circumstances (even while starving in a Southern prison), honest as the sun in heaven, true as steel; but narrow and unimaginative, without initiative or intuition; a really great man built on the Puritan, Whitman type. Then came the fifth son, Jeff, one of the most loving and lovable of men, a genius who, untaught, unhelped, rose to the head of his profession, that of a water-works engineer. Jeff was a Van Velsor, was absolutely deficient in the robust, hard, stern, dogged, self-willed qualities of the Whitmans. Lastly came Eddy, an imbecile. There were two daughters, both, I think, still living.

"An English physiognomist, who visited Walt Whitman some years before his death for the sole purpose (unknown, of course, to the poet) of making the necessary observations, reported to the writer that the author of the 'Leaves' had what is almost infinitely rare, all four temperaments. Now his father certainly had not more than two, the usual number for each individual, and it seems certain (for they were the opposites of one another) that his mother had the other two. The inference is plain. It seems clear that these simple facts explain, from the point of view of physiology, the mental characteristics of the whole family, including the poet. For it has been shown that in temperament the parents of Walt Whitman, instead of being somewhat similar or moderately diverse, as is usual, were diametrically opposite the one to the other, making a blending of the two natures exceedingly difficult, almost indeed impossible; but should it occur, then the whole range of human faculty, the eligibility of all thought, passion, emotion, feeling, would exist in the new man so conceived. This is what actually happened, and not only this, but something more, for by an occult vital chemistry which is far out of reach of the science of our day, the blending of the opposite temperament intensified the elements belonging to each, and added to them a something that they themselves did not possess."

None of the family upon either side, we are further told, was in the least literary or at all interested in books. They were faultlessly commonplace, living from generation to generation "the monotonous, humdrum, moral, and insipid lives of a quiet, puritanical country-side," and Walt's equipment, while it was moral and emotional to an extraordinary degree, was not literary or artistic. He was not a great poet in the sense in which the term applies to Milton or Goethe, as having produced great finished works of art. But tried by Matthew Arnold's tests—the possession of poetic largeness, freedom, insight, benignity, and high seriousness—he was a truly great poet.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF TOLSTOÏ'S BOOK ON ART.

COUNT TOLSTOÏ'S new book entitled "What Is Art?" (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 19, May 7, May 28) excites much comment abroad, and the reviewers are pretty generally agreed in the opinion that the author has taken up a subject on which he knows next to nothing. Such, however, is not the

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

opinion of one of the most eminent of French critics, M. René Doumic. He declines to join in the chorus of disapproval, and in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (May 15) he finds much to say in praise of what other eminent critics have called Tolstoï's heretical and absurd views. M. Doumic begins by pointing out that the author does not condemn art in its essence and in all its manifestations, and that he can not be charged with partiality, for he puts all his own artistic works in the category of bad art. In regard to the spirit of the book and the pains taken in preparing it, the French critic has this to say:

"This work Tolstoï has been thinking of for fifteen years, and it is the result of long reflection. The author gives proof of satirical wit as well as vigor of thought. In all the pages appears the enthusiasm of deeply religious thought, dominated by the ideal of universal fraternity.

"The first thing which strikes one is the clear light in which Tolstoï has put what is factitious and violently artificial in art as it is practised to-day. The rest of us, absorbed in our daily task and confused by our professional needs, have become incapable of giving attention to this. Our taste has been impregnated by the atmosphere we breathe. Habit has stifled our faculty of astonishment. Since we have been in the habit of going to the theater and take pleasure in it, we no longer remark the absurdity of the conventions which we accept with docility. In that country of the improbable and the false, we even speak of such things as truth and life. Suppose, however, that a flood of daylight, suddenly appearing in the theater, reveals to us the extravagance of the sentiments, the queerness of the attitudes, the strangeness of the sounds, the decorations on painted pasteboard, the accessories in gilt paper! Or suppose that a spectator who had never been to the theater should suddenly be transported thither. His impressions would be such as Tolstoï experienced one day when he was persuaded to go to hear a modern opera—impressions which he thus describes: 'An Indian king desires to marry; they brought to him his *fiancée*, who had never seen him; he took the disguise of a minstrel; the woman fell desperately in love with the minstrel, but finally discovered that he was the king, her betrothed; and each manifested a delirious joy. There never have been, there never will be, Indians of this sort. Never in life do men speak in recitatives, never do they place themselves at regular distances and move their arms in cadence to express their emotions.'

"The example of the theater is the most significant. But how many books are printed which testify to an equal intellectual deformation! Not a day passes in which there does not appear at least one novel. To write this novel, a man, in other respects not lacking in either heart or mind, has put himself in torture, has expended his trouble and his time. Other men have put the book in type, have printed it on paper, have sewed together the sheets. In what have all these efforts resulted? And is not the result, when one thinks of it, laughable? How many canvases are spoiled by the colors with which they are covered? The painters in Europe number thousands. Yet in this vast mass of things painted, hardly two or three are worthy of being spared by time. The invasion of musicians is not less formidable, while real music is hardly to be found in the deluge of notes with which we are inundated. If this artistic profusion were only useless, it would not be of so much consequence. Too often, however, art, as it is practised to-day, is dangerous. Under forms more or less gross, painting and music, poetry, novels, the theater, contain perpetual excitements to sensuality. Things have reached that pass and ideas are so perfectly falsified that if by chance—a thing which happens rarely—a moralist becomes unquiet and makes a reclamation in the name of propriety, it is his protest which causes scandal. People ask where this troublesome fellow came from, and hoot at him. It is a dogma admitted among artists and amateurs that the point of view of morality ought not to be regarded in esthetic matters. Sometimes it is pretended that beauty purifies everything, and sometimes it is agreed that it purifies nothing. It is of little consequence, however; no consideration can prevail against it.

"Such is the series of proofs and deductions by which Tolstoï has been led to seek in what consists that idea of beauty which makes the foundation of art, and to the mystic power of which is sacrificed even some of the principles of social order. As to what constitutes beauty, he finds that opinions are as wide asunder as the poles. He finds that some maintain that beauty is some absolute principle, supernatural and almost divine. Others declare that beauty, is simply a means of giving pleasure. Tolstoï eliminates from the definition of art the abstract idea of beauty. In place of relegating art to a sphere by itself, outside of all the conditions of human life, he considers art one of the forms of human activity, having intimate relations with all other forms. Art is a means of union among men, and therefore indispensable for the life of humanity and for its progress in the way of happiness. Art is a language. What distinguishes it from speech is, that by speech man transmits his thoughts, by art he transmits his feelings and emotions.

"In all that Tolstoï says in explanation of what art is, there is one great lack and mistake, in that he despises totally the value of form. It is by that the language of art is distinguished from all other languages. An artist is one who knows how to express better than other men the sentiments which the latter often feel with more vivacity and depth than he. It is by the power of form alone that the sentiments thus expressed awaken an echo in many hearts and endure for ages. From this initial error flow others. Tolstoï denies that art can be made a profession. That is equal to saying that a writer, because he has become master of his form, becomes thereby incapable of enthusiasm, of conviction, and of passion. It is equivalent to declaring that art will be regenerated when it falls into the hands of amateurs. He further declares that art can not be taught. Undoubtedly you can not teach people to feel with sincerity. But you can teach them to translate feelings with exactness.

"After making these and other reserves, what a flood of light is shed on certain questions when considered from the point of view of the Russian writer. If art is a language, inasmuch as people speak in order that they may be understood, it becomes plain that art ought not to address itself to a certain initiated class. This is the great peril which threatens modern art, and Tolstoï, in denouncing it, ought to have the approval of all reflecting persons. If art is a language, the artist must have something to say and something worth the saying. In order to do that he must live among other men. He must share their griefs and their hopes. He must aid, so far as he may, in the solution of these questions, insoluble tho they may be, but which have always troubled mankind, such as whence come we and whither go we, how ought we to behave in the few years allotted to us, and what is the worth of life. He must aid in the march of humanity toward a condition of increased justice and increased happiness. He is to aid in remaking this bad world in accordance with our dreams and in conformity to a higher ideal. Thus the notion of morality enters into art. The artist can not preach. If he attempts to do so, he injures his art. It is his duty, not to himself alone, but to the entire social community, to see that his sensibility vibrates only in contact with generous emotions, and that his soul opens only to noble conceptions. It is in this sense that morality has to do with the work of the artist.

"To take account of the things said and not only of the mode of saying them, to appreciate a work of art by the degree in which it appeals to mankind in general, to esteem above all other qualities simplicity, to restore to its rights the notion of morality, to demand that the artist be in the strictest as well as broadest senso of the term a man of probity and purity—an honest man—such are the essential points of the doctrine of Tolstoï. We recognize them without difficulty. They are the same points which characterize the classic doctrine, and, I think, every healthy doctrine of art. The merit of Tolstoï lies in having rejuvenated the expression of ideas which are so old only because they are true, in returning thither by new roads.

"There are truths which it is always good to repeat. This present time, however, is specially well chosen to recall them, and the theories of Tolstoï are of a kind which tend to get art out of the narrow ways in which it has been too long confined. This remark applies not least to literary art. In our day the number of those who share the intellectual life is constantly increasing, and in a society where everybody reads, it is a necessary consequence that the writer address himself to everybody. On the other hand, we see the barriers between the peoples of the world lower, the exchange of ideas is multiplying, thanks to the facility of international communications, and little by little there is forming a great international literature. Whether he wishes it or not, the writer of to-day finds himself in presence no longer of a local aristocracy, but of an immense public come from all the points of society as from all corners of the globe, and in presence, so to speak, of a crowd. Let him then address himself to the crowd! Only, in place of doing that in order to follow it and flatter it in its lower instincts, let him disengage from it that which is best in it, in order to awake latent sources of enthusiasm, in order to aid in the culture of an ideal of which art is the unequal depository. In proportion as religious and traditional influences diminish, and while the social transformation is working specially under the pressure of material interests, the part which art has to play enlarges and becomes analogous to what it was in primitive times—that is, the interpreter of the highest aspirations of our nature."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ANOTHER doctor, this time F. P. von Westenholz, has made a diagnosis of *Hamlet's* case. He publishes his conclusions in the *Allgemane Zeitung*. Dr. von Westenholz declares that what *Hamlet* needed for his cure was a judicious course of "Banting," as he suffered in body and mind from fatty degeneration. Did he not feel this to be the physical ground of his irresolutions and wavering when he exclaimed, "O, that this too, too solid flesh would melt!" Did not his mother recognise it during his fatal duel with *Laertes*, when she said, "He's fat and scant of breath"? The hypothesis may not be quite new, but it has never hitherto been so solemnly demonstrated as by Dr. von Westenholz.

## A MUNICIPAL OPERA-HOUSE.

THERE is on foot in London a movement which *The Speaker* calls an "audacious revolution." It is a movement in behalf of the establishment of an opera-house which shall be subsidized by the municipality, so that operas can be given continuously at no greater cost for seats than that now imposed by the theaters. An appeal has been presented, or is soon to be, to the county council in London asking for such an endowment, or subsidy, and among the signers are Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith, and the Duke of Devonshire, among politicians; George Meredith, J. M. Barrie, and Conan Doyle, among the writers; and a formidable array of lawyers, scientists, actors, and musicians.

We find in *The Nineteenth Century* (June) an article by J. A. Fuller-Maitland setting forth the arguments in favor of the plan, and in *The Speaker* we find some opposing considerations editorially presented. As the arguments for and against are as applicable to a similar scheme for this country as for England, we produce some of them here.

Schumann, says Mr. Fuller-Maitland, laid it down as a rule that the student of music must never neglect to hear good operas. But in England the greater part, and those the best, of musical amateurs are compelled to spend their lives in transgression of this advice. The central difficulty is that the very large class of well-to-do people, who now support numberless concerts, consider themselves excluded from regular attendance at the opera by the cost of comfortable seats. The result is that while in all parts of the Continent the intellectual value of the opera is recognized, in England it is an exclusive enjoyment for the few for ten weeks in the year. It is certain that the nation will insist soon on having an opera "as a permanent institution, affording to the great bulk of educated people proper opportunities for the study and enjoyment of operatic masterpieces." Says the writer further:

"Imagine a state of things in which no theater in London should devote itself to serious drama, the admirers of which were compelled to derive their instruction in the great dramas of the world from an annual visit of ten weeks, arranged by the combined forces of the Théâtre Français and the Meiningen Court Theater; and that during this short season the prices of seats in all parts of the house should be doubled or more than doubled. Such a condition is incredible in the dramatic world, yet it is precisely analogous to that which we complacently accept in regard to the opera. As the taste for opera improves, deepening in the educated classes, and spreading more and more widely throughout the nation, there will be more and more clear demands for a regular, continuous, and, in one word, national institution, such as all other capitals of the world possess. In ordinary affairs the law of supply and demand is a good enough working principle, but here there is one very serious consideration, namely, that the expenses of an opera season, even without the gigantic salaries that are paid to performers of European celebrity, are so heavy as to entail a great loss upon the manager who shall attempt to give opera at theater prices."

In passing, Mr. Fuller-Maitland notes that the really national opera which he thinks will be developed, if the municipal scheme be adopted, must, to make a successful appeal to the English people, make it through the English tongue. He says:

"It is a strange thing, but only one of many anomalies beloved by English people, that their own language should be considered quite suitable on the one hand to comic operas, and on the other to sacred oratorios, but that for serious dramatic music it is viewed with disdain. Surely a language which is good enough for 'The Messiah' or 'Elijah' can not be so contemptible that its use in 'Faust' or 'Lohengrin' need be prohibited. After all, in objecting to their own language as a vehicle for serious art, the English are only following the lead of nearly all nations that have gradually emerged from a state of barbarism."

The size of the needed subsidy is placed at £15,000 annually, £5,000 for the building as rent or interest, and £10,000 to meet the annual deficit. This would mean but one tenth of a penny in the pound on the ratable value of London—only two fifths the amount required for the Free Library.

In arguing against the place proposed, *The Speaker* says that the success of the opera in England during the last ten years has been due almost entirely to Wagner's possession of the English public; but it will be a long time before "the great mass of the people," in whose interest the present scheme is avowedly advanced, will be able to enjoy or appreciate Wagner. Nor would they flock to Italian opera or native English opera. Continuing *The Speaker* says:

"As matters stand, we can not think that the county council would be justified in finding funds for such a scheme. Frankly speaking, to endow Wagner for the benefit of the poor would be premature until the poor are very much better able to understand what Wagner means; and at the present moment, excepting Wagner, there is no modern opera good enough to deserve endowment from the public purse. Of course, the argument is that we shall never get a Wagner of our own until we set to work to train and subsidize our young musicians. But, for our own part, we do not believe this. We think we ought to get our genius first. Then, when the genius of English opera emerges, and not till then, will English people pay rates for its support. After all, except in the hands of genius, and of genius of a rare and special kind, opera is an unsatisfactory and hybrid art. There is more, we think, to be said for the endowment of the theater, for the world has produced many dramatists of the highest order, whereas it has produced few opera-composers of supreme genius yet. We confess that, when we consider what the county council has still to do and to pay for, the roads and bridges, the light and space and cleanliness, the gardens and the homes that it has yet to find for London's poor, the abuses which it has to destroy, the slums which it has to demolish, the monopolies that it has to redeem, before it can offer to its constituents the first elements of a pure and healthy social life, we feel a little impatient with these opera-house proposals."

As a counter proposal, *The Speaker* suggests that, in this day of syndicates, a number of wealthy men form a syndicate to do what the common council is asked to do.

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## ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S LITERARY APPRENTICESHIP.

WE have many writers in our time, but few literary men. Robert Louis Stevenson was a "literary man pure and simple, in the sense that Hazlitt, or Leigh Hunt, or Matthew Arnold was." Our quotation is from an article by J. A. MacCulloch in *The Westminster Review* (June), and the same writer proceeds to speak of Stevenson's parents and early surroundings, of the love of Bohemia inherited from his father and fostered by the romantic memories that throng the streets of Edinburgh, where he was reared. On these, one side of Stevenson's nature was fed, and the Shorter Catechism was food for another side, and accounts for the note of austerity that sounds through all his writings. His bent toward romance became early manifest. Mr. MacCulloch writes:

"At school, it is said, he was conceived to be (in schoolboy phrase) half mad; when other boys were thinking of the cricket-field and of football he was bent on turning phrases and learning how to write. Like most children, he lived in a world of make-believe; a world bounded by the nursery walls and the garden-railings, where pirates sailed the Spanish Main and Red Indians, grim and gory, flourished a flashing tomahawk; where everything was something else, and reality was as nothing compared with its use to the imagination. From childhood onward he was a dreamer, abandoned to that luxury of the vivid mind; consistently, in sleep and out of it, using up the full materials of life in the construction of filmy air-castles. Indeed, at a later time Stevenson, like Crabbe, found some of his best inspirations in his dreams. Ideas conceived in youth dominated his literary tastes. It is easy to give examples. If a man 'has never been on a quest

for buried treasure,' he says in answer to Mr. Henry James, 'it can be demonstrated that he has never been a child.' Most of us can imagine the joy of such an imaginary quest in child-play; we can tell whence the idea sprang—out of romances about the Spanish Main and Captain Kidd, it is most likely; but few, if any, of us are dominated by the idea in later life, save in an unromantic, commercial way. Stevenson, it appears, never lost sight of it. 'Treasure Island' could not have been written without it; it is the *motif* of 'The Merry Men'; it reappears in 'The Treasure of Franchard' and in 'The Master of Ballantrae.'"

At college the same story was repeated:

"His father before him had been a mere idler at school; he, for his part, for no consideration was to be bound to these narrow paths of virtue where Latin supports the scholar on one side and the mathematics on the other. The brooks tinkled, the birds

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sang, the sun shone, here was a pleasant book, and life was a merry pageant, and off went our truant with his cap flung in the air. This truant disposition may give great enjoyment to him who has it, and lead him into many pleasant by-path meadows, but it will be a sore annoyance to constituted authorities, and to all dons, professors, pedagogs, and proctors. When Stevenson went to Professor Blackie to obtain his certificate of attendance at his class, that blithe Grecian positively declared more than once that he did not know him as any student of his. Prof. Fleeming Jenkyn was equally placed in an equivocal position, but was also equally candid. 'It is quite useless for *you* to come, Mr. Stevenson,' said he. 'There may be doubtful cases; there is no doubt about yours. You have simply *not* attended my class.' Yet he did acquire various scraps of scholastic knowledge by which he set great store. 'I still remember,' says he, gravely, 'that the spinning of a top is a case of kinetic stability. I still remember that emphyteusis is not a disease, nor stillicide a crime.' Knowledge is a powerful possession, and it is by such unconsidered trifles as these that many of us acquire a considerable reputation.

"But if any one should suppose that Stevenson was a mere loafer and idler he would be hugely mistaken. He played truant from college and the desk that he might be an assiduous student of nature, of men, and of books."

And the same disposition seriously interfered with the plans for his professional career:

"It was settled that he should be an engineer, and follow, Hindu fashion, the profession of his fathers. 'Alas!' he sighed, 'to hear a man, be he Fleeming Jenkyn himself, lecturing about strains on a bridge is all very well. But, after all, where is the human interest in strains on a bridge?' Hawthorne somewhere speaks of the shades of his forefathers marveling at his literary tastes. 'A writer of story-books! What kind of business in life, what mode of glorifying God, or being serviceable to mankind in his day and generation, may that be? Why, the degenerate fellow might as well have been a fiddler.' That resembles Stevenson's position, but he was not to be put to shame. When he should have been studying engineering he was courting the muse and inditing a Covenanting novel, and working himself into a fever with fearful doubts as to the likelihood of his literary immortality. The outer and accidental circumstances of the engineering profession alone attracted him; the hazards upon slippery rocks, the sounding sea, the nipping, briny winds, the amphibious life, the glory of summer in the Western isles. We owe to this part of his career that racy essay, 'Some Passages in the Life of an Engineer,' and that other, 'Memories of an Islet,' and his sympathetic memoir of the professor whose lectures were so great a weariness to the flesh of his nimble spirit. But such an engineer, for all his fine writing, would have been a mockery of the sacred family traditions. Accordingly the law was tried next, and in due time Stevenson was called to the bar. He has been known to wear the wig and gown; that he practised is more than has ever been averred. Indeed, the keeper of the Parliament House used to show his gown to sight-seers, with the words, 'Here is the gown o' a laddie that does nae work—that daft laddie, Stevenson.' Literature was still the potent factor in his life, the syren who, happily for the world, beguiled him from making bridges and pleading before the outer or inner houses."

At the age of six he wrote "A History of Moses," resplendent with pictures, and at the age of sixteen he had a little pamphlet published under the title: "The Pentland Rising: A Page of History." Six years later appeared *The College Magazine*, four numbers of which appeared and now bring high prices when they appear in the market. His earliest work took the form of essays, and "it will probably be found," says Mr. MacCulloch, "that in this field his best and most lasting work was done."

## CLEMENCEAU'S SOCIAL NOVEL "THE STRONGEST."

ONE of the recent French novels much discussed in the press is George Clemenceau's "Les Plus Forts" (The Strongest), a study of modern bourgeois society and morality. Clemenceau's entrance into the field of fiction is treated in French periodicals as a very interesting event. Long a parliamentary leader and fighter, the head of the radical Republicans, an astute politician who came to be called the "wrecker of ministries" on account of his skill in driving moderate men out of office, he has since his defeat in 1896 devoted himself to journalism and literature. He has published some notable sociological books, and has edited *La Justice* and *L'Aurore*, the paper in which Zola made his famous assault upon the Méline cabinet in connection with the Dreyfus affair. A few weeks ago he published the novel above named, and critics have declared it a work of art as well as of radical ideas and tendencies.

Clemenceau has in this novel presented a picture of modern French society, which has fallen under the complete control of unprincipled politicians, bankers, promoters, and financiers. The strongest in modern society, according to Clemenceau, are the greedy, domineering, and unscrupulous fortune-hunters, who trample all human rights under foot and who crush those who are poor, weak, and without influence. First the strongest were the hereditary nobles and aristocrats; to-day the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Germain have not a trace of their former power,

and the commercial aristocracy has everything in its hands. This new aristocracy is not exclusive; it admits renegade and degenerate nobles, adroit journalists, rising politicians, and even intriguing priests. The women are not better than the men; all are wholly devoid of ideals and higher interests; all are egoists to the core and think of nothing save wealth and power and position. The new aristocracy, as Clemenceau paints it, externally interests itself in religion, but inwardly it ridicules sincere faith and does not allow itself to be hampered by moral injunctions. It talks about philanthropy, but it can not separate charity from ostentation, glitter, gay bazars, and amusements. To misery and social injustice no serious thought is ever given. This aristocracy is in reality in Clemenceau's opinion "a syndicate of the strongest" to exploit and oppress the weak.

The plot of the novel is briefly as follows:

The Marquis de Puymanfray, a man "with a past," who had led a disreputable life and had subsequently reformed himself and

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divested himself, moreover, of all aristocratic and class prejudices, meets a woman who becomes his beneficent genius. Her moral and physical beauty charms him and ennobles his existence. She is Claire Harlé, and is the wife of a schoolfellow of the marquis. Her husband, a prominent financier and man of affairs, had married her for money and had never loved her or treated her decently. She and the marquis became passionately attached to each other, and an illicit relationship follows. A daughter is born to the Harlés, but the real father is the marquis. Claire dies shortly afterward, and the marquis finds himself in the most awkward and false position. He wishes to preserve the child Claude from the demoralizing influences of the banker's sphere, and direct her education in the path of nobility and honor. He makes this task the chief aim of his life, and he always preaches to Claude about moral ideas, the duty and pleasure of sympathy with the suffering classes. He tries to show her the hollowness and emptiness of the social life of the bourgeoisie, speaks to her of her mother, and in every way tries to counteract the precepts and practises of her father and his associates.

Claude, however, is without character and independence. She has good impulses, and, while under the immediate direction of her mentor, she sincerely tries to turn her attention to humane things and exalted duties. But his efforts prove vain. The environment is too powerful for him. Claude begins to find his moralizing tedious and unattractive. She is irresistibly drawn toward the brilliancy, gayety, and glamour of fashionable life, and yearns for luxury and admiration. Her father encourages these tendencies. The thoroughly heartless and immoral women of the circles in which she moves at last corrupt her, and she marries without affection, rejecting the genuine love of a young friend of the marquis. She turns out to be as cold and calculating as her supposed father, and utterly forgets the fine teachings of her mentor.

"The marquis recognizes his defeat and decides that he must abandon all further efforts. Before retiring from the futile struggle with the environment and 'the strongest,' he has a stormy explanation with Harlé, in the course of which he reveals the truth about his real claim on Claude. In this scene—admitted by critics to be dramatic and strong—the marquis passes out all his scorn and contempt for the vulgar *bourgeois* society, and expresses the hope that the mother's noble traits may at length gain the ascendency in the daughter's nature."

In Harlé, Clemenceau is held to have given a typical portrait of the rulers of modern society. Harlé is possessed of the mania of his personal power; with the aid of capital alone he expects to overcome all moral and material obstacles; he makes stupendous projects and never fails to obtain political backing for them. He despises the people, regarding it as the duty of the state to keep down the lower classes. The pretensions of the honest press arouse his cynical amusement, and he becomes the director of an organ of his own. He decides that by flattering and humbugging the people their confidence can easily be gained, and when that is done, it is a simple matter to betray their real interests. When the minister calls on him to inform him that he has been made a member of the Legion of Honor, he receives his visitor very coldly and stiffly, intimating that the recognition of his greatness is very natural, and that, after all, the capitalists are the real masters of France. A strike takes place on one of his factories, and he demands that troops be sent at once to restore "order." He succeeds in everything and nowhere finds a check to his ambition. At the end of the story he marries a titled lady and with the aid of a priest obtains the coveted title of "count," the only thing then lacking to his complete triumph.

Critics recognize the merits of this social indictment in the form of a work of art. Many of the episodes and reflections are said to be based on Clemenceau's own unusual experiences as a politician and parliamentary leader.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## NOTES.

THE famous painting "Le Bol Vert," by the American artist, John W. Alexander, has been purchased by the French Government. At the present moment, when Franco-American relations are somewhat strained because of our war with Spain, this purchase is regarded in art circles as a unique artistic triumph. Mr. Alexander is best known to the American public through his series of lunettes in the Congressional Library at Washington entitled "The Evolution of the Book."

OF Thomas W. Keene, the popular actor who died a few weeks ago in a hospital on Staten Island, *The Evening Post* critic had this to say:

"The chief characters in his repertory were Richard III., Richelieu, Macbeth, Louis XI., Shylock, and Othello, and his impersonations were more remarkable for general robustness of execution than for grace or intellectuality. He had contracted the vices of the old school of acting without acquiring many of its redeeming virtues; but his aim was high, he clung manfully to his ideals, and his death is a loss to the stage in these days, when loftiness and sincerity of purpose are among the rarest qualities displayed before the footlights."

"Keene" was a stage name. His family name was Eagleson.

AN interesting little story of Thackeray is told by Edward Wilberforce in the London *Spectator*.

"Just after the completion of 'The Newcomes,' he [Thackeray] told me how he was walking to the post-office in Paris to send off the concluding chapters when he came upon an old friend of his, who was also known to me. 'Come into this archway,' said Thackeray to his friend, 'and I will read you the last bit of "The Newcomes."' The two went aside out of the street, and there Thackeray read the scene of the Colonel's death. His friend's emotion grew more and more intense as the reading went on, and at the close he burst out crying, and exclaimed: 'If everybody else does like that, the fortune of the book is made!' 'And everybody else did!' was my comment. 'Not I,' replied Thackeray, 'I was quite unmoved when I killed the Colonel. What was nearly too much for me was the description of "Boy" saying "Our Father." I was dictating that to my daughter, and I had the greatest difficulty in controlling my voice and not letting her see that I was almost breaking down. I don't think, however, that she suspected it.'"

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## CABLE-CUTTING IN WARFARE.

THE present war with Spain is the first in which the cutting of telegraph cables has played a prominent part. This has given rise to a good deal of discussion from the standpoint of international law, but its scientific aspect is no less interesting. Cable-cutting, regarded as a problem partly in electrical engineering and partly in applied mechanics, is discussed editorially in *Electricity* (June 15). The writer begins with the following statement of one of the speakers at a recent meeting of electricians: "Of all the uses of electricity in warfare, it seems to me that the electric telegraph is the most valuable," and goes on to comment as follows:

"This statement is undoubtedly to a great extent true. The shutting off of an enemy from outside communication has always been an important factor in war. Before the first ocean cable was laid it was only necessary to destroy or block the adversary's ships. Now, however, things are very different, and altho a harbor may be blockaded and all communication through ordinary courses with the outer world cut off, still communication may be carried on and reinforcements asked for by means of a submarine cable. In our present war with Spain a number of these cables have been cut, and undoubtedly more will share the same fate. The question has been brought up as to whether this country has the right to cut cables that are not controlled by American companies, but which afford the enemy means of communicating with the outer world and with its home government. . . . However this may be, the United States has cut a number of cables running out from Cuba, leaving the question of damages, if any are claimed by neutral countries, to be settled hereafter in court."

After a short historical sketch of the submarine telegraph cable, the writer continues:

"As is well known, a submarine cable consists of a conductor of stranded copper wire, the insulation usually consisting of layers of gutta-percha, a bedding of jute, and an external sheathing of iron wires covered by suitably prepared tape. The latter winding goes to make up the protecting covering and prevents the stranded copper conductor from becoming exposed through abrasion. It was principally through this lack of proper insulation and sheathing that the first cables that were laid failed. The thickness of the sheathing varies with the depth at which it is proposed to lay a cable. What are known as deep-sea cables are lightly sheathed with slender steel wires. Shore-end cables, on the other hand, which rest upon rocky bottoms and are more or less subject to the action of storms and heavy tides, are heavily armored.

"As soon as it becomes apparent that signals can no longer be transmitted through a cable it is necessary to accurately locate the break in order to repair it. This is done by measuring the electrical resistance of the conductor, usually from each end. Knowing what the resistance in ohms per mile is of the conductor in that special cable, the distance in miles to the break can readily be computed. Thus when Admiral Dewey cut the Manila cable it was immediately ascertained at Hongkong that the cable was parted some forty miles from Manila.

"The grappling for and cutting of a submarine cable are by no means a simple matter unless the ship undertaking this work is provided with all the necessary apparatus. A ship of war usually relies upon what is known as the cutting grapnel to destroy a cable unless it is desired to utilize one section of a cut cable for communicating purposes. In such an event the cable, after being caught in an ordinary grapnel, is brought on board the ship, where it is severed, the end in control of the enemy being securely fastened to a buoy and dropped overboard. Through the other end messages may be transmitted wherever desired, providing the vessel is equipped with suitable transmitting and receiving-apparatus. When it is merely desired to part a cable in deep water, a cutting grapnel is lowered and the vessel steams slowly backward and forward at right angles to the line of cable. As soon as the latter is hooked it slips, by means of pulleys, between two heavy knives or teeth, and the strain in lifting causes the teeth to close and bite off the cable.

"The recent cable-cutting at the harbor of Cienfuegos was accomplished in a very different manner. In this case the cable to be cut was in shallow water. It had to be grappled for by small boats and when caught hauled up across them. It was absolutely necessary to cut a section many feet in length out of the cable to prevent the ends being spliced later by the Spaniards and communication reestablished. This work had to be done under the most adverse circumstances, the tough steel wires forming the armor being hacked off with axes, chisels, and saws.

"Probably the most important lesson that the present war has taught, so far as submarine cables are concerned, is that every man-of-war should not only be provided with all the necessary tools for cable-cutting, but should also have on board a mirror galvanometer and other necessary instruments for the transmission of messages. This would also necessitate the presence on a war-vessel of at least one or two skilled telegraphic operators, just as each war-vessel now carries a number of expert divers."

## FEEDING THROUGH THE NOSE.

AN English nurse writes thus in *The Hospital* (June 25), regarding the method of administering food through the nose, in cases where the patient is unable to take it through the mouth:

"The nurse must try every means of inducing a patient to take sufficient nourishment, and it is surprising how tact and perseverance will overcome the most obstinate patients and the most fractious children. Many sick children refuse food, especially if the mouth or throat is sore and swallowing proves painful. In diphtheritic and scarlet-fever throats all attempts to make quite young children swallow are resisted, and nasal feeding must be resorted to. Older children with bad throats may often be induced to take food if the nurse will give them somewhat large pieces of ice and instruct them to hold these rather far back in the throat. After two or three pieces of ice have been thus melted in the throat, a temporary anesthesia by freezing may be established which will last long enough to enable the patient to swallow painlessly a fair amount of liquid food. Sometimes, too, the doctor will order a cocain solution to be painted on the throat before nourishment is given by the mouth. Several doctors for whom I have nursed have asked me to try the feeding of unconscious children by means of fluid nourishment poured into the nostril from a spoon. In some cases, where the teeth are clenched or there is difficulty in swallowing, food may be given thus, the child being placed with the head rather far back on the pillow and the spoonsful given very carefully.

"In cases of unconsciousness less danger of choking results from this method than from attempting to feed by mouth, and any excess of fluid tends to run out at the other nostril. But I must confess to an infinite preference for nasal feeding by tube to this tedious and somewhat unsatisfactory process. After a little experience one becomes very adept at nasal 'spoon-feeding,' but it takes a very long time to thus administer enough to count as 'a meal.'

"I think most nurses will agree with me in a fondness for the nasal-tube feeding of children. It can be done with so little fuss or trouble, and it is such a satisfaction to see a diphtheritic child receive the generous supplies of milk, cream, koumiss, and whipped egg, which can be given so easily by this method.

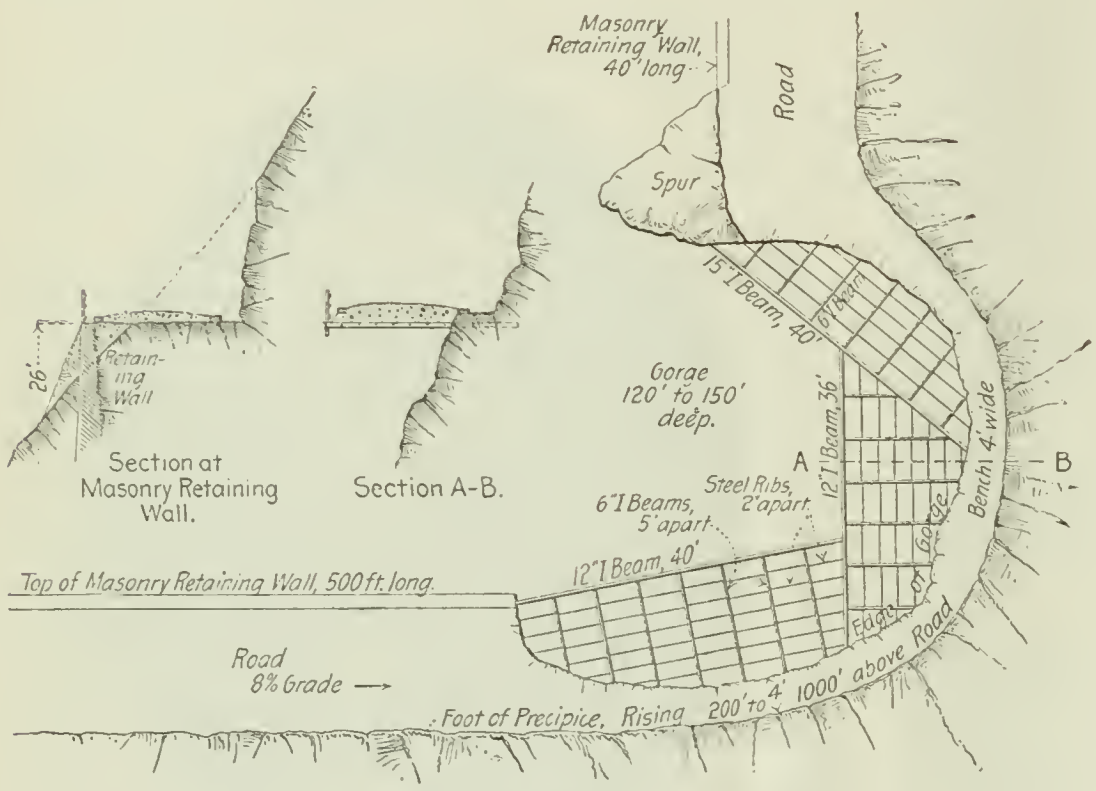
"A baby with sore mouth is thus most beautifully nourished, as also are persons whose mouths are excoriated from the taking of corrosive poisons. The insane and the choreic, or the obstinate child who persistently bites the stomach-tube, may be fed nasally *nolens volens*. After pharyngeal operations causing trouble in swallowing, in tetanus, or spasm of the throat muscles, the nurse feels so very confident that she can keep up her patient's nutrition by the two satisfactory methods at hand—nasal or stomach-tube feeding."

**Animals that Do Not Drink.**—"There are in the world several kinds of animals," says *Cosmos* (June 18), "that have never swallowed a drop of water in all their lives; these include the lamas of Patagonia and certain gazelles of the far East. A paroquet lived fifty-two years in the London Zoological Gardens without drinking a drop, and some naturalists think that hares

take no liquid except the dew that sometimes forms on the grass that they eat. A considerable number of reptiles—serpents, lizards, and certain batrachians—live and prosper in places where there is no water at all. We are also told of a kind of mouse that lives in the arid plains of Western America, notwithstanding the complete absence of moisture. Finally, there are even in France, in the neighborhood of the Lozère, herds of cows and goats that almost never drink, and which nevertheless produce the milk of which the famous Roquefort cheese is made."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A ROAD BUILT ON A SHELF.

THE following curious piece of engineering, in which a carriage road is built on what is practically an iron shelf projecting from a precipice, is described in *The Engineering News* (June 30). It will not be the less interesting to American readers because it is in the Hawaiian Islands, near Honolulu. To quote part of the description:




STEEL AND CONCRETE PLATFORM CARRYING A CURVE OF THE NUUANU PALI ROAD, NEAR HONOLULU.

"The main road is 7,600 feet long, with a grade of 8 per cent., and there is a branch road of easier construction, 4,300 feet long, with a grade of 6 per cent. The line is benched out of the steep mountain slopes for the greater part of the distance. The deepest cut is 90 feet deep through a ledge of decomposed volcanic rock, and the road crosses one stream by a 5-foot stone-arch culvert. In one place the road is supported by a masonry retaining wall 500 feet long, with a maximum height of 26 feet, this wall being 24 inches wide on top, with a face batter of 2 inches per foot. This wall is of stone, laid in Portland cement mortar, and its location is shown by the accompanying sketch.

"At the lower end of the wall the road makes a sharp curve around the edge of a deep gorge, and is supported by a steel framework overhanging the gorge, as shown by the sketch, which is not drawn to scale. A 15-inch I-beam, 40 feet long, is let into the rock at each end, and near its middle carries one end of a 12-inch I-beam, 36 feet long, whose other end is let into the rock. Another 12-inch I-beam, 40 feet long, extends from the second beam to the retaining wall. Floor beams of 6-inch I-beams 5 feet apart extend from the three large beams to the rock, and between these are steel ribs 2 feet apart. A false or temporary floor was suspended under the steel framework, and a solid floor of 8 inches of concrete put in, enclosing the beams. A bench 4 feet wide, following the grade line of the road, was cut in the mountain-side, which is here a steep precipice, rising 200 to 1,000 feet above the road, and falling 120 to 150 feet below it. At the end of the curve a projecting spur was cut away, and then another section of the road was supported by a masonry retaining wall 40 feet long."

## THE NEW ATMOSPHERIC ELEMENTS.

SINCE the discovery of another element in the air, announced to the London Royal Society by Professor Ramsay and Mr. Travers, and noted recently in these columns, the investigators have pushed their work still further and have isolated still other elements. Of these discoveries and their probable meaning we are told in *Science* (July 1):

"Since the discovery of argon it has always been a question whether the gas isolated by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay was in reality a single uniform substance, a point which was very difficult to settle owing to the impossibility of applying any ordinary chemical test. Moreover, as the molecular weight of helium —which shares with argon the peculiarity of being an entirely inert element—is 4, while that of argon is almost 40, it appeared probable that an element of intermediate molecular weight remained to be discovered. Professor Ramsay and Mr. Travers have, therefore, prepared a large quantity of 'argon' from atmospheric nitrogen; separating this latter gas by means of magnesium and having liquefied it by cooling with liquid air, they have then fractionally distilled the product. The first portion, consisting of less than one hundred cubic centimeters, distilled off from the liquid obtained by condensing 18 liters of argon, was found to have a density of about 13 instead of 20, which is that of argon; and its spectrum differed from that of the known gases, a yellow line, less refrangible than those characteristic of helium and krypton, being sepecially prominent. On continuing the distillation, after nearly the whole of the liquid argon had evaporated, a solid was obtained which only slowly volatilized. The gas into which this solid was converted was found to be of practically the same density as argon, but its spectrum was altogether different and peculiar, consisting for the most part of bands, not of lines. It is proposed to call the lighter element neon and that derived from the solid metargon.

"These observations, as well as those on krypton communicated to the Society the previous week, must obviously be regarded as but indications of the presence in various minute proportions of a variety of new substances, probably all elements, in the atmosphere. Further development of the investigations will be awaited with interest. The success which has thus far been obtained is striking proof of the great value of the new engine of research which liquid air affords, especially as diffusion experiments had failed to afford any evidence of the presence of such substances in our air."

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**"Dark Days."**—We recently translated from a foreign paper a description of a series of remarkable dark days experienced not long ago in Siberia, and alluded to others that were celebrated in local history elsewhere. The author of a paper on meteors published in the Transactions of the Toronto Astronomical Society thinks that such days can be explained by the passage of meteor streams between earth and sun. This explanation does not take into account the clouds of smoke or haze into which the earth seems to have plunged at such times, but it is certainly of interest. As quoted in *Popular Science News* (New York), it is as follows: "There are two interesting meteorological phenomena which have greatly perplexed physicists, and which, I think, can only be satisfactorily explained by the action of streams of meteors. One of them is the 'dark days' which have occurred at various times in different places; and the other, the recurrence on certain stated days of the year of abnormal depression or fall of temperature. The two periods specially noted in this latter respect are February 12 and May 11, 12, and 13. The first of these dates was pointed out by Brandes about the beginning of the century, and the latter by Mädler in 1834. Mr. Erman, a distinguished German scientist, suggested that these periods of depression of temperature might be explained by the intervention

of a stream of meteors between the earth and the sun, which would necessarily cause such a depression. On February 12 it is alleged that the earth is in conjunction with the meteoric stream of the August meteors, and on May 12 is in conjunction with the meteoric stream of the November meteors, which means that on both occasions there is a stream of meteors intervening between the earth and the sun. Chladni had many years before suggested that the intervention of such a meteoric stream was the most probable cause of the other phenomenon referred to, namely, the dark days. One of these dark days in Canada was November 15, 1819. It seems to me that the meteor theory affords the most probable solution of both the phenomena to which I have referred. Humboldt mentions the occurrence of dark days in 1090, 1203, 1547, and May 12, 1706. This last date is specially interesting because it is the very day on which the abnormal fall of temperature every year is supposed to take place."

## THE OLEOMARGARIN QUESTION ABROAD.

THE question of the detection of oleomargarin is becoming a burning one in Europe, as it has long been in this country. We are told by *L'Industrie Laitière* (Paris) how French and German chemists have been trying to perfect a method by which the real butter may be told from the artificial. As will be seen from the following translation, their efforts have not been altogether successful:

"At the last reunion of the Belgian Chemical Society there was much discussion on the subject of oleomargarin.

"The problem was a difficult one, for margarin and butter resemble each other almost exactly. There is really no characteristic differential reaction by which we may distinguish between the two products.

"This is the reason that interested parties demand that the lawmakers shall come to the aid of the chemists, and that the producers shall be obliged to add to their product a substance that, while inoffensive, is very easily recognizable, even by cursory examination. It is clear, for example, that if we oblige the manufacturers of oleomargarin to color their product blue, we can easily tell it from butter; but it is probable that the prospect of being obliged to eat blue tarts will stifle the essentially conservative feelings of most caterers.

"It was then proposed that a coloring-matter should be used that should keep its incognito for the uninitiated, but, under the action of a simple reagent, applied by an inspector, should take on a very intense coloration. The same thing practically is done when, in the pulp used to make paper for checks, matter is incorporated that shows at once if any attempt is made at erasure or alteration.

"Experiments were made in this direction with phenolphthalein, which is an inoffensive and colorless substance; but trials showed that it is possible to extract from the margarin the tell-tale material incorporated with it without altering the product itself.

"It then became necessary to find a more efficacious agent, and this was discovered in oil of sesame, whose use the German Government, by advice of the Health Board of the empire, has now made obligatory.

"This substance is already used currently in the manufacture of margarin, and has no inconvenience, except that the makers complain that the uniform proportion of 10 per cent. is required by law, whereas they wish to vary the amount with the season, in order to obtain the proper consistence, and to replace part of the oil of sesame by oil of arachide, whose taste comes nearer to that of butter, and is superior in quality.

"But the advantages of the clearness of reaction and of the difficulty of removing the oil have prevailed over all other considerations. Under the influence of muriatic acid and furfurol, the oil of sesame takes on a red color that enables one to recognize 10 per cent. of margarin in butter.

"But here step in the farmers with a demand for the protection of the products of their creameries. They are sometimes obliged to feed their cattle on sesame, and they assert that in such cases the natural butter takes, under the influence of the same reagents, the coloration that has been regarded as proof of the existence of margarin.

"The Belgian ministry then sent to Germany a delegate for the purpose of studying the question, and his observations not having enabled him to state any conclusion formally, the proposed bill has remained in suspense until the German authorities should be able to decide whether or not it would support the use of oil of sesame. What is sought for still, then, is a reagent that is easy to recognize and difficult to remove, whose use should be obligatory in the case of one of the two products between which we are to distinguish.

"Whatever measure may be adopted, it will have an effective result only if it is made international. It is, in fact, well known that certain villages on the Belgian frontier do a business in butter that is altogether out of proportion to the importance of their dairies, and that the wagonloads of margarin that arrive in their suburbs disappear as if by enchantment.

"If this substance is manufactured in a country that has not adopted regulatory enactments, the so-called 'butter' originating in this way will be sold among us as before, and the courts will continue to be the battle-grounds of rival experts."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## OUR CUBAN ARMY AND YELLOW FEVER.

IN a recent issue of *The Army and Navy Journal* the statement is made that Surgeon-General Sternberg of the United States army "expresses confidence in the excellent sanitary provisions of the military service, and does not fear that yellow fever will prove more harmful to the troops than diseases which are common in the northern latitudes." To this Surgeon-General Sternberg himself replies in a subsequent number of the paper, saying:

"I have not expressed any such optimistic opinion, and regret to say that it is not justified either by my studies relating to yellow fever or by my personal experience. History teaches that when a considerable number of unprotected persons are exposed in a yellow-fever-infected locality during the months when this disease is most prevalent (May 1 to November 1, in the latitude of Havana), an epidemic almost infallibly results. In the last week of April of last year were 17 deaths and 70 new cases of yellow fever in the city of Havana. Now, suppose that we had a similar number of cases at the same season in New Orleans, and that 20,000 strangers from the North should go there to spend the summer, what would be the result? All past experience supports the belief that a majority of them would have yellow fever, and that from 20 to 40 per cent. of those taken sick would die. This is what I anticipate would happen if we should send an army to occupy Havana, or any other infected seaport on the coast of Cuba, during the summer months. If, however, these troops could be camped upon high land in the interior, and circumstances were such as to enable them to comply with all of the exactions of modern sanitary science, I am of the opinion that our loss from yellow fever would not be serious. But in time of war military commanders are expected to take their troops to the points occupied by the enemy, and a picnic in the interior with frequent changes of camp, etc., is perhaps not exactly what we may expect. I am not an alarmist, but I believe in looking facts fairly in the face, and can not allow your statement of my opinion to have currency at such an important moment in our country's history without a protest."

**A New Method of Disinfection.**—The following details of a new method of disinfection are given by Messrs. Walther and Schlossman in the *Journal für praktische Chemie* as abstracted in *The Pharmaceutical Era*: "By means of a specially constructed apparatus a mixture of formaldehyd and glycerin is sprayed into a room which is to be disinfected, until a thick fog results; about four pounds of the mixture are needed per 1,000 cubic feet. The room need not be hermetically closed during the operation, as the ordinary circulation of air assists in spreading the disinfectant and in enabling it to reach remote corners. Three hours' exposure was found sufficient to kill all germs in the rooms experimented on, tho the test objects were purposely chosen of the most refractory nature. For example:

Pieces of linen thickly coated with a paste of white of egg and garden soil, dried in an incubator; layers of soil 3 or 4 millimeters [⅛ to ⅙ inch] thick with potato skins under and above them; potato skins alone. These were placed, open and covered, at various heights in the room, in recesses in the wall, on the floor, under pieces of furniture, in tall glass cylinders, or in shorter cylinders under a layer of wadding, in the pockets of thick winter clothing; fæces were also sterilized by this exposure. Live guinea-pigs and rabbits were also found to be freed from bacteria in their skins, their bedding-straw, and their excrement. The authors attribute the very advantageous effect of adding glycerin to the formaldehyd, to its hygroscopic character and its power of adhering to and penetrating most of the ordinary porous materials found about a household. They anticipate that it may be found possible to diminish still further the necessary duration of the period of disinfection, and that their method will become a much more powerful agent than any yet known against the spread of infectious diseases, not only in man, but in the lower animals."

## ARE OUR BATTLE-SHIPS TOO SLOW?

A WRITER in *The Engineering News* (New York) complains that by the recent withdrawal of premiums for extra speed in the building of war-ships, we are running the risk of having battle-ships that are even slower than those we now possess. Other nations, he says, are building battle-ships that will steam almost as fast as cruisers. He shows by statistics that there are at least fifty battle-ships already afloat or under construction which have speeds one to three knots in excess of the speeds of any battle-ships of the United States, and he goes on to say:

During the decade from 1880 to 1890, speeds of 15 to 16 knots were generally accepted as standard speeds for battle-ships the world over. At the present timé speeds of 17 to 19 knots are equally accepted as the standard for battle-ships by the principal naval powers. Not one of these powers would think at the present time of building first-class battle-ships for any lower speed. To do so would not only result in a vessel of obsolete type, but would seriously injure the naval prestige of any power.

"In the face of this action, by all the other naval powers of the world, our own naval authorities have adopted a course which may result in the three new battle-ships for which contracts are about to be let being even slower than those now in commission. When the *Indiana*, *Oregon*, and *Massachusetts* were built, the contractors were offered a premium for securing high speed, and the *Oregon*, which was designed for a speed of 15 knots, actually made 16.79 knots in her contract trials. But as the result of a clamor, started for political effect, Congress has forbidden giving premiums for high speed. The Navy Department, in its circular to shipbuilders, announces that the new battle-ships will be accepted if they reach a speed of only 15 knots on their contract trial. The contractor is subjected to a moderate penalty for each quarter knot deficiency in speed below 16 knots; but he has no incentive whatever to build a vessel that will do better than 16 knots, and there is no reason to expect that he would do it.

"We have always contended that the withdrawal of speed premiums to builders of naval vessels was a piece of penny-wise economy. Those who brought it about prated about the saving made in the amount of the premium, and wholly forgot that the shipbuilder, in making his original bid, took into consideration the amount of speed premiums that he could fairly count on receiving. Further, the speed made in the contract trial run of four hours is no such false index of the speed under service conditions, as has been claimed. No better proof of this could be given than the magnificent voyage of the *Oregon*, and the high-speed records which she made after cruising ten thousand miles and with engine and fire-room forces suffering from the heat of the tropics."

**New Theory of Sun Spots.**—The following new theory of the formation of solar spots and protuberances is due to Director Fenyi of the Observatory of Kaloska. It is described by *Die Natur* (Berlin), from whose account the *Revue Scientifique* makes the following abstract: "Jets of vapor, especially water vapor, are projected from the sun's interior and traverse the solar atmosphere with great speed, finally reaching the regions that may be regarded as empty of matter, where they expand and where their heat is transformed into motion so that their light is extinguished. These jets condense outside of the solar atmosphere and form clouds which, in the reflected light of the sun, appear light and silvery. Part of these clouds do not return to the sun, but part do so with enormous speed, owing to which on entering the solar atmosphere the motion is transformed into heat and there is illumination again. Besides, the arrival of the clouds causes currents in the solar atmosphere and great rarefaction at the affected points, where the observer soon sees the deeper parts, which appear to him like dark spots."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"Liquid hydrogen," says *Science*, commenting on Professor Dewar's feat recently described in these columns, "will never be as cheap as liquid air, because nature does not supply the gas in equal abundance. But nothing except the cost now stands in the way of producing liquid hydrogen in any quantity that science may require, whether for investigation of its own properties or for the prosecution of various lines of research into the constitution of matter in general."

ATTENTION is called by the *Journal des Transports*, Paris, to the reported boycott by American women placed upon French milliners, etc., and the *Journal* advises French railroads and 'tram lines' to refrain in turn from buying American machine tools and machinery and Westinghouse brakes. "We feel free to say," remarks *The Scientific Machinist*, in commenting on this advice, "that if French users of machinery fail to give themselves the advantage of using American machines and 'slacken their orders and finally suppress them altogether,' as they are advised to do by our French contemporary, they will probably do themselves far more injury than they will do any one else, and it is probable that there is nothing that German and other European manufacturers would be more glad to see than such a systematic attempt on the part of the French manufacturers to hold themselves aloof from progressive influences."

"WHAT is even regarded as a vile weed can, with a little stretch of imagination, be turned into an ornamental plant or delicious vegetable," says *Meehan's Monthly*. "This is especially the case with the common burdock, Lappa major. Schoolboys all know it from gathering the burs and compressing them together by the curved points of the floral involucre. This is all they know about it. It is difficult to see anything more to be despised in the burdock leaf than in the leaf of the rhubarb. It appears that it is largely used in China for food. But it is stated that, if the stalks be cut down before the flowers expand and then be boiled, the taste is relished equally with asparagus. The leaves when young are boiled and eaten as we eat spinach. In Japan, it is in universal use. Thousands of acres are devoted to its culture. But in this case the root is the object. It requires deep soil to get the roots to the best advantage."

"THE proposal of Governor Black, which has now become law, to depute to Cornell the care of a considerable tract of forest land, and the duty of demonstrating to Americans the theory, methods, and profits of scientific forestry, has a curious appropriateness much commented on at the university," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "since two thirds of the wealth of Cornell has been derived from the location and skilful management of forest lands, the net receipts from this source being to date $4,112,000. In the course of twenty years' management the university has thrice sold the timber on small pieces of land which it still holds, and received a larger price at the third sale than at the first. The conduct of this land business is so systematized that the treasurer of the university knows to a dot the amount of pine, hemlock, birch, maple, basswood, and oak timber, even to the number of potential railroad ties, telegraph poles, and fence posts on each fourth part of a quarter section owned by Cornell. Certainly, Cornell is rich in experience for the business side of a forestry experiment such as Governor Black proposes. The university forest lands from which its endowment has been realized are in Wisconsin."

"NOT content with the prominence attained through the 'telectroscope,' Herr Szczepanik is said to have perfected an invention that is destined to revolutionize an important branch of the textile industry," says *The Western Electrician*, Chicago. "By utilizing photography and electricity he claims to be able to accomplish, in a quarter of an hour, the work of designers which heretofore has occupied months or years, according to the size of the design. By means of a photograph about four feet square the design for a Jacquard loom is reproduced with all its squares, . . . and the tedious work of a year or two is accomplished in a quarter of an hour; further, by the use of electricity the inventor . . . weaves direct from the original design plate. . . . It is said that the first public appearance of this new wonder is reserved for the Paris Exhibition, where it will weave silk handkerchiefs. According to the London daily papers, which have shown great interest in the scheme, the purchaser of such a handkerchief will be photographed by an apparatus in the loom itself, the design plate will be prepared by the same machine, and then it will make a silk handkerchief with the purchaser's likeness woven into it, so that not more than half an hour from the time when the portrait was taken the buyer will be able to take away with him as a memento of the exhibition a handkerchief with his inwoven portrait. This announcement sounds like a 'quack medicine man's' advertisement, but it may be work of the London reporters instead of Herr Szczepanik."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE RELIGIOUS PRESS AND COLONIAL EXPANSION.

THE religious journals of the country differ quite as markedly among themselves as to the wisdom and expediency of the policy of imperialism, so-called, as do the secular papers. Those that lean towards the new doctrine of colonial expansion generally take the ground that, while the acquirement of new territory was not one of the objects of the war, that alternative is being forced upon us by new and unexpected conditions, and we can not now draw back without detriment to our reputation and our status as an enlightened and Christian nation. *The Outlook* is opposed to expansion on economic as well as political grounds. It speaks of Germany, Holland, Italy, and other colonial powers, with their large surplus populations which can find an outlet only by the acquisition of new territory. What we need, however, it says, is "not new territory, but new people to occupy the territory already ours." It discusses our territorial acquisitions in the past, and the policy that we have pursued in regard to their settlement and administration. "But what has made the nation rich," it adds with emphasis, "has been, not acquiring territory for itself, but acquiring it for civilization and humanity." And this policy of the past, it is argued, is our precedent for the future. It proceeds from this:

"What America wants is not territorial expansion, but expansion of civilization. We want, not to acquire the Philippines for ourselves, but to give to the Philippines free schools, a free church, open courts, no caste, equal rights to all. This is for our interest. To annex Hawaii to the United States will add nothing to our wealth, and a great deal to our burdens and our responsibilities. It may be our duty to assume the burden; but it is a burden to be assumed, not a property to enrich us. But it will add a great deal to our wealth to confer upon Hawaii the benefits which freedom and civilization have added to us. With increase of life comes increase of demands. A civilized people in Hawaii or the Philippines will want agricultural tools for their fields, carpets for their floors, organs for their parlors, books for their libraries; and these demands, created by civilization, will create in turn a new market for our products and a new call for our industries.

"The whole history of America for the last hundred years demonstrates the truth that the nation which best serves others best serves itself. The expansion of American life may involve some expansion of American political responsibility; but the less responsibility consonant with the giving of life the better; the fewer the distant islands that belong to us, and the greater the civilization that belongs to them, the richer we shall be. In this matter our national precedents confirm our national principles. We need no new territory; we need only new opportunities for service. We shall best serve our own interests by considering only how we can best serve the interests of others."

*The Congregationalist* states its position on the same subject in the following sentences:

"Only as carrying out divine purposes can we advocate the adoption of a colonial policy which would compel us to maintain armies and a navy to protect distant lands; which would bring us into complications with the powers of the Old World and make us an active party with them in administering the world's affairs. Imperialism—the ambition to extend our territory for the sake of increasing our power—we believe would expose us to ruin through jealousies of other nations. But to refuse to take the responsibilities which God lays on us to help our fellow men would lead us to ruin ourselves. If we are to have colonies as a result of this war, our only safe policy must be that of England, as described by Gladstone when he said: 'I have always maintained that we are bound by ties of honor and conscience to our colonies. But the idea that the colonies add to the strength of the mother country appears to me to be as dark a superstition as any that existed in the Middle Ages.'"

Among the papers outspoken in opposition is *The Observer*, (Cumberland Presbyterian, St. Louis). It quotes Mr. Henry Watterson's argument in favor of expansion, but it thinks that ex-President Cleveland's words of warning were "far wiser and more thoughtful." It concludes as follows:

"The brilliant editor of *The Courier-Journal* has studied English politics to little purpose if he thinks England is not menaced and threatened by socialism and agrarianism. Besides, how ridiculous it is to compare overcrowded England with undeveloped America! No, Cæsarism is no cure for the discontent of the masses. It is the cause of the growing restlessness among the downtrodden of all countries. A pitiful plea it is that we must have war to save our young manhood from ruin. We must burden the nation with debt and create a master to place over our bowed backs. The world knows no such master as a standing army. There is no despotism so arrogant, so insolent, so intolerant, and so heartless as a military despotism. Cæsarism ruined Rome, it has ruined France, and it will ruin America if we place our necks under its yoke."

*The Christian Intelligencer* approaches the subject cautiously. "Possibly the time has come," it says, "to abandon the isolation we have maintained. The matter can be considered soberly and without haste, and with a proper regard for providential indications." *The Advance* and *The North and West* view the matter in much the same light. *The Journal and Messenger* sees special difficulties in the government of distant lands, because of political weaknesses and shortcomings here at home. On this point, it says:

"Congress is now so uncertain a quantity, and its members are so much occupied with securing reëlection and providing places for their constituents, that its government of distant colonies might be neglected; important measures might be delayed until too late, and mischievous measures passed. We should perhaps need a new cabinet officer, a secretary for the colonies, whose eye would be continually upon them, and who would make necessary recommendations which ought at least to have prompt attention. Appointments would be bad under the spoils system; but while civil-service reform is not making progress just at present we can not doubt that when the war is over it will be taken up again. We have the ability; all this nation needs to successfully govern distant colonies is honesty. England succeeds partly because she has abundance of trained clerks who are appointed without regard to party. Even tho a governor of a distant country be incompetent he is likely to have good men under him."

## THE THEOLOGY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE question has been brought up for debate in various quarters as to what limitations the Young Men's Christian Association should place upon itself in the discussion of theological questions. *The Independent* expresses an opinion on the subject in these words: "Within the limits of what is loosely called the Evangelical faith, that Association is for all theologies alike. It has to do with Christianity, not theologies." *The Presbyterian Banner* looks at the matter differently. In its mind, "Christianity without a theology is a chimera and a delusion. To esteem all theologies alike, means that theology of a Briggs or a Butler has the same value as that of a Luthardt or a Liddon." Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D.D., the well-known Baptist preacher, contributes an article to the discussion in which he expresses himself as follows:

"It [the Y. M. C. A.] is not called upon in the exercise of its proper function to enter the field of theological debate. It is a matter of entire indifference to it that one church holds to the necessity of immersion, another believing that sprinkling is sufficient. The same is true with reference to the philosophical theory of the atonement. Some churches hold predominantly to the

old substitutionary theory; others to the later governmental theory; and still others mainly to the moral-influence theory.

"The associations in their religious work will undoubtedly teach that Jesus Christ lived and died to save sinners, but they have no responsibility for any special theory which assumes to explain in theological terms the method of salvation. The fact that food nourishes life is evident to all, but disputes arise at once when we attempt to describe in detail how it does so. The same relation holds between spiritual facts and theories."

In opposition to this we have the views of Rev. Dr. Albert H. Plumb, equally well known as a prominent Congregationalist. Referring especially to the doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures, Dr. Plumb says:

"The Young Men's Christian Association workers continually appeal to the Bible as authoritative in its statements of the conditions on which alone the soul can be saved. And it may easily happen that a hundred Christian Association teachers, in setting forth to their Bible classes Christ's words on everlasting punishment, the tares and the wheat, the impassable gulf, and the eternal sin that hath never forgiveness, will encounter a hundred young men, each of whom will say: 'These are isolated texts, which in my view make God's character dark, and God is light. I don't need any authority to tell me that these portions of the Bible are not a revelation from God. I understand for myself.' Now if the teacher lisps a syllable in defense of the words of Christ as final authority, this doctor of the new theology, who lays down the law in *The Association Outlook*, cries out: 'Stop. You have no call to teach theology; you are involving the Association in the theological controversies rife in the church to-day.' In other words, in Association work every one is free to attack the authority of Christ's words, and no one is at liberty to defend them. The new theology has the right of way, and a monopoly of free speech."

## ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE PROPOSALS.

THE program which the Lambeth Conference years ago submitted to the world, embodying four indispensable conditions of any scheme for unity which would be acceptable to the Protestant Episcopal Church, has become historic, but has for years been looked upon as moribund. Now *The Church Standard* (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia) makes a suggestion which *The Independent* promptly takes up, and on the basis of which it thinks the Lambeth proposals for unity might be revived with a chance of success. The utterance of *The Church Standard* is as follows:

"Every Catholic church is *ipso facto* episcopal. Hence the use of that word in the corporate name of our church is useless if the church is Catholic, and its only purpose is to differentiate our communion, and so to emphasize our separation from Christian bodies which have not the episcopate. Thus, like *Protestant*, the word *episcopal*, as an ecclesiastical designation, is a word of *division*, and as such we dislike it. We go so far as to think that the Lambeth Conference committed a capital blunder in the tactics of conciliation when it made 'the historic *episcopate*' one of its four indispensable conditions of unity. If it had said the historic *ministry*, that phrase would have meant the same thing, and while it would have been understood to mean the same thing, it would have been less objectionable to many non-Episcopalian Christians. In short, longing for, and looking to the unity of Christ's church, which will come in God's good time, we can not rejoice in the adoption by any church of any name or qualification which bears on its forefront the idea of division; and therefore we can not love the name Protestant Episcopal."

*The Independent* finds this suggestion "startling," but "correct," and comments further as follows:

"What! 'Every Catholic church *ipso facto* episcopal?' That startles one. Can not a Presbyterian or Congregational church have part in the Catholic church? But let us see what is meant by the word 'episcopal.' We are once more startled to see that by 'episcopate' our contemporary is ready to mean 'ministry,' and that it would have put 'the historic ministry' in place of 'the historic episcopate' in the famous proposals for union of the Lambeth Conference. We are unwilling to believe that the learned editor, Dr. John Fulton, would juggle with words. He can hardly mean to designate a ministry as historic because it has received its commission from a superior order. It must be that the same order and persons are meant by 'episcopate' that are meant by 'ministry,' and he must imply that true bishops exist in the ministry of other denominations, as they claim to be true. If this can be granted, that pastors may be true historic bishops, and possess valid rights of succession to the bishops of the apostolic church, then there may be hope of success in reopening the discussion of the proposals of the Lambeth Conference. Those proposals have gone into ancient history, but they can be revived on the basis of the change of the word 'episcopate' to 'ministry,' with what it involves.

"But will any one second Dr. Fulton's proposal?"

## RELIGIOUS FAITH AND DOUBT OF SIX REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH POETS.

THE Rev. R. A. Armstrong, of Liverpool, has selected for consideration in book-form six English poets whom he characterizes as the true representatives of the religious faith and doubt which have contended for sway over the minds of the men of the nineteenth century.

These six poets, says Mr. Armstrong, may be arranged in two groups:

"Shelley, Clough, Arnold: these prevailingly represent the spirit of criticism, be it by vehement revolt or by subtle questioning. Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning: these prevailingly represent the spirit of affirmation of God here present now, or of man to live on with God hereafter. And there can be no question that these poets of affirmation, man for man, are greater than those poets of criticism; tho Wordsworth had not in him the music that Shelley had, nor Browning the chastened sensitiveness to diction that Arnold had—greater, therefore, not by the superiority of natural poetic gift, but by glow of the central fire. For magnificent conviction, the prophet's certainty of transcendent truth, it is this that makes man great, be it as poet or in any other calling that a man may fill. And if there be found any who will still maintain that Shelley out-tops these others, it will be not the critical element in Shelley that has fundamentally convinced him, but his glowing affirmation of the beauty of the world and the ultimate ascendency of love. Or if there be any who pleads that Matthew Arnold is relegated to no secondary rank, it will be, not the pervasive doubt that has taken him captive, but that brave confronting of all sadness and that call to duty which rings from his noblest lines. For always it is conviction that gives power; always it is proclamation of what is or shall be that moves and sways the souls of men."

Altho Shelley, more than any other poet that ever lived, represented the spirit of revolt against all authority human and divine, it was a spirit of revolt for the sake of human joy and goodness. He uttered, as no one else has ever uttered in verse, the hoarse voice of the avenger of human oppression, heard with such awful madness in the Reign of Terror; and the manifestation of Shelley's splendid genius at a time when much of the world was sunk in despair is a direct refutation of that latter-day criticism which attempts to explain that the dearth of great poetry now is due to the pessimism of the age. Shelley was a pessimist, but above and beyond it he was an idealist.

We quote Mr. Armstrong's final summing up of the Shelleyan gospel:

"We get, perhaps, at the root of it all when we say, Love was his only law. Now Love is a beautiful and holy law, but it is not the only one for men. There is a twin-law named Duty; and Duty and Love must go hand-in-hand to make the perfect humanity. The pursuit of love and of love alone is, after all, the following of desire, however pure, however spiritual. And sometimes the call to us is to go against desire. But Shelley followed desire always, believing desire itself to prove the divinity of the

thing desired. He sought undoubtedly, and loved, the perfect spiritual beauty. But he was prone to think he had found this in individual women, and to throw the fervor of religion into his love of them. He held all physical beauty to be the veil of the divine; but sometimes he so dwells on the physical that the high strenuousness of the divine is lost. And we miss in him that manlier worship of the 'Stern Daughter of the Voice of God,' which in Wordsworth braces the reader out of the languor of mere longing into the strong mood of toil and battle.

"Yet we must give to Shelley a place in the temple of humanity, where indeed he has few rivals. . . . . .

"Heretic, yes, and anarchist! Yet would that we had to-day his passion for liberty, for justice, for truth; would that we had his faith in the purity, the beauty, the holiness of that Unseen Power which pervades and sustains the world!"

Wordsworth is, of course, the great representative of the revelation through nature and man. Mr. Armstrong counts him the supreme poet of the century, but declares that he wrote enough doggerel to destroy any of his contemporaries:

"Much which is not doggerel will seem so unless we approach it in a mood of great patience and unfailing reverence; but his greatest utterances are so great that in their kind they are absolutely unrivaled in the world's literature; they are wholly unique; they are prophecies in a new Scripture; they are a new evangel for mankind; they are the Bible of a new and larger faith which was to destroy the narrow creeds of the established Christianity; they constitute, perhaps, the mightiest single intellectual influence of the nineteenth century; the only possible rival being that illuminating and penetrating conception associated with the splendid name of Darwin. . . . . .

"What then was the characteristic, the essential nature of this new faith? To put it into the fewest words it was this: In outward nature Wordsworth beheld the face of God reflected; and reflected there also he beheld the mind of man; and nature became to him the medium through which the mind of God and the mind of man met together, and Divinity and Humanity communed.

"Yes; regarded almost universally as supremely the poet of nature, Wordsworth was in a still deeper sense the poet of man. But as the astronomer fixes his eye, not on the star he would especially observe, but on another lying a little to the side, knowing that thus he would most clearly and truly see the object of his research, so Wordsworth did not direct his gaze on man, but at field, and wood, and sea, that there he might read

"'The still, sad music of humanity!'"

The reason given for naming Arthur Hugh Clough in this list of representative poets is, that while he was a poet of supreme gifts, perhaps equal in genius to most of the others in this galaxy, he is the best of all illustrations of those victims of the universal doubt that appalled the age between the old and new faith. His doubt withered his promising genius.

Tennyson is taken as the representative of "The Larger Hope," but Mr. Armstrong doubts the sufficiency of the phrase to describe Tennyson's religious spirit:

"If with Paul we are to draw sharp distinction between hope and faith, then faith, which is greater than hope, is certainly a mark of Tennyson. For one realizes as one reads page after page of the communion of the man with his friends, as one beholds the very processes by which his verse framed itself in his soul, that his are songs of a very real faith, not merely of a hope which tremulously thinks, conjectures, or supposes. It is only when we come to compare with his utterances the noble and unfaltering flights of Browning, that we feel that the faith of the latter was of a yet more stalwart and native type. . . . . .

"What then has been the message of this poet to the folk of his time and nation in the highest things that move the mind of men?

"If Tennyson rewrought hope and faith for England and the nineteenth century, it was not that he had not sounded the deepest depths of modern doubt. Nay, it was his very mastery of Lucretian and Darwinian philosophies that distinguished his faith from the common and mediocre orthodoxies of his day.

"No intellectual suggestion was too deadly a heresy for him to measure its depths and breadth and coordinate it with the knowledge of his time. He entered into the soul of Latin Lucretius, and sang that old philosophy which swept the Pagan gods from out their temples and built up the universe of atoms driving myriad-fold across the void. He entered into the soul of the materialist of to-day, and put into weird verse the thought of human life rising out of the dark, eternal deep:

"'Whirl'd through a million æons through the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous eddying light;'

to be stranded for a little while in human consciousness, moving down 'fated channels' and then swept out again

"'To that last deep where we and thou are still.'

"Again and again in the stanzas of 'In Memoriam' uprises the all-questioning doubt, which asks if there be indeed a God or any hope for men of eternal life. Of all that skepticism Tennyson sounded the depths."

Of Matthew Arnold Mr. Armstrong writes as follows:

"Arnold, like Clough, had a highly developed tendency to doubt and question, but he had also in him that sterner stuff which has made the Arnolds on the whole the most remarkable English family of the nineteenth century. And so, while he himself, with all his affection and reverence for Clough, deplores his friend's indecision, he never lacked decisiveness, and no man can charge it against Arnold that what he has written has been wanting in effect. His prose has been, in fact, comparable as an intellectual force to the forces I have already named, in permanence surpasses all of them save the Darwinian teachings; and his poetry reflects, so far as true poetry may, the teachings of his prose.

"So that for all the sadness, the fastidiousness, and the skepticism which breathe through Arnold's verse, there is in it a virility which I for my part am unable to discover in that of Clough. He is never paralyzed by his doubts even when they go to the very abyss of things. He is never in any doubt about his doubt; and he is always certain of his certainties. His arrow never wavers as it cleaves toward the mark. And even when his song is saddest, his sentiment most delicate and subtle, we always feel that this is a strong and masculine soul with whom we have communed. These are great qualities; and when we add to them his much finer poetic gifts, they abundantly account for the fact that his verse has taken a permanent place in English literature, while that of Clough is almost entirely neglected."

For Mr. Armstrong, Browning is the greatest of the six. He says:

"Two supreme spiritual convictions seem to me to stand out as the very sum and substance of Browning's religion. The one is the absolute union of power and love in God; the other is the strenuous joy of the life that is to be.

"The absolute union of power and love in God. If a man hold that, then the light of it floods all his days, and no care can ever long depress, nor any sorrow slay.

"We have in Browning's 'Christmas Eve' the hint of how came to him the faith that the Supreme in power is no less the supreme in love. He is out under the driving breath of those Christian skies, and he tells how

"'In youth I looked to those very skies,
And, probing their immensities,
I found God there, His visible power;
Yet felt in my heart, amid all its sense
Of the power, an equal evidence
That His love, there too, was the nobler dower.
For the living worm within its clod
Were diviner than a loveless God
Amid his worlds, I will dare to say.' . . . . .

"Again, in his early poem, 'Paracelsus,' he utters, in words which General Gordon declared had more often inspired him to conquer gloom than any others outside the Bible, this same great faith in the high life that is to be:

"'*I shall arrive!* What time, what circuit first,
I ask not; but unless God sends His hail
Or blinding fireballs, sleet or stifling snow,
In some time, His good time, I shall arrive;
He guides me and the bird. In his good time.'

"Yes; for himself he knew, with that sure knowledge which is the prophet's more than the logician's, the seer's rather than the philosopher's, that he should arrive at that mode of being in

which the power and the love are seen to be one perfection, and the soul moves in perfect harmony with both."

Finally, we can do no better than quote a paragraph from Mr. Armstrong's preface, in which he turns to the future:

"We look now for some other great affirmer to arise, some poet-prophet who shall herald the brighter and surer faith of the twentieth Christian century. William Watson possesses all the ethical enthusiasm requisite, and very high poetic gifts; but, alas! the flourishing of nations steeped in crime, or seemingly indifferent to it, has undermined his faith in the moral government of the world; and the touch of the living God with the soul of man seems to him a dream. I long greatly that he should recover a more piercing vision and a loftier trust. Then would he worthily carry on the line of prophetic poesy."

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## SHOULD WE GIVE THANKS TO GOD FOR VICTORIES OVER SPAIN?

ON the night of July 6, President McKinley issued the following proclamation:

"*To the People of the United States of America:*

"At this time, when to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the Bay of Manila on the first day of May last, are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and, staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of divine Grace and give devout praise to God, who holdeth the nations in the hollow of His hand and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

"I therefore ask the people of the United States, upon next assembling for divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable way, now leading our hosts upon the waters to unscathed triumph, now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even tho at a fearful cost, now bearing them without accident or loss to far-distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace.

"With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm alike on the battle-field and in the clash of fleets and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and withal let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who have perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds, and bonds by reason of the awful struggle. And, above all, let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the Dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquillity."

The Washington *Star* predicts "a hearty and universal response" to the proclamation on the part of the people, saying:

"After the battle last Sunday, in which Spain's best ships were destroyed, Captain Philip of the *Texas* called upon his crew to uncover and offer thanks for the triumph of the American arms. In such a spirit as this should the progress of the war toward a complete vindication of the American contention be observed by the people at home. They will follow the suggestion of their chief executive, and show that in the hour of their triumphs they forget not the Providence that watches over nations as well as men."

*The Mail and Express*, New York, considers the proclamation in line with American sentiment and custom. It says:

"Throughout the public careers of those statesmen who have most conspicuously left the impress of their genius and patriotism upon our upward and onward way, there runs no more beautiful or inspiring fact than our complete dependence upon and recognition of divine guidance and aid. This may be often shrouded in political discussion and partizan strife; but it has never failed to shine resplendent and convincing when a great emergency or peril, impending or past, has really touched the national heart and awakened the national conscience.

"This surest and simplest of all American creeds found earliest expression in the Declaration. It has its place in our federal oath of office and in the routine of our federal business. Every President of the United States has given it new force in either individual or official utterance. Annually, in November, the people reassert this abiding faith. The martyred Lincoln, during the struggle to maintain the Union, was wont to mark our great victories by an appeal for general and devout thanksgiving. . . .

"In this proclamation, most happily phrased, there breathes that exalted sentiment and unfaltering trust wherein lies the secret of our progress and whence must come the maintenance of our proud position among the nations of the earth. Sunday, then, will be a day of general praise and supplication; and in such a time we may well let sorrow share with resentment our contemplation of an armed foe whose glorious past but serves to emphasize an inglorious present."

The New York *Times* thinks that the proclamation lacks a little in perspective.

"With the relations of Providence to the affairs of any one nation or individual and the degree to which they can be modified by prayer it is not necessary to deal. Various views prevail among various peoples and persons, and each has an unquestioned right to act upon them without objection or criticism, but among those who hold in perfect sincerity that this particular religious function is proper and effective it is still recognized that a call to prayer and worship from the head of a nation should be reserved for occasions of extraordinary moment, when the nation has achieved a decisive victory in a very serious struggle or has been granted escape from a great danger.

"The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba does not seem to us to be the first, and it certainly is not the second. We have not escaped any peril so far as the public is aware, and the recent achievement, while it was in every way creditable to our navy, and was singularly fortunate, was, all things considered, not so extraordinary or so completely decisive as to require special recognition before the throne of divine Grace.

"It is, of course, open to any one to believe that the Almighty led the Spanish admiral or his Government to order the desperate sortie and inspired the wretched tactics and the wild marksmanship that saved our vessels from harm during the brief period in which their well-served and tremendously powerful batteries were sending the Spanish fleet to destruction, but the crushing of such a foe under such conditions does not quite appear to be a special providence. It is in no irreverent spirit that we express the opinion that our naval commanders, relying only on the ordinary favor of Heaven, would have been ashamed to fail in it."

*The Evening Post*, New York, fears that the President's call to prayer will grate on the finest religious sensibility. "If pray we must," says *The Post*, "urgent subjects for prayer suggest themselves in the danger and temptations which will follow the war." As to the proclamation itself, *The Post* says:

"However well-intentioned, his proclamation reads too much like a vainglorious triumphing over a weak foe. There is a great difference between our present war and the Civil War. Then our very national life was endangered. Then we went about with a sense of instant peril. It was natural, it was devout, in those critical years, after a great victory, to lift up the instinctive cry, 'Thank God!' But our war with Spain has never struck home to the national consciousness in any such way. Saying nothing of the way in which it was brought on, it has never aroused a feeling of national danger, never been anything more than an unequal combat of which the event could be in no doubt. Therefore, no victory, no series of victories, can come as a great deliverance. As leading to the peace which we all desire we rejoice in them, but our fervent thanksgivings will rise to heaven only when peace actually comes. And to the really devout mind there is something shocking in this particular arguing that the divine favor is ours because we have crushed a feeble enemy. True reverence does not thus press the details of slaughter as a reason for praise of the Highest. As the lofty-minded Lincoln said to Americans, the Almighty has His own purposes; and a becoming awe, a reverent silence, a standing still to see the salvation of God, are much more fitting in the midst of war, as Lincoln reminded us, than a loud and boastful Te Deum."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

INTEREST in the war was not running very high in Europe from the middle of June toward the end of the month. The end of the war must prove unfavorable to the Spaniards, so argue most of the journals, but the Americans have failed to carry on their operations with such vigor as to force Spain to acknowledge herself beaten. The damage done to either belligerent in Cuba seems to be slight, and in the Philippines no progress can be made until Admiral Dewey receives reinforcements. Neither the Spaniards nor the Americans show any great excitement. The Paris correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"I have just had reports of the feeling in both countries by persons belonging to neither of them, and therefore very likely to judge calmly. The Spaniards, said my friend from Spain, are not to be regarded as deeply stirred by the war. The only signs of interest in Spain is the increased circulation of the newspapers. For the rest, everything is much as usual. The theaters are full and the bull-fights well patronized. The great majority of the people regard the war as something which does not concern them. All seem to agree that in the end the United States must win; but the matter is left entirely in the hands of the politicians. This forms the greatest danger to the monarchy. The people would not rise in defense of the Queen-Regent, whose only protection is that her adversaries quarrel among themselves.

"From the United States comes the news that the war has not aroused any enthusiasm, or, at least, not any violent excitement. The people have come to appreciate the fact that Spain is so much weaker than the United States that she can not be looked upon as a match in a fair contest. Hence the majority of the Americans bother their heads little about the war; it is, they think, a matter which will run along without their attention. The Washington authorities are left to do as they please. If, however, European intervention were threatened, the entire American people would be roused.

"Probably both nations will take a greater interest when battles have been fought ashore. Thus far the curious fact should be recorded that both nations think the war chiefly a government affair."

The Spanish Government does not show any inclination to sue for peace, and the Spanish officers will not hear of peace, as they believe the Spanish army to be as much superior to that of the United States as the navy has proven itself inferior. The trade chamber at Barcelona protests against the continuation of the war; but its influence is confined to a small circle of business men, and is purely local.

Much interest is shown throughout the world in the side issues of the war. In ultra-Radical and Socialist circles the defeat of Spain is regarded as synonymous with a crushing blow to the Church of Rome. This sentiment, which prevents numerous people throughout South America from siding with Spain, is expressed in the *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres, as follows:

"To people who have studied the history of unhappy Spain without prejudice, the cause of her downfall is no secret. Spain is the country *par excellence* of Clericalism, to which she gave a better chance than it had anywhere else for proving its civilizing power. Intellectual enlightenment and religious doubt, described by the church as the enemies of the state and of society, have been thoroughly repressed in Spain. The Jesuits have exercised undisputed sway. Yet those ills of capitalistic development—misery and slavery of the masses—which should have vanished with the 'return to Christianity,' are more apparent in Spain than ever. The rest of Europe may really be said to be steeped in unbelief. But there is no reason to envy Spain the condition which her faith has produced for her. Her plundered colonies, struggling with the courage of despair to free themselves, her own division into parties which oppose each other with the bitterest hatred, her material ruin, are the result of three centuries of Jesuit rule, during which the elements of modern civilization were partly destroyed, partly placed at the disposal of the church."

The same paper then quotes from an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which has been much noticed, in which it is asserted that the Jesuits are responsible for Spain's inadequate preparations for defense, as they exercise unlimited influence and introduce corruption everywhere. As an instance, it is mentioned that a wealthy shipowner offered to bring the sick and wounded home from the Philippines free of charge; but the Jesuits, who are interested in the Companie Transatlantica, forced the Government to refuse this generous offer.

Our countrymen in the Hawaiian Islands have naturally been hoping that the war may further the annexation project. *The Star*, Honolulu, says:

"The Manila expedition is proving a very valuable object-lesson upon this point. It is being realized that the 2,000 miles between these islands and the coast can be bridged, and form no impossible distance for war-vessels to pass over and be in perfect trim for active operations. The strategic side of the question which was derided some time ago, not only in the States, but on the islands, is the great factor in annexation now, while the commercial side is not receiving so much attention. . . . The action of the Hawaiian Government in not proclaiming neutrality has won friends among Senators and Representatives and among those who influence both Senators and Representatives."

*The Hawaiian Gazette* says:

"It is in accordance with international law for a nation to waive its neutrality. It has been done on many occasions. Each nation is the judge in its own case, and no other nation can interfere. The consular representatives here would naturally report to their government the fact that our neutrality has been waived, without protest of any kind, altho we hear that one has been made by the Spanish consul. Upon these reports their governments will act, if they act at all.

"Any effectual protest by a European country against the use of Hawaii by the United States would be an indirect interference which the United States would not tolerate for a moment. They would treat it as an unfriendly act amounting substantially to a declaration of war."

The same paper in another place illustrates the actual value of arbitration treaties. The treaty between Spain and Hawaii, concluded before the protection of the United States was thought of, provides that a third party shall be chosen as arbitrator in case of a dispute between Spain and Hawaii. *The Gazette*, however, says:

"We believe that the ethics of civilized nations permits them to break their word when it is inconvenient to keep it, and there is no reason why we should be squeamish about it in this case. We are under two obligations, one to the United States and the other to wicked Spain. Are we bound to keep our obligations to a wicked man or a wicked nation? Have we the right to reward those cruel Spaniards with virtuous dealings on our part?"

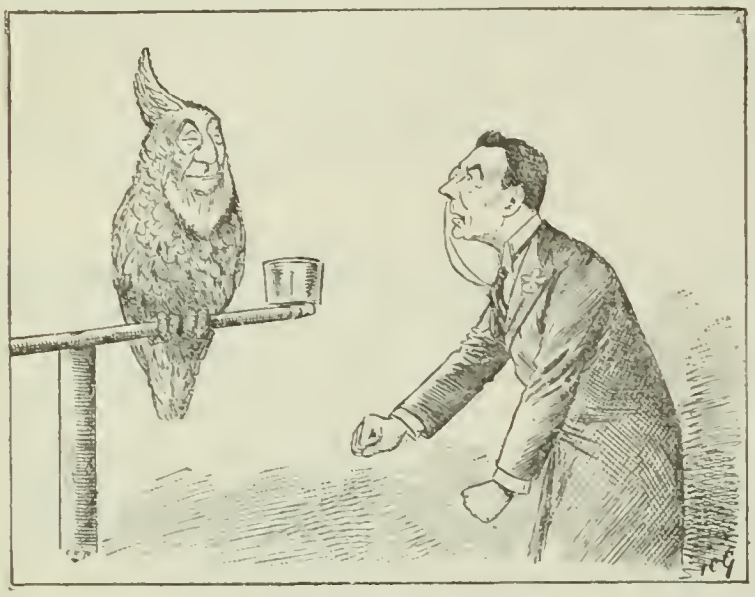
The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, referring to the reported intention of the Spanish Government to send a strong fleet to the Philippines, expresses itself to the following effect:

According to the closest computation, thirty-nine days must elapse ere the fleet can reach Manila, that is, if the Suez canal is used. Now, according to international agreement, the Suez canal is to be open to ships of war at all times, but battles must not be fought in it. There are quite a number of rules regulating the supply of coal, the provisioning of ships of war, the speed, etc. But all this is not worth the paper it is written on if one of the nations at war is powerful enough to ignore the Treaty of Constantinople. It is much wiser to rely upon coaling-stations on the coast of Africa. A *coup de main* can close the canal effectually.

The impression begins to gain ground in Europe that Spain will not sue for peace until she has been attacked on her own coasts. It is rumored that this impression also prevails in Washington, and that an American fleet will be sent to bring the Spaniards to terms.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOERS.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Colonial Minister of Great Britain, continues to uphold his assertion that the British Government exercises certain rights in the Transvaal; he has on several occasions of late addressed the President of the South African Republic as a vassal, and spoken of him as such. The Boers, on the other hand, are more than ever determined to rid



"CONFOUND YOU! SAY 'SUZERAIN!'"
But up to now the bird will only say "Convention."
—*The Westminster Gazette, London.*

themselves of even a vestige of British suzerainty. The *Volksstem*, Pretoria, in a long article, expresses itself to the following effect:

It is for the people of the South African Republic, not for Britons, to say whether England shall be the suzerain of the Transvaal. And the people have spoken. They repudiate vassalage. In the Middle Ages nations bowed their heads before the Pope. 'The Pope hath said it,' that was enough. But in our days it seems rather ridiculous that Mr. Chamberlain endeavors to revive such power in his own person. The people of the country reject British rule in any shape or form. That is sufficient. Or are we the niggers of the Nile and the Niger, who can be made British or French by a stroke of the pen?

The British in South Africa realize that it means war if Great Britain presses her claims. *The Daily Mail*, London, says:

"*The Standard and Diggers' News*, in a duly inspired article says: 'If the imperial Government insists upon suzerainty over the Transvaal, there must be war.' Much uneasiness prevails in Pretoria and Johannesburg concerning the probable reception in England of President Krüger's despatch repudiating British suzerainty. It is understood that the Orange Free State Government approved the despatch. *The Cape Times* ridicules the action of the imperial military authorities in forbidding troops to ascend Majuba Hill in uniform for fear of offending the Boers. The journal says: 'We shall probably want Majuba shortly, and it is, therefore, well that the soldiers should know its topography, but why should they be afraid to wear the Queen's uniform.'"

The mining population continue to oppose President Krüger. He even receives threatening letters. No doubt there is some distress in the mining districts of Witwatersrand, but most correspondents acknowledge that it is due to the overgrowth of Johannesburg. The most disquieting feature of the question is that Cecil Rhodes, at a meeting of the Chartered Company, again promised to make Africa British from the Niger to the Nile, and that the actors in the Jameson raid, including *The Times* correspondent, Flora Shaw, are again at work in South Africa.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SIXTY-FIVE thousand Abyssinians under Ras Makonnen are reported to be near the Nile cataracts, where they will oppose the advance of the English. King Menelik is supposed to be in perfect accord with France and Russia in this.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICA'S FUTURE.

ACCORDING to M. Pierre de Coubertin in an article entitled "The Philosophy of the History of the United States" (*Revue Bleue*), the idea is prevalent with us that we are designed by Providence as an example to the Old World of what a political and social organization ought to be. It is his opinion that our national success is due in great measure to the fact that we firmly believe this to be our mission.

As he studies our past, which he thinks absolutely necessary in order to understand our present and divine our future, he finds that few people have been more actuated by ideas and sentiments, few more united by powerful traditions than we. He finds that the "grand idea" which dominates transatlantic civilization, and the one upon which we ought always to count is *renovation*.

The vagueness of this term is removed by an exposition of the various religious controverises which have been the nucleus of the "national idea" since the landing of the Pilgrims. In the "dolorous Odyssey" of a handful of men driven far from their country by a rugged desire for individual regeneration, we find the seed from which has grown the belief in the predestination of the United States. Consciously or unconsciously, every American believes in it, and by it nearly all his deeds are inspired.

The Puritanic spirit has vanished with the Puritanic costume; but upon the old ideal has been built up a "collective sentiment" on which rests the whole American philosophy. Having found not the individual liberty they sought, they essayed a collective renovation, a "collectivity" which resembles that of the Old World only so far as its sons spill blood and sigh for gold.

To material growth in general, to the Louisiana purchase in particular, and to the Kentuckian *in propria persona* is attributed the new regeneration. The author says:

"This vast extent of horizon intoxicated especially the Kentuckian, who was destined to become the father of the second phase of the national idea (*état d'ame*) as the Puritan was of the first. I can but trace for you a hasty portrait of the Kentuckian; I can but say that he has in him a little of the Virginian civilization grafted upon the temperament of the trapper and the adventurer.

"Neglect no opportunity of studying this strange type of Kentuckian. It is he who reversed the destinies of the New World. He is found to-day in the Chicago man, but weakened and deformed.

"The Kentuckian loved whisky, duels, and cards; he was mad on the subject of eloquence; the sense of greatness was developed in him to a surprising degree; he magnified everything. His patriotism was exalted. Napoleon was his god, the eagle his emblem. He was bellicose. He pushed the war of 1812; he wished to conquer Canada; he finally obtained the annexation of Texas, the invasion of California, and the war against Mexico. The ease of the taking of Mexico delighted him and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo fulfilled his desires.

"The United States now extended from one ocean to the other. Its area had been increased five times in forty-five years; it ranked among the great nations of the world.

"The Kentuckian, obscure worker in this immense work, had as spokesman Henry Clay, with whom Webster and Calhoun held their own, all carried away with the same dream of national greatness.

"Such are, reviewed with a haste which gives me some uneasiness and needs some apologies, the principal elements of this ideal of universal renovation which has marked so deeply the American soul with a belief, lasting and widespread, that the United States are designed by Providence to exercise a superior function, and leave in history an indelible line."

Continued fortune, rapidity of growth, successful settlement of civil war, anarchism, political corruption, and all economical crises threatening the government, have fostered this idea. Men have been raised up in moments of great peril capable of accomplishing a given work. Thus Washington and Lincoln were truly providential men, not with the genius of Napoleon, but of Jeanne

d'Arc. Such a marvelous succession of events has not failed to leave an impression even upon the most ignorant of Americans that their country is different from others.

Then the rapid "Americanization" of the European emigrant, which is nothing short of prodigious. Whether this is as perfect at bottom as it appears, time must prove; but the fact remains that in a generation Europe seems to have lost all influence over her sons who left her to settle in the New World. The author makes bold to say that this is due to success. There is in the air, in the very life itself, something which captures youth and inoculates him with all the passions and traditions of the native. The fact is regarded as very curious, and, to a degree, unique.

But traditions and sentiments alone have not been sufficient to determine the collective current of feeling. It was necessary that the individual should have the equalities and defects requisite for carrying out what the author calls the "national dream."

America has therefore formed the American in the proportions required for the work to be accomplished. She has given to him an unbelievable endurance and a power of activity before unheard of.

As to the rôle which Europe has played in the history of the United States, the author looks upon it as neither brilliant nor clever. He likens it to the surly parent who gives to his son nothing but cross looks, leaving him to meet all sorts of exigencies in life as an offset for having brought him into it.

The French, he thinks, have left the transatlantic thought to form itself outside and beyond them:

"It is a fault no longer reparable, and one that will weigh heavily on the future. It is possible to establish some commercial relations between two countries which have even been strangers to each other; some intelligent effort, a little perseverance, is sufficient for that; but when it comes to connecting intellectually two worlds of which the thought is no longer in unison, there is every chance for failure. . . . Let us not be deceived by travelers' tales, by the manner in which we have been received over there, by the thousand nothings that constitute amiable but puerile politeness between two countries. We are for the Americans what Greece and Egypt were for Rome—a country of the past. We have committed the error of not comprehending that money and mercantile interests alone are not all that go to create a nation, and that when a people become rich and powerful, even if they never before had ambitions, then do ambitions come."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## END OF THE NIGER DISPUTE.

THE Anglo-French disputes regarding the "spheres of influence" in the Niger region have been settled by the commission appointed for that purpose. France gains possession of a part of the Niger and two commercial stations on the navigable part of the river. France, however, withdraws her claim to Boussa, and agrees not to differentiate against British exports. The principle that a territory must be effectually occupied before it can be claimed is fully vindicated by this Anglo-French agreement. The French, on the whole, are well satisfied, better than the British, who do not like the establishment of a French empire in Africa.

The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"France will hear with real satisfaction that an agreement has been arrived at, for it removes the danger of a diplomatic conflict, a danger which had increased materially during the last year, owing to the pugnacious spirit of Mr. Chamberlain and his political friends. The agreement represents in principle the well-considered policy of Lord Salisbury, and all who understand that the Niger question is to some extent the most important of all African questions, will appreciate the service rendered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Colonial Minister."

The *Journal des Débats* is glad that France may now quietly apply her energies to the development of the regions which have fallen to her share. The British press, on the whole, also is satisfied. The agreement does not give to Great Britain as much as her jingoes put down as a minimum, but it removes the danger of open hostilities between the two countries. *The Times* mentions some "unpalatable surrenders," but thinks on the whole Great Britain has done well. *The Standard* acknowledges that the French were more active in establishing effective occupation where the British only sent a negro agent to conclude treaties. The Manchester *Guardian* says it would have been absurd to go to war over this question. *The Morning Post*, London, says:

"The astonishing thing about the settlement is the way in which M. Hanotaux has obtained the completion of his long-cherished design of a French empire in Northern Africa. The British were undoubtedly entitled to the left bank of the Niger as far north as the point opposite Say (which is on the right bank) and to the whole of Sokoto. The possession of Safi raised a presumption that the right bank below that point was British. The Royal Niger Company made treaties with all the leading chiefs in the area of Borgu and Boussa and as far north as Say on the right bank. These treaties were notified to the French Government, which raised no objection. Thus by every presumption known to international law the British sphere of influence ran from Ashanti in a wide sweep to Say, and the Hinterland of Dahomey was included in it. What was M. Hanotaux's method of action? He sent French officers with native troops into these regions, with orders to make treaties with the chiefs and hoist the French flag. This is a course that can by no possibility be described as friendly. What we can not understand is that this course was tolerated by the British Government. M. Hanotaux had studied the policy of previous British cabinets."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE PHILIPPINES AND THEIR FUTURE.

OF much greater interest than the future of Cuba seems to be to the world at large the fate of the Philippines. The general impression seems to be that the war will not end until the group, or at least the largest portion of it, has passed into the possession of the United States, and the question most frequently asked is, What will we do with it? In England most people think the Philippines are as good as American already. It may, however, be worth while noticing an article in *The Westminster Gazette*, in which a former resident of Manila expresses himself to the following effect:

There are 15,000 Spanish regulars at Manila and 10,000 more in the forts in the interior. They are not inferior in fighting capabilities to any troops in the world. The natives are not, as a rule, opposed to Spanish rule. They object chiefly to the religious societies, a kind of monkish chartered companies, who rob them right and left. But the natives do not confound the monks with the Spaniards, and they are rather attached to the latter. The native is aware that the Government was unwilling rather than unable to curtail the power of the monks. The Europeans settled in the Philippines would, of course, prefer to see the islands in American hands.

The special correspondent of the Hongkong *Telegraph*, at Manila, who is very pro-American and hopes for the speedy downfall of Spanish rule in the Philippines, nevertheless says:

"Judging by the reports current in Manila, one would imagine that if the Americans are looking to the insurgents for support they are leaning on a very rotten reed, for it is affirmed that there has been a split in the rebel camp, that they are under three separate and distinct leaders, two of whom are in favor of assisting the Spaniards to defeat the Americans. I was told that they prefer absolute independence to a foreign yoke. They are tired of being governed, and want to have a chance to govern themselves. It will therefore suit their book better to keep the Americans out, and then when they are disposed of turn round on the Españolas and expel them."

In the Spanish Parliament a member related the following:

Aguinaldo, the leader of the rebels in the Philippines, has made

an agreement with the United States consul at Hongkong to the effect that the Philippine Islands shall be independent, tho under United States protectorate. The ports are to be free and open for immigration as well as trade, tho Chinese are to be excluded. The judiciary system is to be reformed, and the judges will at first be Europeans. Freedom of the press and freedom of religion are included in the program, and last, but not least, the abolition of the monkish orders, which have hitherto controlled everything.

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* relates that a small vessel bearing the colors of the new republic is in Manila, but doubts that the Americans will in the end retire from the islands. The idea that constitutional objections would be offered by the American people is not accepted abroad. *The World*, Toronto, says:

"There seems to be little doubt that either the territorial system of government or that which prevails in the District of Columbia might be applied to any new territories that the United States may become possessed of as a result of this war; but it does not necessarily follow that these methods of government would prove as successful in far-distant colonies, inhabited by alien races. However, the Americans have had a good deal of experience in dealing with alien immigrants, as well as with the negroes of the South, and they may show themselves as capable of governing distant possessions as the British, whether they treat them as ordinary territories or as little kingdoms of the President."

While the ability of the United States to conquer the Philippines is scarcely doubted, and the right of the Americans to keep what they can take is not denied, the wisdom of such a course is somewhat questioned. In *The Review of Reviews*, London, W. T. Stead expresses the opinion that the Philippines have the Americans rather than the Americans the Philippines. In *The Contemporary Review* the climate and the inhabitants of the Philippines are described as 'murderous both,' by Mr. Claes Ericsson, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, gives the following particulars:

"The climate is very dangerous to white men. Anemia attacks them all, and the swamp fever will often swoop down upon persons who have lived there fifteen years and more and who consider themselves safe, not to speak of the ravages of dysentery and gastric fevers. In 1830 a regiment of the full complement of 1,000 officers and men landed in Manila. During the following years, 500 men were sent to reinforce it. In 1838 it had to be newly created out of native troops, as not one of the white soldiers had survived. Out of 186 Spanish officers, 63 died between 1840 and 1845. The artillery, 240 strong in January, 1845, numbered the same eight years later; but it had been reinforced with 500 men in the mean time. Even in our times the death-rate is much higher than in Cuba. The monkish orders suffer equally much, and it is very characteristic that not a single descendant of the Spaniards who emigrated to the archipelago a hundred years ago is alive to-day. In the third generation the whites invariably die out."

With such unfavorable reports in the German papers, it will not occasion surprise that the idea of contesting for the possession of the Philippines with the United States has not even been mentioned in the German press. All such reports are of exclusively British origin, and this is well understood on the Continent. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, commenting upon the rumor that a German naval officer at Manila declared the Philippines would never be American if Emperor William could prevent it, remarks that such an officer would speedily be taught to mind his own business by his Government. The wishes of the Germans do not seem to go beyond the protection of their very considerable trade interests and possibly a coaling-station. The most ambitious German paper, *The Marine-Politische Correspondenz*, so far only suggests decisive action in case a Philippine republic is established. This paper says:

"The presence of four German ships and 3,000 men under Vice-Admiral Diederichs in the Philippines is very satisfactory. It proves that the Foreign Office is ready to take care of the German interests in that region, and the fact that the same officer who took possession of Kiao-chou is in command of the squadron guarantees energetic action at the right moment. We have the hope, or at least the wish, that the presence of these forces in the Philippines will not be without result. Germany has a greater right than other nations to claim a position for the defense of her interests in the Philippines, and it seems that the attitude of the natives will render it necessary to obtain such a position, especially as we have, besides Kiao-chou, no other port. The same reasons which warranted the acquisition of the Chinese port are sufficient here, for it seems very much as if a 'Philippine republic'' is about to be established, and we can not trust its 'government' any more than the Chinese empire. We hope, therefore, that the presence of a respectable German squadron will bring it about that Germany, as well as other nations, obtains appreciable results."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### Why the Metric System Has Not Become Universal.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue of May 14 is an article entitled: "Government Adoption of the Metric System." Presuming that you wish your readers to see both sides of an important question, I submit the following (quoted from a former paper by me on the same subject):

"The English yard is commensurate with the French ell, and differs from the meter only enough to make the two incompatible. Had the English yard been accepted as the unit, the whole metric system would ere now have been in full use wherever English standards prevail; because, while this meter would have been divided into one hundred equal parts, it could also have retained the division into thirty-six inches, and the *inch* standard would have remained undisturbed. But to introduce the French meter and its divisions into our workshops would bring confusion among hundreds of standard tools, representing an inconvertible capital of millions of dollars; and this objection increases in weight with the daily increase in the number and variety of standard tools. Any decimal system which recommends itself to the Anglo-Saxon race will not ignore the standard inch. Is it too late to inaugurate such a system?" WARREN HOLDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

*Apropos* of Mr. Lincoln's Gettysburg address, I lived there and still live within ten miles of the Gettysburg battle-field, and stood directly in front of the platform where Mr. Lincoln delivered his address. I was a boy of nineteen and not capable of literary criticism, but I knew personally many of the people standing around me. Two or three of them, educated men, expressed disappointment at the address, but the effect on the most of them, the plain people, was profound. I don't remember that there was any cheering. Personally I would as soon have cheered at a funeral. I know that there were tears in many eyes, and the impression it made on me was that it was suitable to the occasion, and came from a heart full of love and pity, and weighed down with an awful sense of responsibility. One incident will illustrate this. One of my neighbors, a plain farmer and ardent Maryland Democrat, and a severe critic of Mr. Lincoln and his policy, stood just beside me. I turned to him after the address; there were tears in his eyes, and he said: "I will never say another word against Mr. Lincoln as long as I live. If ever a man had a big heart, he has one; and he has a heap of trouble." C. BIRNIE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I have read the extract published in this week's issue of THE DIGEST, relating to Mr. Lamon's account of Mr. Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, and will ask you to print some personal recollections of my own. Like Colonel Lamon, who, by the way, I knew very well, I was on the platform when the speech was delivered, and almost within touching distance of Mr. Lincoln. The address of Mr. Edward Everett came first, and was not, as Colonel Lamon is reported as saying, received with tumultuous applause. On the contrary, it fell rather flat, and this could be easily accounted for. Mr. Everett was not accustomed to outdoor audiences, and the bustle in the crowd seemed to distract and more or less embarrass him, and finally, when a woman fainted and had to be carried out, the confusion attendant upon the incident appeared to put him out so much that he was not able afterward to recover his equilibrium. In the second place the address had been carefully prepared and memorized, every word of it, as I afterward demonstrated by a careful comparison of what was delivered orally with the published report that appeared in the newspapers on the next day. While it was reprinted without too much effort and with some of the effect of an address which had been thought out, but not actually composed and committed to memory, there was nevertheless some of the constraint that always manifests itself in efforts which S. S. Prentiss used to characterize as conned over memoriter beforehand. There is such a thing as being too ornate, and this was the fault of Mr. Everett's address. It was out of touch, so to speak, with the grave simplicity of the occasion. Again, Mr. Everett was completely overshadowed by the presence of the President. The people were more interested in the living presence of Mr. Lincoln than in any orator or speech. The fact is, that in this sense Mr. Lincoln overshadowed himself—the speaker was lost in the man—and for this reason, I think, it was that his remarks did not produce the impression that was expected from him at the time. Mr. Webster somewhere says that eloquence is in the man and the occasion as well as the speech. Now that the man and the occasion have passed away we are able to quote the speech on its own merits alone. I quite disagree, however, with those who say that the speech did not make a good impression at the time. There was no applause, it is true; but sometimes speeches make an impression too deep for applause, and that, I think, was the impression that Mr. Lincoln's speech made. It was delivered with great earnestness and solemnity of manner, and, as far as I could observe, its effect on those sitting on the platform was not disappointing in the least. Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. L. FINDLAY.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1898.

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reviews show a widespread business improvement for the first half of the year and good prospects for the coming season. *Dun's Review* says that, "In spite of war and expectations of war, failures during the second quarter have been smaller than in the same quarter of the past four years in trading, and in manufacturing smaller than in the same quarter of any year excepting 1894."

Exports at New York for the past month were 34 per cent. larger than last year, and imports 33 per cent. smaller, indicating a balance of $40,000,000 or more in our favor. Crops are promising to far exceed the home consumption. Iron and steel are still booming, and railroad earnings unusually heavy. Failures for the week were 229 in the United States against 206 last year, and 17 in Canada against 30 last year.

**General Trade in the West and South.**—"As for some time past the West and Northwest send relatively the best reports. Chicago reports that not one important staple line of trade shows a falling-off from last year. Dry-goods houses are already shipping goods sold for delivery in August. While steel-mills are not getting new orders very freely, business already booked keeps them running full. Government orders for canned tomatoes have cleaned the market. Omaha reports fall orders the heaviest in years, and that the small grain harvest in Nebraska will be the largest in the State's history. Minneapolis reports a continuance of the satisfactory trade noted for five weeks past, while Milwaukee, St. Paul, and nearly all other points North and West report crop prospects excellent. St. Louis is doing a satisfactory business chiefly on orders for fall delivery from the South and Southwest, which sections look for a heavy August trade. Business is above the average for this time of year at that city, as it is also at Kansas City. Tobacco is active at good prices at Louisville. A rather more cheerful tone is noticeable at the South, Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, and Chattanooga all reporting trade improved, partly as a result of better crop prospects and partly also as a result of the concentration of troops at some points."—*Bradstreet's, July 9.*

**The Iron Market.**—"It is not enough to dismiss the iron industry with the bold statement that it is using up more iron, even at the slowest point of the year, than ever before. It is getting bigger domestic contracts for agricultural implements and car materials, and also for structural work, than in any previous year, but especially for plates, the demand for which quite overruns the the capacity of all the works, and not mainly on Government account. Nevertheless the demand has not pushed prices of material upward, for this is the waiting and fighting period, and the producers of pig and of billets have yet some problems to settle between themselves. Meanwhile no fall in prices appears, but a better demand for products with every expectation that within two weeks the producing capacity of the works will be much more fully employed than it has been for six months."—*Dun's Review, July 9.*

**Bank Clearings.**—"Bank clearings, swelled by semiannual interest payments, are larger by 5.6 per cent. than last week, tho holidays have restricted operations. The clearings are 14.8 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 24.7 per cent. larger than in 1896, 7.5 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 40 per cent. in excess of the low-water mark year, 1894. Compared with 1894 there is a gain shown of 17.8 per cent., with 1892 of 7.5 per cent., and with 1890 and 1891 of 25 and 32 per cent., respectively."—*Bradstreet's, July 9.*

**Wheat, Corn, and Cotton.**—"Criticism of crop estimates is the less needful because the best authorities all agree that supplies for the coming year promise greatly to exceed home requirements and a full export demand, tho for a month or two yet Europe may require much more than usual. This will help to sustain the market while the earlier receipts are coming forward, and prices will then be determined largely by the outlook for crops abroad, which is not as yet entirely encouraging. Wheat has reflected but little the improved prospect, advancing from 85 to 90 cents for spot, regardless of the usual stories of injury, the current commercial and the department reports being apparently distrusted by the trade. Despatches to *Dun's* show that Western prospects are much more encouraging than would be inferred from press despatches. Corn is rather seriously injured in some States, and yet on the whole it looks well.

"The cotton crop looks better. The manufacturing works at the North are quite well employed, much more than usual during the vacation season, and the demand for goods is somewhat improving. The South is increasing the manufacture rapidly, and not entirely in place of Northern mills. Most people are forgetting that cheap goods from Southern mills create some market for themselves in that section, and also create a large market abroad, which the mills of Northern States could not reach with equal success. There is no disheartenment in other textile manufactures, and business is good and growing in silks, bagging, hemp products, and linen."—*Dun's Review, July 9.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Midsummer quiet is a feature of Canadian trade, and less activity is naturally noted than during the month of June. Toronto reports large imports of continental manufactures in the effort to anticipate the coming into effect of the new preference duty, which favors British goods. Talk of a retaliatory duty by Germany is already heard, and it is feared that the grain trade may suffer somewhat. Now that the usual outlet to the United States has been closed wool is duller than for many years. Considerable is hoped for from the coming trade conference between the United States and Canada. The crop outlook is excellent, except in some portions of Manitoba, where rain is needed, but the yield of the province as a whole will be much in excess of last year. Montreal reports that business is confined largely to sorting-up orders, while the collections remain satisfactory. Lumber is active on British account at St. John, N. B., but business with the United States is limited. Victoria reports business improved in the interior, but the outfitting trade is dull. Bank clearings at six Canadian cities aggregate $27,563,000, a gain of 17 per cent. over last week, but a decrease of 4.7 per cent. from last year."—*Bradstreet's, July 9.*

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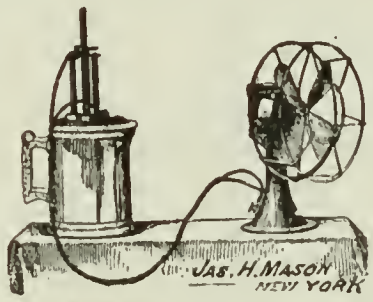


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## PERSONALS.

SOON after Andy Burt was made colonel of the Twenty-first colored regiment he informed his men, then at Chickamauga, that they must play ball an hour every day in order to get hardened up. "And while we are playing," said he, "remember that I'm not Colonel Burt, but simply Andy Burt." During the first game the colonel lined out what was a sure home run. "Run, Andy, run, you tallow-faced, knock-kneed son of a gun," yelled a greasy black soldier at the coaching line. The colonel stopped at first base, got another player to take his place, put on his uniform, and announced: "I am Colonel Burt until further orders."

HAMILTON FISH, Jr., who was killed in the fight at Sevilla, was the son of Nicholas Fish, a nephew of Stuyvesant Fish, and a grandson of the late Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under President Grant and at one time governor of this State. He was about twenty-five years old, and the greater part of his life had been spent in athletics and other out door pursuits. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and rowed in the crew that won for his college at Poughkeepsie three years ago against Pennsylvania and Cornell. After leaving college he led the life of a man about town for a few years until his love of adventure led him to the plains of the West, where for a time he pursued the life of a cowboy. He stood 6 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet, and was altogether a splendid specimen of young manhood. His fighting qualities and reckless daring frequently came to the surface throughout his career, resulting often in personal encounters under unfortunate circumstances. The call for men to fight for the country furnished his opportunity, and he eagerly applied for enlistment in Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

THOMAS W. KEENE, the popular actor who died the other day, was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Keene, whose right name was Thomas W. Eagleson, was born in New York City in 1840. At the age of sixteen he began his stage career in the New York Bowery. He first speaking part was *Lucius*, in "Julius Cæsar," which he acted in the Chinese Museum, New York. He gradually rose in his profession until, in 1865, he was leading man in Kate Fisher's company, playing in Newark. It was in that city that he supported Pauline Cushman. His next engagement was at New York, where he supported Lucille Western and the late Frank Chanfran. Thence he went to Cincinnati, supporting Ristori, and played in that city for a long while. In 1870 he made a successful professional tour of England. Returning to America, he supported Davenport, Booth, Barret, McCullough, Janauschek, and Owens, playing the leading man with each. His success nerved him to essay the rôle of a star, and since 1880 he had been playing in "Hamlet," "Richard III.," "Othello," "Richelieu," "The Merchant of Venice," and other Shakespearian and classical dramas.

THE father of modern sanitary engineering science, Sir Robert Rawlinson, who has just passed away, was 83 years of age. In his peaceful early career he invented the hollow brick ceiling and devised his new system of main sewering, which has been adopted in most parts of the world. His opportunity to apply his ideas to military operations came with the Crimean war, when he was sent as Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the British army in the East. One of his first undertakings was to arrange for a supply of purer water and better ventilation in the hospitals on the Bosporus and in the Crimean camp. The returns from the four great hospitals on the Bosporus, containing upward of 4,000 sick British soldiers, showed March 17, 1855, an average rate of mortality equal to 8.61 per cent. per month of the sick, which mortality was reduced by June 30 of the same year to 1.01 per cent. per month. In the Crimea during the winter (1854-55) previous to the advent of the Sanitary Commission the losses in some regiments at the front had ranged for three months as high as 70 per cent., a mortality unexampled even in the worst of any former wars; by the end of this summer (1855) the entire British army in the Crimea was placed in a better state of health and a lower rate of mortality than it had ever experienced in barracks at home.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, the oldest man in public life in this country, has for some time ceased to participate in the active debates of the Senate. Says the Boston *Herald* editorially:

"It has been his habit of late years to prepare a speech on one public question in which he is interested during each Congress, and to deliver it in the Senate. It is generally not a very long one, but it always fully covers the ground of debate, and presents his view of the case with pungency of manner as well as with force of argument. He has discussed the tariff question and the currency question in separate Congresses in this way, and during the present week he has presented his views on the annexation of Hawaii. His speech on the latter question is longer than that on either of the others. It is highly effective in argument. There are vigor and insight here, which mark a mind keen and alert in detecting points and giving them forcible presentation, and in point of style there is unusual finish. Mr. Morrill is felicitous in the framing of his phrases, which sometimes have a humorous tone to the extent of genuine cleverness. For instance, he says in the opening of his speech, of Hawaii as a State of the Union: 'A square denial and interdiction, of this statehood to-day, though embroidered on the breast of a joint resolution, or branded on the rump of a treaty, will not bind any future Congress against admission.' Of the Monroe doctrine, he later declares that 'we now find it more difficult to practise ourselves than it has been to impose upon Europe.' Of the draw-


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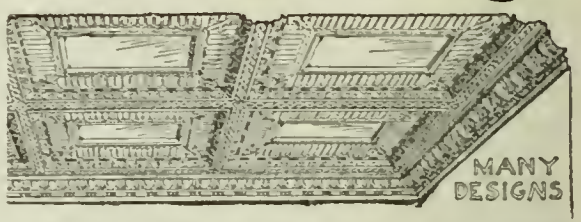

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backs found in Hawaii: 'The incomputable incumbrances are there to stay forever. Hawaii once annexed, a divorce would be impossible. Our only security is now solemnly to forbid the banns.' And this: 'It would require six months for our most learned committee to frame fit and proper laws to hold the Hawaiian infant, and yet we have not even a cradle now for this expected addition to our family.' And this: 'No country is likely to add much to the value of domestic or foreign trade where the native women go barefoot, eat fish raw, and strive to witch the world on horseback with each foot in the stirrup.' And this bit of wise observation: 'Boundless public debts and double-and-twisted taxes leave their people poor, with no hope that their grim and stubborn exactions will ever be less.'"

## Current Events.

*Monday, July 4.*

Admiral Sampson reports to Washington that on Sunday **Cervera's ships were all destroyed** and the admiral himself captured. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, speaks in opposition to **Hawaiian annexation.**

A **revolution** breaks out in Montevideo, Uruguay.

*Tuesday, July 5.*

The Government orders a delay of the **bombardment of Santiago** while General Shafter and Admiral Sampson discuss a plan of cooperation. . . . Admiral **Camara's squadron** enters the Suez canal. . . . The **foreign consuls at Santiago** urge General Linares to surrender. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, speaks in favor of, and Mr. Lindsey, of Kentucky, against **Hawaiian annexation.**

The **revolutionists in Montevideo,** Uruguay, surrender to the government forces.

*Wednesday, July 6.*

The *Reina Mercedes*, the last ship of Cervera's fleet, is destroyed under the guns of Morro Castle. . . . The Spanish ship *Alfonso XII.* is also destroyed in an attempt to run a blockade at Havana. . . . **Chicago newspapers resume** publication after a suspension of four days. . . . President McKinley issues a proclamation requesting that on the following Sunday **special thanksgiving services** be held for the victory at Santiago. . . . The British steamer *Cromarlyshire* reaches Halifax in a disabled condition and reports that on July 4 she collided with and sunk the **French liner** *La Bourgogne*, 550 lives being lost on the latter. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Hawaiian annexation resolution is passed** by a vote of 42 to 21.

**Dr. Cornelius Herz,** of Panama canal notoriety, dies at Bournemouth, England. . . . The fourteenth national conference of the **Young Men's Christian Associations** opens in Basle, Switzerland.

*Thursday, July 7.*

**Lieutenant Hobson** and his seven men are exchanged for a Spanish lieutenant and fourteen men. . . . Word is received from Admiral Dewey that the **American troops have been landed at Cavite,** and that Aguinaldo has proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic. . . . **President McKinley signs the Hawaiian annexation** resolution, and orders the cruiser *Philadelphia* to Honolulu to take possession. . . . It is estimated that **20,000 non-combatants** have fled from Santiago. . . . **General Miles** and staff leave Washington for Charleston, whence they will go to Santiago. . . . Secretary Long issues an order detaching **Commodore Watson** and his ships from Admiral Sampson's fleet. . . . Admiral **Cervera sends his report** to the Madrid Government announcing the **death of Admiral Villamil,** who commanded the torpedo boat squadron, and the suicide of Captain Lazaga of the cruiser *Maria Teresa*. . . . Congress—Senate: The bill is passed making Adjutant-General **Corbin a major-general.**

The American, **Howell, wins the diamond sculls** at the Henley regatta, England. . . . A Belgian lieutenant and thirty-one of his men are **killed by rebels in the Kongo.** . . . The French Minister of War in the Chamber of Deputies makes an exhaustive statement of the evidence of **guilt of Captain Dreyfus,** the chamber approving the statement by the vote of 572 to 2.

*Friday, July 8*

General Shafter informs the Spanish commander at Santiago that he will **bombard at 4 o'clock on Saturday** unless the city is surrendered. . . . **Camara's squadron reenters the Suez canal** on the way back to Spain. . . . **A Spanish privateer** is reported off the coast of British Columbia, lying in wait for Klondike treasure ships. . . . It is reported that the Spanish Government has begun tentative **negotiations for peace** through the British ambassador at Madrid. . . . Congress—Senate: The President nominates Brigadier-Generals Hawkins, Lawton, Chaffee, and Bates **to be major-generals, Colonel Wood,** of the Rough Riders, to be brigadier-general, and **Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt** to be colonel; these nominations are at once confirmed. . . . **Congress adjourns.**

The British House of Lords passes the **deceased wife's sister's bill** by a vote of 129 to 46.

*Saturday, July 9.*

General Toral, the Spanish commander at **Santiago, offers to surrender** the city provided he may do so with the honors of war; this offer is rejected by General Shafter. . . . **Admiral Sampson reports** that in his opinion the *Vizcaya*, *Maria Teresa*, and *Cristobal Colon* can be saved. . . . Admiral **Camara's squadron** leaves the Suez canal on its way back to Spain. . . . The President appoints Senator Cullen of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois, Sanford Dole, president of Hawaii, and Judge W. F. Frear of Honolulu, to be **commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.** . . . Consul-General Bruwaert, of France, after an investigation, makes the statement defending the **crew of** *La Bourgogne*, and charging the steerage passengers with responsibility for the loss of life.

**M. Zola and M. Perreux are sentenced** in the libel suit brought against them by the handwriting experts. . . . The **rebellion in China** is spreading.

*Sunday, July 10.*

**Admiral Cervera** and 746 Spanish officers and men taken prisoners at Santiago arrive at Portsmouth, N. H. . . . The second fleet of transports with **2,500 troops for General Shafter** arrives. . . . **Thanksgiving services** for victories are held throughout the country.

Provincial **elections in British Columbia** indicate a slight government majority.


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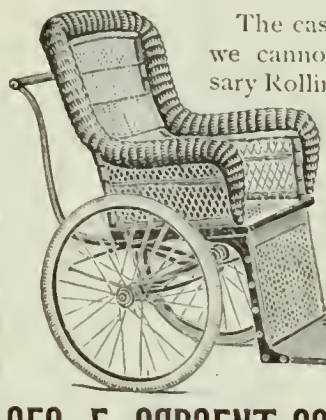

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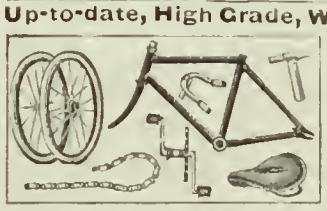

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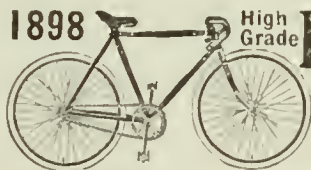

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## CHESS.

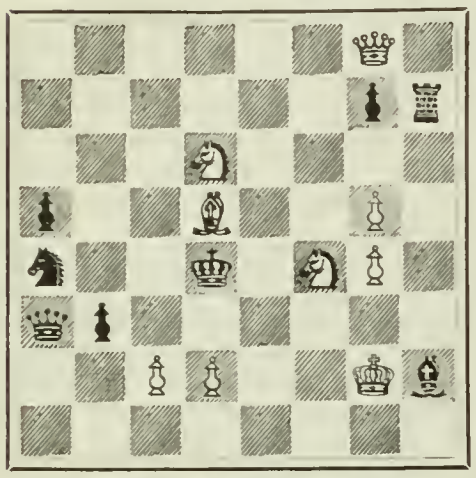
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 300.

BY M. EHRENSTEIN, BUDA PESTH.

Third Prize, *B. C. M.* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



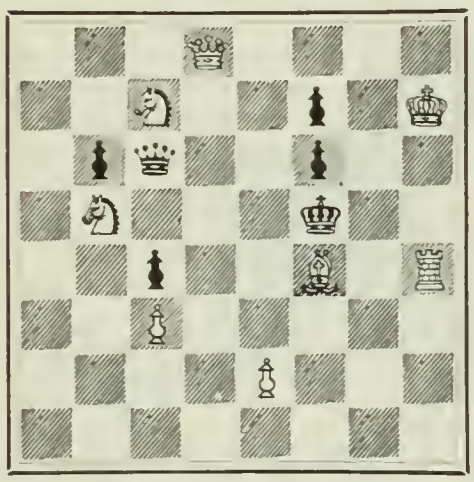
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Problem 301.

BY M. FEIGL.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 294.

Key-move, Q—Kt 5.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. W. F., Miami, Fla.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; "Try Again," Fairfield Center, Ind.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. G. Norman, San Francisco.

Comments: "A clever idea, well worked out"—M. W. H.; "The old trick again"—H. W. B.; "Rather involved, but readily solved"—I. W. B.; "A beautiful composition. The elegance of Mr. Pulitzer's problems is unrivaled—others may surpass him in difficulty"—F. H. J.; "A beautiful problem"—F. S. F.; "A symbolic and prolific harmony"—W. W. F.

No. 295.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt—Q 5 / K x R | 2. P—B 3 ch / K x Kt | 3. B—B 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 4 | 3. Q—B 6, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x Kt | 2. Kt—Kt 5! / K x R | 3. Kt x P, mate |
| | 2. ..... / B x R | 3. Kt—Q 4, mate |
| | 2. Kt—K 7 ch / K x R must | 3. P—B 3! mate |
| 1. ..... / B—K 6 | 2. B—B 3 / Any | 3. R—K 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x P | 2. Q—B 6 ch / K x R | 3. Kt—B 3! mate |
| 1. ..... / R—K 7 | 2. Q—B 6 ch / K—Kt 5 | 3. B x R, mate |
| 1. ..... / R—Q 7 | 2. R x P ch / K x P must | 3. Kt—B 7, mate |

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. Barry, W. W. F., F. H. Johnston, I. W. Bieber; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.

Comments: A very fine problem; easy to miss even after the key is found"—M. W. H.; "Another beauty"—H. W. B.; "Natty and knotty"—I. W. B.; "One of the best you have published"—C. F. P. "A snarl of hard knots"—W. W. F.; "I came near giving it up, and now feel as if Mr. P. should have *two* first prizes"—F. H. J.

Some of our old solvers got caught by B—Q 3. They depended largely on (2) Kt (R 3)—Kt 5, but forget that Black could stop the Kt getting to Q 4 by his R or B. For instance:

1. B—Q 3 / B x R  2. Kt (R 3)—Kt 5 / R—Q 7 and no mate next move.

Syl. C. Simpson, San Francisco, sends solution of 292 and 293. F. G. Norman, San Francisco, and M. M. Ullman, Birmingham, Ala., got 293.

### Difficult Problems.

The absence of the names of very many of our solvers has been very noticeable lately. The war, the hot weather, and other disturbing conditions may in some instances account for this; but we *know* that the character of the problems has a great deal to do with the state of affairs. When we published problems that were not very difficult, then many found the solution and condemned the problems as "too easy"; "give us something harder," etc. Now, when we give more difficult compositions, there isn't a word heard along the whole line.

One of our solvers writes: "THE DIGEST'S 3-ers are too difficult under atmospheric conditions." Several correspondents, who have not been able to get 295, declare that it is unsound. It has been, and is, the purpose of this Department to select the best problems we can get. Best problems are not always difficult, but if this feature is lacking they have other characteristics of excellence. "Miron," in the New York *Clipper*, calls attention to the "startling low stand American problem-art has taken in the B. C. M's. recent tourney." He discovered that "there were 10 American entrants, with 20 problems—nearly one fifth of the whole." He tells us that 9 were disqualified," 8 received less than 40 per cent. of merit-marks, while only *one* received 50 per cent. and over. He says that the very low standard of American problems is "the fruit (better, punishment) of those editors who have so long and persistently insisted on feeding their readers out of Caïssa's nursing-bottle, through fear of weak heads and tender stomachs."

### The American Chess-Magazine.

The July number, which begins Vol. II., is full of good things, to any one interested in Chess. Evidently, the publisher intends to make good his promise of greater excellence for this volume. Concerning the Vienna Tournament the full score of the first half is given in a tabulated form, and a number of games, annotated by well-known analysts. A full page is given to the portrait and short sketch of William Winter, the distinguished dramatic critic. He is one of the "Noted Americans who Play Chess." The most valuable part of this number is the large space given to games, all of them annotated. The actual play over the board, with analyses by experts, gives the student of Chess the best method to improve his play. Taking it all in all, *The American Chess-Magazine* has gone a good many steps forward, and promises to become, as it should be, one of the leading and authoritative Chess publications.

### The Vienna Tournament.

PILLSBURY AND TARRASCH A TIE.

At the time of going to press we have received results of the 27d round. Some of the games were unfinished at the date of the report. The score follows:

| | *Won.* | *Lost.* | | *Won.* | *Lost.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 15½ | 10½ | Pillsbury | 20½ | 5½ |
| Baird | 7 | 19 | Schiffers | 12 | 14 |
| Blackburne | 12 | 13 | Schlechtor | 14½ | 12½ |
| Burn | 16 | 11 | Showalter | 10 | 16 |
| Caro | 8½ | 18½ | Steinitz | 16½ | 8½ |
| Halprin | 10 | 16 | Tarrasch | 20½ | 5½ |
| Janowski | 16½ | 7½ | Trenchard | 4½ | 22½ |
| Lipke | 15 | 12 | Tschigorin | 17½ | 9½ |
| Marco | 13 | 14 | Walbrodt | 14 | 11 |
| Maroczy | 14½ | 12½ | | | |

PILLSBURY BEATS ENGLAND'S CHAMPION.

Falkbeer Gambit.

| BLACKBURNE. *White.* | PILLSBURY. *Black.* | BLACKBURNE. *White.* | PILLSBURY. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 22 R—B 5 | K R—Q sq |
| 2 P—K B 4 | P—Q 4 | 23 P—Kt 5 | P x P |
| 3 Kt-K B 3 (a) | P x K P | 24 P—K 6 (g) | P x P |
| 4 Kt x P | B—Q 3 | 25 Kt—R 5 ch | K—R sq |
| 5 B—B 4 (b) | Kt—K R 3 | 26 R—B 6 | Kt—B 7 |
| 6 P—Q 4 | P x P *e.p.* | 27 B—K 4 | Kt—K 6 (h) |
| 7 Q x P | B—K B 4 | 28 R x P | R x Kt P |
| 8 Q—K 2 | Castles | 29 B—Q 3 | R—Kt 7 ch |
| 9 Castles | Kt—B 3 | 30 K—R sq | R—Q 7 |
| 10 B—K 3 (c) | B x Kt | 31 R x Kt | R (Q 7) x B |
| 11 P x B | Kt—Q 5 | 32 R—K 5 | R—Q 7 |
| 12 Q—Q 2 (d) | Kt x P | 33 R—K 7 | R x P |
| 13 B x Kt | P x B | 34 R—K sq | P—B 4 |
| 14 R x B | Q x Q | 35 P—R 4 (i) | P—B 5 |
| 15 Kt x Q | Kt x R | 36 P x P | P—B 6 |
| 16 Kt—K 4 | Q R—Q sq | 37 P—Kt 6 | P x P |
| 17 Kt-B 6 ch | K—B sq | 38 Kt—B 4 | P—B 7 |
| 18 R—R 5 | K—Kt 2 | 39 R-K Kt sq | R—Q 8 |
| 19 P-K Kt 4 | R—Q 5 | 40 Kt—K 2 | R x R ch |
| 20 B—K 2 | R—Q 7 | 41 Kt x R (k) | R—R 8 |
| 21 B—B 3 | R—K R sq (f) | Resigns. | |

*Remarks.*

(a) The counter gambit is met best by 3 P x P, P—K 5; 4 P—Q 3; and if 4.., K Kt—B 3; 5 P x P, Kt x P; 6 Q—Kt 2.

(b) Not favorable as the sequel shows. He should play at once P—Q 4, and if .., P x P, retake with the Bishop.

(c) White, being behind in development, has already a bad game. To exchange the threatening Queen's Knight would not mend matters, as after 10.., P x Kt, he has to guard against 11.., B—B 4 ch, followed by .., Kt—Kt 5, as well as against the loss of Q B P by 12.., R—K sq.

(d) If 12 B x Kt, Q x B ch; 13 K—R sq, B—Kt 5; 14 Q—Q 3, Q x K P. White, therefore, gives up the exchange for an attack, which, however, is but short-lived.

(e) Black defends himself with consummate skill. With the displacing of the Bishop, the backbone of the attack is broken, and the Rook reaches the seventh rank, having gained a whole move.

(f) In order to take the Kt P, should it advance.

(g) Cutting off the King from escaping via B sq.

(h) With the advent of this knight, the battle is decided. White evidently has no time for R—B 7 because of .., R—Q 8 ch and R—B 8 ch.

(i) Most players would resign. Blackburne, however, sees a spark of hope.

(k) The secret plan is now revealed. If 41.., P Queens, White is stalemated. Mr. Blackburne has become very unsophisticated to spring such traps in a tournament game, or did he imagine himself playing skittles at the Divan, one shilling apiece?

WALBRODT WINS FROM BURN.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

| WALBRODT. *White.* | BURN. *Black.* | WALBRODT. *White.* | BURN. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 16 B—Q 6 | Q—Q sq |
| 2 P-K B 4 (a) | P x P | 17 P x P | R—K sq |
| 3 Kt-K B 3 | P—K Kt 4 | 18 P—Q 5 | B—Q 2 |
| 4 P—K R 4 | P—Kt 5 | 19 Kt—B 3 | Kt—R 3 |
| 5 Kt—K 5 | B—Kt 2 | 20 Castles (K R) | R—Q B sq |
| 6 P—Q 4 | Kt—K B 3 | 21 R—B 2 | P—B 3 |
| 7 Kt x Kt P | Kt x P | 22 Q R—K B sq | K—R sq |
| 8 B x P | Q—K 2 | 23 P—R 5 | Kt—B 4 |
| 9 Q—R 2 | P—Q 3 | 24 P—R 6 | B x P |
| 10 Kt—K 3 | B—K 3 | 25 R x P | B—Kt 2 |
| 11 P—B 2 | Castles | 26 R—B 7 | B—Q 5 |
| 12 Q—B 3! | P—Q 4 | 27 R x P ch | Resigns (b) |
| 13 B—Q 3 | P—Q B 4 | | |
| 14 B x Kt | P x B | | |
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | P x P | | |

*Comment by Miron in the New York Clipper.*

(a) Bravo! Walbrodt. Here is a man after our own heart. Amusing, isn't it? to compare the condemnation so many writers are fond of hurling at the gambits with the number of victories they win.

(b) It will amuse our readers to work out the mate in this position; and it would be instructive to know where and how the powerful English master would vary his play if he had it to do over again.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

THE Navy Department, on July 13, made public the following despatch from Admiral Dewey:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subig bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war *Irene*. On July 7 the *Raleigh* and *Concord* went there. They took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The *Irene* retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the *Boston* to Cape Engano about July 16 to the second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Guahan. No transport vessels available.

"Dewey."

The impression given by this despatch of German interference was deepened by a British correspondent at Hongkong, and his despatches were duly branded as fabrications by German newspapers. The temper of a large proportion of our newspapers regarding the Subig incident is represented by the following editorial from the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Admiral Dewey's report confirms the very serious announcement that the German cruiser *Irene* interfered with military operations in Subig bay. These operations were those of the insurgents, and the *Irene* retired on the appearance of the *Raleigh* and *Concord*; but German interference with the insurgents will have a most unfortunate effect on public feeling in this country. The insurgents are armed by Admiral Dewey. Their commander, General Aguinaldo, reached Manila bay on an American vessel. Their base of operations at Cavite is under the guns of the American fleet. While not using the flag of the United States or under the command of its officers, the insurgents are irregular auxiliaries whose character and standing have tacitly but none the less clearly been recognized by this country.

"If the *Irene* actually prevented the attack on Grand Island in Subig bay, her commander took a step whose formal disavowal will be indispensable at Berlin if serious complications are not to ensue. The action of the German commander, who could have taken no such step except under orders from Berlin, looks extremely like a deliberate desire and purpose to provoke a collision with the insurgents which would offer an occasion for the armed action of Germany. It is to be hoped that all that happened was that the insurgents assumed that the *Irene* would interfere from her position, but that no overt action took place. The plea of 'humanity' is nonsense. War is in progress in the Philippines, and if the war is not being properly conducted Washington and not Subig bay is the proper field for German remonstrance.

"Neither the Government nor the people of this country desires any row with Germany. At no point do our real interests conflict, and at none can Germany wisely place itself in the path of the United States. But it would be idle to avoid seeing and saying that German policy at Manilla has bred bitter irritation in this country and rendered the policy and position of our Government very difficult.

"The plain people of this country are coming to feel that there is nothing to be done but to serve emphatic notice on all concerned that the United States will boss its own job at Manila. The Administration, which has to consider much and look before and after, is undoubtedly anxious to put the best possible interpretation on all German acts and utterances. This is wise. No one wishes to seek offense.

"But if the German Kaiser really wants to put the Government at Washington in a position where neither concession nor compromise is possible and where no interests can be considered in the Philippines but our own, he is taking just the steps to bring this about. Week by week national feeling is mounting. If no German vessels had gone near Manila the proposition of a German coaling-station on some one of 1,500 islands we do not want and can not use would have struck no one as objectionable. The German fleet has changed that. Now that the *Irene* has actually interfered at Grand Island there will be another change.

"This is the most accommodating country on earth when it is fairly treated; but we take no crowding, and any signs in that direction put us in the middle of the road, and the road generally proves only broad enough for one."

Readers of The Literary Digest have been kept informed regarding the attitude of official and unofficial Germany toward the war, through translations in our foreign department, and the conservative position of the German-American press has been shown by translations in this department. A large number of American papers have discounted the persistent reports of threatened German interference in the Philippines since the battle of Manila, on the strength of the allegations, by German and German-American papers, that the stories of German discourtesy toward Admiral Dewey, of German sympathy with Spaniards, of dickering with insurgent commanders, of alliances to supervise the terms of settlement at the end of the war, of occupation of an outlying island by cession from Spain under date of April 23, etc., were British misrepresentations made for diplomatic purposes. Several weeks ago our State Department issued a statement expressive of satisfaction with Germany's official assurances of neutrality, and on the Fourth of July Ambassador White made a speech in Berlin calculated to allay misunderstandings. But the newspapers of this country, in many instances, continued to express suspicion regarding the naval demonstration by German ships in the Philippines, and the Subig incident has added very considerably to the amount of criticism.

Newspaper despatches state that the German fleet in Asiatic waters consists of two battle-ships and six cruisers of different classes, under command of Vice-Admiral von Diederichs and Rear-Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia. Admiral Dewey's report

from Manila on June 12 said: "The German commander-in-chief arrived to-day. Three German, two British, one French, and one Japanese men-of-war now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected." The German ships, according to the German press [see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week] were present to defend Germany's interests, not against America, but against the possible proceedings of a republic formed by the Philippine natives.

The best available figures regarding the comparative trade interests of Germany and other nations in the Philippines we take from a British foreign office report for the year 1896, published last month by the United States Bureau of Foreign Commerce, as follows:

| Country. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | $2,467,090 | $7,467,500 |
| Germany | 744,928 | 223,700 |
| France | 1,794,900 | 1,987,900 |
| Belgium | 272,240 | 45,660 |
| United States | 162,446 | 4,982,857 |
| China | 103,680 | 13,770 |
| Japan (1897) | 98,782 | 1,387,909 |

Since Admiral Dewey's victory of May 1, he has maintained that he could take the city of Manila at any time. The first of three military expeditions despatched by the United States to reinforce him, convoyed by the cruiser *Charleston*, reached Manila on June 30, and the garrison at Cavite has been occupied. General Wesley Merritt, appointed military governor by the United States, has passed Honolulu on his way thither; a fourth expedition is to sail from San Francisco this month, and the United States forces of occupation will eventually aggregate over 20,000 men. The walled city is at this writing still in possession of the Spanish governor-general. The insurgents under General Aguinaldo have conquered the surrounding territory and taken several thousand prisoners, whom, according to Admiral Dewey's reports, they treat humanely. General Aguinaldo issued a proclamation of independence for the Philippines under protection of the United States, and on July 1 proclaimed himself president.

**No European Dictation.**—"We may not care particularly about taking the Philippines, but we can assure our European friends that we are not going to be dictated to as to the manner in which we shall dispose of them or any part of them. Expansion is a new idea with us. The defense of our rights is an old habit. Europe might have submitted till this day to the exactions of the Barbary pirates if Jefferson had not sent the American navy to break up their nests. There are broken and dying nations and some not so badly off that still submit to be cheated of their rights at the behest of this or that European power or of two of them together. Russia was checked at San Stefano. Turkey won the plains of Thessaly, but was forbidden to go to Athens. Japan submitted to European dictation in making her treaty with China. We are not in that category, and acknowledge no overlord to tell us how far we may profit by the excellence of our gunnery and the valor of our troops.

"If all the powers of Europe should protest against our occupation of the Philippines on the ground that it would imperil their interests and threaten their peace and safety we should turn a most attentive ear to their plea. As such a representation would not be made on grounds purely imaginary we should easily be fair-minded enough to see in what degree our presence in the Eastern world would embarrass our European friends, and nothing is more probable than that we should magnanimously relinquish projects that threatened the peace of the world. But when these protests against our intrusion upon grounds where the powers are busily loading themselves with loot come as the thin cloak of perfectly selfish, lawless, and unscrupulous designs we know how to reply. Great powers that proposed to take advantage of our conquest of the Philippines to help themselves to firm footings that they haven't had the hardihood to take from helpless Spain must have had a singularly incorrect idea of our disposition and our ability to guard our own.

"We repeat, that the American people are not yet of one mind about the Philippines. They are not keen to become a party to the political complications of the far East. These are matters they will determine for themselves, however, within their own right and without any encroachment upon the just rights of others. But should any power attempt to define those rights or to limit their exercise, then, indeed, we should become one in mind—and in action."—*The Times, New York.*

**"More Pipe Stories Regarding Germany and the Philippines."**—"There is room for an infinite variety of speculation concerning Germany's intentions in the Philippines; but probably if the truth were known the Kaiser's Government has no fixed plans.

"In the first place, it ought to be remembered that the Philippines have not been occupied yet. Altho the Spanish fleet has been destroyed, and the city of Manila is at Dewey's mercy, the Philippines are still Spanish territory and are governed by a Spanish government. The United States have developed no Eastern policy as yet, and Germany could not very well be hostile to something that does not exist. Even Mr. McKinley himself, according to statements made by his closest friends, is in doubt as to what we should do with the Philippines at the close of the war. Only one thing seems certain. That is, that we shall have to deal with the powers when the settlement is made. This does not mean that they will be permitted to dictate to the Government of the United States, but it is ridiculous to maintain that the United States would not accord respectful attention to any reasonable suggestions that might be made by Europe.

"The Monroe doctrine does not apply to the universe. On the Western continent we insist that Europe shall play the game according to our rules. It would be presumptuous for us to declare that because our influence has accidentally been extended to Asia the game in the Eastern hemisphere must be played according to our rules, too. There are times when the other fellow is entitled to have something to say."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

**International Plot.**—"Germany has been selected by the English cablegram and rumor makers as the leader in this international plot against the United States. For weeks past the tenor of despatches (*via* Hongkong, an English possession) has indicated that the Germans are collecting a large fleet at Manila, that the German admiral is in constant communication with the Spanish governor-general Augusti, that Germany has a secret treaty with Spain whereby she is to be given a slice of the Philippines, and America thus cheated out of the results of Dewey's victory.

"There are also despatches announcing the shipment of ammunition from Germany to Spain, and rumors that the Emperor Wilhelm has intimated to the Washington Government that an American fleet must not cross the Atlantic, etc.

"Of course, there is just the merest foundation for such rumors in the tone of the German press, and the general sympathy of European governments with their neighbor, Spain, as the weaker dog in the fight. But the purpose of the Anglo-American alliance propaganda to prejudice America against Germany is so decidedly apparent that we wonder it should deceive so many. Already one hears American expressions in favor of 'giving Germany the next lesson,' and there are cartoons with Uncle Sam holding the Emperor Wilhelm across his knee and administering a sound spanking to that egregious young man. The Anglo-American alliance people are getting in their work."—*The Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.*

**If William Wants a Test.**—"Germany has 31 armored ships, while the United States has 33, the Germans being armed with 422 guns, while the Americans have 631. We have 33 unarmored cruisers to their 32, ours having 551 guns to their 460. Only in torpedo-boats do they excel us, in the ratio of 10 to 1, but there need be no fear on that score, after the recent practical demonstrations that a torpedo-boat is no match for the most insignificant cruiser whose guns are well served. As a general indication of strength, take the total number of guns in the navies. The Germans have 1,232, the Americans, 1,640.

"For an indication of the quality of the ships, compare our armored cruiser *Brooklyn* with the *Fuerst Bismarck*. Both have about the same length and beam, but the Bismarck is 1,200 tons heavier, tho it has 4,700 less horse-power. Consequently, the *Brooklyn* is swifter, making 21.9 knots to the *Bismarck's* 19. The armaments of the two are probably about equal. But the *Brooklyn* has a coal capacity of 1,750 tons, to the *Bismarck's* 1,000. That last item, with the speed, settles the question of superiority in favor of the United States ship.

"If William wants to test his navy, let him do it."—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

**German-American Loyalty.**—"Whatever may be the sentiment of the German Emperor and his people, there is no question as to where the German residents of this country stand in the struggle now being waged between the United States and Spain. There are within the limits of Uncle Sam's domains no people who are more loyal to the country of their adoption than the class which claims the land of Frederick and Bismarck as the place of its origin, and on more than one occasion they have demonstrated the truth of this assertion in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Government and creditable to themselves. Notwithstanding the fact that they responded to the call of the President for troops in a prompt and energetic manner, and that hundreds of them are now at the front remembering the *Maine* and fighting for the liberty of a down-trodden people, they propose to give a still further exhibition of their patriotism by presenting the Federal authorities with a gunboat. The Indianapolis Brewery Workmen's Association, at the suggestion of Albert Lieber, has issued a call to the Germans of the United States for contributions to the building of such a craft, the presentation to be accompanied with the request that it be named the *Teutonic*. The matter is to be vigorously pushed, and the projectors have no doubt that the response will be prompt and liberal."—*The Journal, Peoria, Ill.*

**Act of War Against Spain.**—"The reported intention of Germany to seize one of the Philippine Islands for a coaling-station need not produce any disturbance on this side of the water. Such seizure would be an act of war against Spain, not against the United States, provided the island were not occupied by us at the time. The Philippine Islands are some 2,000 in number. We occupy a very small space on one of them, and it is not certain that we shall continue to hold that. Everything depends on the conditions of the treaty of peace, when it comes. It might be construed as the sign of an unfriendly spirit if Germany should seize one of the 2,000 islands while we are making up our mind whether we want any more territory in that quarter of the globe than we now occupy, but in the eye of international law it would not be an act of hostility toward us. It would be distinctly so toward Spain, however, unless the latter had previously ceded the island to Germany. Without such cession it would make Germany an ally or a cooperator with the United States in war against Spain. It may be added that we have no interest to prevent Germany from acquiring a coaling-station in the Philippines."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

**Resentment of a Despot's Arrogance.**—"Whatever cause or interest the German Government may imagine it has in the Philippines has been practically wiped out by the bitterness of the German press and the arrogance of the German Government. The bluster of the gunboats and the talk of about landing marines regardless of American interests and desires have been as effectual in annulling German interests, so called, as if the matter had been already formally disposed of. To drop into the vernacular, the German Government is barking up the wrong tree. A course more in accordance with a decent regard for a friendly nation would have done what all the power of Germany can not effect.

"But what was to be expected? A man who claps editors in jail because they criticize his policy, and who has been informed by the toadies about him that he is a divine person, can not but make mistakes when dealing with a free people. The whole matter comes to this: that if Germany persists in the arrogance which has thus far marked her course, she will walk out of the Philippines with an empty satchel and a sore heart.

"Americans resent any kind of arrogance, but when it is displayed by a despot whose lunatic reign has excited the contempt and indignation of all who believe in human liberty, the feeling goes deeper and rankles more keenly. No doubt the hand of destiny is in it. Who knows but the imperial war-god of Germany may cause to be fired the shot that will be the signal of a conflict, the result of which may be indirectly to redeem all Europe from the fraudulent government of kings and emperors?"—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

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**Chicago without Newspapers.**—Not one of the regular English newspapers of Chicago was published during the first five days of July. What little news the people of the city were able to obtain came from papers published in other cities, from papers printed in Chicago in foreign languages, and from papers of mushroom growth, with no regular news service. This unique situation grew out of an unsuccessful strike of about sixty stereotypers, who wanted higher wages. The failure of the strike was due to the influx of non-union stereotypers from other cities, and, still more, to the attitude of the Chicago Typographical Union. The Typographical Union decided that the strikers had gone beyond the proper limit in forcing a strike without giving the publishers the notice of sixty days called for in the contract. The support of the union withdrawn, the strike collapsed. The publishers stated their side of the case in the issues of Wednesday, July 6, from which it appears that to free each publisher from the fear that a strike might cause him great harm, all had subscribed to an agreement containing the following important clause:

"4. That in the event of a strike in any of the departments of one or more of the Chicago daily newspaper offices the mechanical resources of all our offices shall be pooled to the extent and with the purpose that no newspaper shall be published unless and until all the newspapers can be promptly published on the same day."

A remarkable feature of the incident was the amused unconcern with which the general public regarded Chicago's news famine. *The Standard-Union*, Brooklyn, says:

"Most immediate and imperative is the general indifference, almost utter carelessness, with which not only the interests most affected but the general public regarded the incident. That the daily newspapers of the second greatest city of the country, and serving an area and population far greater than any other, could be struck suddenly dumb for four days without a word of comment or indignant protest from press and public, is most remarkable as well as significant. That *inter arma leges silent* the Latin reader observed long ago, but, so it seems, are many other things. Where is the boasted power of the press, of which the strident voice, neither still nor small, has told us so much and so often? Apparently, the sun can rise and set, the tides ebb and flow, not only without the Chicago newspapers, but without protest from their esteemed contemporaries."

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## SIEGE AND CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO.

THE siege of Santiago, the first important campaign of the war in Cuba, was undertaken because of the unexpected choice of the harbor by Admiral Cervera as a place of refuge for his fleet. The siege, for historical purposes, divides itself into five parts: first, the occupation of the bay of Guantanamo by Admiral Sampson's marines; second, the despatch of the first military expedition to Cuba from Port Tampa, Fla., and the landing of the expedition at Baiquiri on the Cuban coast between Santiago and Guantanamo; third, the advance on the city of Santiago, including the battles of La Guasimas (Quasina), San Juan, and El Caney; fourth, the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet in its attempt to escape from the harbor; fifth, the surrender of the city and military province of Santiago.

It was on May 19, two months ago, that Admiral Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago, and so made the investment of the city necessary. The first fighting on land occurred on June 10, when about six hundred marines were sent from the fleet to establish a camp, secure a safe harbor for our ships and a base of operations. The Spaniards attacked the camp by night, and there were three days of skirmishing before undisputed possession of Guantanamo and its shores was obtained. The fighting at this point showed a number of picturesque features, including the use of searchlights on the ships to discover the position of the Spanish bush-fighters during the night. The operations of the marines on land were supplemented by bombardments from ships in the harbor, and after a number of spirited sorties by the marines the Spaniards were finally repulsed with serious losses. Six Americans were killed.

On June 14, the last day of the skirmishing at Guantanamo, the military expedition got under way from Port Tampa, Fla. It was made up of troops of the regular army and three volunteer detachments, the Rough Riders (unmounted), the Second Massachusetts, and the Seventy-first New York regiments—about 16,000 troops in all. Major-General William R. Shafter commanded the expedition, which was conveyed in some thirty transports and guarded by a fleet of a dozen or more war-ships. Eight days later the troops began to land on the coast of Cuba at the mining village of Baiquiri, about sixteen miles east of Santiago harbor. The landing was effected without serious accident, under cover of a bombardment of coast fortifications by ships of the fleet.

Then began the immediate advance toward Santiago, to the northwest, according to plans agreed upon by General Shafter, Admiral Sampson, and General Garcia, Cuban insurgent com-

mander. The conditions under which the advance was made were extremely difficult. The intense heat, the rugged nature of the country, the roads being little more than mountain trails through tropical vegetation and chapparal, the necessity of leaving siege guns behind, the slow progress of moving rations with the advance, and the lack of suitable equipment for such a march, made the movement a perilous one. The first serious fighting took place near the village of Sevilla. The engagement is called the battle of La Quasima. The "Rough Riders," leading the advance, were surprised by a superior Spanish force. They fought steadily in spite of heavy losses, and were forced back until reinforced by the First and Tenth United States cavalry (unmounted), and after about four hours' fighting the Spaniards were defeated with heavy loss. Out of a total strength of 964 Americans, 16 were killed and 52 wounded. This was on June 24.

Four days later General Shafter reported that our forces were within three miles of the city of Santiago. The village of Siboney had been occupied, and the army hospital established there. Our troops moved forward to complete a semicircle about the city, the extreme right of the line advancing toward El Caney on the northeast of the city, and the extreme left resting near the village of Aguadores, near the coast. It is reported that the original plan of campaign contemplated as the first important movement a combined attack upon the forts at the entrance of the harbor by the left wing of the army and the fleet. However that may be, the attacks upon the fortifications of San Juan and El Caney proved to be the important part of the advance. The American lines, as described for the Associated Press, had the following formation: General Duffield's command on the extreme left, General Kent's division about a mile and a half northeast, General Sumner's division (commanded by Colonel Wood) the center, General Chaffee's division right of center, and General Lawton's division on the extreme right, about five miles from the coast; a Cuban force under General Garcia had landed at Juragua. The attack on San Juan began on the morning of July 1, Grimes's battery opening fire on the strong Spanish fortifications. The Spanish defense was supplemented by fire from the ships of Admiral Cervera in the harbor, but an assault by the "Rough Riders" and the First and Tenth regulars, during which Colonel Roosevelt's horse was shot from under him, made the capture of the fortifications possible. The attack on El Caney was opened by Capron's light battery. El Paso (Pozo), commanding El Caney, was taken by another uphill charge, in which the Seventy-first New York with the Sixteenth and Sixth regulars showed great bravery. Other minor positions were taken by the troops, and heavy fighting to maintain the captured positions continued on July 2. In the two days' fighting which finally secured for us the positions commanding the city, nearly the whole of the American force was engaged. Skirmishing continued at intervals during July 3. The total American loss in these engagements was: killed, 23 officers, 208 men; wounded, 80 officers, 1,203 men; missing, 81; total, 1,595. The Spanish army's loss had been very heavy. General Linares had been wounded and was obliged to turn over his command to General Toral, and General Vara del Rey, second in command to Linares, had been killed.

On the 3d of July Admiral Cervera's fleet left the harbor, only to meet destruction, and the city was left to its own defense.

General Shafter then demanded the surrender of the city under penalty of bombardment. General Toral refused to surrender. The truce declared while these negotiations were in progress was taken advantage of by both sides to strengthen their positions and to care for the wounded. Reinforcements reached the Spaniards and the Americans as well. Refugees to the estimated number of 20,000 left the city and sought the camps of the besiegers, and yellow-fever broke out among our troops. From July 3 to July 13 parleying over surrender continued. On the last-named date the threatened final bombardment and assault were averted by the offer of General Toral to surrender the city and the military district of Santiago (Fourth army corps), provided the Spanish troops be transported back to Spain. There were about 17,000 Spanish troops in the city and 16,000 more in the district. A commission to arrange the terms of surrender consisted of Robert Mason, British vice-consul; Colonel Fontain, General Toral's chief of staff; and General Escarajao, on the part of the Spanish; and Major-Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miley, of General Miles's staff, on the part of the United States. Some difficulty arose because of the Spanish demand that their arms be returned to them after reaching Spain, but that demand was refused. The American flag was hoisted over the city at noon, July 17.

General Miles had reached the front before Santiago capitulated, and he reported to the War Department that "General Shafter [who had been most severely criticized by newspaper correspondents during the siege of the city], together with the officers and men of his command, are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered."

**Exhibition of American Manhood.**—"The achievements of the American army in Cuba are of the most glorious character. They illustrate the courage, endurance, and loyalty of the American soldier, whether he be regular or volunteer, and the intelligence and character of the regular officers. Every American must feel a thrill of pride by reason of these achievements. The mere thought of the victory which was gained over the Spaniards is stimulating alone, but when we consider all that our soldiers gained, all the sacrifices that they made, all the hardships that they endured, we not only feel proud of their success, but are struck with wonder by the exhibition of rare qualities which was called forth by strenuous conditions. It was the work of the regular army of the United States, assisted most valiantly by the 'Rough Riders,' the Seventy-first New York, and the Second Massachusetts volunteers. We know now the stuff of which these men are made. They went to Cuba ill prepared for such conditions as they encountered and such battles as they have fought. There were less than half as many of them as there should have been. They were practically without cavalry, because the government did not send enough horses. The force of artillery was not one tenth of what it should have been. The means for the transportation of food were so inadequate that correspondents tell us that all the time the men were on half rations, and that some of them, at least, engaged in hard fighting after a fast of thirty-six hours. They were not properly clad, and their heavy uniforms became so much of an encumbrance that they were obliged to throw them and their blankets away. So inadequately fitted out was this expedition that when the battle was at its height the rough pathways over which the volunteers had made their way to the front were choked with the wounded going to the rear to find surgeons, some of them being obliged to walk twelve miles before reaching the needed medical assistance. They fought in an unknown country, amid strange surroundings, tortured by tropical insects and tropical vegetation, soaked by tropical rains, and breathing pestilential air while they slept. Opposed to them was an excellent body of Spanish infantry, well intrenched, and fighting with desperation. Altho this is the richest and, in reputation at least, the most progressive country of the world, the soldiers of the effete monarchy used smokeless powder, while our men were obliged to depend upon the old-fashioned explosive, the smoke of which clearly revealed their position to the enemy, and made them an excellent target. As has been said by the New York *Sun*, according to all the rules of war our men should have given up as defeated, but they are American citizens and American soldiers, and they did not succumb to the strenuous adverse conditions. We have every reason to be proud of our fellow citizens in arms. They have added new glory to the American name. They have met and overcome the difficulties which have stood in their way, some of which were not due to the enemy. But of that there will be time and occasion to speak later on. The country is now content to enjoy to the full this splendid exhibition of American manhood."—*Harper's Weekly, New York.*

**Regulars Should Not be Forgotten.**—"The volunteers are lauded as the heroes of every battle in which both classes partici-

pate. The correspondents follow them and describe their marching, their daring, and their losses in battle, while they give but a perfunctory glance at the performances of the regulars. . . . This attitude of the public toward the regulars and the volunteers respectively is natural. . . . . .

"It should be remembered, however, that all our soldiers, the regulars as well as those who have responded to the call only for a limited period or for the war, are volunteers. We have no conscripts in our army. Every man exposed to the perils of plague and battle in Cuba is there by his own choice. It should also be remembered that throughout our history as a nation our regular army, small as it has been, has rendered magnificent service to the country. The regulars in the Civil War were but a handful in number compared with the volunteers, but their work on many a bloody field was superb. In our wars with hostile Indians the regulars have shown that in that peculiar service they were among the best troops in the world. And so, at Santiago, while the 'Rough Riders' were winning laurels, with all the correspondents after them or by their side, the regulars on another part of the field were fighting with equal gallantry without consideration of newspaper fame.

"Our regulars should not be forgotten or ignored. They are American citizens. Many of those in the ranks, as well as the officers, are men of fine intelligence and not a little culture. They are steady, loyal, temperate, and brave. And when the time to fight comes they are sure to give a good account of themselves."—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.*

**Value of Volunteers.**—"It is difficult to see why there should ever have been the slightest question about the fighting power of the American volunteer, for the battle-fields of the Civil War demonstrated his value beyond all discussion. It was then shown that the volunteers possessed courage, patriotism, and courage without limit. If there was any lurking idea that the people had lost those qualities during a long period of profound peace, it is time to abandon that idea once for all.

"This redemonstration of the volunteer's value is supremely important from two points of view. It proves the unimpaired soundness of the race, and it takes all the wind out of the sails of the people who would have us swell our standing army to something like the proportions that are considered correct on the Continent of Europe. There could be no greater curse than the establishment of militarism in this country. It would be dangerous alike to the prosperity and to the liberties of the nation. We do, indeed, require a regular force of respectable proportions, as a nucleus for the volunteers in time of public danger, and the navy should be kept up to the top notch, in time of peace as in time of war. This war has shown that the staff departments need a thorough overhauling, and that provision should be made for an adequate reserve of arms and equipments. If these matters be attended to, the volunteers will meet every demand that may be made upon them, in any crisis of the country's fate."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

**The Deed is Done.**—"Our capture of Santiago after a siege of two weeks will be set down upon military records as an achievement of extraordinary brilliancy. General Shafter, who commanded during the operations, is probably not a particularly able man, and his selection for such a distinguished duty doubtless produced no little surprise among his colleagues of the army. Criticisms upon his leadership have been many and ugly. But they came as a rule from observers unfortified by knowledge, and not in the business of journalism for the health of the nation, and now they are forgotten. The deed in done, and the victory is great.

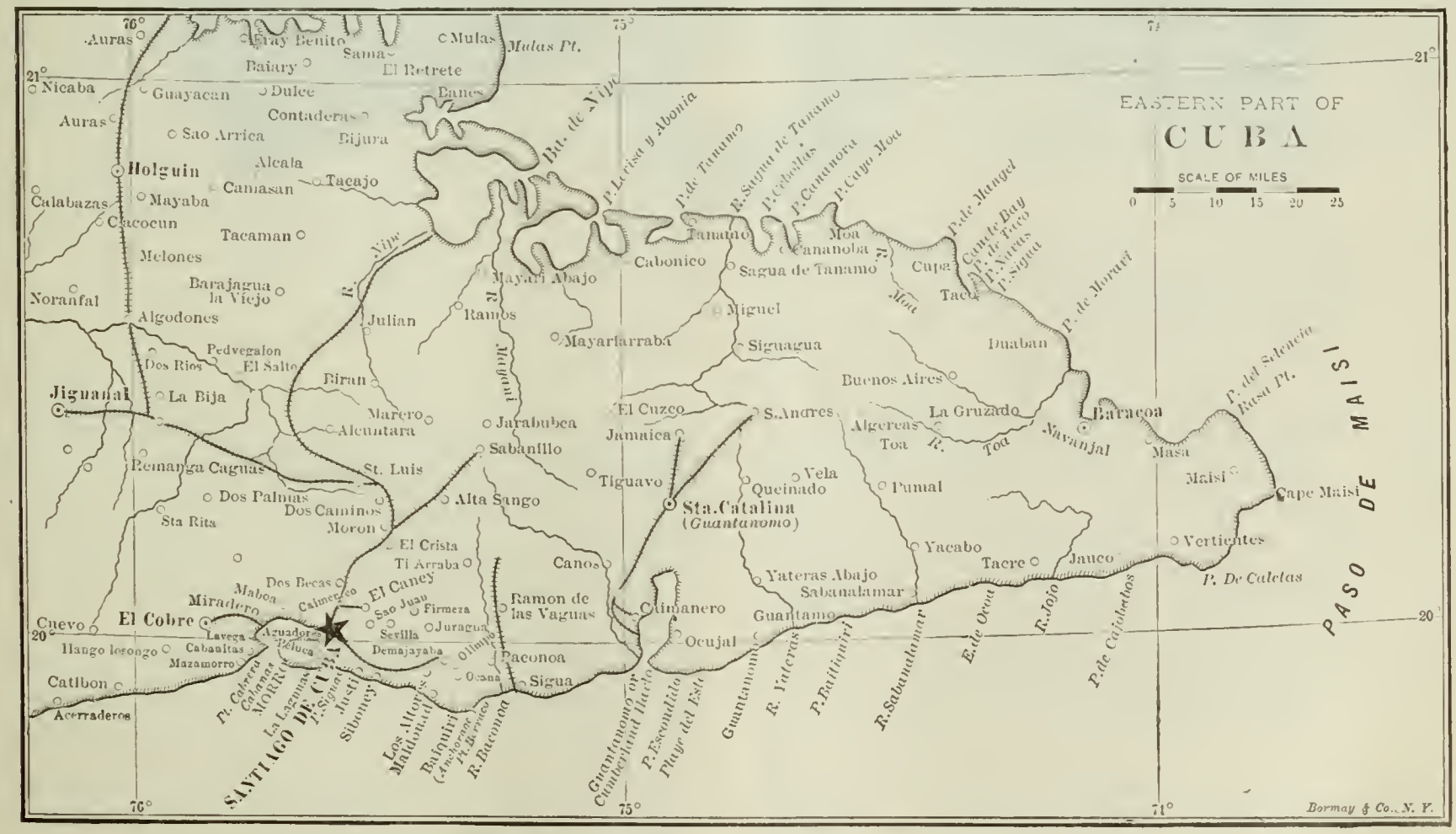
"Two things, of course, reduced the Spaniards to the state of moral hopelessness that precedes surrender. The first was the irresistible bravery shown by the American army in their first assault upon the city on July 2. The other was the crushing display of the same qualities by the American navy when Cervera's ships fled from the harbor.

"All honor and glory to the soldiers and sailors, of all ranks, to the generals and admirals, gunners and riflemen, and all grades intermediate, for the capture of Santiago and Cervera!

"Again we say, Have mercy, Spain! Spare your men from further useless sacrifice, and sue for peace! Surrender Havana on the terms of Santiago!"—*The Sun, New York.*

**Generosity Could be Afforded.**—"The point for which Toral held out was that when his men had laid down their arms and were returned to Spain, their arms should be restored to them, so that they might return to their own people as soldiers, not as captives. It was a reasonable request, and the soldiers who represented the American army would have consented to it cheerfully; but as the civilian commanders at Washington had a different view, they could only recommend it, and General Toral was obliged to be content with this.

"Mr. Alger's hasty declaration that the recommendation of the




MAP OF SANTIAGO AND VICINITY.

1.—BRIG.-GEN. H. W. LAWTON. 2.—LIEUT.-COL. ANDREW S. ROWAN. 3.—LIEUT. VICTOR BLUE, U. S. N.
4.—COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. 5.—BRIG.-GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

FIVE WAR HEROES.

American generals will not be considered, strikes a false note that will be universally regretted, and it is made to appear all the smaller by a suggestion of the value of the Spanish rifles. Such pettiness of spirit at home is the only cloud upon the glory of the victory won by our army in the field."— *The Times, Philadelphia.*

**Hastening the End.**—"The value of the captured military stores, arms, other war material, coal and provisions, if any, will be credited to Spain on account of the war indemnity. If they had been destroyed, the amount of the indemnity would have been so much greater. Spain would have saved $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 on the amount of the indemnity if Cervera's fleet had been surrendered in working order instead of destroyed.

"It is probable that this defeat will lead Spain to ask for peace. But it is not probable that the two nations can agree on terms—at least not until the United States have gained more in the Philippines and elsewhere. Spain will not consent to conditions which the United States will exact. The war is not yet near an end, but the capture of Santiago hastens the end."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

**Moral Effect.**—"The importance of the surrender, from the standpoint of its effect on the course of the war, lies most of all, we believe, in its moral aspect. That the Spaniards were able to bring themselves to the point of willingness to surrender without a last desperate struggle, entailing useless bloodshed and destruction, shows, in the first place, that there is a point at which they, like other people, yield to the dictates of humanity and good sense. And, in the second place, having once broken their record of 'dying, but not surrendering,' the next step in the same direction will be far easier to take."—*The News, Baltimore.*

**Another Sight at Santiago.**—"It is impossible to avoid contrast with that other sight that Santiago saw a quarter of a century ago. Time and justice have their revenges and dues. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small, and Santiago bears witness. It was on the afternoon of November 7, 1873, that the officers and crew of the *Virginius*, headed by that brave heart, Captain James B. Fry, were marched by fours to the place of execution at the 'slaughter-house.' Think of that. They were, in the height of Spanish arrogance and insolence, taken past the American consulate, the consul being restrained in his house by a guard. The flag had been pulled down from the

consulate. Fifty-three of these brave and true men were ranged in line, with their backs to a detail of soldiers picked for the butchery ten feet away. Captain Fry was the only one who fell dead at the opening volley. The rest of the fifty-three as the firing proceeded were wounded and killed with deliberation and cruelty, the favorite method of despatch being firing rifles in the mouths of those who were on the ground writhing in their wounds.

"The *Virginius* butchery was remembered at Santiago yesterday when the Spanish flag was pulled down and the stars and stripes took its place, just as the *Maine* was remembered in Manila bay and in the destruction of Cervera's fleet."—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

**A Humane Novelty.**—"There is a humane side to this surrender, too, that would not have been possible a few years ago. The capture of Santiago was accomplished with comparatively little loss of life. Considerations of humanity led to frequent conferences and finally to surrender. Spain, to be sure, was in a tight place, but it is to her credit as well as to our own that these considerations prevailed. We might have hammered away; Toral might have fought to the last ditch. The surrendered army are prisoners of war, but they are to be sent at our expense to Spain. That's a humane novelty, if also a commercial advantage to ourselves, that will attract the delightful comments of historians and the applauding perorations of statesmen. Perhaps, also, it will establish a precedent. Our victories on both land and sea have been extraordinary, brilliantly extraordinary."—*The Post, Hartford.*

**Difficult Task on Hand.**—"The conclusion of the movement against Santiago will be awaited with as much interest and solicitude as tho a battle were impending. The Government has a most difficult task before it, for it has to feed and care for, not only its own and the Spanish army, but the inhabitants of a considerable city reduced to a state of starvation. At the same time it must battle with yellow fever in its native habitat, and during the rainy season. Some of the troops may be protected from infection by sending them to the hills, but some will be needed in the city, and they will be exposed to great dangers unless they are acclimated. The sooner the Spanish army is deported the better, for that alone will be a great relief, but the movement of a body of 10,000 or 20,000 men under guard will necessarily consume a great deal of time, and will interfere with other contemplated movements of the American army.

"It may be necessary for the American people to exercise a great deal of patience while watching these operations, for it is quite certain that there will be vexatious delays in spite of the best possible management. Seldom has an army commander been given a more difficult task with the forces at his disposal or under such unfavorable conditions. If General Shafter shall successfully extricate his army from this situation, he will win more deserved honors than have attended his military operations, tho these have been made successful by the indomitable pluck of his troops."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

**Problem of Government.**—"The surrender to the United States of the eastern portion of the province of Santiago will precipitate a new and important governmental problem. It is a safe prediction that the present policy contemplates a plan of home rule that will afford an indication of the ability of the Cuban to get along without Spanish dominion. It will be a great opportunity for the Cubans to demonstrate their capacity for self-government and their willingness to return to peaceful industrial pursuits. The President will recognize the obligation imposed upon us by our victory at Santiago to assist the Cubans in solving the problem of self-government as soon as the conditions are made favorable for the experiment. The substitution of home rule for Spanish authority will not be sudden, it must be matter of slow development. In the mean time the conduct of the people under the new conditions will be watched with interest. Our future policy in Cuba may be determined by the manner in which the people of this province adapt themselves to our policy of reconstruction."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

**The City of Santiago.**—"Santiago is the second city, in size, on the island of Cuba. It is next to Havana. It is probably the oldest city of any size in the Western hemisphere. It was founded by Velasquez in 1514. The bay upon which it is situated is a beautiful sheet of water, six miles long and two miles wide. The population of Santiago in 1895 was 59,614. . . . The city is unhealthy. Yellow fever prevails throughout the year, and smallpox is epidemic at certain times. These conditions are due to the lack of sanitary arrangements. Sewerage is defective, and the consuls report that all refuse matter, as well as dead dogs, cats, chickens, and other garbage and filth are thrown into the streets to decay and fill the air with disease germs. The bay of Santiago is of value to the navy, as affording shelter during bad weather in the hurricane season, which is now on. Otherwise Santiago, after we take it, will be of but little use to us. The army will not remain there. A small garrison will be left in the place, and it may be necessary to maintain a hospital force there for some time, but all the rest of our men will soon take their departure for other and more attractive and vital military stations."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

## CLOSE OF A MEMORABLE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress—"the long session," lasting in this case seven months—adjourned on July 8. The extra session, from March 15 to July 24, was devoted to the passage of the Dingley tariff law and of four appropriation bills which h d failed of passage under the previous administration. The second regular session, which will convene in December, expires by limitation on March 4 following, so that, for campaign purposes this fall, and for historical purposes as well, the newspapers are discussing "the record of the Fifty-fifth Congress" as if it had been practically completed. The declaration of war with Spain, the consequent war legislation, and the annexation of Hawaii have made the session just closed a memorable one. The enactment of a national bankruptcy law and an interstate railway arbitration law, the establishment of a labor commission, an appropriation for a commission on Canadian controversies, and the payment of Bering seal claims, belong to the record of the session. Measures of currency reform, organization of the census bureau, and further Pacific railway legislation are among the subjects which go over to another session by adjournment.

**A Campaign on the Record.**—"That new tariff and new internal revenue law, the Dingley, was the fulfilment of the great central pledge made by the Republican Party to the American people. That matter disposed of by the special session, the regular session might have been devoid of any special features but for the destruction of the *Maine*. The Cuban republic might or might not have been recognized, but recognition is a very different thing from a declaration of war. Spain would have blustered and threatened, but would have had no excuse for seeing in it a cause of war. But from the day the *Maine* was destroyed the present war was a foregone conclusion, and Congress lost no time in voting the appropriation asked for by the President to expend in putting the army and navy on a war footing. No legislative body ever deserved higher praise for rising to the demands of a great emergency. Party lines were wholly forgotten. Unfortunately that non-partizan attitude could not be maintained. In subsequent votes a good many Democrats fell from grace. But enough rose grandly above petty politics to make the record of this session eminently creditable.

"It now seems almost certain that the Fifty-fifth Congress will have the honor to be in at the finish, as well as the commencement, of this war. The first regular session made all necessary preparations for the prosecution of it on land and sea, and by the time the short winter sessions begins, or at least before it closes, the President will probably be able to submit a treaty of peace.

"The biennial political campaign, which will really begin when the fall opens and continue two months, will turn on the record of the Fifty-fifth Congress and the national Administration. Side issues will be swept into the gutter by the onward movement of events. The people will go to the polls November 8 to register their indorsement of the way the affairs of the nation have been managed by the party which they had put in power by their votes of two years before. The political problem is very simple, because there is in fact only one issue before the whole country."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

**A Blessing or a Curse?**—"Among the measures left without action, the McCleary banking bill and the Nicaragua canal bill are the only ones of importance. Altho very few measures have passed, the session has been the most momentous that the country has witnessed since the Civil War. It has brought on a war with Spain, has annexed foreign territory to the United States, and has paved the way perhaps to still greater acquisitions and greater embroilment. Whether these doings shall prove a blessing or a curse to the United States and to the world, the future only can determine.

"The war, and the means of raising revenue to carry it on, and the annexation of Hawaii, have embraced so large a share of public attention that everything else has been obscured. Sixty-two bills, large and small, have been passed on these subjects. A

bankruptcy bill has been passed, a commission has been created for settling disputes with Canada, the Bering Sea award has been settled, an old war claim has been paid (with a resulting scandal), a law for the arbitration of disputes between railways and their employees has been enacted, and the usual number of private pension bills have been 'put through.' Nothing that Congress has done, however, has been so generally approved as its adjournment. It is pretty safe to say that if it had adjourned early in April the country would now be at peace, the reconcentrados would have plenty to eat, and that liberty in Cuba would have been equally well secured. This, we are inclined to think, is the private opinion of President McKinley and the majority of his cabinet, and of our leading military, naval, and diplomatic officers."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

**To President McKinley's Credit.**—"Much of the success and of the good feeling marking the action of Congress at its late session is due to the conciliatory temper, the excellent judgment, the personal tact, and the undeviating veracity of President McKinley. He was a representative himself for twenty years. A large majority of the members of both Houses are his personal friends. Neither his intercourse nor his confidences were affected by political considerations. He as freely and frankly conferred with what is called the opposition as with the men of the party in power. While slow to give his word he was careful to keep it, and he did not make people think that he might, and probably would, meet their views, only afterward to find reasons or excuses for disappointing them. While the supreme tests which the national situation has laid upon his statesmanship have been met to the satisfaction and admiration of the country, the multiplied tests of another sort which have been put upon him by the necessity of bringing Congress into substantial unity with the purposes of the Government and by the obligation to ignore partizan considerations in the many army and navy appointments to his hand have shown him to be one of the most upright, far-seeing, and masterful politicians of the world.

"His administration is bound to achieve greatness as well as to have greatness thrust upon it; but his personal conduct or employment of unexpected powers has been so admirable, and his bearing has been alike so sunny, so natural, so sympathetic, so dignified, and so consistent that we shall be surprised if, in the retrospect of history, he is not reverently regarded to be as truly a providential man in the presidency as any of his predecessors in times of great national stress and strain have been deemed to be. To him is largely due the fact that Congress has been a tribunal of great public service instead of a wrangling menagerie of quarrelers, marplots, and of the victims of cross purposes."—*The Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Brooklyn.*

**No Obstruction to the Administration.**—"The principal interest in the present Congress has been its attitude toward the war, and there will be no great criticism of it as to that. There is no room for question that Congress forced this war on the Administration. There is no question that it has given the Administration full support in the conduct of the war. There has been a free discussion of the methods of raising war revenues, but there has been no obstruction to the furnishing of revenues, and the Government now has all the support appropriated that it has desired, or for which it can have any use. The recognition of the independence of the Cuban people was also forced on the Administration by Congress, and that will meet the approval of the people. On the other hand, the Government has forced on Congress the issuing of bonds when it had a large surplus in the treasury, and the defeat of an income tax by which wealth might be made to bear some portion of the burdens of war. The Administration has had its way very fully as to all the legislation pertaining to war, and any dissatisfaction with that legislation must recoil on the Administration.

"Congress has also passed some other measures, the most important of which is the Dingley deficit law. . . . That it would have made a permanent deficit if it had not been reinforced by the war-revenue laws is practically certain, but with that reinforcement, of course, the treasury is safe. The facts remain that the Dingley law is a mournful failure as a revenue producer; that it has largely increased the cost of necessaries of life; that it has not restored prosperity, and that hundreds of its ardent supporters are now turning in disgust from the whole system of protectionism."—*The Sentinel* (*Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

**Eventful but Disappointing.**—"The excuse that the measure [of currency reform] was crowded out by the war spirit will not answer. For the annexation of Hawaii, a matter in which the people of this country have taken comparatively little interest, has not been crowded out. If there was time to spend weeks in discussing annexation, there surely was time to discuss a question of such practical importance to the country as monetary and banking reform.

"The only credit to which the present Congress is entitled on the financial issue is of a negative character. By refusing to indorse the Teller resolution, by drafting and agreeing upon a currency bill in committee while neglecting to take it up in the House, and by putting themselves on record as agreeing to favor action on the bill during the present session, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives has negatively upheld the cause of sound money. But by faint-heartedness and indifference it has neglected an opportunity to initiate legislation of great value to the country. It is not likely that any financial reform will be accomplished at the short session next winter. Whatever is to be recorded to the credit of the fifty-fifth Congress, currency reform will not be included.

"But the accident of war will relieve the record of the session just closed of the charge of fruitlessness and give it an important place in history. It was the first war Congress since 1865, and in its treatment of the problems suddenly forced upon it by the destruction of the *Maine* and the declaration of war it has made an eventful record for itself.

"If we regard only this record we must accord to the Congress whose long session has just closed an important place among the Congresses of the country. It has also won a unique place for itself by annexing the Hawaiian Islands, possibly the first step toward a revolution in our foreign policy. It has passed a bankruptcy bill which, while of the nature of a compromise, promises to prove beneficial to the country. But by its failure to take up the matter of currency reform courageously and vigorously it has been strangely and disappointingly unresponsive to the demands of the people as expressed in the election of 1896."—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit.*

**Increase of Appropriations.**—"It was not a profligate Congress, altho it had to provide for the heavy burdens of war. The sum of $892,527,991 has been appropriated. This includes $117,836,220 of permanent appropriations to meet sinking-fund requirements, and interest on public debts and for other objects, and $361,788,095 to meet expenditures of the war with Spain. Deducting the last two from the sum first mentioned, there remains $412,903,676, representing the appropriations made at the present session to meet all ordinary expenses of the Government, which sum is only $4,246,816 more than was appropriated at the last session of the last Congress."—*The Commercial* (*Rep.*), *Louisville.*

"Outside of the war measures, the praise that can be given to the session is mostly in its virtues of omission. It has passed a tolerably fair bankruptcy bill, and it has mercifully abstained from a lot of class legislation that it was in danger of enacting. The Hawaiian scheme was the one measure forced through without regard to reason or truth. Another point that should not escape notice is that the appropriations, other than those for the war, are some millions in excess of those for the preceding year. Liberal appropriations for the war will receive popular approval, but those very expenditures afforded strong reasons why the overgrown civil expenditures of previous years should have been sharply retrenched. But the war has afforded the appetite of our politicians for a large distribution of the public funds a chance to be gratified without attracting much notice. As it was possible that the war excitement might be largely misused, it can be imputed to Congress almost as righteousness that it has so far omitted to enact such bills as that for the overthrow of civil-service reform, the railway pooling bill, and a large group of similar jobs."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

**Good Work for the Country.**—"It remains to be said that many important measures met their death, either through accident or design. The attempt to break up the civil-service system deserved the quietus it received. The same may be most emphatically said of the bill reported by the committee on banking and currency to surrender control of our paper money to the national banks. The defeat of the naval personnel bill was very unfortunate, but there are so many professional jealousies to be recon-

ciled that legislation on this urgent matter must be extremely difficult. . . . . .

"It is the fashion to abuse and ridicule the House and Senate, and a good deal of that sort of talk has recently been heard from Harvard's sacred precincts. Of course, any free deliberative assembly frequently does things that are hardly susceptible of defense; but the session that has just closed has been singularly free from errors of commission. There are no errors of omission that may not be corrected at some other time. In the net result, we are bound to admit that the people's representatives have done good work for the country, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have had a great part in making the history of America and the world."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.), New Orleans.*

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHEN the Pope loses patience with Spain what is to be expected from the rest of us?—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

AND strange to say, Admiral Cervera was welcomed on the New England coast when he really arrived.—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

WE are making heroes so fast now that fame will soon have to lay aside her roll and start a directory.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

HAWAII was annexed fully thirty-six hours ago, and republican institutions haven't begun to totter yet.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

AN Ohio editor has been convicted of libeling a member of the state legislature. What did he say, anyway?—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THE Spaniards might be able to destroy some of our ships if they could get us to anchor them in Havana harbor.—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.*

IT would be a graceful tribute to her sex and some slight recompense for her fallen royalty to elect Liliuokalani alderman from the First Ward of Honolulu.—*The Republican, Denver.*

A GOOD many of the men who tried to follow our Teddy are now in the hospitals, but their number is not a marker to that of those who tried to stand in his way. It was ever thus.—*The Express, Buffalo.*

SOCIAL PRESTIGE.—"What is a parvenu?"

"That's what the man who got rich ten years ago calls the man who got rich yesterday."—*The Record, Chicago.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "What is the lesson we are to draw from this war with Spain?" Little Will Wicklemeyer: "They ain't no lesson in it for us. We're teachin' Spain a lesson."—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

A CAUTIOUS OPINION.—What do you think of the future of the Philippines?"

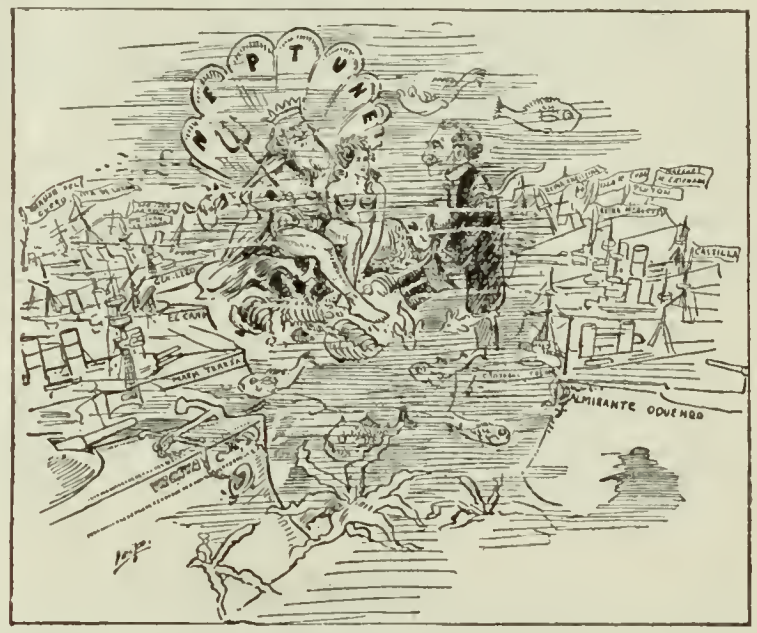
"I think they will keep on being islands."—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE RAPID PROMOTION ROUTE.—"Bliffkin's boy has been made a major."

"I didn't know that he ever saw any service."

"He didn't. He saw the President."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

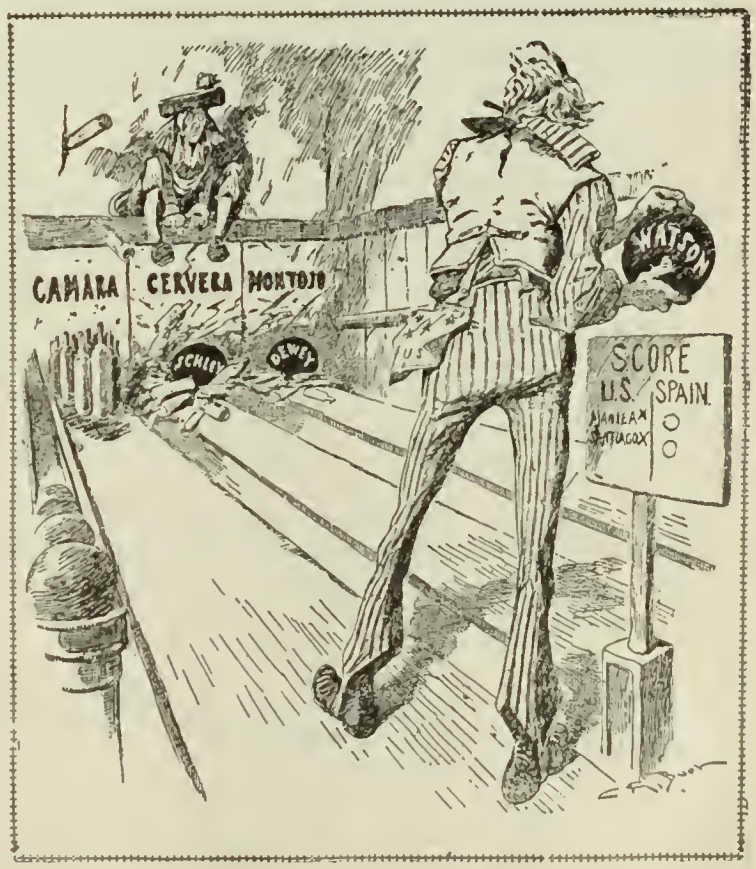
WEIGHING THE BABY.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*




PREMIER SAGASTA: "With your majesty's permission, I would like to secure desk-room down here for my minister of marine so that he can keep in closer touch with our navy."—*The Evening News, Detroit.*

MARS AND UNCLE SAM IN THE ASCENDANT.

OLD SPANISH FORTUNE-TELLER TO THE BOY EMPEROR: "I see a tall, elderly man with a white chin beard. He wears stars on his waistcoat and stripes on his trousers. Beware of him, Willie, and don't try to strike him with your mailed fist, or he will do you dirt."—*The Journal, New York.*




THE LAST ALLEY.—*The World, New York.*

## CURRENT CARTOONS.

## LETTERS AND ART.

### HAS THE WORLD ANY FURTHER NEED OF POETRY?

MACAULAY contended that as knowledge extends and reason develops the imaginative arts must decay. Carlyle had, it is well known, a strong aversion to all rimesters of his day, tho he did tolerate Tennyson. Tolstoï holds that rime and rhythm chain down the thought and are therefore an evil. Coleridge said that the real antithesis to poetry is not prose, but science; and, if that be the case, the unmistakable advances of science may reasonably be supposed to augur ill for the future of poetry.

These and other views on the subject are considered by Calvin Thomas in a well-written article in the June *Forum*, his conclusion being that, tho the art of poetry will have its ups and downs, we need not fear its permanent decadence.

More people, Mr. Thomas thinks, can now make verses that are "pretty good," than ever before; and not a little of our magazine poetry, despite the flings of the paragraphers, is better, from an artistic point of view, than much to be found in the pages of the immortals. Nevertheless, there is no denying that the great bulk of our newest poetry "seems to lack the sovereign quality of inevitableness"; it is "pumped up from a hidden reservoir of artificial emotion."

In consequence, the vocation of the poet has lost something of its old impressiveness, and the "great serious public" has a rooted suspicion that the poets of to-day have nothing of importance to say.

Does all this bode a lasting impairment of the art? In contending against such a conclusion, Mr. Thomas takes up, first, the objection brought against poetry of being frivolous. Whether poetry is frivolous or serious, he remarks, depends on the nature of the poetry:

"At the very time when Carlyle was pronouncing verse an anachronism, Tennyson was producing some of the noblest verse in English literature. Is there any less of manly seriousness in 'In Memoriam' than in 'Sartor Resartus'? And as for Tolstoï's objection to the clogging element of rhythm, it can be urged with equal force against the constraints of style in prose. In the Count's Utopia there will be, it would seem, no artistic expression whatever; since rules and conventions that operate as a constraint are of its very essence. If it is child's play to make words sing, it must be child's play to make them preach."

Even in the case of verse that is to all appearances frivolous, it turns out sometimes that it has an important meaning. The flood of anacreontic verse, babble about Chloe and kisses and vine-wreaths, which swept over Germany about the middle of the last century, was an indication of an important change in German thought, the exultation of a people just breaking from the tyranny of theological standards.

Mr. Thomas denies that science makes us indifferent to all else than hard facts and logical conclusions. Men like Darwin, it is true, have lost all artistic sensibility, but by reason, not of science, but of their neglect of the imaginative faculty. The natural effect of science is to increase a man's susceptibility to whatever makes for the enrichment of life. We quote again:

"When we speak of science, we ought to mean all the sciences together. Now the idealism of science, taken in this sense, is the love of the whole truth. It can not despiritualize the world: for it deals with facts, with all the facts; and the human mind is the most important among them. Whatever science may have in store, however ruthlessly it may lay its hand upon particular beliefs and illusions, human beings will always be what nature made them; that is, not primarily thinking-machines, but emotional creatures who must live much more in what they feel than in what they can prove—creatures for whom affection, joy, hope, aspiration, will always play a more important *rôle* than logic. And this, which is the domain of poetry, is not shrinking, but enlarging, with the lapse of time."

The world needs poetry and will continue to need it, in the first place, for pleasure. The pleasure is not for all, but the number of those who do find pleasure in poetry, inexpensive, harmless, easily accessible and abiding pleasure, is "greater than ever before and bound to increase." The world needs poetry, in the second place, for instruction. The best instruction from poetry comes by a very indirect process, through the widening of intellectual sympathies and the deepening of emotional life. Matthew Arnold said that "the noblest nations are those which know how to make the best use of poetry." The world needs poetry, in the third place, for consolation. When the times seem out of joint, we get relief by taking now and then the artistic point of view; and private griefs, tho not instantly assuaged, are—what is better—transfigured by the poets. Finally, we have need of poetry for joy—"the joy of elevated thoughts" that the perusal of great poets brings, whose messages "take on a personal tinge through association with our own crises and turning-points," and deepen at last into a ministry of pure joy like that we have in the love of a dear friend. "This, rather than the esthetic culture that vaunteth itself in critical estimates and learned discussions, is the finest fruitage of the study of the poets. They have not done their perfect work until admiration of artistic genius has kindled into the joy of a personal affection."

### REAL INDIAN MUSIC.

ONE of Prof. Max Müller's many interesting friends whom he is telling the world about nowadays bore the name of Dvârkanâth Tagore. He was a Hindu, the representative of one of the greatest and richest families of India, and he made his appearance in Paris in 1844, where Professor Müller made his acquaintance. One morning, while visiting at the Hindu's apartments, Professor Müller asked him to give a specimen of Indian music. We quote from the professor's narrative in *Cosmopolis* (June):

"He sang first of all what is called Indian, but is really Persian music, without any style or character. This was not what I wanted, and I asked whether he did not know some pieces of real Indian music. He smiled and turned away. 'You would not appreciate it,' he said; but, as I asked him again and again, he sat down to the pianoforte, and, after striking a few notes, began to sing. I confess I was somewhat taken aback. I could discern neither melody, nor rhythm, nor harmony in what he sang; but, when I told him so, he shook his head and said: 'You are all alike; if anything seems strange to you and does not please you at once, you turn away. When I first heard Italian music, it was no music to me at all; but I went on and on till I began to like it, or what you call understand it. It is the same with everything else. You say our religion is no religion, our poetry no poetry, our philosophy no philosophy. We try to understand whatever Europe has produced, but do not imagine that therefore we despise what India has produced. If you studied our music as we do yours, you would find that there is melody, rhythm, and harmony in it, quite as much as in yours. And if you would study our poetry, our religion, and our philosophy, you would find that we are not what you call pagans or miscreants, but know as much of the Unknowable as you do, and have seen perhaps even deeper into it than you have!' He was not far wrong.

"He became quite eloquent and excited, and to pacify him I told him that I was quite aware that India possessed a science of music, founded, as far as I could see, on mathematics. I had examined some Sanskrit MSS. on music, but I confessed that I could not make head or tail of them. I once consulted Professor Wilson on the subject, who had spent many years in India and was himself a musician. But he did not encourage me. He told me that, while in India, he had been to a native teacher of music

who professed to understand the old books. He had expressed himself willing to teach him, on condition that he would come to him two or three times a week. Then at the end of a year he would be able to tell him whether he was fit to learn music, whether he was an *adhikârin*, a fit candidate, and in five years he promised him that he might master both the theory and the practise of music. That was too much for an Indian civilian who had his hands full of work, and tho he learnt many things from Pundits, Prof. H. H. Wilson, then, I believe, Master of the Mint and holding several other appointments, had to give up all idea of becoming apprentice for five years to a teacher of music. Dvârkanâth Tagore was much amused, but he quite admitted that five years was the shortest time in which any man could hope thoroughly to master the intricacies of ancient Hindu music, and I too gave up in consequence all hope of ever mastering such texts as the Sangîta-ratnâkara, the Treasury of Symphony, and similar texts, though they have often tempted my curiosity in the library of the East Indian House."

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## LYRICS OF THE WAR.

OUR war with Spain has furnished American poets with a number of stirring and dramatic themes. Spanish oppression of Cuba, the destruction of the *Maine*, the agitation for a closer bond between England and America, Dewey's victory at Manila, the disappearance of sectionalism, and the ethical value of our intervention in Cuba are the subjects that seem to be most inspiring to our bards. Joaquin Miller's stirring lines on "CUBA LIBRE" were reproduced in these columns (April 16), in the review of his "Complete Poetical Works." Madison Cawein takes a wider survey of Spain's oppression in a poem (Louisville *Courier Journal*) entitled "MENE TEKEL UPHARSIN":

Behold, we have gathered together our battle-ships, near and afar;
Their decks they are cleared for action, their guns they are primed for war.
From the East to the West there is hurry; in the North and the South a peal
Of hammers in fort and ship-yard and the clamor and clang of steel;
And the rush and roar of engines, and clanking of derrick and crane—
Thou art weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance of God, O Spain!

Behold, I have stood on the mountains, and this was writ in the sky:
"She is weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance God holds on high!"
The balance He once weighed Babylon, the Mother of Harlots, in.
One scale holds thy pride and power and empire, begotten of sin,
Heavy with wo and torture, the crimes of a thousand years,
Mortared and welded together with fire and blood and tears;
In the other, for justice and mercy, a blade with never a stain,
Is laid the Sword of Liberty, and the balance dips, O Spain!

Summon thy vessels together! great is thy need for these!
*Cristobal Colon*, *Vizcaya*, *Oquendo*, and *Marie Therese*.
Let them be strong and many, for a vision I had by night,
That the ancient wrongs thou has done the world came howling to the fight;
From the New World shores they gathered, Inca and Aztec, slain,
To the Cuban shot but yesterday, and our own dead seamen, Spain!

Summon thy ships together, gather a mighty fleet!
For a strong young nation is arming that never hath known defeat.
Summon thy ships together, there on thy blood-stained sands!
For a shadowy army gathers with manacled feet and hands,
A shadowy host of sorrows and of shames, too black to tell!
That reach with their horrible wounds for thee to drag thee down to hell;
Myriad phantoms and specters, thou warrest against in vain!
Thou are weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance of God, O Spain!

The destruction of the *Maine* has been the subject of a great flood of verse, most of it only mediocre, or worse. Among the better poems on this phase is one by Ella Wheeler Wilcox (in the New York *Home Journal*), a portion of which we quote:

Like some great mother bird who broods her young at close of day,
That fair white wonder of a ship lay in Havana's bay.
Beneath her smiled a placid sea; the calm stars watched above.
It was the hour for tender thoughts and memories of love.

It was the hour, it was the land; for Cuba's langorous air
Speaks to the heart of sentiment, tho war's loud trumpets blare.
And in their berths bronzed sailors mused on some dear absent face.
Or dreamed they clasped their own again in happy love's embrace.

And then they woke! God! *how* they woke from dreams as sweet as these
We only guess; the awful truth is known but to the seas,
The dark, deceitful silent sea that aided in the crime
Of some foul devil-minded thing without a name or clime.

How still, how calm, those waters were! no sign, no sound, to tell
That underneath that brooding craft there lurked a plot so fell.
Why! tiny wavelets kissed the keel with soft caressing lip
One moment, and the next—all hell heaved up and struck the ship.

She sprang aloft, that great white craft, sore wounded in the breast;
Her crew were flung into the sea, like fledglings from a nest.
And then a dead ship settled back and swiftly sank from sight.
"God help us, help us, help us!" shrieked wild voices through the night.

And groans of anguish rent the air, and cries of startled men
Who woke from sleep to awful life and past to sleep again.
Six fathoms deep their grave is made; full thirteen score were they.
And Justice yet shall find her voice, tho she is dumb to-day.

We want no strife; peace, peace, we pray; by all we prize or love
Let not war's black-plumed raven drive away the snow-white dove.
War is not wisdom; war belongs to savage times and hordes.
This is an age where intellect should take the place of swords.

Of old, the human beast who best could slay was made a king.
The butcher now wins no applause; the mind, the *mind's* the thing.
The thinker, not the fighter, is the hero of to-day,
We call men great who arbitrate, and keep war's hounds at bay.

Yet, be there guilt—then, guilty one, dream not the awful crime
Can go unpunished, unavenged, in any land or time.
Or demon, nation, monster, man, whate'er, who'er you be,
That hideous secret which was shared but with the silent sea,

That shameful secret, serpent-like in some dark bosom curled,
Shall yet be hunted forth and flung before an outraged world.
The sea, the treacherous sea, shall give the secret up ere long,
And Time and Justice, that great pair, must right at last the wrong.

Another fragment worthy of preservation from the mass of newspaper verse on the same subject was printed in our "Topics in Brief" department (February 26).

The drawing together of England and America has been the inspiration of some of the best verse written on any phase of the war. Early in April, before war was declared, the English poet laureate, Alfred Austin, indicated the friendly attitude of our English cousins in a poem that has been widely quoted, but which would have been much more satisfactory from an artistic standpoint but for the slovenly changes in metrical construction in the opening lines of the different stanzas:

What is the voice I hear
On the wind of the Western sea?
Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear,
And say what the voice may be.
'Tis a proud, free people calling loud to a people proud and free.

And it says to them, "Kinsmen, hail!
We severed have been too long;
Now let us have done with a worn-out tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,
And our friendship last long as love doth last, and be stronger than death is strong."

Answer them, sons of the selfsame race,
And blood of the selfsame clan;
Let us speak with each other, face to face,
And answer as man to man,
And loyally love and trust each other as none but freemen can.

Now fling them out to the breeze,
Shamrock, thistle, and rose,
And the Star-Spangled Banner unfurl with these,
A message to friends and foes,
Wherever the sails of peace are seen and wherever the war wind blows.

A message to bond and thrall to wake;
For wherever we come, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake
And his menace be void and vain,
For you are lords of a strong young land, and we are lords of the main.

Yes, this is the voice on the bluff March gale;
"We severed have been too long;
But now we have done with a worn-out tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong.
And our friendship last long as love doth last, and be stronger than death is strong!"

Of the numerous poems expressive of a responsive feeling on

this side of the sea, we select the following by Edith M. Thomas (in *The Critic*):

Mother of Celt, and of Cymric, and Briton,
  Nurse of lone isles in the Asian main,
Deep in thy heart is the mother-love written—
  Who ever sought it, and sought it in vain?

Thou gatherest all with enfoldings maternal—
  Races wide-sundered, the fair and the swart,
Sunburnt, or scorched by the frost wind hibernal—
  Thou holdest them all in thy cherishing heart!

These are mere aliens--but thou hadst a daughter!
  Her firstling words—they were lisped at thy knee:
Thou hearest her voice, beyond the gray water,
  How like is the voice—the face like to thee!

Thou hearest her singing Liberty's pæan!
  (She learned it from thee, she was rocked on thy breast.)
Its echoes are heard in the Isles Caribbean—
  From the seas in the east to the seas in the west!
. . . . . .
Toilers of hers and of thine, in the quarry;
  Riders of thine and of hers, on the plains;
Soon, perchance, proven in sea-fight and foray,
  One is the blood that leaps in your veins!
. . . . . .
Yours be the power that, o'ercoming, assuages.
  Yours to bind Evil, and Good to release;
By you be fulfilled the dream of the ages,
  Conquer the World—and cede it to Peace!

The tragedian, Richard Mansfield, is moved to melody as he contemplates the sons of New England and of Dixie marching together under the same flag. His contribution to the war lyrics is entitled "The Eagle's Song" (New York *Herald*):

The lioness whelpt, and the sturdy cub
Was seized by an eagle and carried up
And homed for a while in an eagle's nest,
And slept for a while on an eagle's breast,
And the eagle taught it the eagle's song:
"To be stanch and valiant and free and strong!"

The lion whelp sprang from the eerie nest,
From the lofty crag where the queen birds rest,
He fought the king on the spreading plain,
And drove him back o'er the foaming main.
He held the lands as thrifty chief,
And reared his cattle and reaped his sheaf.
Nor sought the help of a foreign hand,
Yet welcomed all to his own free land!

Two were the sons that the country bore
To the Northern lakes and the Southern shore,
And Chivalry dwelt with the Southern son,
And Industry lived with the Northern one.

Tears for the time when they broke and fought!
Tears was the price of the Union wrought!
And the land was red in a sea of blood,
Where brother for brother had swelled the flood!

And now that the two are one again,
Behold on their shield the word: "Refrain!"
And the lion cubs twain sing the eagle's song:
"To be stanch and valiant and free and strong!"
For the eagle's beak and the lion's paw,
And the lion's fangs and the eagle's claw,
And the eagle's swoop and the lion's might,
And the lion's leap and the eagle's sight,
Shall guard the flag with the word: "Refrain!"
No that the two are one again!
Here's to a cheer for the Yankee ships!
And "Well done, Sam!" from the mother's lips!

Sam Walter Foss tells (in *The Sun*) of "The Awakening of Uncle Sam." We reprint three of the six stanzas:

"Oh, Uncle Sam," they said, "has grown fat and loves his ease,
  And he lingers long at table and distends his growing girth;
The strong arm we used to know has grown sluggard-like and slow,
  And they mock his snug indifference to the end of all the earth."
. . . . . .
He has risen from his feasting, the old look is on his face,
  For the voices of the helpless and the dying throng his path,
For he sees at last their tears and their groans are in his ears,
  And his arm is clothed with thunder and his heart is nerved with wrath!

We have wronged him, the forbearing, him the patient, slow to smite,
  And we love him more than ever and are prouder of his fame;
And we weep the taunts we uttered and the whispered sneers we muttered—
  For his guns before Manila silenced all the tongues of blame.

Thomas J. Vivian feels the thrill of an awakening national life, and after telling of various assemblages in days of peace, of Teutons, of "sons of Erin," and of "sons of Garibaldi," he depicts (in the New York *Journal*) the sudden transformation wrought by war:

Across the field—'twas in the days of war—
Raced three platoons at the double,
For they had to carry the rifle-pits
Which blazed like hell on the bubble!
'Twas Captain O'Flannagan led the charge,
While Corporal Schwanenflugler
Trotted shoulder to shoulder up the slope
With Tagliafer, the bugler.

No foreigners these—in the days of war—
No Italian flag above them!
No Irish song for a call to arms!
No German watchwords move them!
But Yankees all in the face of a foe,
And they storm the earthworks gory,
With "Yankee Doodle" their rallying song
And their fighting flag Old Glory.

The "Nine Mile Bard," whoever he may be, has memories of the "good old times" before the days of protected cruisers and battle-ships, and (in the Philadelphia *Record*) he sings of "The Old-Fashioned Frigate" in verses that conclude as follows:

She was built of Yankee timber and manned by Yankee men,
An' fought by Yankee sailors—Lord send their like again!
With the wind abaft the quarter and the sea-foam flyin' free,
An' every tack and sheet housed taut an' braces eased to lee,
You could hear the deep sea thunder from the knight-heads where it broke,
As she trailed her lee guns under in a blindin' whirl of smoke.

She didn't run at twenty knots—she wasn't built to run—
An' we didn't need a half a watch to handle every gun,
Our captain didn't fight his ship from a little pen of steel;
He fought her from his quarter-deck, with two hands at the wheel.
An' we fought in Yankee fashion, half-naked—stripped to board—
An' when they hauled their Red Rag down we praised the Yankee Lord;
We fought like Yankee sailors, and we'll do it, too, again.
You've changed the ships an' methods, but you can't change Yankee men!"

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## THE NEW FRENCH PLAY IN AN ENGLISH DRESS.

THERE are many new French plays; but *the* new French play is, of course, "Cyrano de Bergerac" (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 26). Richard Mansfield has already announced his intention of producing "Cyrano" in this country, and the production of it a few days ago in London by a French company headed by Coquelin has been the dramatic and literary event of the month in England. London was as enthusiastic as Paris had been, and not only the play but the book, in English as well as in French, is having a sensational run.

This immediate popularity of M. Rostand's work is by some accepted as evidence of its international value as a work of art. In this opinion Edmund Gosse does not share. He has the highest opinion of the play, but he thinks it peculiarly French and bound to lose most of its charm in translation. Writing in *Cosmopolis* (July) Mr. Gosse says:

"One had grown resigned; one had come to take for granted that French poetry was in future to be a negation of sense and light and nature, a Rosicrucian mystery inexplicable to everybody except the elect, a mixure of absinthe and anarchism and M. Alfred Jarry. Suddenly there arrives M. Edmond Rostand, and 'all's well with the world' again.

"The success of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' (Charpentier et Fasquelle) has given, I am told, no satisfaction in Symbolist circles. Doubt is expressed whether M. Rostand has the least idea of how to penetrate the arcana of the esoteric; he is sneered at for having absolutely refused to exhale 'supérieurement son intime souffrance.' In short in the recesses of the Bou' Miche, 'Cyrano' is regarded as a very poor affair. But the great public is enchanted, and I must confess that for once on a question of literature I am with the masses. Positively if it comes to having to choose between 'Ubu Roi' and 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' Philistine or no Philistine, I must be passionately on the side of the angels.

In fact, the position of this laughing, fighting, bragging, sparkling poem is very nearly parallel to that of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's 'Barrack-room Ballads' with us. Into our poetic world of dreams and delicacies and low temperature, that robust production broke with a scandalous effusion of heat and blood. There were several exquisite spirits which shrunk away afflicted by the noise and glare of it. So, too, one can quite understand that the captivating vitality of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' expressed in forms which show no recognition whatever of the technical theories of the last fifteen years, has been highly exasperating to certain melancholy purists, 'hérissés et abscons comme la lune.' But laughter and gaiety and sunlight must have their turn, and M. Rostand deserves all our thanks for recapturing the wholesome popular note that French poetry had so drearily and so completely resigned.

"Who would have supposed, six months ago, that the next poetical sensation in Paris was to be something made up in equal doses of Dumas *père* and Théophile Gautier and Alfred de Musset? Those who are more fortunate than I have seen the great Coquelin surge up out of the crowded pit of the Hôtel de Bourgogne with his terrible nose and his 'Ah! je vais me fâcher!' The soul of Cyrano has passed into Coquelin—it is the poet himself who says so; but I think that it is not needful to witness the great actor's performance to appreciate M. Rostand's poem. Quite exceptionally, on the contrary, the fantastic and turbulent beauty of the scenes is apparent in the mere blind reading of them; one sees, without the advantage of M. Coquelin's aid, and perhaps even the better because not swept along by his tyrannical personality, how deliciously the spirit of the piece is supported by the poet, what a triumph it is of grotesque and gasconading romance. It is to be translated, they tell us, and presented to an English public; but how, I am at a loss to conceive. Without the ring of the rimed alexandrines, what sort of impression can possibly be given of Cyrano's extravagance of fancy and preposterous linguistic invention? It seems to me inconceivable that in the attempt to adapt to our rude stage a work so fantastically lyrical, all that makes it what it is should not evaporate like a vial full of essence left uncorked. . . . In short, the more one thinks of it, the more one becomes convinced that in these days of cosmopolitanism here at least is a product of the French mind expressed in art in such a way as to be exclusively interesting and intelligible if left untouched in its native form. Therefore, if an English manager does persist in bringing out some dulled and tuneless travesty of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' I for one shall merely read M. Rostand's verses over again at home."

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## WHAT DID SHAKESPEARE OWE TO MONTAIGNE?

M. PHILARÈTE CHASLES, a French critic, has gone so far as to say that it was Montaigne who transformed Shakespeare the poet into Shakespeare the thinker and philosopher. He finds Montaigne in every corner of "Hamlet," "Othello," and "Coriolanus," and indeed in all the great dramatist's work done after 1603, the date of the translation of Montaigne's Essays into English. Jacob Feis, another French critic, has been equally emphatic in claiming credit for Montaigne, and finds that "Hamlet" was written to discredit Montaigne's opinions, and identifies the character of *Hamlet* with Montaigne himself. Now comes an Englishman, John M. Robertson, with a book on the subject ("Montaigne and Shakespeare"), and tho he does not go nearly so far as MM. Chasles and Feis, he does find that Montaigne exerted a very appreciable influence upon the dramatist.

Reviewing the book in the London *Saturday Review*, J. Churton Collins sets it down as now indisputable that Shakespeare read Montaigne's Essays, and thinks it "not improbable" that he was "to some extent" inspired and colored by the Frenchman. On the question whether Shakespeare ever read the Essays, Mr. Collins says:

"Without committing ourselves to any opinion about the genuineness of the famous autograph in Florio's translation of Montaigne, we have one conclusive proof that that translation had been in Shakespeare's hands. It is often a matter of great difficulty to decide when passages closely resembling each other in different writers are to be regarded as mere coincidences, or when the similarity is to be set down to conscious or unconscious reproduction. Common sense and the ordinary laws of probability are perhaps as good criteria as we can have in these cases. When, for example, we find this description of a commonwealth in one writer, 'It is a nation that hath no kind of trafficke, no knowledge of letters, no name of magistrate, nor of politic superioritie, no use of service, of riches, or of povertie, no contracts, no successions, no partitions, no occupation, but idle, no use of wine, corne or metal,' and in another,

> 'I' the commonwealth I would by contraries
> Execute all things: for no kind of traffic
> Would I admit: no name of magistrate.
> Letters should not be known; no use of service,
> Of riches or of poverty; no contracts,
> Successions; bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none.
> No use of metal, corn or wine or oil;
> No occupation, all men idle, all:'

it would be an outrage both to common sense and to the laws of probability to assume that the resemblance between them was the result of mere coincidence. The first of these passages is to be found in Florio's translation of Montaigne's Essays, published in 1603, and the second is to be found in 'The Tempest,' composed almost certainly in or about 1610."

After disputing many of the conclusions of the French critics already named, Mr. Collins sums up his own judgment as follows:

"That he [Shakespeare] was acquainted with the Essays is certain and they could hardly have failed to attract and interest him greatly. The creator of Falstaff and of Jacques must have recognized a kindred spirit in the most humorous of philosophers and the most philosophical of humorists, and it may have been with a genius stimulated and even enriched by the author of the 'Apology of Raimond Sebonde,' that he went on with the creation of Hamlet, of Vincentio and of Prospero, or at all events made them the mouthpieces of his own meditative fancies. But we must guard against the old fallacy of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. Both in intellect and temper there was much in common between Shakespeare and Montaigne. In each a subtle and restless intellect delighting in nice distinctions, in paradox, in casuistry, sought naturally the themes which would call it into play and afford it scope. To each the riddles of life, the relation of reason to truth of free will to necessity, of humanity to the divine and the like, had the deepest attraction, and both accepted with perfect equanimity, for both were humorists, the absolute insolubility of the problems which fascinated them. The true nature of Shakespeare's indebtedness to Montaigne may be fairly estimated if we say what we believe may be said with truth, that had the Essays never appeared there is nothing to warrant the assumption that what he has in common with Montaigne would not have been equally conspicuous."

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**English Praise for Miss Wilkins.**—When *The Saturday Review* (London) gives enthusiastic praise to an American writer, the occurrence is so novel as to deserve special mention. Miss Mary E. Wilkins's volume, "Silence, and Other Stories," is the recipient of such praise. We quote from *The Review* of June 25:

"The charm of Miss Wilkins's short stories is perennial, and survives even the somewhat dangerous abundance of her production. She came before the world just twelve years ago with 'The Adventures of Ann,' and by this time her works take something of the fulness of those of a Guy de Maupassant. It is amusing, indeed, to compare her with Maupassant, the demurest of New England nuns, with the roughest and most cynical of Gallic anatomists. Not to strain the paradox, there is a positive resemblance to be found between the essential methods of these two writers, by whom the mechanism of the short story has been more adroitly understood and carried out in a more business-like manner than by any other contemporary in America or France.

"This new volume contains six stories of the form and quality so familiar to the reader of Miss Wilkins, and each of them proceeds on its course with the smoothest and the most detached mastery. There is never a hitch, never a weakness; a certain inevi-

table monotony of subject is the nearest approach to a fault that can be found. A certain conception becomes, however, more and more a favorite with Miss Wilkins. She likes to paint for us a beautiful girl, so chilled by maidenly reserve, so subdued by bashfulness, that she seems absolutely indifferent to men; and then we see, when it is almost too late, the elemental instincts assert themselves in a tyrannical crisis. This is the theme of 'The Buckley Lady,' of 'Evelina's Garden,' of 'Lydia Hersey,' and, in a secondary degree, even of 'A New England Prophet.' It is very charming and effective, but Miss Wilkins must beware of harping with too much insistence on this single string. . . . But no words of ours are needed to emphasize the manifold gifts of Miss Wilkins, or to recommend a volume which is quite worthy of her reputation."

## MUSICAL GENIUS OF THE GERMANS.

THERE are twenty universities in Germany, sixteen of which give instruction in music. In Austria, three universities out of every five possess an analogous musical organization. In both countries, a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy may elect to be examined in the science of music alone. As music is an art, and, of all the arts, the one which appeals most to the sensibility, what right has it to rub elbows with philology? How can it lend itself to a university examination, and why should the student who has passed receive a diploma as doctor of philosophy, in Germany and Austria, when such a thing is unknown in all other countries in Christendom? These are questions which M. Maurice Emmanuel answers in the *Revue de Paris* (Paris, June 1). He has, he tell us, studied music in German institutions, and is therefore not without knowledge of the subject which he treats. It is thus he explains the matter:

"Among the Germans music is a vital function of society as well as of individuals. While, in France, musicians by profession form a society apart and are the antithesis of amateurs, German musical artists fraternize with the musicians less cultivated, but very serious, who are legion in all the social classes. Both associate daily in some common effort. I know nothing more interesting than these musical associations of which the elements are taken from sources so diverse. Musicians employed in the orchestras of theaters, pupils and masters of conservatories, choristers recruited from the working classes, from the middle classes, from the world of letters and science, constitute in every town musical societies of the highest value. The recruiting of members who are not professional musicians is so easy, and there are so many competent persons to be found, that the directors of the societies have a large number to choose from. It is beyond argument that such a fusion is possible only where musical culture and the technical facility of the amateurs are considerable. To produce such a result, pedagogy must have developed musical sensibility and experience must have ripened it. Such is the case in Germany."

It is to be observed, however, says M. Emmanuel, that, for the Germans, music is an intellectual art as well as a source of emotion. Pure music, exclusively instrumental, is one art; music in which the human voice intervenes is another and different art. The former is a revelation of soul to soul. Its effect on the sensibilities depends entirely on the individual. In the latter case, music is applied to words, and loses part of its indeterminateness. It is adapted to precise thought and definite sentiments, and is accompanied by a literary pleasure. The Germans are quick to comprehend the two musical forms. They understand the language of pure music; but when it comes to music which is sung, their constant thought then is to comprehend the verbal text, and they do not endure musical ideas conflicting with the literary ideas. It is because of the close accordance of music and text that they adore Schubert, and that Wagner moves them so profoundly.

M. Emmanuel continues as follows:

"It is remarkable, that the Germans, who are so fond of philosophizing, never apply philosophy to music. They care little about defining musical beauty. The German conception of music draws a line between its matter which is knowable, and its effects which are mysterious. Thus they keep their dream intact and can, after having scrutinized music as a science, taste it as the most intimate and unexplainable of arts. Beyond a certain limit, they abstain from discussing; they listen. . . . . .

"There are no burning musical questions on Germany. There is no Wagnerian craze such as exists outside of that country. Every one in Germany admires Wagner. No one, like the Wagner fanatics elsewhere, thinks of making him a god who reigns alone in an Olympus from which he has cast out the old gods. The Germans were prepared to comprehend the admirable musician-poet. They thoroughly enjoy that agreement of sounds and thoughts, so close and continuous in his works. They recognize, however, in their creator, a disciple of Bach, a continuer of Glück and Mozart, and do not see in Wagner a newcomer without ancestors or equals."

It should be added that it is not easy to obtain the degree of doctor of philosophy upon an examination in the science of music alone. The candidate must pass successfully three severe examinations, each separated from the other by a considerable interval. He must present a written dissertation showing a profound study of some question of detail, such as technic, musical philology, or history or pedagogy. He must finally, in the presence of the rectory of the university, its senators, professors, and doctors of all the faculties, defend against an opponent the conclusions of his dissertation and some theses which he has proposed to the faculty.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## NOTES.

THE fund to establish the Lowell Memorial Park at Cambridge, Mass., is complete. The park will contain lands identified with Lowell, Longfellow, and Parkman.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS is already at work on a book to be entitled "The War of '98 from First to Last." The announcement does not tell how soon the book will be completed.

FEW large towns are as well supplied with libraries as the small town of Amherst, Mass., which has a population of only 4,800. Besides the college library of 19,000 volumes, the villagers have access to a public library of 70,000 volumes and two other free reading-rooms containing 7,600 and 2,300 volumes respectively. Only ten towns in Massachusetts, according to the state report, are without free libraries.

IN discussing the periodicals which have not "succumbed to the wood-engraver," Mr. Henry James (in a letter recently published in *Literature*) singles out *The Atlantic Monthly* as worthy of the highest commendation. He says: "*The Atlantic* remains, with a distinction of its own, practically the single refuge of the essay and the literary portrait. The great picture-books occasionally admit these things—opening the door, however, but, as children say, on a crack. In *The Atlantic* the book-lover, the student, the painter, standing on his own feet, continues to have room to turn around."

MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN, in denying a rumor that he intends to desert Kentucky as a field of fiction, speaks, according to *The Bookman*, of his next book as follows: "I am now at work on what I consider the first novel of my life. It will embody three things: the humor of 'A Kentucky Cardinal,' the philosophic frankness of 'Summer in Arcady' and the spiritual seriousness of 'The Choir Invisible.' It is to be a story of town life and country life blended and contrasted. It will be twice as long as anything that I have ever attempted." Mr. Allen has already written part of the new work, but upon being asked when it would be finished, he rejoined, "When I am satisfied with it."

J. M. BARRIE, who has been writing introductory notes to a number of new books and new editions lately, gives a vivid reminiscence of Mrs. Oliphant in an introductory note to a volume of her short stories called "The Widow's Tale." He tells of his first impression of her when she "ordered me to Windsor," relating that he bought his first umbrella at that time to impress her. He continues: "The last time I saw her, which was shortly before her death, I knew her better. Her wit had all gone out of her eyes, tho not quite from her talk. Her face had grown very sweet and soft, and what had started to be the old laugh often ended pitifully. The two sons who had been so much to her were gone, and for the rest of her days she never forgot it, I think, for the length of a smile. She was less a novelist now than a pathetic figure in a novel. She was as brave as ever, but she had less self-control; and so, I suppose, it was that the more exquisite part of her, which the Scotchwoman's reserve had kept hidden, came to the surface and dwelt for the last year in her face, as if to let all those who looked on Mrs. Oliphant know what she was before she bade them good-by. I wonder if there is among the younger Scottish novelists of to-day any one so foolish as to believe that he has a right to a stool near this woman, any one who has not experienced a sense of shame (and some rage at his heart) if he found that for the moment his little efforts were being taken more seriously than hers. I should like to lead the simple man by the ear down the long procession of her books."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## EFFECTS OF SPANISH BULLETS.

THE general lack of knowledge of the effect of modern weapons in actual warfare could not have been better shown than by the reports, after the first skirmish of our marines at Guantanamo, that the Spanish had been mutilating our dead, and by the subsequent discovery that the supposed mutilation was but the ordinary effect of the Mauser bullet. According to an editorial in *The Medical News* (July 9), our own weapons work equal havoc, which is simply the natural result of high velocity and small caliber combined. We quote below part of the editorial to which reference has just been made. Says the writer:

"The terrific execution done by the Spanish bullets among our troops in Cuba, and which at first led to a severe arraignment of the Spaniards on the supposition that they had mutilated the dead, is explained by the fact that they used rifles of small caliber, but affording great initial velocity to the projectile. The Mauser rifle used by the Spanish army, and the Krag-Jorgensen with which our regular troops are equipped, are weapons of this character. It was to be expected that the wounds inflicted upon the Spaniards by our troops would be of the same description as those sustained by our men. A careful examination of the Spaniards killed in the various engagements confirms these expectations, and therefore refuted the charge of mutilation.

"The missiles from these weapons work their worst havoc at the point of exit. The wound of entrance, wherever it may be, regardless of the varying density of the different tissues of the body, is usually no larger than the size of the bullet, while the orifice of exit is large and jagged. Whatever theory may be accepted as the explanation of this, the effect is beyond question."

Careful observations made by Dr. Orlando Ducker at Camp McCalla are quoted as showing what the typical wound made by such bullets is like. Of the effect on the head of a slain Spanish soldier, he says:

"The wound of entrance, so far as the inner table of the skull was involved, was clean cut and the size of the bullet, altho from the outer table a piece was chipped off at the lower margin of the orifice. The wound of exit was irregular in shape, and measured about one inch in diameter, damaging alike the inner and outer tables of the skull. There was a complete longitudinal fracture through the frontal bone. In this case, as in a similar one described, the fracture did not communicate with the wound of entrance or that of exit. These fractures are supposed to have been due to the great velocity of the missile through the brain substance, by which sufficient time was not allowed for cell compression, resulting in the bursting of the skull, so to speak. This effect is intensified by a deforming bullet or by an expanding bullet, as it widens the area of compression. An exploding bullet would be still more destructive, but there is no evidence that such a missile is being used by the Spanish forces.

"A recent investigation of some samples of Mauser cartridges used by the Spanish troops which were sent to Washington by the marines at Guantanamo has aroused the indignation of ordnance experts. The bullets were found to be enclosed in brass casings, which, as is well known, can hardly fail to cause blood-poisoning in a person wounded by them, no matter how slight the injury. The use of brass casings is considered barbarous, and is not countenanced in warfare by civilized nations."

**Effect of Anger on the Eyes of Animals.**—"Until comparatively lately," says Louis Robinson, in an article on "Eye Language" in *Blackwood's Magazine*, "there seems to have been a good deal of difference of opinion as to the action of the pupil under the influence of emotion. About five years ago I had some correspondence with Sir S. Wilkes, the distinguished president of the Royal College of Physicians, upon this very subject, and he informed me that after long inquiry he had been unable to get any trustworthy information as to how the pupil behaved in the lower animals when they were under the influence of emotion. The correspondence had been called forth by my stating in an article . . . that a dog's pupils dilate when he is angry. The evidence upon which I based this statement was gathered at the house of a friend who had a fox terrier which used to become furious when teased. It had a basket in the corner of the room to which it retired when offended. The light from the chandelier shone full upon its face, and I frequently observed that when the animal was especially angry the eye-chambers reflected the light in the same way as do those of a human being when the pupils are dilated with atropin. Having no quarrel with the animal myself, I could approach him with safety when others were exciting his wrath, and found that on such occasions the pupils of his eyes were widely open. It so happened that about the same time Sir S. Wilkes had been making observations upon parrots, and found that the pupil contracted when the birds were under the influence of anger. On extending my observations to other animals, I found that cats and monkeys exhibited the same peculiarity as the dog when enraged and meditating mischief, but that in several instances, as soon as the creatures were provoked beyond endurance and flew at their persecutors, the pupils suddenly contracted. I offer the following conjecture as to the reason of this phenomenon: When an animal is angry and face to face with a foe, but has not made up its mind as to the most effective method of attack, it is important that the eyes should take in as much as possible of the enemy and his surroundings; but when the actual onslaught is made, the attention of the assailant is fully concentrated upon some particular point of his adversary's body."

## AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PLANETARY DEVELOPMENT.

ONE would hardly think of studying physical astronomy, especially that branch of it that relates to the early history of planetary development, in the laboratory. Yet this has been done of late by several investigators, and one of the latest. The Abbé Moreux gives a popular account of his methods and results in *La Nature* (Paris, June 25). He has tried in particular to reproduce artificially the conditions under which the crust of the planet Mars must have attained its present state, and concludes that the so-called canals are only great cracks, their frequent "doubling" being an optical illusion. Says M. Moreux:

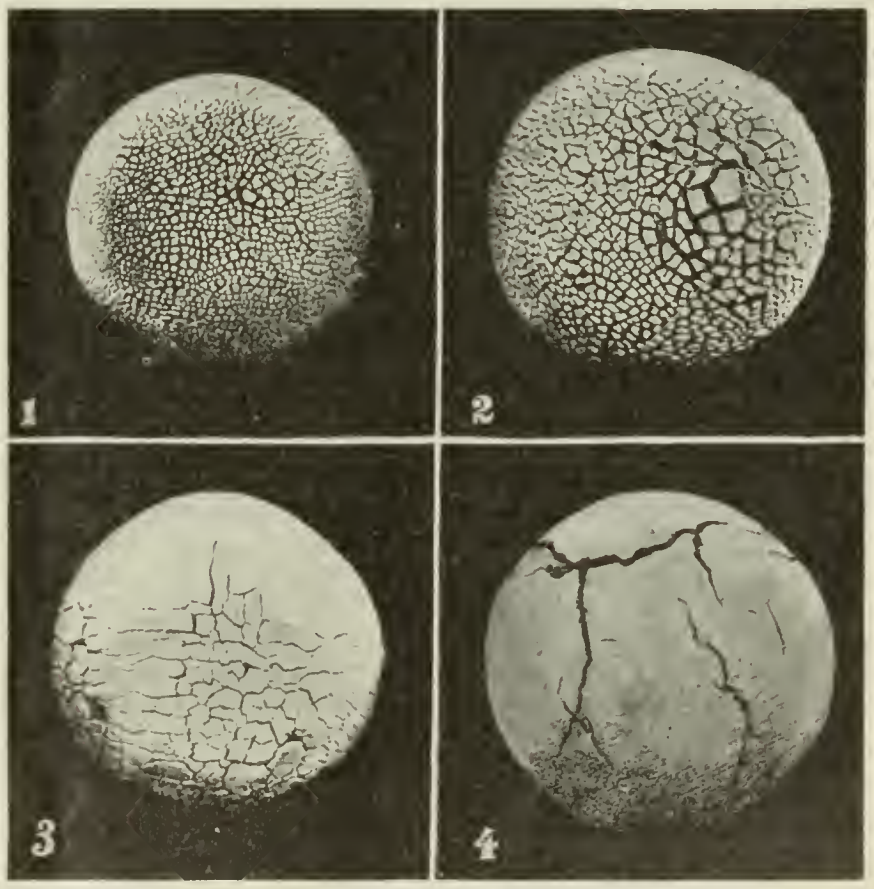


FIG. 1.—DILATED GLOBE.—Moist layer of plaster $\frac{1}{80}$ inch thick. Fine cracks, crowded together.

FIG. 2.—MOIST LAYER $\frac{1}{40}$ INCH THICK.—Cracks less numerous and better defined.

FIG. 3.—NEARLY DRY LAYER OF $\frac{1}{40}$ INCH. Cracks far apart, arranged on arcs of great circles.

FIG. 4.—INCOMPRESSIBLE NUCLEUS, covered with clay cracked by drying. (Experiment of M. du Ligondès.)

"The doubling of the canals of Mars . . . seems more and

more to find its explanation in purely optical phenomena. The theory of M. Antoniadi, confirmed by my experiments and by the explanation that I have given of the doubling of a line at the distance of indistinct vision, seems to be established by facts. Mars is furrowed with dark lines that are seen double, sometimes, by astronomers whose telescopes are a little out of focus. It is sufficient, as I have shown, that these focal errors should attain scarcely one tenth of a millimetre [1-250 inch], when the atmosphere is agitated to double all fine lines.

"On the other hand, whatever may be the future success of this hypothesis, we may say that it is absolutely independent of any theory regarding the nature of the 'canals.' What are these alleged canals that furrow the planet Mars and that are some of them thousands of miles long? The theory that I advanced in the session of the Astronomical Society of France, held on May 4, and that was afterwards published by the British Astronomical Society, depends on questions of geology and physical geography; and it is on this account that I hope it may interest the readers of this paper.

"The earth, once fluid and incandescent, became covered, on cooling, with a solid crust that was forced, in order to follow the core in its contraction, to fracture in different places. . . . Must we conclude that all other planets must have done the same thing on cooling? This would be to go beyond the premises, and in spite of some current opinions in geology we must examine the question from a broader point of view. Since no planet has been subjected to exactly the same climatic conditions as the earth, so none of them can be absolutely similar in the details of its formation. The laws of mechanics will be sufficient to show what influence, for example, a change in the variation of gravity might exercise on the terrestrial relief and on the alteration of density in the interior of the globe.

"To those who pay little attention to mathematical formulæ and to induction, however legitimate it may be, we can give a simple experimental proof. Let us examine the surface of the moon, even with the aid of a very feeble instrument; we shall be struck by the fact that nothing on our satellite recalls the great lines of the earth's surface; there are only two great mountain chains—the Apennines and the Alps; everywhere are pits, craters and ring-mountains of gigantic size; in a word, the surface is almost entirely volcanic in formation. A closer examination will show us that, if we could have seen it before this recent formation, the moon would have presented a network of fissures of which the earth has no example. These cracks, of which some extend in straight lines across a whole hemisphere, are still visible as rays springing from the great craters, such as Tycho, Copernicus, Aristarchus, etc. It is useless to add that geology, the science whose subject is the structure of the earth's crust, is silent on the subject of these lunar features. She seems to say to the astronomers: 'I have fulfilled the task imposed on me; do you take charge of the celestial bodies and explain their formation.' We must humbly avow that this new labor is by no means easy.

"Nasmyth seems to have been the first to make experimentally, on a glass globe, cracks analogous to those observed on the moon. In 1890, M. Daubrée tried some similar experiments and proved again that we must consider forces absolutely different from those that act on the earth, if we want to try to explain the great lines of fracture presented by certain of the planets. Last year I repeated these experiments of M. Daubrée, varying his method of working in order to be able to compare the results. The dilation, by means of an air-pump, of hollow rubber globes covered with plaster-of-paris, gave me appearances recalling that of the planet Mars (Figs. 1, 2, 3). Was there not a similar cause acting in the two cases to produce the same effects? Perhaps. Nevertheless it is scarcely probable that the crust of Mars, as well as that of the moon, yielding to strong interior pressure, ended, one fine morning, by swelling up like a common rubber balloon! The reason for the fissures, simple as it may be, seems less evident.

"Altho the planets have not all been formed in the same manner, we may nevertheless, according to a recent theory of my friend Colonel du Ligondès, divide them into two classes; those of rapid formation, like Jupiter and the earth, and those of slow formation, like Mars, Mercury, and certain satellites. It was this idea, based on absolutely sure mechanical considerations, that suggested to me a new interpretation of the experiments of which I have spoken.

"If we grant that Mars was formed slowly, we may say that at each instant condensation became more and more regular. Besides, the heat could not have been so intense as in the case of rapid formation, and contraction could have taken place at the same time as condensation. The materials of the surface were then added to a core that must have contracted very little during the period that followed. This last layer, then, quickly lost its original heat and that acquired by contact with the subjacent layers. In cooling off it must soon have become too small to envelop the nucleus that it covered at first. Hence the phenomena of contraction that have furrowed the surface with innumerable cracks. All these lines recall the phenomena observed with dilated globes. In one case the subjacent surface swelled up; in the other—the case of Mars—the envelope shrank. The final result should be the same in both. To sum up, the crust of Mars could not act like the solid surface of our earth because of the difference in the contraction of the two nuclei. The canals of Mars, then, are very probably cracks analogous to those that once furrowed the lunar surface. It is they that separate vast plateaus of reddish tint and of slight changeableness. Mountain chains, in all probability, have not yet made their appearance on so young a globe. All this must make of the planet a world very dissimilar to ours.

"And now what do these 'canals' contain? What are the dark spaces to which the name of 'seas' has been given? Has life appeared there, and with it shall we find thinking beings, intelligent creatures, who are observing and studying our movements? These are questions palpitating with interest, on which we shall endeavor to throw light in another study."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FUTURE OF THE NEGRO RACE.

IN discussing this question, *The Medical Times* (New York July) reminds us that in the days of the Colonization Society which was formed to settle the slavery question by removing all the negroes to Africa, Dr. Horace Bushnell, the eminent New England divine, maintained that if the white and the black race should continue to live side by side in this country the stronger would inevitably drive out the weaker. Says the writer:

"In this connection the mortuary reports of some of our cities are of marked interest. In March, 1898, the death-rates for whites in Baltimore was 1 to 852; for negroes, 1 to 385. In Nashville, for the month of March the death-rate for whites was 1 to 855; for negroes, 1 to 480. Statistics of other cities with a large colored population show similar results. It is a question whether, notwithstanding all the efforts which are being made to improve the condition of the colored race by education and facilities for remunerative labor, the colored race, as a race in the United States, is doomed, by the working of a natural law, to such a diminution of its number that, like the North American Indians, in time only a vestige will be left.

"In the present crisis, when the question of protection to the islands we are setting free from a despotism which has shown no improvement since the Middle Ages is troubling the minds of our statesmen, may not the solution be found in the adaptability of the negro for active service in the tropical regions of the West Indies and the Philippines as a soldier? There are now in this country nine millions of colored people, and in our army five thousand negro troops, who have shown their bravery in Indian wars and who are 'immune' to yellow fever. There are no braver men than trained negroes, and under white officers, whom they are accustomed to respect, none who would do better work in the tropical regions which are coming under our control. Why not increase the five thousand to twenty thousand, and with them garrison our new possessions?"

**Economical Uses of Bacteria.**—Some of the uses to which bacteria are being put have been noted from time to time in these columns. Others are given by Prof. H. Marshall Ward, who, in his presidential address before the Botanical Section of the British Association, at its last meeting, dwelt at considerable length on the many industrial processes which depend more or less for their success on bacterial fermentations. "The subject is young," he says, as quoted in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "but the little that has been discovered makes it imperative that we should go on, for the results are of immense importance to science, and open up vistas of practical application which are already taken advantage of in commerce. A bacillus has been

discovered by Alvarez which converts a sterilized decoction of indigo plant into indigo sugar and indigo white, the latter then oxidizing to form the valuable blue dye, whereas the sterile decoction itself, even in the presence of oxygen, forms no indigo. Certain stages in the preparation of tobacco leaves and of tea depend on a carefully regulated fermentation, which must be stopped at the right moment, or the product is impaired or even ruined. While in flax and hemp the best fibers are separated by steeping in water till the middle lamella is destroyed, not every water is suitable for the process, but only that containing a particular bacillus, which destroys the pectin compounds of the lamella and leaves the cellulose. A process depending on this fact has been patented in the United States. The steeping of skins in water preparatory to tanning involves bacterial action for removal of the hair and epidermal coverings; and the swelling of the limed skins is a fermentation process. Hay and ensilage have to go through fermentations involving bacterial action. The various flavors of butter and cheese are each produced by special bacteria, and the cultivation of them has become a considerable business, so that the production of whatever flavor may be desired has become a matter of reasonable certainty."

## INFECTION BY BREATH.

IN order to impress on us how easily infection may often be disseminated by the breath, a writer in *The Hospital* (London) bids us watch the course of the smoke expelled from the mouth of one who is enjoying a cigar. He says:

"The fumes do but make visible what is happening all the day whether we smoke or not. Each of the tiny particles of carbon or condensed vapor, which in their millions make up a wreath of smoke, does but indicate the track taken by a corresponding particle of expired air, which, if it can carry the visible carbon, can still more easily carry the invisible microbe. Thus a whiff of smoke entering our nostrils and penetrating our lungs does but show the course which might be taken just as easily by a swarm of microbes, and serves to demonstrate one at least of the ways in which a crowded life passed in close community with our fellows leads to mischief. The passage of a whiff of smoke from mouth to mouth does, in fact, but illustrate the mode in which the well-recognized evils of rebreathing expired air are produced. It is not the air, but what the air carries with it, that does the harm. What is illustrated by tobacco smoke is sometimes proved in another way. In the bright sunbeams motes are said to dance, and by careful watching one may see not only how numerous these motes are, but of what nasty stuff they are not infrequently composed. The wheezy flower-seller coughing over his tray of violets, the loud-voiced hawker shouting over his barrow of strawberries, the sniffling child sneezing at the street corner, the panting person who *will* shake out his handkerchief in the 'bus before using it, even polite people talking to each other, are all doing things which on a dull day seem innocuous enough. Let the sun shine, however, and the tell-tale sunbeams soon display the showers of saliva and the crowds of dust which are thus scattered in the air and can almost be traced from mouth to mouth. This is esthetically abominable, but in the vast majority of cases probably does no harm. Here and there, however, these particles come from people who are diseased, and carry diseases to those who are healthy. The rebreathing of expired air is certainly one cause of disease, especially to those who live in towns and in close dwellings; and how real is the risk, and how readily the passage of solid particles from man to man and from mouth to mouth is accomplished, is made manifest every time a whiff of tobacco makes us cough."

**Electricity in Paper.**—"During its manufacture," says *Le Papier* (Paris), "paper is often charged with electricity by the friction of its passage over the drying-cylinders and other parts of the machine—an inconvenience which makes itself felt when the paper is used. Efforts have been made, without much success, either to extract, to prevent, or to neutralize this electric charge, by putting the roller in electric contact with the ground and by placing near the paper, at the moment when it leaves the machine, a metal point that attracts the charge. Messrs. H. J. Rogers and V. M. Morday have discovered, as the result of a series of experiments, that the lack of success of these processes must be attributed in general to the insufficiency of the means employed, and especially to the fact that the paper is charged with electricity, not only on the surfaces, but also internally. The discharge of the electricity on the surfaces is ineffective because, after this discharge, the interior charge is eliminated slowly, and because the surface of the paper is thus subjected anew to electric influence. The inventors, having thus taken account of the causes of the ill success of their predecessors, have reached a satisfactory result by using very large discharge-spaces and by offering to the surface of the paper numerous discharge-points disposed in such manner as to act during a sufficient time to remove the electricity not only from the surfaces, but also from the interior."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE first attempt at scientific forecasting of the weather," says E. J. Prindle, in an article on "Weather Forecasts" in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, July, "was the result of a storm which, during the Crimean war, November 14, 1854, almost destroyed the fleets of France and England. As a storm had raged several days earlier in France, Vaillant, the French Minister of War, directed that investigations be made to see if the two storms were the same, and if the progress of the disturbances could have been foretold. It was demonstrated that the two were in reality one storm, and that its path could have been ascertained and the fleet forewarned in ample time to reach safety."

PAPER BULLETS.—"There used to be a saying in the old dueling days of a generation past," says *The National Druggist*, "that 'every bullet has its billet.' Now, if we may believe a statement in *Der Militärarzt* (a German journal devoted to army medical matters), the time has arrived when a billet, even a *billet doux*, may be converted into a bullet. The journal named states that a French army surgeon has invented a bullet made of compressed paper, covered by a thin sheet of highly polished aluminum. The new bullet, it is claimed, is less expensive than those in use; it makes equally as good targets at any range, and the wound made by it is, surgically, clean, healing with far greater ease than wounds made by any of the missiles now in use. Thus, while the number of wounded may be no less, the labor of the surgeons will be lightened by the absence of septic conditions."

COMING MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—The preliminary announcement of the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Boston, in August 22–27, 1898, has been made. A meeting of the council will be held on Saturday, August 20, at the Rogers Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the meetings of the various sections of the associations will be held in the immediate vicinity. Many foreign scientists have been invited and foreign educational institutions are asked to send delegates to the meetings. A number of affiliated societies will meet in Boston during the same week. The headquarters of the council will be at the Copley Square Hotel. Further details of the arrangements can be obtained from the local secretary, Prof. H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

THE French expert in instantaneous photography, M. Marey, has been making an interesting study of the muscles during work. Says *Cosmos* in its report of the Academy of Sciences: "The mechanism of locomotion is very complex. The work of Mr. Marey has already elucidated a number of points, but he finds that the information at hand is yet very incomplete, and to get a surer base for deduction it is necessary to collect new facts. To obtain these complicated data, the process is somewhat laborious, but the results that it gives are quite worth the trouble. M. Marey indicates the plan that he employed, embracing light successive operations. We shall notice only the fundamental ones. They consist in obtaining by chronophotography the series of attitudes of the animal in the acts to be studied, and then in killing it and preparing its skeleton, so that this can be photographed in the same attitudes as the living animal. Thus we have the elements for a complete study of the muscular system. M. Marey has applied his method to the horse, and gives very complete details of the series of successive operations and the deductions that can be made from them."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACCORDING to the *Bautechnische Zeitschrift*, as abstracted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "Belgium exports a sort of black marble which is nothing else than prepared slate. The slate suitable for this purpose is first polished very smooth with a sandstone, so that no visible impression is made on it with the chisel; this is the rough polish. After this polish finely with artificial pumice-stone and finally finish with extremely light natural pumice-stone. The polished surface now presents a velvet-like, soft appearance. The surface is then dried and heated thoroughly, whereupon the finely polished surface is impregnated with a heated mixture of oil and fine lampblack. This is allowed to remain for twelve hours. According to whether the slate used is more or less gray, the process is repeated until it loses its gray appearance. Now polish thoroughly with emery which is taken on a linen rag, and finally finish polishing with tin ashes to which is added some lampblack. After the polishing is finished spread wax dissolved in turpentine, to which some lampblack is also added, on the polished plate warmed again. Allow it to remain some time and then rub off vigorously with a clean linen rag. The slate thus treated now has a deep black appearance and looks like black marble. The polish is just as durable as the latter. The polished surfaces can be etched, engraved, gilded and silvered, just the same as genuine marble."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE PARIS PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

ALL who were interested in the Chicago Parliament of Religions will recollect that very considerable interest was shown by an influential portion of the Catholic church in the proceedings of that body. The Pope, through Cardinal Gibbons, sent his blessing, and a large number of bishops and priests were present.

But this was in America. In France, where it has been proposed to hold a similar parliament in 1900, the church authorities have refused to countenance the scheme, and the Abbé Victor Charbonnel has in consequence withdrawn from the church and is waging war on some of his brethren.

Mr. Theodore Stanton, in the Chicago *Open Court* (May), throws some light upon the abbé and his difference with his church. Charbonnel, we are told, has been a liberal from the beginning, and his aim has been to spread liberal ideas in the church, especially in France; but he has had to face a most determined and successful resistance.

Mr. Stanton quotes the abbé as follows:

"I could not succeed in awakening any idea of independence in starting a movement of conscience. It was only too evident that they did not wish to be delivered from the yoke, and I was at length convinced that it was useless to try to give light and air to the Catholic church."

Mr. Stanton says further:

"While in this uneasy and dissatisfied state of mind, news of the famous Parliament of Religions of Chicago reached the eager ears of the Abbé Charbonnel. It immediately appealed to his liberal mind, his large heart, and his vivid imagination, and he forthwith determined to bring about the assembling of a similar body at Paris during the international exhibition of 1900.

"The proposal was at first approved by the Catholic clergy of America and France, and was even looked upon with favor by the Pope himself. Cardinal Gibbons, who happened to be passing through France at this moment on his way to Rome, took upon himself to place in the hands of his holiness the preliminary plan for the congress drawn up by the abbé; and the latter was informed that the document had been read by Leo XIII. and was received with marked signs of sympathy. Therefore the French archbishops and bishops began a vigorous attack upon the proposition and brought to bear great pressure on the Vatican, with the result that the Abbé Charbonnel soon found himself left in almost absolute isolation, being abandoned by the high and low ecclesiastical dignitaries who had at first given him the warmest encouragement. This whole story is told by the abbé in an interesting volume which throws a flood of light on European Catholicism."

The abbé's idea was to have a congress of churches, each church sending its representatives. When he saw that the Catholic church would have nothing to do with the scheme, so organized, he undertook to make it a body of religious men, men noted for their authority in their respective churches. He now put his plan before the leading lay advocates of liberal Catholicism. They approved it, but dared not assume the responsibility of putting their names to it. They had consulted the ecclesiastical authorities and declined to act. Abbé Charbonnel tells the result as follows:

"The determination of the church to turn a deaf ear to the new spirit of tolerance which showed itself at the Chicago Parliament of Religions, and which might spread to the Old World, was now clearly evident, and it was also evident that we did not possess a body of liberal laymen capable of taking a bold initiative. In the mean while Cardinal Gibbons denied in a letter published in Paris that he had ever encouraged the friends of the movement in favor of such a congress. He repudiated, at the risk of repudiating his own conduct at Chicago, our enterprise and our efforts. . . . To be supported by such men as Gibbons and Ireland, by the young Catholicism of America, had been my greatest hope. Abandoned by them, I had simply to recognize that I was beaten and to leave a church where, for a man of my liberalism, there was nothing to do."

Mr. Stanton says that Charbonnel has severed all connection with the proposed congress of religions, and the enterprise will now be considerably modified and pass into other hands. It will be managed by the professors of religious science at the Sorbonne, and will become a congress of religious sciences rather than a congress of religions.

The editor of *The Open Court*, in commenting upon Mr. Stanton's article, gives this reason for his church's refusal to support Charbonnel:

"In Chicago the Roman Catholics were guests, the dominant religion of the country being Protestant Christianity; but in France the Roman church would have been the hostess. Considering the claims of the Roman church as the sole Catholic institution, this circumstance rendered the situation more difficult than in America. When those who are in power call a parliament, it may easily appear as a concession and the world will be inclined to interpret the step as a surrender of the traditional policy. Apparently the participation of the church in a religious parliament in America is different from directly holding a religious parliament in a Roman Catholic country."

The editor further says that the Pope is not opposed to the idea of a parliament of religions *per se*. He is simply afraid that the Catholic church, as hostess, would be made to indorse the liberal ideas of such a body.

## IS EVANGELICALISM DECLINING?

THE article by Mr. Heath, which we published in condensed form in our columns (June 4), on "The Waning of Evangelicalism," has called forth a prompt reply in the same magazine (*Contemporary Review*) in which Mr. Heath's article was published. J. Guinness Rogers writes the reply, and confines himself, for the most part, to disputing the truth of the assumption that evangelicalism is really waning. He says:

"I am writing in the midst of the May meetings and am hearing much of progress. I know not where I am to look for signs of decay. The British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society are among the most conspicuous of these evangelical institutions, and in neither of them is there any symptom of this 'tendency to decline.' The latter is celebrating its centenary, and was able at its opening meeting to report contributions of £32,000 towards the £50,000 it intends to raise as a grateful memento of the past, and a necessary preparation for enlarged operations in the future. Then comes the Church Missionary Society, and it alone supplies a sufficient answer to many a doleful jeremiad. The recent story of that society is indeed one of the most cheering features in our modern church-life, and must be a staggering difficulty for those who are so fully assured of the decline of the evangelical party in the Established Church. The Bishop of Liverpool is cited as saying that 'the evangelical clergy are to-day but a small minority of the Church of England.' That is probably true, but here is a fact to be put on the opposite side. The Church Missionary Society represents the evangelical party in the foreign work of that church, and there never was a period when its spirit was so buoyant, its courage so undaunted, or its resources so abundant as the present. To take a phrase from the newspaper slang of the day, the report at the late public meeting shows that the last has been a record year in the history of the society, and further, that its directors mean to break the record in the new year on which they have entered. If I turn to other kindred missionary societies, the result is the same."

Mr. Rogers admits that the evangelical movement is on the decline among the Anglican clergy, but he thinks this is no cause for surprise and simply shows "that the Establishment was never

meant to be an evangelical preserve, and, in truth, that if evangelicals are to continue there, it must be on sufferance."

Another admission made by Mr. Rogers is that some of the doctrinal interpretations that have been made much of by evangelicals are losing their hold. He writes:

"Not content with insisting that the Bible is the Word of God, evangelical orthodoxy has committed itself to a theory of *verbal inspiration* with all its surrounding difficulties—difficulties which the higher criticism has recently shown to be all but insuperable. It has not only contended, and rightly contended, for the doctrine of retribution, but it has wrought it out into a *theory of eternal punishment* whose details have been derived from Dante rather than from the writers of the New Testament. It has not been content even to maintain these as opinions by which it felt bound conscientiously to adhere. It has elevated them into an essential part of the evangelical creed, and has not been sparing in its condemnation of those who, while they held fast by the central truth, were unable to accept these inferences from it. It will hardly be denied—first, that these dogmas have been extremely unpopular; second, that the identification of evangelicalism with them has been singularly unfortunate for itself; and third, that the decay of faith in these special tenets has, tho very unjustly, been regarded as a sign of the waning of evangelicalism itself. It must not be forgotten that there has always been a considerable section of evangelical teachers and preachers who have refused to pronounce these shibboleths, and it may safely be said that by a large majority of the most earnest and enlightened men in the school they are now at all events assigned their proper place as theological opinions about which there may be legitimate differences of opinion, even among those who hold most firmly by the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. This does not mean any decline of the faith. On the contrary, it suggests rather an increase of its strength as the result of a more intelligent discrimination between that which is essential and that which is subordinate."

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## A CATHOLIC VIEW OF EMPTY PROTESTANT PEWS.

THE slow progress, or worse, of several Protestant denominations in their work in the larger cities has been the occasion for much discussion in church bodies anxious to find a remedy for this condition of things. In *The Catholic World* (June) Mr. S. T. Swift discusses the situation and finds in it the signs of a decadence of Protestantism. He refers to the "facile breaking down of doctrinal walls which men of a past generation built up with their lives," and concludes that this is significant, not of a "deepening spiritual life," as some claim, but of "a growing laxity of thought." Where, he asks, is the evidence of this deepening spirituality? Certainly not in "the multiplication of showy many-lettered organizations" or "the wearing of variegated badges." Nor is it seen in the growth of membership in the denominations, and he points to the Methodist Year-Book as authority for this assertion. "Nor can the analysis of spirituality of the Protestant churches be based upon the attendance at the communion services, because there is so much variation in the frequency of such services."

But the true test for the decadence of Protestantism, Mr. Swift affirms, must be found in the dwindling size of its congregations. He cites the figures of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.), which took a census of the attendance on a fair day last winter of 447 Methodist Episcopal churches in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Indianapolis, Des Moines, St. Paul, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Minneapolis. The average size of the congregations of these 447 churches of one of the strongest and most zealous Protestant denominations was only 182 at the morning service. A great many of these churches had less than 100 present. From these figures the writer concludes that the people are not at church for one of two reasons—a dying out of their religious sense or a tacit recognition of the fact that that sense is not fed in their places of worship. He continues:

"In Protestantism, the action of pulpit on pew is hardly stronger to-day than the action of pew upon pulpit. What aids has the minister to keep him on a higher spiritual plane than deacon or steward or simple pew-holder? What message has he of sufficient authority to induce the clever brain-worker to come and listen to it rather than sit at home concocting his own equally authoritative message for class-room or leader-column? American Protestantism has not even that dim consciousness of sacramental orphanage which English Protestantism has. It can not comprehend how starved and atrophied is its faculty of worship. It does not understand the pitying chill the Catholic feels in its empty churches, with less to hallow them as 'praying-places' than the chamber where honest nightly prayers are said, or the 'family altar' which one seldom finds nowadays outside the novels of Mrs. Stowe and Susan Warner. But it is beginning to realize some lack in its pulpit utterances, and it is making the tacit protest of absence against a diet of chaff. It really craves the authoritative teaching against which it fancies itself still protesting."

Mr. Swift points to the fact that the average seating capacity of the Catholic church in the above-named cities is 808, to 310 for each Protestant church; and these Catholic churches are always crowded to the rail.

He concludes with these words:

"But why are Protestant churches built if not to be filled? Why are Protestant ministers trained and appointed? Not as priests, but yet as preachers. Not as the dispensers of sacraments, but still as ethical teachers. And the true explanation of a state of affairs which is forcing itself into notice in every city of the land is that at last stubborn facts are beginning to show them that all which has bound them to their people in even that relation is the rapidly vanishing shadow of sacerdotalism, the craving for authoritative teaching, that hereditary instinct, deeper than all negative assertions, which they themselves have slowly but surely undermined, but which still tells their flocks that 'the priest's lips should keep knowledge.'"

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**A Defense of the "Individual Cup."**—Having in view the objections urged against the use of the individual communion-cup by several religious journals, and particularly by *The Christian Advocate* of New York, *The Examiner* (Baptist) comes to the defense of that innovation in a leading editorial. It makes a special protest against the assumption that the use of the individual cup is contrary to the Scriptural idea of the Lord's Supper. On this it says:

"It is assumed, and the facts seem to justify the assumption, that but one cup was used at the institution of the supper by our Lord. But Jesus laid no stress on the use of one cup—that was not in His thought at all. It was to the memorial character of the broken bread and poured-out wine that He drew the attention of the disciples. It was not 'this cup,' but the wine contained in it, that was to constitute the memorial. And does any sane person suppose that but one cup was used at the supper of the Lord in the great church at Corinth? So far as can be made out from the very meager account of their observance of the supper, the method was much less orderly than is common with us. They seem to have partaken a good deal at random, and all the probabilities point to the use of many cups. Nothing in the apostle's censure of their mode of observing the supper can be construed as directed against the use of more than one cup. So much for the Scriptural side of the question.

"Another objection sometimes urged is that the use of individual cups destroyed the idea of communion in partaking of the supper. Does it? In the first place, with whom is the 'communion'? With the body of believers present, do you say? But that is not the teaching of the Word. The eating of the bread and drinking of the cup, Paul says, is a partaking of, or participation in, the body and blood of the Lord. It is, then, communion with the infinite Savior, not with finite man. Half the

trouble over the 'communion question,' if not the whole of it, would be eliminated at once were the unscriptural conception of the supper as a 'communion of saints' *with one another* set aside. But, admitting its validity, the whole case against individual cups is surrendered the moment two cups are used. If two, why not twenty? If twenty, why not two hundred?"

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## GLADSTONE'S RELIGIOUS LIFE.

IT has been generally conceded that the religious note was the dominant one in Mr. Gladstone's nature. It was the most notable thing about his life when a mere schoolboy, and was certainly none the less marked in his latter years. In *The Contemporary Review* (June) George W. E. Russell writes of "Mr. Gladstone's Theology." The article is not altogether satisfactory in its setting forth of the statesman's theology, but it furnishes some very interesting information as to his devotional habits in the midst of the cares of state. This information is given in a private letter written by Mr. Gladstone over fifty years ago (1845).

Before reproducing the letter, Mr. Russell speaks of Gladstone's personal influence in early life:

"He was what Tertullian calls 'anima naturaliter Christiana,' and he was carefully brought up. His father was a God-fearing man according to his light and opportunity; his mother a devout Evangelical. As a schoolboy he was honorably distinguished by simple devotion and stainless living. 'At Eton,' said Bishop Hamilton of Salisbury, 'I was a thoroughly idle boy; but I was saved from some worse things by getting to know Gladstone.' To have exercised, while still a schoolboy, an influence for good on one of the greatest of contemporary saints is surely such a distinction as few prime ministers ever attained. Sixty years afterward a schoolfellow remembered seeing Gladstone turn his glass upside down and decline to drink a coarse toast proposed, according to annual custom, at a school dinner. . . . The blameless schoolboy became a blameless undergraduate; diligent, sober, regular alike in study and devotion, giving his whole energies to the duties of the place, and quietly abiding in the religious faith in which he had been trained. He was conspicuously moderate in the use of wine. His good example in this respect affected not only his contemporaries, but also his successors at the University. Men who followed him to Oxford ten years later found it still operative; and the present Archbishop of Canterbury has told me that undergraduates drank less in the forties, because Gladstone had been courageously abstemious in the thirties. Bishop Charles Wordsworth said that no man of his standing in the University habitually read his Bible more or knew it better. Cardinal Manning described him walking to church with his 'Bible and prayer-book tucked under his arm.' He paid surreptitious visits to Dissenting chapels; denounced Bishop Butler's doctrine that human nature is not wholly corrupt; was enraged by a University sermon in which Calvin had been placed on the same level of orthodoxy as Socinus; and quitted Oxford with a religious belief still untinctured by Catholic theology. But the great change was not far distant, and he had already formed some of the friendships which, in their development, were destined to affect so profoundly the course of his religious thought."

The religious movements that had most to do in forming Mr. Gladstone's course in religious matters were the evangelical revival in the first half of the century and the Tractarian movement beginning in 1833. "He unlearned nothing of his evangelical faith, but superadded to it the whole cycle of Catholic [not Roman Catholic] doctrine," and gave his whole allegiance to the Church of England "as being the one body divinely appointed to teach the Christian faith to the English people." One of the friends spoken of above as profoundly affecting the course of his religious development was Henry Edward Manning, and it was to him the letter we have referred to was written. Gladstone had just reentered the cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and had received from Manning a volume of the latter's sermons. The following is the letter, which Mr. Russell characterizes as of "extraordinary interest":

"MY DEAR MANNING:

"I write respecting your sermons, and their bearing on myself . . . . .

"You teach that daily prayers, the observance of fast and festival, and considerable application of time to private devotion and to Scripture ought not to be omitted— *e.g.*, by me; because, great as the difficulty, the need is enhanced in the same proportion; the balance is the same.

"You think, very charitably, that ordinary persons, of such who have a right general intention in respect to religion, give an hour and a half to its direct duties; and if they add attendance at both daily services, raising it to three, you consider that still a scanty allowance, while some sixteen or seventeen are given to sleep, food, or recreation.

"Now, I cannot deny this position with respect to the increase of the need; that you cannot overstate; but I think there are two ways in which God is wont to provide a remedy for real and lawful need, one by augmenting supply, the other by intercepting the natural and ordinary consequences of the deficiency. I am desirous really to look the question full in the face; and then I come to the conclusion, that if I were to include the daily service now in my list of daily duties, my next step ought to be resignation. Let me describe to you what has been at former times, when in London and in office, the very narrow measure of my stated religious observances: on week-days I can not estimate our family prayer, together with morning and evening prayer, at more than three quarters of an hour, even if so much. Sunday is reserved with rare exceptions for religious employments; and it was my practise, in general, to receive the Holy Communion weekly. Of daily services, except a little before and after Easter, not one in a fortnight, perhaps one in a month. Different individuals have different degrees of facility in supplying the lack of regular devotion by that which is occasional; but it is hard for one to measure the resource in his own case. I can not well estimate, on the other hand, the amount of relaxation which used then to occur to me. *Last* year I endeavored in town to apply a rule to the distribution of my hours, and took ten for sleep, food, and recreation, understanding this last word for *whatever* really refreshes mind or body, or has a fair chance of doing so. Now, my needs for sleep are great; as long as I rise feeling like a stone, I do not think there is too much, and this is the general description of my waking sense, in office and during the session; but I consider seven and a half hours the least I ought then to have, and I should be better with eight. I know the old stories about retrenching sleep, and how people are deceived themselves: with me it may be so, but I think it is not.

"I have never summed up my figures, but my impression is that last year, upon the average, I was under and not over the ten for the particulars named—I should say between nine and ten. But last year was a holiday year as to pressure upon mind and body, in comparison with those that preceded it. Further, people are very different as to the rate at which they expend their vigor during their work; my habit, perhaps my misfortune, is, and peculiarly with work that I dislike, to labor at the very top of my strength, so that after five or six hours of my office I was frequently in a state of great exhaustion. How can you apply the duty of saving time for prayer out of sleep and recreation to a man in these circumstances? Again, take fasting. I had begun to form to myself some ideas upon this head; but I felt, tho without a positive decision to that effect, that I could not, and must not, apply them if I should become again into political activity. I speak now of fasting in quantity, fasting in nutrition; as to fasting in quality, I see that the argument is even strengthened, subject only to the exception that in times of mental anxiety it becomes impossible to receive much healthy food with which a sound appetite would have no difficulty. The fact is undoubted; it is extremely hard to keep the bodily frame *up* to its work, under the twofold condition of activity in office and in Parliament. I take it, then, that to fast in the usual sense would generally be a sin, and not a duty—I make a little exception for the time immediately preceding Easter, as then there is a short remission of Parliamentary duties. I need not, perhaps, say more now. You see my argument with you, and that I differ, it may be, where the pinch comes upon myself. But I speak freely in order to give scope for opposite reasoning—in order that I may be convicted if possible, as then I hope also to be convinced.

"There is the greatest difference, as I find, between simple occupation, however intense, and occupation with anxiety as its

perpetual accompaniment. Serious reading and hard writing, even for the same number of hours that my now imminent duties may absorb, I for one can bear without feeling that I am living too fast; but when that one element of habitual anxiety is added, nature is spurred on beyond her pace under an excessive burden, and vital forces waste rapidly away. I should be more suspicious of myself than I now am in the argument I have made, were it not that I have had experience of occupation in both forms, and know the gulf between them. I ought to have added the other sting of official situations combined with Parliament. It is the sad irregularity of one's life. The only fixed points are prayers and breakfast in the morning, and Sunday at the beginning of the week. It is Sunday, I am convinced, that has kept me alive and well, even to a marvel, in times of considerable labor; for I must not conceal from you, even tho you may think it a sad *bathos*, that I have never at any time been prevented by illness from attending either Parliament or my office. The only experience I have had of the dangers from which I argue, in results, has been in weakness and exhaustion from the brain downward. It is impossible for me to be thankful enough for the exemption I enjoy, especially when I see far stronger constitutions, constitutions truly Herculean, breaking down around me. I hope I may be preserved from the guilt and ingratitude of indulging sensual sloth, under the mask of wise and necessary precautions.

"Do not trouble yourself to write at length, but revolve these matters in the casuistical chamber of the mind; and either before or when we meet give me an opinion which, I trust, will be frank and fearless. There is one retrenchment I could make: it would be to take from activity outward in matters of religion, in order to give it to prayer. But I have given it a misdescription. What I could economize is chiefly reading; but reading nowadays I almost always shall have to resort to, at least—so it was before—by way of repose. Devotion is by far the best sedative to excitement; but then it requires great and sustained exertion (to speak humanly, and under the supposition of the Divine grace), or else powerful external helps, or both. Those mere dregs of the natural energies, which too often are all that occupation leaves, are fit for little beyond passivity; only fit when not severe.

"Reading all this, you may the more easily understand my tone sometimes about public life as a whole.

"Joy to you at this blessed time and at all times.

"Your affectionate friend,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

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**How Shall Heretics be Treated?**—*The Independent* (undenom.) comments on "The Passing of Heresy Trials." The day of such trials, it thinks, "is about past." The trials of Professors Briggs and Smyth in this country and of Professor Robertson Smith in Scotland fifteen years ago proved anything but satisfactory to the Presbyterians. The imprisonment, scarcely a decade ago, of the Rev. Mr. Mackonachie, of the Church of England, for adjudged heresy so aroused public sentiment as to compel his release, and in a recent discussion in the convocation of York on the increase of "clerical lawlessness," no one seriously proposed another appeal to the courts, either civil or ecclesiastical, as a corrective. If the day of heresy trials is past, then how shall heretics be dealt with? *The Independent* has this answer.

"If a church may not hale an offender before its courts for trial, what defense will any denomination have against the grossest heresy? Just the defense which the Church of England now has against illegal ritualistic practises—moral influence rather than legal compulsion. Most ministers are or ought to be entirely accessible to moral arguments. They can be persuaded where they can not be coerced. If a bishop, without threat of ecclesiastical or legal procedure, reasons with a clergyman, shows him that he is violating the law of the church and of the realm, and impresses upon him the obligation he is under to obey the laws, the result in most cases is likely to be entirely satisfactory. The recalcitrants, those who will insist upon their right to construe the directions of the prayer-book in their own way and to follow their own interpretations, will be few and far between; and there will be such a weight of moral condemnation of their course that they will be led to abandon it."

**A Protest against Church Bells.**—The editor of *The Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore) makes a vigorous attack in the columns of his paper on church bells. It is his opinion that these "messengers of the upper air" have come to be nothing less than a nuisance. Under the conditions of modern life they are wholly unnecessary; they are expensive; they are distressing and exasperating to the sick and the nervous. Nor is this all that can be said:

"Millions of dollars are wasted on them (the bells) that would build churches, schools, hospitals, and asylums, all to create a noise and to distress those who are so unfortunate as to be located near them. They are an aggravating nuisance, and pay a tribute to heathenism, the customs of which they perpetuate. Among Catholic churches there is the absurd custom of blessing the bells when they are first suspended. It is quite a ceremony in some countries; but we know of bells the priest blessed that some people in the community curse ever afterward, and we could hardly wonder that those given to this bad habit did expend a little of their surplus temper in this way. We know a church in which a bell strikes every fifteen minutes, and each striking is preceded by a monotonous little tune. When it strikes, it shakes the beds of people who live adjacent. All this is done in the name of religion. Some idiot composed a tune about ringing 'the bells of heaven.' We trust there are no bells in that 'divine abode,' and if there are we can hardly wonder that some people are not making better preparations to get there."

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## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON, of *Merrimac* fame, was president of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Naval Academy, when in Annapolis.

THE Salvation Army, during their last "Self-Denial Week," raised $165,000 to carry on their work among the lowly and neglected. This is an increase of $40,000 over the amount of last year.

AT the communion service at the late Presbyterian General Assembly at Winona Lake, individual communion-cups were used. *The Herald and Presbyter* says these cups were not used by order or permission of the Assembly, and thinks the service was sadly marred by their use.

A VISIT paid by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the recent session of the Established Kirk of Scotland has attracted considerable attention in England. His simple purpose was to make an address on temperance, and the reception which he was accorded was remarkably enthusiastic. It was the first time an English archbishop had been the guest of the Presbytery.

IT is now proposed to found an Anglican see of Khartoum, which shall be a memorial to General Gordon. The Archbishop of Canterbury has approved the idea, and Bishop Wilkinson, of Gibraltar, is actively interesting himself in raising the money. Part of the object of the proposed see will be development of relations with the native Coptic church.

M. BARUCH BRANDT, who has for some time past been engaged in the Russian Ministry of Finance, has been officially appointed to a post there. It is remarkable, comments *The Jewish Messenger*, "that a Jew should have received an appointment in the Russian civil service, and it is all the more noteworthy as M. Brandt is known as a strict Jew, a good Hebraist, and an active Zionist."

THE Belfast *Witness* (Presbyterian) is convinced that the victory of the evangelical over the sacerdotal is "delayed if not hindered by the miserable divisions and subdivisions of the Evangelicals," and that, "as matters now stand, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist are overlapping each other in every district, watching each other like weasels, competing with one another like rival shopkeepers, countermining one another like armies at war; proselytizing and sheep-stealing instead of making aggressions on the unsaved."

CERTAIN bishops in the Episcopal church have admonished their clergy not to preach on topics connected with our war with Spain. Recently the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Richmond, Va., formerly declared their "conviction that, while ministers and people in public and private should pray God's blessing upon our rulers, upon the officers and men of the army and navy, and that peace with honor may soon be established, yet it is the duty of ministers to proclaim from their pulpits at all times nothing but the glorious gospel of the blessed God, according to our commission from the great Head of the church."

A BOOK dealing with the history and present condition of London "city" churches, by the Rev. H. W. Clarke, makes some proposals which, *The Living Church* says, will startle many persons. There are forty-seven of these ancient churches, many of which are of small practical utility. Thirty-two of these, Mr. Clarke thinks, could be well spared. He proposes that these be demolished and the sites sold. The estimated value is nearly $18,000,000. The interest on this, added to the revenues attached to the livings, would give an annual income of $900,000. The plan is that this sum shall be used not in building new churches, but in raising the income of every incumbent in Middlesex and Surrey, in parishes whose population is 5,000 or more, to a minimum of $2,000 a year, with an allowance of $7,500 for a parsonage, if one does not already exist.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## SOME FOREIGN VIEWS OF "IMPERIALISM."

THE new American "imperialism," the policy of expansion beyond the shores of the American continent, is regarded abroad as a natural and logical consequence of the war with Spain. In English-speaking communities, especially in the isolated settlements of the Pacific, this policy is largely welcomed, altho the anti-British attitude of many of our papers renders it less acceptable to some of our Canadian neighbors. *The Argus*, Melbourne, thinks that the United States can not possibly stand alone, and will be forced to accept Britain as an ally. It says:

"Now the republic is at grips with one foreign power, and has the prospective enmity of others to reckon upon. For there is no questioning the fact that continental sympathy is solidly with Spain. . . . It is a juncture when the United States need to know their friends; Great Britain in her splendid but perilous isolation similarly needs support. The conditions are favorable on either side. . . . In brief, the prospect foreshadowed is such a drawing together as has been witnessed between Great Britain and her colonies, a movement by which the empire has gained mightily in moral and material strength, but which rests on no compulsion, and is durable chiefly because it is genuine and spontaneous. Such a development has been arrested in the case of America by the tragic blunders of the past, but it may not yet be too late."

The Shanghai *Mercury* hopes that, as the intolerable tyranny of the Teuton is not to be thought of for a moment, Great Britain will share generously with the United States the burden of ruling the Philippines, for the sake of humanity and civilization. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, thinks America will be most useful in repelling the unjustifiable competition of the Germans in the Pacific, which is really destined to be a *mare clausum* of the Saxon race, and says:

"But it is time for us to be up and doing. It will not do for the founders of Sydney and Melbourne, of Vancouver and San Francisco—for we are taking our American cousins into this consideration—it will not do for these, who united hold the Pacific in the hollow of their hands, to be false to the traditions of their fathers, and neglectful of the interests of their children to such an extent as to lose their rightful share in the future of the coming ocean. The cables that connect Saxon lands should be made by Saxon hands, and the lines which lay them and sail over them should be built of Saxon steel."

*The Advertiser*, London, Ontario, says:

"If the people of the United States desire to throw the Monroe doctrine to the winds, and become themselves imperialistic holders of colonies, we do not suppose that any other power will say them nay—certainly not Great Britain. If any other power is itching to annex a coaling-station or two among the islands, Germany probably is that power. Emperor William may be sufficiently satisfied with his success in seizing a bit of China unmolested, to try something of the sort in the region of Manila, tho even William may set himself to reflect that Americans, flushed with triumph, are not exactly analogous to Chinese. . . .

"We have no fears of the final result. We believe the participation of the United States in the largest affairs of the world will be a good thing for the United States, in bringing them out of narrow provincialism and to the full stature of national manhood; a good thing for the whole English-speaking world; a good thing for mankind."

The Chatham, Ontario, *Banner*, however, reminds the United States that she must be civil to Great Britain, and always remember that, according to Chauncey Depew, America would have been forced to back down before a decrepit fourth-class nation if England had not stayed the hands of the European powers. The Toronto *World*, too, advises Americans to look for conquest away from Canada. "We Canadians," it says, "have sized up our neighbors and would sooner be what we are than what they are. Canada's destiny is a Canadian destiny and nothing less." And the St. Thomas *Journal* remarks that "Canada is too near the United States to have any hankering after a change to the kind of government our neighbors across the line enjoy."

The Irish Nationalists are anything but pleased. *United Ireland*, Dublin, says:

"It was a noble policy to win freedom for the Cubans; it is a different one to get ready for the possession of Cuba, and to make the Philippines an American colony. The spirit of jingoism is rampant, and there is no determining when it will stop. The fever for colonial possession has spread like a pestilence all over the land, and the cool-headed practical statesmanship that should be expected in the land of Washington and Lincoln has been superseded by a spirit of military bravado and bluster that hitherto people were accustomed to associate with English jingoism and Rule Britannia Bedlamdom."

Our English contemporaries are pretty generally convinced that advantages to Great Britain must naturally result from American expansion, and proceed to discuss these benefits in detail. *The St. James's Gazette* turns its attention to the Nicaragua canal, and says:

"The American flag floating over the Philippines means far more than loss to Spain or aggrandizement to the United States. . . . Events have made it pretty clear of late that we are the only European power whose willingness to help America is equaled by its strength. She is in need of both. Nor is this necessary suggestion one that would result merely from the cordiality of the moment. It is a matter that directly concerns the interest of the United States to secure the help that we alone can give. . . . . .

"A convention has just been arranged under most fortunate auspices for the discussion of those differences that exist between Canada and the United States. Ought we not to have another joint commission for settling about the Nicaraguan canal and the Pacific cable? It is only questions of detail that would arise, for the broad principle of mutual understanding was settled nearly fifty years ago and has never been abrogated. . . . The announcement that the Nicaragua canal was to be made by Great Britain and the United States jointly would be one of the surest tokens of the existence of that community of interests with Great Britain which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was framed to acknowledge, and still exists to prove."

On the other hand, *The Westminster Gazette* points out that the United States must give freedom of trade to Great Britain if we would obtain the advantages of British backing needed for a "Greater America." It says:

"There are two views of American colonial policy already urged with considerable vehemence in the States. One is the Zollverein view, *viz.*, that American colonies should be an extension of the domestic American tariff boundaries. The other is that the United States, in stepping outside the continent, should fall in with the ideal . . . of the open door, and offer the greatest possible facilities for trading to its neighbors. If the first view were to prevail, America would follow the example of France and Russia, and endeavor to secure the trade of her colonies exclusively for her own people. . . . But for practical and everyday purposes a common policy in commercial matters is in the highest degree to be desired, and if it is not forthcoming, the Anglo-Saxon force will be divided and neutralized at each point. Thus, if the United States were in the Philippines with a closed door, they could not join with us in demanding the 'open door' for other parts of the far East. In substance and in fact they would have joined the anti-British group. We hope this is being thought out by American politicians. We should like to see the influence of the Democratic Party employed to this end and not to any 'obstructive and antagonistic' purpose."

The German papers think that "imperialism" and the future fate of the Spanish colonies are as yet too shadowy for anything but wild speculation. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, always very friendly to the United States, says:

"The 'imperialism' under whose banner all the jingoes and their political relatives are united demand that the United States

shall break with her traditional policy and become a first-class colonial and military power. This movement seems to have the upper hand in Washington just now, but there are not wanting signs that hot battles will be fought at the ballot-box before the question is decided. . . . Mr. McKinley seems to be inclined to follow a middle course, as in all important questions. He is for the annexation of Hawaii and for the Nicaragua canal, but the lasting occupation of the Philippines is hardly on his program. As yet he is willing to let Spain retain the Philippines and Porto Rico, in consideration of a war indemnity. Cuba, however, will be an American protectorate. Europe should not be too hasty to take up the cry against 'American land hunger.' It is the American people who determine the policy of the United States, not a small coterie of politicians, Pacific cable interests, speculators, and promoters, in Washington. The next Congressional elections may have a result which will shatter all 'imperialist' dreams. Cool-headed men and journals of all parties will use the time left them to show the people the dangers of a colonial and military policy."

One of the first results of the "imperialist idea" is, nevertheless, an actual coolness between the people of the United States and the people of Germany. Sober German journals, like the *Kölnische Zeitung*, are irritated by the alleged threat of certain American papers to ravage the German coast, and as a consequence the deeds of the American naval and military forces are subjected to a very stringent and not very friendly scrutiny.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A PROPOSED SOUTH AMERICAN UNION.

THERE are rumors afloat that the South American republics, frightened by the sudden show of strength on the part of the United States, will combine to resist the hegemony over this entire continent which some papers claim as our birthright. The news does not come from an impartial source—it is sent out from Madrid; but it seems to have some foundation. The Spaniards certainly are working for the scheme, as the following extract from the *Correo Español*, Madrid, shows:

"When Spain has been driven from the continent she created, the possessions of other nations still holding colonies there will soon be disposed of. The dreams of the North American politicians will be realized. Mexico, already mutilated by the amputation of Texas and California, will fall an easy prey. Venezuela will next come under the talons of the American vulture. Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and the other South American republics would be succulent food for the Anglo-American alliance. It is not only the Antilles that are threatened; the nations of Central and South America will also disappear before an Anglo-Yankee invasion more terrible than that of the Vandals and Goths. . . . It is still possible to avoid the danger. The Spanish-Americans must, in union with the mother country, fight for their land, for their religion, and for their race."

*The South American Journal*, London, protests very strongly against the imputation that England could be tempted to join in the spoliation, and the paper thinks those American publications which encourage such "imperialistic" views are unnecessarily uncomplimentary to the South Americans. It says:

"Whatever the United States, which is more immediately under the influence of popular feeling than our own country—and pure democracies are never particularly scrupulous or reliable—might be tempted to do, it is certain that Great Britain could never be induced to associate herself with such an adventure, in violation of every principle of international law, and which would have the effect of burdening our people still more than they are at this moment with the anxious cares of an immense territorial expansion. . . . . .

"It seems, however, that the Hispano-American states are not altogether comfortable, in view of what is actually transpiring, and from Madrid we hear that preliminary steps are being taken to summon a conference, in which all the South and Central American republics will be represented, the object being to discuss the adoption of means for their mutual protection against any aggressive action on the part of the United States. . . . In principle, no one could object to the Latin-Americans combining, if necessary, for their mutual safety against aggressive attack, but a federation of the nature indicated ought not to be contemplated, unless under circumstances more conclusive than any actually apparent, as its very creation would interpose an element of serious friction between the Northern and Southern divisions of the American continent.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

AS the war proceeds, demands for peace are made more audibly in Spain, altho hardly strong enough as yet to bring about negotiations. The hope of the Spaniards evidently has been that the powers would interfere, and this hope is nearly vanished. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"Altho we are fighting the battles of Europe against America, Europe has left us altogether in the lurch. England has placed herself openly by the side of the United States, France looks on unconcernedly, Germany remains in the shadow, Russia only tries to make a cat's-paw of Spain for the purposes of her own diplomacy. Under these circumstances it is not possible for Spain to accept European mediation. Perhaps it would be best to treat with the enemy direct, especially as the Americans have shown that they can appreciate brave resistance."

Lord Salisbury certainly does not hold out the hope to Spain that Great Britain will interfere on her behalf. Germany never indicated that she would assist Spain, whatever she may do for her own sake when the war is over. In France the impression seems to prevail that Spain has not shown herself strong enough to warrant interference on her behalf. Hence the Spaniards get nothing from anybody but the barren advice to end the war at once. The *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, says:

"Is there any hope for Spain? We see no signs of any. Not only is she likely to lose the whole or the half of her colonial empire, but her dynasty is in danger. The revolution threatens on one side, the Carlists on the other; and all this while state bankruptcy is not far off. . . . Honest friends of Spain must wish that the war may end in speedy defeat, to prevent utter exhaustion. This wish seems near fulfilment; nothing can prevent the loss of the Antilles."

*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, says:

"A continuation of the struggle means ultimate anarchy and bankruptcy at home, and the loss of its richest possessions; and yet, if its Government admits its impotence, revolution and the downfall of the dynasty will immediately follow. A continuance of the conflict means to the Americans the sacrifice of hundreds of men and millions of money, and the struggle will become every day less glorious. When a giant thrashes a cripple, he has no reason to be proud of his achievement. And yet the proud Spaniards bravely give up their lives in the defense of their country, and treat with scorn a proposal to capitulate."

But it is evident that few people hope that Spain will be wise enough to stop ere all her strength is wasted. "Rotten states," says the Edinburgh *News*, "sometimes stand a marvelous deal of hammering, as the case of Turkey shows." The contemplated attack of the Spanish coast is expected by some to produce some good results. "For a time," says the London *Speaker*, "it may rouse Spanish patriotism, but hardly when the bombardment has begun." Others believe this attack upon the coast of Spain will make the Spaniards still more unyielding. *The Telegram*, Toronto, says:

"Spain is no coward nation, and the approach of an American fleet might unify the people just as they were unified by the presence of Napoleon and his armies. Spain's colonies are gone in any event, and the Spaniards may conclude that nothing worse than the loss of these colonies can come to them no matter how the war is prolonged. Peace may be yet far off. The Spaniards

are a proud and stubborn race, and they are not likely to yield until they have nothing left to fight for."

The Spaniards themselves, so far, do not seem to attach much importance to the threatened attack. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"The Americans would be rather at a disadvantage here. Our ports here are in a much better state of defense than in Cuba, and even there the American fleet has done nothing. Here the Americans would be far from a basis of operation, far from a supply of coal and of ammunition, which would have to be carried across the Atlantic. Moreover, we will have a third squadron in readiness within two weeks. Camara can go to the Philippines; the Americans will be worthily received without him."

This, however, was written before the total destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, which practically renders the entire American fleet available for attack. Moreover, the best ship of the reserve squadron, the *Cardinal Cisneros*, is yet far from completion, the *Numancia* and *Vittoria* are old, the *Alphonso XIII.*, *Isla de Luzon*, and *Princesa de Asturias* hardly equal to the fine ships destroyed at Santiago. A few European papers believe that the bombardment of Spanish ports may lead to intervention in earnest on the part of the powers. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"The prospect of the war being carried into European waters by American ships raises some interesting reflections. When the war began, the liberation of Cuba was the sole object professed by the United States Government. But war, once entered upon, can not be confined by the will of a government. . . . The opening of hostilities by American war-ships against the ports of Spain was certainly not foreseen at the commencement of the war. It will quicken the interest of the European powers in the struggle; it may even strengthen the disposition for intervention with which several of them are already credited; and it will certainly be a startling departure from the Monroe doctrine."

We do not, however, notice any desire to stay the hand of the United States, at least so far as the official organs are concerned. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"It is curious to note the change in public opinion about the Spanish-American war, as shown by the reception of the report that American ships are being sent to threaten the coast of Spain. At the opening of hostilities it was said over here that the European powers would be within their rights, and indeed their interests, if they told the United States that the war must be confined to American waters, and that no aggressive attack upon a European country in Europe would be tolerated. . . . Yet now it is recognized that the Americans are quite entitled to make war in their own way, and are, indeed, practically driven to retaliate on Spain in this manner, owing to the tactics which Spain, on her side, chooses to pursue. Undoubtedly the interest in the war is largely increased,—firstly, by the mysterious voyage of Admiral Camara's fleet, and secondly by the possibility of American warships appearing off Cadiz or Barcelona."

The contemplated voyage of Admiral Camara's squadron to the Philippines (since abandoned) has been regarded as a very ill-considered move, especially as the Spaniards found great difficulty in coaling. Nearly all critics agree that Spain, if she makes herself felt at all, must do so in the West Indies.

The operations of the American army in Cuba have, on the whole, failed to excite admiration abroad. The most kindly criticisms are to be found in the Canadian papers, and even these think it necessary to make explanations.

"For so antique a nation as the Spaniards, whom one associates with culverins and harquebuses, to outdo the most inventive and most modern of peoples in the introduction of smokeless powder seems like a grim humor upon the generally unprepared condition of a great nation which has devoted itself almost exclusively to peace. The fact that several of the commanding officers in Cuba are in hospital is another illustration of the fact that men—particularly middle-aged and elderly ones—can not with safety be suddenly taken from the comforts of civilized life—still less from the luxuries of successful official or political life—and subjected to the hardship of war. A better army morally has probably seldom marched, but a less seasoned lot of generals and soldiers it would be hard to recall."

*The Herald*, Montreal, says:

"Mr. John Ewan, of the Toronto *Globe*, who is at the front with the troops, writes that a drink of coffee and a couple of borrowed hard-tack biscuits constituted his meals for nearly three days. If the United States, with all its wealth, can not do better than that for its soldiers, it ought to recall them now and wait for six months or a year until it is really ready to strike. The soldiers at the front have shown splendid fighting spirit, and to condemn them to death at the hands of incompetent generals and department maladministration is surely the worst return that could be made for their gallant services."

*The Daily Times*, Winnipeg, says:

"On the American side the men are mostly from the temperate climate of the Middle, Northern, and Eastern States; a very large proportion of them are raw volunteers scarcely acquainted with the ordinary maneuvers and evolutions of battalion and brigade drill. They must be suffering severely from the heat, which at this season in Cuba is terrific. Their arms are not equal to those of the Spaniards; they can not possess the steadiness and coolness necessary to meet regular troops in the field. Over and above those serious drawbacks the perfect arrangements necessary for the success of an attacking force do not appear to have been made—as, for example, the astonishing lack of surgical aid. From all that can be gathered from the reports it is only too clear that the advance upon Santiago de Cuba by General Shafter's force was premature, and that he ought to have waited to perfect his plans before hurling himself upon a foe who appears to have been too much despised and underestimated."

The London (Ontario) *Advertiser* understands that the Americans were misled in their belief that the insurgents would be of real use; and the Toronto *World* encourages our troops with the remark: "The greater the difficulty, the greater the glory." In Europe, criticism is very severe. The editor of *The Spectator*, London, writing about ten days before the surrender of Santiago, remarked that "after previous experiences of the American capacity for delay, it is only a prophet or a 'special commissioner' who would venture to predict when Santiago will fall." Continental papers contain accounts indicating that some of the American troops were not very heroic. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The fact that the Spaniards fought for some time under thick cover is surely sufficient explanation of the circumstance that, altho they outnumbered the Americans by more than two to one, their losses were only about the same. But the skeptical newspaper reader may, perhaps, ask himself whether the Spaniards really were on the field in such preponderating numbers. Something must always be allowed for the patriotic exuberance of the American war correspondent."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, quotes American accounts "for the amusement of the reader," and then says soberly, "Now we will give some news from more reliable sources." It appears that the London *Times*, the Brussels *Independance Belge*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are preferred by sympathisers of the United States as the most trustworthy vehicles of information.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## THE NEW GERMAN REICHSTAG.

THE late elections in Germany have the rare merit of being fairly pleasing to everybody. The Socialists have gained eight seats, and profess themselves highly satisfied. They are now entitled, according to the strength of their party, to one of the vice-speakerships in the House. But their vote has not been as strong as they expected it to be—they had put up candidates in every district for the first time—and they lost some of their greatest strongholds, including two manufacturing districts in Berlin, altho they had modified their program to the standard of an

ordinary Radical party. Thus the *Neue Zeit* demands a tariff war against the United States, for the benefit of the German workingman; the *Vorwärts* admits that a Socialist may grant new armaments without loss of principle; the *Arbeiter Zeitung* even complains that Social-Reform was given too much preference over Social-Revolution. But the party has not gained enough to frighten the law-and-order people, and the idea of repressive legislation has been dropped. The *Korrespondent*, Hamburg, says:

"The Secretary of the Interior, Graf Posadowsky, recently declared that legislation against the Socialists is not contemplated 'for the present.' It is, of course, impossible to determine the policy of the Government in perpetuity; but it is certain that the chancellor is utterly against repressive legislation, which would only drive moderate Radicals into the revolutionary camp. As long as Prince Hohenlohe is in office—and there is no likelihood of his resigning—he will not advise the Emperor to encourage the demand for anti-Socialist legislation."

The following is taken from a description of the new German Reichstag and its many parties, as summarized from the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam:

National-Liberals, 49 seats (same as before). Members of this party voted for the budget in 1866 rather than allow the constitutional conflict caused by the increase of the armaments in Prussia to continue. As a consequence, Bismarck, Miquel, and similar men belonged to it.

Progressists, divided into the Radical Union, 13 seats (formerly 14), and Radical People's Party, 30 seats (formerly 27). Their aim is to curtail the power and influence of the crown, and to reduce it to mere representation, as in England. The last-named section also wishes to reduce the army.

South-German Democrats, eight seats (formerly 12), representing the South Germans who hold strongly Separatist views. For the rest they agree with the Radical People's Party.

Centrists, 104 seats (formerly 98). These are the Catholics, who object to a Protestant emperor, and wish to deliver the schools into the hands of the church.

Conservatives, 80 seats (formerly 89). Defenders of Prussia's hegemony without reserve, as at present established by the constitution. Nearly all the Protestant nobles belong to this party.

Anti-Semites, 12 seats (formerly 16). Conservatives with a special grievance against the Progressists because the latter include nearly all the Jewish financiers.

Agrarian League, 5 seats (formerly 1). Aristocratic landowners with aims not unlike those of our Populist party.

Bavarian Farmers' League, 4 seats (same as before). Will generally vote with the Agrarian League, tho it is composed chiefly of small proprietors.

Poles, 14 seats (formerly 20); Danes, 1 seat (same as before) Alsace-Lorraines, 8 seats, (formerly 9). Elected by voters whose nationality is not German. Their aims compare with those of the Irish Separatists. They generally vote with the Centrists when the latter are in the opposition.

Guelphs, 9 seats (formerly 8). Hanoverian aristocrats, who wish for the restoration of the kingdom of Hanover. They vote with the Center.

Socialists, 56 seats (formerly 48). Originally Red Revolutionists having no definite program. Lately changing to Communist Republicanism. Until the last legislative period, they opposed everything and everybody else.

Independents, 4 seats (formerly 3).

Only the Centrists and the Socialists possess sufficient party discipline to get all their votes cast. The Conservatives and National-Liberals even speak of restricting the suffrage, which at present is universal, by property and educational qualifications. The Berlin correspondent of the *Nieuws van den Dag* explains why many people voted the Socialist ticket. His explanation is to the following effect:

Your small bourgeois does not want to vote with the Conservatives or Agrarians, because the great lands belong to these parties, and he does not wish to strengthen the aristocracy. The Radicals or Progressists are too much influenced by the Jews to suit him, yet he will not identify himself with the noisy anti-Semites. The Centrists are out of the question; no Protestant will vote for them. What is this small householder to do? Not to vote at all? He might just as well not have a vote as not cast it. So he votes for the Socialist candidate out of pure 'cussedness.' The last thing he would wish to see is a Socialist party strong enough to do harm. Socialists, he thinks, are 'poison'; but he also thinks these 'Reds' can be used to stir the Reichstag up a bit.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* complains bitterly about the Centrists, whose voters, it says, are least allowed to think for themselves. Altho the aims of the Roman Catholic Church are absolutely opposed to those of the Socialists, the Catholics are directed to vote for a Socialist candidate if the Centrist can not be elected. The principle is to form the Catholics in Parliament into the only party possessed of able, educated, and talented men. Hence the most insignificant Socialist candidate has the best chance to get Centrist votes. Thus the 36 per cent. Catholics, with the assistance of the Poles and other opponents of the empire, exercise far more influence than is their due.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE prediction that the Méline cabinet, which lasted a little over two years, would be so weakened by the Dreyfus scandal as to make its position untenable, has been fulfilled. After some delay, during which President Faure tried to get more Conservative Ministers, M. Brisson, ex-speaker of the Chamber, was called on to form a new cabinet. Its program includes the revision of the Dreyfus sentence, progressive income-tax, legislation for the protection of workingmen, and greater independence from Russian influence in foreign politics. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

The Méline cabinet resigned with a small majority, which might have increased. The Brisson ministry begins with a comparatively large majority (84), which is likely to decrease. The Brisson cabinet is too radical in its tendencies to inspire confidence in moderate Republicans. But as soon as the cabinet attempts to carry out a thoroughly Radical program, its majority will vanish. That M. Brisson will be allowed to steer a middle course is hardly likely; he will be forced to abandon his conciliatory methods. It may well be said that the Radicals have begun to reign only in order to abdicate.

The first difficulty in the path of the new ministry will doubtless be the Dreyfus affair. His minister of war is Cavaignac, who will prevent a revision of the Dreyfus trial. The *Libre Parole*, Paris, says:

"Cavaignac has behind him such power that no ministry can oppose him. In reality he should have been invited to become premier. Indeed his influence is growing to such an extent that he may become President if this unfortunate Dreyfus agitation continues. Brisson was forced to accept him, and this renders the Dreyfus man, Brisson, harmless. As soon as he attempts to do harm, Cavaignac will stop him. The premier is hardly more than a puppet in the hands of the war minister."

The *Petite République*, however, thinks a revision of the Dreyfus trial not at all difficult. It says:

"The general staff begins to realize that Esterhazy is lost. All who are not wilfully blind realize that Esterhazy is the real traitor who sold secrets to Germany. The general staff, too, knows this, but will not admit it. Yet it is no longer possible to hide the crime. The truth must prevail."

The *Siècle*, too, thinks it is easy enough for the new ministry to do justice to Dreyfus, but the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says:

"It is not so easy now. All this talk, all this writing, has changed a simple judiciary affair into an Augean stable of injustice, especially on account of the foolish behavior of men in high position. More courage is needed to do justice than the men at the head of the French republic seem to possess."

The Russian press are very sorry that the Méline ministry has fallen. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* declares that Russia can not be expected to enjoy a period of uncertainty in French politics. The *Novoye Vremya* regards the Radical ministry as a "necessary evil, to be got rid of as soon as possible."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HOW POOR OLD FOLK FARE IN OTHER LANDS.

As no one can remain young always, it is not inadvisable to look about, in these days of easy travel, to find what part of the world treats its old folks best. Happily for those who can not afford to make a personal investigation, an article by Edith Sellers appears in *Temple Bar*, telling graphically "How the Poor Old Folk Fare in Other Lands." As *Temple Bar* is published in England, one of the 'other lands" is America, and we infer from the article that Americans who expect to be poor in old age would do well to emigrate to some other country. "Strangely enough," she says, "the country in which the old folk fare worse on the whole than anywhere else in Christendom is in the new world, not the old. In North America, so far as the state is concerned, aged paupers are treated some degrees more harshly than criminals." This scathing indictment she justifies by a description of Blackwell's Island, and the treatment there of New York's aged poor.

France provides sumptuously for the lucky one fourth of the poor old folk for whom there is room in the hospices. The rest are left to starve outside. Germany has an old-age pension law which gives pittances to workingmen over seventy who have contributed regularly to the fund during the required thirty years. Widows, married women, and men who have not had regular employment—the very ones who stand most in need of a helping hand—receive nothing. The highest pensioner receives less than $50 a year.

Denmark and Austria are more hospitable. Both treat their aged poor with wisdom and kindness. Denmark sends the thriftless to the workhouse, but gives pensions or comfortable old-age homes to the worthy poor, where they may end their days without want. Austria goes beyond Denmark even, by providing respectful and kindly entertainment for all the poor over sixty-five, whether worthy or thriftless. The Versorgungshäuser, where they live, are the most charming old-age retreats in all Europe. In Holland the care of the worthy aged poor is considered a religious duty, and the churches see to it that none of their poor old folk are unprovided for. The creedless are supported by the municipal authorities. In Iceland the problem is solved in the following "delightfully primitive" fashion:

"In every district a list is kept of the old people who are unable to provide for themselves, and at the beginning of the year the local authorities seek out homes for them. The custom is for each ratepayer to receive one or more of them, according to his means, into his house on a visit, the length of which depends, of course, upon the number of ratepayers there are in the commune. The old women are expected, provided they have the strength, to give a helping hand in the house where they are staying; and the old men, perhaps, in the garden; but if they be unwilling to work, no one would ever dream of using compulsion. For the most part these pauper visitors just saunter about in much the same way as old, worn-out family retainers might do, and have their meals with the rest of the household. It is an almost unheard-of thing, it seems, for them to be either neglected or ill-treated; for they are regarded as being under the special protection of the whole community; and if any one were known to do them wrong, he would speedily find every man's hand against him."

In three countries, Miss Sellers tells us—Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland—the workers are so thrifty that, as a rule, the old can provide for themselves without help. In three other countries—Spain, Portugal, and Italy—no one among the working classes ever dreams of taking thought for the morrow. When too old to work, they turn to begging as a profession, and look to the church rather than the state for assistance. Much the same condition prevails in Russia.

**A New Pompeii.**—"This title," says a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris), "is perhaps an exaggeration, but it is certain that, if published reports are true, the German archeologists who are excavating on the territory of ancient Priene have made a discovery of the highest interest. It is well known that Priene is in Asia Minor, and that the modern city of Samsoun occupies its ancient site. Several years ago an English expedition unearthed and studied the temple of Minerva, the chief sanctuary of the city, built by order of Alexander; but its ruins, altho interesting, were abandoned, and they have since been despoiled by the inhabitants of the neighborhood. In 1895 the Germans resumed the exploration of the region in behalf of the Berlin Museum, at the expense of the Prussian Government and under the direction of a young architect, Wilhelm Wilberg. The work of excavation is already sufficiently advanced to enable us to judge of its rare importance; a whole city is being unearthed, in almost as good preservation as Pompeii. And this is the more important because up to the present no similar discovery has ever been made that gives precise indications of the general arrangement of a Greek city, of its public monuments, or its individual dwellings. The city thus exhumed is assuredly of the period of greatest Greek beauty; the streets cross at right angles and are laid out with the greatest regularity, and we can identify colonnades, theaters, market-places, shops, and houses with their decorations and interior arrangement. South of the temple of Minerva has been found the *agora*, surrounded with great colonnades, while opening on one of its corners is a small square edifice somewhat resembling a theater and constituting perhaps the place of meeting of the city council. It is in admirable preservation, and sixteen rows of seats can be seen still in place. Worthy of note is a vault in one of the walls—a thing extraordinarily rare in Greek architecture. We should add, in closing, that among the structures that have been entirely exhumed is a theater whose scene is intact, which will doubtless solve some of the problems connected with this special part of the Greek theaters."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**An "Invulnerable Soldier."**—Corporal Laurie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, has earned from his comrades the title of the "invulnerable soldier." How he earned it is told by him in a letter to his sister in Scotland, giving an account of the battle of Atbatara, in the Sudan. The corporal writes as follows:

"Shortly after we entered the enemy's *zareba* (defenses constructed of thorns) a bullet tore off the point of my left boot. My boots were too large, and the foot remained unhurt. Then my bayonet was hit and bent into a right angle.

"After that a bullet passed through my sleeve near the wrist. It made two holes in the cloth, but did not hurt me. More important was a bullet which as good as disarmed me, as it knocked the butt of my rifle into splinters. It glanced aside on a screw, else it would have entered my body.

"Then a nigger jumped up right before me and made a lunge at me with his spear. He cut my knapsack all to pieces. A little later a bullet grazed my hand, so that it bled a little. When I reached the river, I received the bullet which caused me to be placed on the list of the wounded. Its course was so remarkable that it deserves description. The bullet passed through the cover of my right-hand cartridge box, entered the coat pocket, where it destroyed a penknife and two pencils. It then tore four holes in my shirt, caused a wound three inches long on my chest, pierced the strap of my left-hand cartridge box, and tore my coat over the left shoulder. In the afternoon I went to the hospital to get a little attendance. They call me the invulnerable soldier now, and my comrades jokingly ask whether I would mind having a platoon practising upon me."

**The World's Consumption of Coffee.**—The following statistics on the consumption of coffee from 1893 to 1897 in the chief countries of Europe and in the United States, are given by the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris:

| Years. | Europe. | United States. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons |
| 1893 | 271,498 | 258,117 | 519,615 |
| 1894 | 272,191 | 238,822 | 531,013 |
| 1895 | 277,400 | 260,880 | 538,280 |
| 1896 | 291,150 | 267,880 | 559,030 |
| 1897 | 305,150 | 318,170 | 623,320 |

"It will be seen that in 1897 the consumption of coffee in the United States exceeded the total use in Europe. The European countries that use the most coffee are Germany (136,390 tons) and France (77,310 tons): England uses only 12,420 tons, about the same quantity as Italy (12,500 tons)."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Altho at this time industries and business are usually at the lowest point of the year, the trade records show a good solid business situation, with a very hopeful outlook for the coming fall. The new war loan has proved a stupendous success, over $1,300,000,000 having been subscribed. The price situation is steady. Bank clearings for the week aggregate $1,204,414,000, 2 per cent. smaller than last week, but 16.5 per cent. larger than in this week last year.

**Iron and Steel.**—"The decrease in output of pig iron from 225,378 tons weekly June 1, to 216,311 July 1, mostly due to usual stoppages for repairs a little before July 1, carries with it a decrease of 4,216 tons weekly in unsold stocks. If the first and last of the month represented average production, the quantity consumed in manufacture would be 3.8 per cent. less than the highest ever attained in May, a small decrease for midsummer, but in fact the average production was larger, and decrease in consumption was smaller. Just when stagnation is customary, very many mills are crowded with orders for months, the Illinois rail mills until December or later, with sales this week of 15,000 tons, and structural works with a few contracts for 10,000 tons or more, while larger demands appear for cars, plates, and sheets, and better demands for bars at the East. One heavy sale of billets from Pittsburg to eastern Pennsylvania, at a concession of fifty cents, is the only real decline in quotations, tho Eastern steel bars are a shade lower."—*Dun's Review, July 16.*

**Railroad Earnings.**—"Tho reflecting the sharp reduction in the domestic grain movement, a feature of the June trade, railroad earnings for that month surpass all recently preceding June records in a total for 112 roads of $42,356,158, 6.5 per cent. in excess of June last year, which month marked a progressive gain over previous Junes for three years past. The showing for the six months is an unquestionably favorable one, the total earnings of 111 roads, with 100,000 miles of track, aggregating $278,609,157, 13.7 per cent. in excess of last year, and furnishing the largest total of earnings reported since the boom period just preceding the 1893 panic. A feature of the June operations was the practical elimination of the Klondike boom from the railway situation, as was likewise the reduction in the grain movement, allowing the Southwestern roads to assume a more important position as respects volume of gain shown. Every group of roads in the country shows an increase in earnings for the first six months, the gains being most pronounced in the case of the Pacific or far Western roads generally, the Granger roads, and the central Western lines. More moderate increases are reported by the Southern group, the trunk lines, and the Eastern roads."—*Bradstreet's, July 16*

**The Stock Market.**—"Stocks took a downward turn when foreign selling, after reports of yellow fever near Santiago, almost balanced foreign buying for the week, but a recovery followed, and prices closed for railroad stocks without change from a week ago, and for trust stocks forty-six cents lower."—*Dun's Review, July 16.*

**Cereals.**—"Our cereal exports still continue in excess of corresponding period of previous years, wheat and flour shipments aggregating 2,910,827 bushels, as against 2,728,642 bushels last week and comparing with 1,522,092 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,963,949 bushels in 1896, 1,652,892 bushels in 1895, and 1,873,300 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show an increase from last week, aggregating 2,822,248 bushels, as against 2,411,272 bushels last week, 2,723,510 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 1,110,371 bushels in 1896, 885,512 bushels in 1895, and 172,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, July 16.*

**General Business and Failures.**—"The volume of business still exceeds that of any previous year, for the week 17.1 per cent. greater than last year, and 7.2 per cent. greater than in 1892. Money is coming into New York heavily in July, commercial loans are hard to find, and the interior is paying its debts in advance. It is to New York a revelation, to some bankers inconvenient, of the enormous prosperity attained at the West last year. Treasury receipts for bonds cause no disturbance, and the greatest foreign balances ever known give certainty that no foreign demand can disturb the market for a long time to come. Failures for the week ending July 7 were $1,854,394 in amount, $946,611 manufacturing and $899,763 trading. Failures for the week have been 215 in the United States, against 263 last year, and in Canada 23, against 27 last year."—*Dun's Review, July 16.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Canadian trade is of a seasonable volume. Toronto reports a better demand for dry-goods, and that the recent frosts did little damage except to vegetables. Wool is rather flat, and prices show a declining tendency as a result of the absence of an outlet to the United States. Cotton and woolen mills are busy, and grain stocks are the smallest held in years. Cool weather has interfered slightly with the distribution of seasonable goods at Montreal. Teas are firm. Crop prospects are promising, and exports of dairy products continue heavy. Midsummer dulness is reported at Halifax, but the apple and hay crop prospects are very good. St. John, N. B., reports lumber shipments heavy, while Victoria and Vancouver report a good business doing. Business failures in the Dominion number 28, against 16 last week, 38 in this week a year ago, 33 in 1896, and 29 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings aggregate $27,641,627, a fraction of 1 per cent. larger than last week, and 21 per cent. larger than last year."—*Bradstreet's, July 16.*

## PERSONALS.

THE new French military commander-in-chief, General Jamont, is a Breton by birth. He is sixty-seven years of age, and served in the Crimea, Lombardy, and Mexico. He was in Metz in 1870, and commanded the Tonkin expedition in 1885.

PUNDITA RAMABAI, the Hindu reformer who is now visiting the United States, has labored for years to improve the child-widows of her native land. Her mother was married at nine years of age to a learned Brahmin, who proceeded to teach his child-wife according to his theories of education. These deeply inculcated principles were


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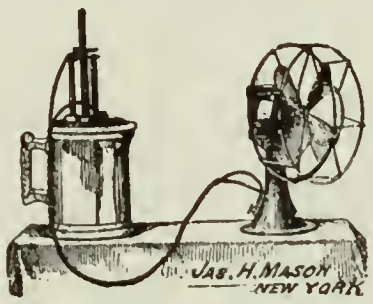


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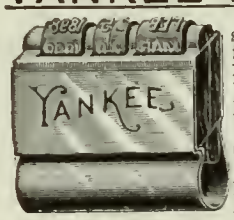


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transmitted to their children. They named the Pundita Ramabai after the god Rama, the incarnation of Vishnu.

ONE of the busiest men in the United States at the present time is Lieutenant-Colonel Amos S. Kimball, to whose discretion and good judgment have been entrusted the provisioning and equipping of the United States army. It is Colonel Kimball's duty to inspect and buy all sorts of supplies that an army may need, from government mules and uniforms to hospital-ships. A few days ago Colonel Kimball drew his check for $450,000 to pay for the hospital-ship *Relief*. He has purchased nearly two million dollars' worth of supplies for the Government up to date.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BERNARDO AUGUSTIN, governor-general of the Philippines, gained his experience of war in the suppression of the last Carlist rebellion in Spain. He took an active part in the campaigns which broke the power of the Carlist leaders, and won for himself the reputation of being an energetic soldier, devoted to his profession. He held several important commands, and at the close of the war had attained to the rank of general of division. At that time he was a comparatively young man; to-day he is fifty-eight years old. He was appointed governor-general of the Philippines only a few months ago.

RICHARD PEARSON HOBSON, the brave young lieutenant who took the *Merrimac* into Santiago harbor and sunk her in the face of the Spanish guns, is not a fighting officer, but an assistant naval constructor. He is twenty-eight years old, and a graduate of the Southern University of Alabama. He entered the naval service on a cruise with the squadron of evolution on the flagship *Chicago*, Admiral Walker, in the Mediterranean. In 1890 he was ordered to a special course abroad, and spent one year at the École Superieure du Mines and two years at the École d'Application du Genie Maritime, Paris, receiving a diploma of distinction at the latter institution in naval construction and on engines and hulls. He was made assistant naval constructor July 1, 1891, and was on duty at the Navy Department from January, 1894, till April, 1895, in the office of Naval Intelligence and Bureau of Construction and Repair. Among the works published by him then was a "Report on the Disappearing Gun Afloat." He was assigned to Admiral Bunce's squadron in December, 1896, and during that year was ordered to Newport News to do work in connection with the battle-ships there under construction. In the previous year he published a semi-political work entitled "The Situation and Outlook in Europe." He was counsel for Naval Constructor Bowles at the New York navy-yard before the court of inquiry investigating the installation of the turret guns of the *Puritan*. One of his many distinctions was his nomination by the Mexican Government to represent it at the trials of the Mexican cruiser *Donata Guerra*. His last assignment was to the flagship *New York*, when Sampson sailed for the West Indies. Constructor Hobson was appointed by Secretary of the Navy Herbert to represent this government during the Chinese-Japanese war with special reference to naval construction. The appointment was revoked, it being said it would unnecessarily promote him over other officers. Hobson is unmarried.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ, who was conspicuously implicated in the Panama canal scandals, died in Bournemouth, England, the other day. He was a German by birth, a native of Worms, and 53 years old. The New York *Sun* supplies this data concerning him:

He was the eldest son of a Jewish bookbinder, who, shortly after Cornelius Herz's birth, emigrated to this country and settled in this city with his family. Herz was educated at the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, and graduated without special honors in 1864. He was sent to study medicine in Heidelberg. Later he went to Paris and became assistant house physician in the Bicêtre and in lunatic asylums at Rouen and elsewhere.

As assistant surgeon-major to Chanzy's army on the Loire in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, Herz did service at Tours and Bordeaux which won for him the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

After the war Herz was at the Mount Sinai Hospital in this city. He went to San Francisco and acquired some reputation there as an electrician. Returning to Paris in 1877, Herz began his career by promoting a telephone company. He also enlisted capital in a "force motrice" of his invention, broke a gas monopoly, introduced electric lights, and organized an electrical exhibition. He also founded a magazine called *La Lumière Electrique*.

He grew both rich and influential, and was raised successively to be knight, officer, commander, and grand officer of the Legion of Honor. After holding the last place for seven years, he was cast out on suspicion of being a spy of the Triple Alliance and of Great Britain.

When in 1893 Charles de Lesseps made a clean breast of his transactions in connection with the Panama canal, Herz was accused of having received 600,000 francs, paid over by De Lesseps in 1886. The cries of "foreign Jew" and "British spy" were raised against Herz in the French Parliament and by the newspapers of Paris.

The trial of Herz began on July 27, 1894. He was then at Bournemouth, England. He had been ill, and was not expected to live. The case went against him, and two houses in Paris, the property of his wife, were ordered to be sold. Exhaustive formalities looking to extradition of the fugitive were vainly continued for several years, and Scotland Yard detectives were constantly at Bournemouth.

Herz's downfall was complete. In this country even his right to the title of "Doctor" was questioned, and various colleges disclaimed having ever given him a professional degree. In England his sympathizers said that a brilliant man had been hounded to death by the French Government, merely because of the unusual circumstance that he, tho a foreigner and a Jew, had been high in the Legion of Honor. His grasp of scientific subjects and memory for business transactions were lauded by some and scoffed at by others. Three years ago his family was said to have paid large sums to keep detectives at a distance, in order that the sick man might fancy the British guard withdrawn.


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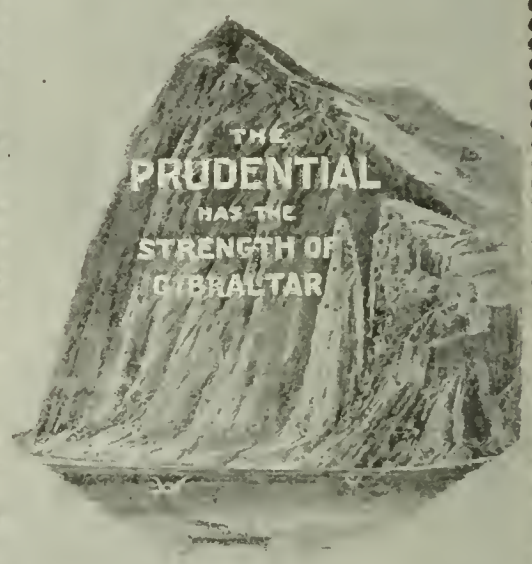


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## Current Events.

*Monday, July 11.*

Premier Sagasta and the **Spanish ministers offer their resignations.** . . . **General Miles** arrives in Cuba. . . . William Jennings **Bryan's Nebraska regiment** is ordered to join General Lee's corps at Jacksonville. . . . **Admiral Camara's ships** leave Port Said on the way back to Spain. . . . At the first conference of the American members of the **Hawaiian commission** Senator Cullom is elected chairman. . . . The Secretary of War issues orders attaching the **Hawaiian Islands** to the military department of California. . . . **Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen dies** at Washington. . . . Ex-United States **Senator O. D. Conger,** of Michigan, dies at Ocean City, Md. . . . **Elias B. Dunn,** head of the New York weather bureau, resigns. . . . The trial of United States **Senator Kenney,** of Delaware, for complicity in the robbery of the First National Bank of Dover, begins at Wilmington.

Cases of **poisoning in the French army** are charged to American canned goods. . . . An extensive **plot against the Korean Government** is discovered at Seoul.

*Tuesday, July 12.*

General Shafter sends the second **demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago.** . . . The **Spanish cabinet crisis** hangs fire; no one will relieve Sagasta of the premiership. . . . **Senor Du Bosc,** late secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, and **Lieutenant Carranza,** military attaché, leave Montreal after repeated and urgent requests by the Canadian Government. . . . Because of unsanitary conditions the town of **Siboney is burned** by order of General Miles. . . . **The Spanish Government issues a loan** of 500,000,000 pesetas in five per cent. treasury bonds. . . . The Secretary of War orders the **removal of all the submarine mines** in the harbors of the United States.

**Rebellion in China** spreads, several towns having been captured by the insurgents. . . An inquiry into the *Bourgogne* **disaster** is begun at Halifax.

*Wednesday, July 13.*

A further **truce** (until noon Thursday) is granted the Spanish commander at Santiago. . . . Fourteen cases of **yellow fever** are reported in General Shafter's army. . . . The Government has awarded a contract for the building of docks and a short **railroad at Santiago** to facilitate the movement of American troops. . . . Admiral Dewey reports that a **German war-ship** interfered with Aguinaldo while engaged in capturing Subig bay; the German vessel retired on the approach of American warships. . . . The National **League of Republican clubs** meets in Omaha.

The **Anglo-American League** is organized in London. Four **Italian war-ships** are on the way to Cartagena, Colombia, to seize the custom-house and force payment of the Cerruti award.

*Thursday, July 14.*

General Shafter announces the **surrender of Santiago** (including about one third of the province of that name) by Toral, with all his army, on condition that they be sent back to Spain. . . . **Admiral Cervera** and other Spanish officers are taken from Portsmouth to Annapolis. . . . Despatches from Honolulu announce that **Major-General Merritt** arrived there on July 5. . . . It is stated that **Lieutenant Carranza** was impersonated by some unknown man, and that he did not sail from Montreal with Senor Du Bosc. . . . At the Treasury Department it is estimated that **subscriptions to the war loan** amount to $1,300,000,000. . . . The **New York elections bill** is passed by the state senate. . . . Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that **telegraphic messages** must be stamped by the sender.

The **Chinese Imperial troops are defeated** at Woo-Chow by the rebels. . . . The British Government has consented to arbitrate the boundary **dispute between Chile and Argentina** if the matter is not settled by August 15. . . . The Swiss Federal council has **prohibited the importation of American fruits.**

*Friday, July 15.*

The **Spanish Government** has issued a decree suspending throughout the kingdom the rights of individuals. . . . A Madrid despatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* says that the Spanish Government has decided **to sue for peace** at once. . . . About 10,000 of the Spanish troops in Santiago province are in open **rebellion against General Toral,** and have refused to lay down their arms. . . . The **fourth Manila expedition sails** from San Francisco under General Otis. . . . The President appoints the following **to be brigadier-generals of volunteers:** Wm. S. Worth, Edward P. Pearson, Emerson H. Liscum, and Ezra P. Ewers. Acting-Rear-**Admiral W. T. Sampson** is appointed commodore. . . . Col. George Stone, of California, is elected President of the **National League of Republican clubs.** . . . The Interstate Commerce commission orders an investigation (at Chicago, August 1) into the case of the **Canadian Pacific Railway,** charged with making unreasonable passenger rates in the United States. . . . **The Coshocton and Southern Railway** has gone into the hands of a receiver.

*Saturday, July 16.*

**Admiral Cervera** and his fellow officers arrive at Annapolis. . . . The cruiser *New Orleans* **destroys the Spanish gunboat** *Antonio Lopez* at San Juan, Porto Rico. . . . The steamer *Olivette* **arrives in New York** bringing the wounded from Santiago. . . . President McKinley appoints the following commissioners to meet the Canadian commission to adjust questions in dispute between the two countries: Senators Fairbanks (Ind.), and Gray (Del.), Representative Dingley Me., John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and John W. Foster, D. C. . . . N. O. Murphy is appointed governor of Arizona to succeed Myron W. McCord, resigned to accept a colonelcy in the army.

The **Wellman Arctic expedition** reaches Vardoë.

*Sunday, July 17.*

The **American flag is raised** over the civil government building at Santiago, and American troops take possession of the city. . . . General McKibben has been appointed **temporary military governor of Santiago.** . . . The last **cable from Santiago** is located by the anchor of the *Massachusetts* near Aguadores. . . . **General John S. Williams,** ex-United States Senator and soldier, dies at Mt. Sterling, Ky. . . . **George Alfred Pillsbury,** of "Pillsbury flour" fame, dies in Minneapolis.

The **survivors of the** *Bourgogne* arrive at Havre.


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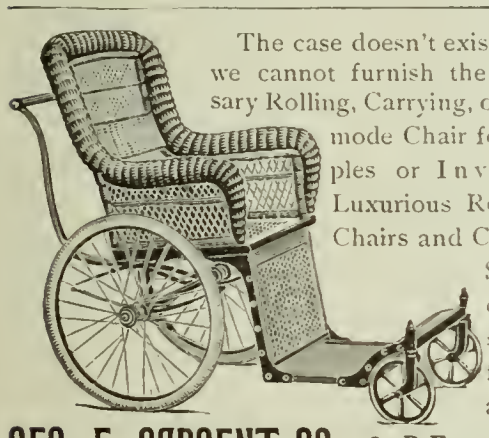

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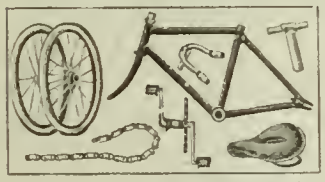

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## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

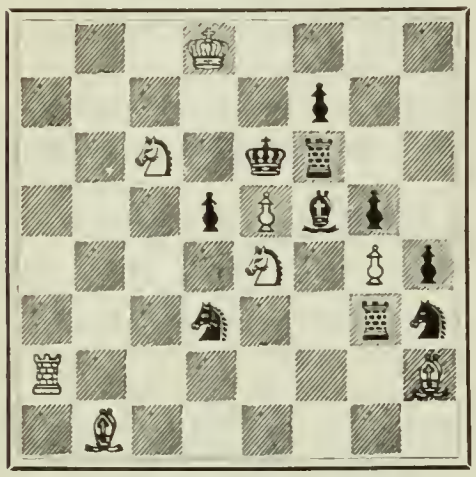
### Problem 302.

BY THE "DOMINE."

Dedcated to "Happy" Bampton of the Franklin Chess Club.

(*From The Times, Philadelphia.*)

Black—Ten Pieces.



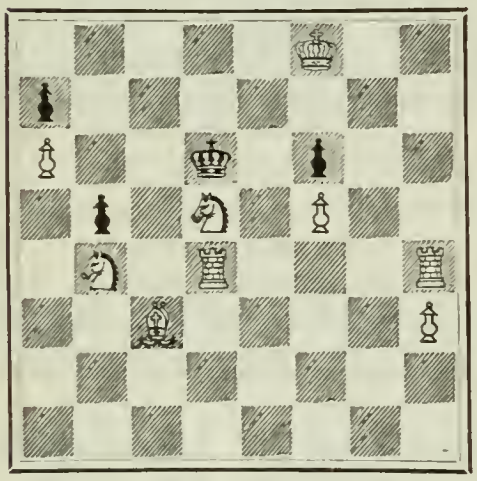
White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 303.

BY W. PAULH, BUCHAREST.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 296.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. K—K 5 / K—Kt 3 | 2. K—Q 5 / K—Kt 2 (must) | 3. K x P, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—Kt sq | 2. K—K 6 dis ch / K—B sq | 3. K—K 7, mate |
| | 2. ..... / B—B 2 | 3. Q—R 8, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—Q sq | 2. K—K 6 / K—B sq | 3. K—K 7, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. Q—R 8, mate |
| 1. ..... / B—Kt 3 | 2. K—K 6, dis ch / K—Q sq | 3. Q—R 8, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B sq | 3. K—K 7, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; "Try Again," Fairfield Center, Ind.; W. R. Ellis, Bloomfield, Neb.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.

Comments: "Good illustration of power of K, but hardly first class"—M. W. H.; "I greatly admire No. 296. The idea is a very difficult one to illustrate, and it has been done with great skill"—H. W. B.; "His Majesty, the King, is plainly in the swing"—I. W. B.; "A smart duel between Kings"—F. H. J.; "A remarkable problem, in that the K does nearly all the moving, even to giving mate"—C. W. C.; "A fine illustration of the power of the K—a deceptive piece of work"—R. M. C.; "Unique, rather than difficult"—W. G. D.; Something like a bottled-up Santiago affair; whenever the Black K makes a dash for liberty, he is 'beached' at once"—"Try Again"; "Not a hard three-mover, but it is valuable as demonstrating the power of the King"—W. R. E.: "Pretty, but hardly a prize-winner"—Dr. R. J. M.

No. 297.

Key-move, Q—K 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. W. C., R. M. C., W. G. D., "Try Again," W. R. E., J. J.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.

Comments: "Very clever"—M. W. H.; "Brilliant, bold, and bothersome"—I. W. B.; "Easy, but not without merit"—F. H. J.; "Good"—C. W. C.; "A good conception, well developed"—R. M. C.; "Very pretty"—W. G. D.; "Although a simple two-mover, its composition is quite intricate, and a credit to the author"—T. A.; "Clever; the key-move rather difficult to discover"—W. R. E. "A beautiful problem"—F. S. F.; "Pretty, but not difficult"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Symmetrically constructed"—G. P.

Walker, Oakland, Cal., got 294 and 295.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

The game published last should have been No. 70, not 69.

SEVENTY-FIRST GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

| N. B. ANDERSON, Platte City, Mo. *White.* | DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE. Hayward, Wis. *Black.* | N. B. ANDERSON. *White.* | DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 23 P—Kt 3 | R—K 2 |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 24 Kt—R 4 (i) | Kt—Kt 4 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—B 3 | 25 Q—K 2 | Kt—R 6 ch |
| 4 P—Q 3 (a) | P—Q 3 | 26 K—B sq | B—Kt 5 |
| 5 P—Q B 3 | B—Q 2 | 27 P—B 3 | P x P |
| 6 Q Kt-Q 2 (b) | B—K 2 | 28 P x P | B—B sq |
| 7 B-R 4 (c) | Castles | 29 P—B 4 (j) | Kt x P |
| 8 Kt—B sq | Kt—Q R 4 (d) | 30 P x Kt | Q x Kt |
| 9 B—B 2 | P—Q Kt 3 | 31 P—B 5 | B—K 3 |
| 10 Kt—K 3 | R—K sq | 32 K—Kt 2 | B x B |
| 11 Castles (e) | K B—B sq | 33 K P x B | Q—Kt 4 ch |
| 12 R—K sq | P—B 3 | 34 R—Kt 3 | Q x P |
| 13 P-Q Kt 4 (f) | Kt—Kt 2 | 35 R-K B sq | Q—R 2 |
| 14 B—Kt 2 | P—Q B 4 | 36 R—B 6 | R—Q sq |
| 15 B—Kt 3 | P—K R 3 | 37 B—B sq | P—Kt 3 |
| 16 P—Q R 3 | R-Q Kt sq (g) | 38 Q—K 4 | B x P |
| 17 Kt—Q 5 | Kt x Kt | 39 B—Kt 2 | R—Q 3 |
| 18 B x Kt | Q—B 3 | 40 B x P (k) | R x R |
| 19 P—Q 4 | Kt—Q sq | 41 P—Q 6 | B x P |
| 20 P x K P | Q P x P | 42 Q—R 8 ch | K—Kt 2 |
| 21 P—B 4 | B—Q 3 (h) | 43 B x R ch | K x B |
| 22 R—K 3 | Kt—K 3 | 44 R—B 3 ch | K—Kt 2 |
| | | 45 Q—Q 5 | B—B 4 |
| | | 46 R—Q 3 | P—K Kt 4 |
| | | 47 Resigns. | |

*Notes by One of the Judges.*

(a) Some folks are afraid to give a P, even when they can get it back with a superior position.

(b) If the Ruy is of any value it is to hinder Black's development by getting an attack through his center. When the Ruy is left out, and we have a striking example of this in White's game, it helps Black's development.

(c) Another case of doing nothing.

(d) The Kt is all right where it is, and the B is in no sense dangerous. He drives it to a better place.

(e) There are players who would have tried P—Q 4.

(f) Better let his Q Ps rest for the time being, or play P—Q Kt 3, if he wants to get his Q B into play. The B—Kt 3 attempt amounts to nothing.

(g) B—K 3 looks better, altho White weakens his game by swapping Kts.

(h) A better move than winning the P.

(i) A notable example of doing what the other fellow wants you to do.

(j) Not much else after this.

(k) Sacrifice not sound.

### New York State Chess Tournament.

The New York State Chess-Association will hold its 11th midsummer meeting and 31st tournament at Keuka Lake, August 8 to 13. The special feature of this meeting is the eighth annual tournament for *The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* Chess-Trophy. The trophy becomes the property of the Club, winning it three times consecutively, or five times non-consecutively. The Manhattan Chess-Club has won it three times—in '91, '94, '96. In '92, it was won by the City Chess-Club; in '93 by the Staten Island Club, and in '95 by the Metropolitan. Greater interest is given to the general tournament on account of the silver cups presented by Mrs. G. C. Farnsworth of Buffalo, and Mrs. H. D. Wright, of Gloversville. Another very interesting part of the program is the second match between teams representing New York and Pennsylvania. Each State will have a team of seven players.

### The Vienna Tournament.

PILLSBURY AGAIN LEADING.

At the time of going to press we have received results of the 32d round. Pillsbury again takes the lead, being one-half point ahead. The score follows:

| | *Won.* | *Lost.* | | *Won.* | *Lost.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 17 | 14 | Pillsbury | 24½ | 6½ |
| Baird | 9 | 22 | Schiffers | 14½ | 16½ |
| Blackburne | 15½ | 15½ | Schlechter | 17 | 14 |
| Burn | 18 | 13 | Showalter | 11½ | 19½ |
| Caro | 11½ | 19½ | Steinitz | 21 | 11 |
| Halprin | 14 | 18 | Tarrasch | 24 | 7 |
| Janowski | 21 | 10 | Trenchard | 5 | 26 |
| Lipke | 17 | 14 | Tschigorin | 18½ | 13½ |
| Marco | 15 | 17 | Walbrodt | 14½ | 15½ |
| Maroczy | 17½ | 14½ | | | |

PILLSBURY BEATS THE GERMAN DOCTOR.

*Comments by Richelm in The Times, Philadelphia.*

| PILLSBURY. *White.* | TARRASCH. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 |
| 2 K Kt—B 3 | Q Kt—B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles. | Kt x P |
| 6 P—Q 4 | P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | P—Q 4 |
| 8 P—Q R 4 | |

This departure from the usual P x P is Tschigorin's invention.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 8 P—Kt 5 |
| 9 P—R 5 | Q Kt x P |
| 10 Kt x Kt | P x Kt |
| 11 Q x P | P—Q B 3 |
| 12 Kt—Q 2 | Kt—Kt 4 |
| 13 B—R 4 | B—Q 2 |
| 14 R—K sq ch | Kt—K 3 |
| 15 Kt—B 3 | B—K 2 |
| 16 Q—Kt 4 | Castles. |
| 17 Kt—K 5 | Q—B 2 |
| 18 B—B 4 | B—Q 3 |
| 19 B—K Kt 3 | P—K B 4 |
| 20 Q—Q sq | Kt—B 4 |

If P to B 5, 21 Kt x B, Q x Kt, 22 Q x Q P, etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| 21 Kt x B | Q x Kt |

Again, if Kt x Kt then R—K 6. This, however, was Black's best play.

| | |
|---|---|
| 22 Q x P ch | |

The kernel of Pillsbury's maneuver. White gets the exchange and two Pawns for two minor pieces and keeps Tarrasch on the defensive.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 22 P x Q |
| 23 B x Q | B x B |
| 24 B—B 6 | B—Q 3 |
| 25 B x P ch | K—R sq |
| 26 B x R | R x B |
| 27 Q R—Q sq | B—B sq |
| 28 R—Q 4 | P—Kt 3 |
| 29 K R—Q sq | Kt—Kt 2 |
| 30 R—Q 7 | R—Kt sq |

Kt x P was a better chance.

| | |
|---|---|
| 31 K R—Q 5 | K—Kt sq |
| 32 K—B sq | Kt—B 4 |
| 33 R—R 7 | R—B sq |
| 34 P—K Kt 3 | B—Kt 2 |
| 35 P—Kt 3 | B—B sq |
| 36 P—R 4 | R—B 3 |
| 37 R—Q 8 | R—K B 3 |
| 38 R—Q Kt 8 | P—B 5 |
| 39 R—Kt 6 | R—B 4 |
| 40 P—Kt 4 | R—Q 4 |
| 41 K—Kt 2 | R—Q 5 |
| 42 R—Kt 8 | R—Q 7 |

The only chance of freeing his Bishop.

| | |
|---|---|
| 43 R x R | Kt x R |
| 44 R—Kt 7 | Kt—B 4 |
| 45 R x Kt P | B—Q 3 |
| 46 R—Kt 6 | B—K 2 |
| 47 P—Kt 4 | Kt—R 5 |
| 48 R x R P | B x P |
| 49 R—R 8 ch | K—B 2 |
| 50 P—R 6 and Tarrasch resigned. | |

The passed Rook's Pawn is worth at least a piece.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### GENERAL GARCIA AND CUBAN CONDUCT.

"OUR Cuban allies seem to be many men of many minds and various conduct; at least the reports we have of them give that impression. There is great variety about the reports. One day we hear that the Cubans fight nobly; again that they are not of much use; again that being invited to help in road-making, they refused, declaring that they were soldiers, not laborers. We have heard that they massacred Spanish prisoners, and again that that report was a lie. It is not only hard to determine what the Cubans that our troops have seen amount to, but it is hard to say also how far they are representative of what is left of the Cuban people. They seem chiefly to be skirmishers, under slight discipline, fighting every man on his own hook, interested in the American invaders, and careful to gather up clothing and other superfluities that the invaders throw away. We are told that they are starved, and again that they are well fed. Both reports are probably true, but true of different lots of Cubans. Obviously it is too soon yet to form any opinion about them." Thus writes E. S. Martin in *Harper's Weekly*, voicing the conclusion of newspapers in many quarters.

An alleged letter purporting to give General Garcia's statement regarding differences with General Shafter reads as follows:

"Sir:—On May 12 the Government of the republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban army in the east to cooperate with the American army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, sir, to fulfil the wishes of my Government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

"The city of Santiago surrendered to the American army, and news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish army and the taking possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by public reports.

"I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself or any officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion.

"Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the Queen of Spain.

"I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison, and the forts. I would give my warm cooperation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army and to preserve public order until the time comes to fulfil the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government. But when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our thirty years' strife against the Spanish rule, I can not see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor, too absurd to be believed, General, ascribes the reason of your measures and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfil any longer the orders of my Government, and therefore I have tendered to-day to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, Major-General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army.

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior.

"Very respectfully yours,

"Calixto Garcia."

Following is the reply said (by the New York *Sun* and *Journal*) to have been written to General Garcia by General Shafter:

"I must say that I was very much surprised at the receipt of your letter this morning, and regret exceedingly that you should regard yourself as in any way slighted or aggrieved.

"You will remember the fact that I invited you to accompany me into the town of Santiago to witness the surrender, which you declined.

"This war, as you know, is between the United States and Spain, and it is out of the question for me to take any action in regard to your forces in connection with the surrender, which was made solely to the American army.

"The policy of my Government in continuing in power temporarily the persons occupying the offices is one which I am, of course, unable to discuss. To show you the views held by my Government, I enclose a copy of the instructions received by me yesterday from the President [quoted in another column of this department—Ed. Lit. Digest], which appear to cover everything that can possibly arise in the government of this territory while it is held by the United States.

"Full credit has been given to you and your valiant men in my report to my Government, and I wish to acknowledge to you the great and valuable assistance you rendered during the campaign.

"I regret very much to know of your determination to withdraw yourself from this vicinity. I remain yours very sincerely.

"W. R. Shafter.
Major-General commanding."

Later despatches from Santiago to the New York *Herald* and other papers declare that the Garcia letter was written by a member of General Castillo's staff, a newspaper correspondent, and may never have been seen by General Garcia himself, and Washington despatches doubt that General Shafter has made a formal answer. It will be remembered that the newspaper accounts of General Shafter's entrance into Santiago represented General

Garcia as having selected a Cuban governor for Santiago, and as "refusing to take part" in the United States army's occupation because he hated the Spaniards retained in local office. This illustrates the prevalence of conflicting reports from all quarters. It is to be noted, also, that a large number of disparaging accounts of Cuban conduct come from correspondents at Washington.

From Santiago, Ensign Joseph Powell, of Admiral Sampson's flagship (who had commanded the launch which followed the *Merrimac*), wrote to friends at home under date of July 3 [to quote from the New York *Sun*]:

"We saw one nice little example of Cuban bravery there [at the burning wreck of the *Vizcaya*]. Those sweet, kind, considerate, gentle, abused Cuban soldiers whom we are fighting for were on the beach, shooting every Spaniard that came within range, so that swimmers and boats had to turn back to the ship. And that ship blew up early! We saw a dozen small explosions, and finally one big one that tore the after part of the ship to bits. The *Iowa* sent a boat, and a torpedo-boat also went in, and I'll bet those Cubans stopped their butchery in short order under the persuasion of their guns. And, by the way, that mutilation story about our marines [by Spaniards] is untrue. One was killed with a machete and naturally had a couple of bad-looking cuts. The other was shot thirty or forty times, but neither was mutilated, as was given out."

The "Laine incident" is suggestive in this connection. W. R. Hearst, editor of the New York *Journal*, cabled to his paper that Honore Laine, "a daring (*Journal*) correspondent," but before every other consideration "a Cuban soldier," had witnessed the firing of Spanish guerillas on Shafter's headquarters during the day of the battle of El Caney, and at dusk had reported to Shafter the death of General Vera del Ray. The despatch continued:

"'In the blockhouse where I was with you yesterday,' he [Laine] said, 'we found this morning a few Spaniards. They were popping away, doing some damage and giving much trouble.

"'I found a Spanish prisoner, and told him to go to the blockhouse and tell those inside that the Americans were about to fire a dynamite gun at them, and they had best surrender. Forty of them came out, and the Americans kindly turned them over to me for the Cubans.'

"His eyes flashed.

"'And what did you do with them?'

"He sniffed contemptuously: 'We cut their heads off, of course.'

"And yet, behind this amour of vengeance, bred in the bone by a century of suffering, the Cuban is tender and gentle. One seldom finds a man of more generous and gracious impulses than this same Laine. His hour has come, and he is lost in the almost savage enjoyment of it."

There were some sharp newspaper comments on "Cuban atrocity" thus described, and, responding to an inquiry from the War Department, Major-General Shafter cabled:

"Despatch as to killing prisoners by Cubans absolutely false. No prisoners have been turned over to them, and they have shown no disposition to treat badly any Spaniards who have fallen into their hands."

It appears that Laine said "four," not "forty," Spaniards were put to death. Walter Howard says:

"I carried Mr. Hearst's cable message to Kingston, and know that the copy in the cable office says 'four,' not 'forty.' The men were guerillas, and not soldiers, and were treated accordingly. The Cubans were exasperated because their foes had been firing on the hospital tents as well as on the wounded on the field."

Mr. Hearst cabled the following explanation of his earlier despatch:

"On a day when my experiences were uneventful I sent you from the field near Siboney a description of Colonel Laine and his story of his day's adventures, of his fierce hatred of the Spanish, due to his year's imprisonment in Cabanas, of his cold-blooded satisfaction over the death of four Spaniards (not forty; the error was probably made in transcribing my despatch at the cable station) whom, he said, the Cubans had beheaded. I can not be positive that Laine's story is true, but I am confident that if such skulkers as Godkin, Pulitzer, and Bennett, instead of getting as far away from the front of the war as possible, had seen, as Laine did, our wounded under the protection of the Red Cross deliberately fired at all day (as Creelman and the wounded of Chaffee's brigade were), they would not be so Spanish at heart, nor so greatly exercised over the lacerated feelings of the Spanish people."

Representatives of the Cuban junta in the United States point to the contradictory nature of reports, and to the pledge of General Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, that he would cooperate with American forces in full confidence that our pledges to Cubans would be fulfilled. They also quote an interpreter with Shafter's army, Mr. Jenovar, who said that the American soldiers had seen very little of the regular Cuban troops, who were on the extreme west of the line and who had done their share of the fighting, as was attested by the large number of their killed and wounded. He continued:

"The Cubans who displayed cowardice and greediness for American rations were chiefly pacificos and camp-followers, who obtained the relief supplies sent for the Cuban pacificos, while our boys lying in the trenches had to wait for the army commissary to come up. It was quite natural for them, hungry and exposed to hardship as they were, to feel angry at seeing a lot of Cubans, for whom they were fighting, and who they thought were soldiers, making off into the woods with bags of provisions. These Cubans, however, were carrying the food for their starving families, who had sought refuge in the woods."

**Worthless Cuban Allies.**—"Our Cuban allies—would we had been saved from calling them such!—are utter failures. They will neither fight nor work. They are destitute of every humanitarian impulse. Worse are they than their Spanish oppressors. Lucky, indeed, was it for the United States to have as a wall between them and their recognition as an independent government so acute an observer and stanch a statesman as President McKinley. Had it not been for our chief magistrate, these good-for-nothing allies of ours would have been established as an independent nation, and Gomez would have been made superior in the command of fighting forces to our gallant Miles. Strange it is that for three long years these ingrates have been able to hold off many thousands of Spanish troops. Skulking in impenetrable morasses is the only tactics that have made this possible.

"For weeks the proof of this utter uselessness of the Cuban insurgents has been multiplying. There were doubts when the first reports reached us. The affairs of the marines at Guantanamo reflected some credit upon them as guides. But immediately afterward came further reports of their unreliability. They refused to do common soldiers' work, throwing up entrenchments and clearing forests in front of Santiago. They would consume precious food and then sit idly by. No wonder they were ordered to the guardhouse. Even then, they were a load on the troops. Better no men than such poor substitutes. And then Garcia was set to the task of watching for Spanish reinforcements. Even this high task—the best that could be given any body of fighting men—was not performed. The reinforcements eluded Garcia and got into Santiago.

"General Shafter has been so often deceived by the insurgents' scouts that he now pays no attention to their stories. His men have to do the scouting. Not only at the front are our allies good for nothing, but at Key West their only desire seems to be to make as much money as they can out of our people. One of them charged an American 50 cents for sewing on a button, it is reported. This is only a sample of ingratitude. And now the back of long forbearance is broken by the statement of Captain 'Bob' Evans—fighting 'Bob,' as valiant a sailor as ever drew breath—that insurgents were firing on dead and dying men from the wrecked Spanish ships of Cervera's fleet. They only desisted when he threatened to fire on them. When not firing on dead or dying Spaniards, they seem to think all that is necessary to be done is to stand still. The Americans must do the fighting.

"All this is to be regretted, but it is the fact, and we must acknowledge truth wherever we find it. The Government has long ceased to put the slightest confidence in anything the insurgents say. To rely upon them would be to court disaster. One satisfaction in our freeing Cuba is to release a million and a half

of persons from the tyranny of Spain and also from the inefficiency and inhumanity of just such fellows as these insurgents. Another satisfaction, gleaned from a study of the disagreeable facts is the securing of this indubitable proof that President McKinley was right when with all his power he successfully resisted the demand of Congress and of a large section of the people that these cowardly, good-for-nothing insurgents be recognized as an independent government. The lesson has been a severe one, but it has been learned."—*The Post, Private Secretary Porter's Paper, Hartford.*

**Reaction against Cubans.**—"The causes of the reaction against the Cubans are twofold, one being military and the other political. In the first place, our military authorities and the public expected more of the Cuban insurgents than they could possibly perform. The public believed that the insurgents, by long experience in warfare, had acquired something of the organization of an army, and would be found capable of taking an early share in the larger operations of war. Now, as a matter of fact, the Cuban insurgent army is but the aggregation of bands, whose numbers vary from day to day. The organization and discipline varies with the qualifications of the respective leaders. In fighting methods the insurgents are guerillas, and can not be anything else. In a Cuban band every kind of firearm will be found, from the old-fashioned muzzle-loading fowling-piece to the latest Mauser taken from the Spaniards. Very often the Cuban insurgents have gone into action with only three or four rounds of ammunition for those of their number who had firearms. The machete is their reliance for close quarters.

"In no way have the insurgent leaders more conspicuously displayed their fitness for command than by sticking to a program of guerilla warfare. For them to have put their men into line of battle would have been madness, and it is equally absurd to expect the insurgents to be capable of such performance now. There is indeed a great difference in the insurgent forces in the field. Those under Gomez are in better shape than those under Garcia, Gomez himself having been an officer of the Spanish army in his time. . . . It takes something besides the uniform to make the soldier. Finally, it must be said that if the insurgents are contemptible, their opponents who utterly failed to overcome them are even more so.

"For political ends it may be deemed expedient by those who are anxious we should grab Cuba for ourselves, to show distrust of insurgent capability, either for war or peaceful government, in the minds of the army and the public. We are told that the passions of civil war have reached such a pitch that it is not safe to entrust the insurgents with any of the duty of an army of occupation, that they would immediately proceed to cut the throats and confiscate the property of the Spaniards. There are, indeed, many men of the insurgent army who have endured such wrongs as drive men mad, and whose first impulse would naturally be to wreak revenge for the deeds done to those near and dear to them, victims of something worse than war; but as a whole the Cubans have conducted themselves with humanity. They have held Bayamo for nearly two months with their own garrison, and we have not heard that the ragged insurgents there have failed to live up to Garcia's injunction to remember that the Spanish inhabitants are to be respected, and to be taught that Cuban freedom means safety for life and goods. The outlook of the Cuban question is trying enough without doubt of the Cuban capacity for self-government being brought into it."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

**Fair Play and Just Judgment.**—"The insurgents are not saints. They are precisely what years of Spanish oppression have made them. Spain is responsible for every objectionable quality they possess. But their merit is that at last they had the courage to rebel, and to seek to establish by force a better order of things. It was that which attracted the attention and won the sympathy of the people of the United States, and it is that which gives assurance that when Spanish power—justly so hateful in their eyes—is destroyed in Cuba, and the men who have been enforcing Spanish edicts there return to Spain, they will, under American tutelage and encouragement, readily adapt themselves to the building up of the island under the improved conditions.

"Disparaging remarks are made about the appearance of the rank and file of the insurgents. After three years of bush fighting in the mountains and swamps of eastern Cuba, on starvation rations and against a powerful foe, would any men be presentable to the eye? And if some of General Garcia's men manifested a desire to enter Santiago for loot, was that in any measure different from the disposition of the Spanish soldiers who actually did loot the town before the Americans entered?

"The Cubans are entitled to fair play and a just judgment. The American people are not going to condemn them on first close acquaintance in circumstances calculated to show them to least advantage. They are much better men than those who have been persecuting them, and more to be desired as neighbors and friends."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

**The Problem of Military Subjugation.**—"In short, the unanimous opinion of the American soldiers and correspondents in Cuba appears to be that the Cuban as he has shown himself to date, while deserving, as all human beings deserve, a better government than he has been accorded by Spain, is utterly incapable of erecting it for himself and wholly unworthy of confidence as a military ally. With a few notable and creditable exceptions, the only enthusiastic assistance offered by Garcia's men to Shafter's forces has been in vigorous assaults upon the commissary, where they have shown a determination and capacity truly admirable in degree tho distinctly annoying in character. With each day's advices from the front the conviction is more firmly fixed that the United States having undertaken the establishment of a stable government in the island will be compelled, for a long time at least, to administer that government itself, and the attitude already assumed by the Cubans conveys the hint that a necessary preliminary to the establishment of such a government may be the military subjugation of the people we went to war to save."—*The Tribune (Sil. Rep.), Detroit.*

**What is Behind the Scenes?**—"The purpose of the Government is stated to be, according to despatches from Washington, to maintain exclusive jurisdiction over all captured Cuban territory until peace has been secured; to then supervise the creation of a Cuban government by popular vote of all the people, and, finally, to maintain military control of the island until that government is acknowledged by all of the Cuban people. Except for the last clause the program is not objectionable. The last clause is objectionable because it is extremely elastic and affords so much opportunity for the United States to fall into temptation to violate its own promises.

"If the first two clauses were meant in good faith, it seems that

UNCLE SAM (Loquitur): "I wonder can he play the derned thing alone."
—*Black and White, London.*

a good way to prepare for the final evacuation by the United States would be to take some of the Cubans into the machinery of government and teach them, by example and precept, the art of popular self-government. Do the authorities at Washington expect statesmen to spring, fully developed, from the abominable misgovernment and tyranny of Spain? Do they expect to continue the occupancy of Cuba by the army for ten or fifteen years, until the migration of American citizens has peopled the island with men who have been trained under republican government? There is something wrong in this whole matter, and the suspicion is natural that the secret of it may be some such cabalistic syndicate as was behind the Hawaiian annexation job—some scheme for the private enrichment of politicians and speculators."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

**No Cause for Wonder.**—"All things considered, it would be a most surprising thing to be sure, if the Cubans had given any marked 'evidences of their ability for self-government' in the circumstances. Not to go deeply into the matter, it is to be remembered, in the first place, that they have never had any practise in such government. They have been under the exclusive government of the Spaniards for several centuries. . . . . .

"The second point to be made by way of apology for their backwardness as described, is that if they have any such natural ability, in whatever high degree, they have not had much or any occasion for exhibiting it since the American army landed among them. The only part of Cuba where they could exhibit themselves even, without danger of death, is in and about the American camps, and it is hardly necessary to suggest that that has not been a fair field for them to show what they could do in the way of self-government. They have been under the command of the American generals during the whole time of the occupation, and the only government possible to them in the circumstances was of the military kind, which is as far removed from self-government as any government can be. Altogether, it is seen, it would have been a remarkable thing indeed if the Cubans had given any evidence of ability for self-government according to American ideas up to this time, and we can but wonder that anybody should have expected it of them, or been disappointed in not seeing it."—*The News and Courier (Dem.), Charleston.*

"General Gomez, the Cuban general-in-chief, has a better idea of the imperative needs and proprieties of the case than has Garcia. General Emilio Nunez, who has recently returned from Cuba, where he had an interview with Gomez, says the general-in-chief in his proclamations and addresses counsels prudence and patience on the part of the Cubans, and fully realizes that the present Cuban Government can not be recognized until after the Spaniards are driven from the country. If the Cuban leaders will all take this view of the matter, the situation will be simplified, at least so far as the conduct of the war in Cuba is concerned."—*The Banner (Dem.), Nashville.*

"This war has been for civilization, and the object must be pursued until the end shall be reached. It is possible that we shall have to take the place of Spain in subduing the semi-savages. Of course we shall subdue them to something far different from what Spain was fighting for, but the world may rest assured if the United States undertakes such a job they will do it in better shape than Spain did. We have had hundreds of years of experience subduing people of the guerilla stripe. Our rough riders will not shut themselves up in the big cities and luxuriate. They will, if they must, go where the Cubans are and lick them. We shall give them good government, as we started out to do."—*The News (Ind.), Detroit.*

"It is, perhaps, a good thing that the Cubans have displayed their worthlessness thus early in the struggle. Their conduct may furnish an easy solution of the Cuban problem. While our Government disavowed a purpose of conquest, it may be absolutely necessary for us to keep Cuba and make it a part of the United States."—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

"Who shall say that during the long process of 'pacification' we will not find 'our duty to Cuba' to be what Great Britain has found to be her duty to Egypt, and that American evacuation of the island will not continue, like British evacuation of the land of the Pharoahs, a thing of 'manana'?"—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond.*

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SANTIAGO.

FOR the government of the surrendered territory in the province of Santiago de Cuba during "the military occupation," President McKinley issued directions through the War Department, July 18. The importance of this state paper is enhanced by the general assumption that it contains the carefully matured declarations of the State Department's policy regarding the military government of all territory that may be occupied by United States forces as a result of the war with Spain. The President's instructions to General Shafter, the military commander of the United States forces at Santiago, are as follows:

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duty, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard.

"It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible. Tho the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political conditions of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practise they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation.

"This enlightened practise is, so far as possible, to be adhered to in the present occupation. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

"One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the Government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such Government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected; and all destruction or intentional defacement of

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such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

"Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, altho they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

"While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former Government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the Government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation."

The Treasury Department has ruled that the minimum rate of existing customs duties be collected at Santiago; that the dollar tonnage tax be abolished, and that the prohibited list of importations be modified as a dutiable list.

General Shafter took formal possession of the city of Santiago on Sunday, July 17, meeting General Toral and escort outside the city and riding with him in state to the military palace, over which the United States flag was hoisted with due ceremony.

**The Rules of War.**—"While the proclamation of President McKinley prescribing the outline of the military government of the city and province of Santiago de Cuba, now in the occupation of American troops by right of conquest, introduces the United States in a new rôle, the instructions of the President present no new contribution to the principles of international law and are strictly in accord with the orders issued to the army in 1863 touching military jurisdiction in occupied foreign territory; and these orders were founded upon existing rules of the law of nations governing the important subject. . . . . .

"Extremely rigorous penalties are attached to offenses committed by United States soldiers against property and persons in invaded countries unless commanded by the proper officers. Our rules of war prohibit officers and men from using their 'position or power in the hostile country for gain,' and they may not engage in commercial transactions which would be perfectly proper under other circumstances. The rules broadly prescribe that offenses punishable under penal codes in the United States when committed by an American soldier abroad are punishable not only as at home, 'but in every case in which death is not inflicted the severer punishment shall be preferred.' It is not probable that these stringent rules will be invoked in Santiago. They are quoted here to illustrate how carefully the personal rights of non-combatants under our subjection are guarded.

"Martial authority, as laid down for the government of our army at Santiago de Cuba, and wherever it may be exercised, is governed strictly by the principles of justice, honor, and humanity, 'virtues adorning the soldier more than other men for the reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed.' And this protection reaches not only the conquered enemy, but all aliens in the captured region. President McKinley has assured the inhabitants of Santiago de Cuba that so long as they refrain from hostile acts they shall be secure in person and property, and has proclaimed that they will be protected 'in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights.' Whatever may be the final disposition of the city, or whatever form

of government the city and province may adopt, their temporary military occupation by the United States will be remembered as a beneficent exercise of power."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

**Keeping Faith.**—"The most important clause of the instructions is that in which the President decides that the present administrators of the law shall continue their functions, if they accept the supremacy of the United States. . . . The significance of this clause is twofold. It negatives the idea that the government of the island is to be turned over to the insurgents, and it conveys the virtual promise that Cuba shall have self-government—that is, government by the majority—whenever Spanish authority shall be entirely overthrown. In so far it keeps faith with the resolution of Congress which declares that, in entering upon war, we had no other purpose than to bestow liberty upon the people of Cuba, and that when this should be accomplished we would withdraw from the island. . . . . .

"We can not penetrate the veil of the future, but we feel encouraged when we find the President acting as far as is now possible on the line of self-government for Cuba as opposed both to irresponsible rule by the insurgents and to permanent occupation by the United States. All the arguments against our retention of the island that were so potent and so universally accepted before the war remain in full force. It is most gratifying to know that their virtue is still appreciated by those in authority at Washington."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

"It is a very striking fact that President McKinley decrees the abolition of all discrimination in the customs dues to be collected in the ports of Cuba that have come into our possession. . . . The Spanish tariff, which Mr. McKinley has just transformed, was built on precisely the same lines as our own. The heavy duties on the goods from other countries by which she forced the Cubans to deal with her are the exact counterpart of the duties by which Messrs. McKinley and Dingley try to force Americans to deal with the favorites of the tariff-makers. But, labeled Spanish, this system is too ridiculous for even Mr. McKinley. After a while it will be seen that it is the principle and not the label that makes it ridiculous."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

"We do not believe there is the least danger that the attitude of this Government will be misunderstood by any one whose good opinion is worth having. By our refusal to recognize the insurgent government, we said, in effect, to the world that we proposed to hold and govern whatever territory we might come into possession of, as against any power in Cuba at the time war was declared, and not to surrender that territory till the people of Cuba should freely decide on some form of government. If the insurgents are honest, that policy should be satisfactory to them. But whether it is satisfactory to them or not, it is the only policy possible under the circumstances."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

"It will be seen that the President is careful to use the term 'military occupation.' This implies a temporary occupation. . . . After Spanish dominion is ended, the country must have time to recover from the demoralization and ruin of war before it will be fit to govern itself. Our task is to rescue, restore, and retire. The resolutions of Congress will be carried out in good faith, but the Cubans must possess their souls in patience, and fit themselves for responsibilities. In the interim the plan of government outlined by the President is to prevail, and it is a very good plan."—*The Advertiser (Rep.), Portland, Me.*

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## SUCCESS OF THE WAR LOAN.

FOR the war issue of $200,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds authorized by the revenue act of June 13, subscriptions, which closed July 14, aggregated about $1,365,000,000. Many newspapers consider the success of this loan quite as impressive as victories by the army and navy in conflict with Spain. Previous to the publication of official figures from the Treasury Department, reliable estimates show that half of the issue will be awarded to bidders for less than $500. The whole amount was subscribed for by 300,000 individuals in amounts of $5,000 or less, and under the terms of the issue these subscribers have the preference; there will be no allotments to banks, corporations, or other forms of associated capital, and none to individual bidders in excess of $5,000. There were two bids from syndicates for the entire issue, and one for half of it.

Comparison with former bond issues is common; a number of papers take pains to figure out a financial loss to the Government on account of the "popular" feature of this issue, others see not only a rebuke to a policy of dealing with bond syndicates, but find an argument for postal savings-banks.

**American Money for Investment.**—"The present loan has come at a most opportune time, as the great grain crops, sold at high prices, have given the American people an immense amount of money for investment. Ever since the Baring panic of 1890, we have been taking our securities back from European investors. The end of that process is now in sight. It is only a question of a few years when American money will begin to seek investment abroad. The assets of the great life insurance companies show that the current already sets in that direction. Those gigantic corporations already hold considerable amounts of consols, rentes, and Russian government bonds. The savings-banks must soon begin to look to the same quarter for the employment of their funds.

"This is a wonderful record, for this is a new country, and, in the ordinary course of things, we ought to have remained in the leading-strings of the European bankers for many a year to come. We have the most extensive railway system in the world. That system was originally built, for the most part, with transatlantic money, but the indebtedness has been paid off with marvelous rapidity. At the present time, the bulk of the stock and bonds of the leading lines are held by our own people, and they will all be held in that way within the next twenty-five years. That will be a fortunate consummation from every point of view. At the close of the Civil War, the immense mass of foreign holdings was a constant menace to the New York market. Now the attitude of London and other foreign money markets is a matter of comparatively little moment. In France, the immense holdings of government securities by the middle classes have given the greatest possible stability to the existing order of things. The same cause will produce the same effect in our case.

"The new bonds are already commanding a small premium, and the premium is likely to be slowly increased as time goes by. If the French rente is worth 103¼, the American 10-30 3 per cents are worth at least 105. The masses of the American people will get the advantage of this enhancement of value. We have trusted to the nation, instead of the syndicates, in this case. It will pay to follow that policy all the time."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.), New Orleans.*

**Sacrifice of a Popular Loan.**—"It was intended to be a popular loan, and nominally at least, therefore, it has been a great success as such. The Government has sacrificed something to make it a popular loan. Sold to the highest bidders, the bonds would have brought a considerable premium. There is a premium of 2½ per cent. already being offered for the bonds in the open market. This would have meant a gain of $5,000,000 to the Government on the whole issue. It has sacrificed so much at least, and probably about twice that sum, to effect a distribution of the bonds among 'the people.'

"And even now it is practically certain that the bonds will not 'stay put' where they were expected to go. Everybody knows that thousands of the small bids or subscriptions have been from persons who saw the chance of profit in the premium that was to prevail, and who have subscribed for bonds to sell and not to hold. Many such subscriptions went from this town, and cases are not wanting where small depositors in the savings-banks obtained loans therefrom on the security of their deposits to buy bonds at par for sale at a premium immediately after the distribution. Substantially the whole issue will no doubt be found in the hands of national banks and trustees of large interests very soon after the distribution. Not a few corporations will share in the division of the bonds in small lots through having put forward employees to make bids as individuals.

"It will not do, therefore, to draw any sweeping conclusions respecting the popular capacity and disposition to absorb a 3 per cent. investment. But there is no question whatever about the testimony afforded by this enormous subscription of the high credit of the Government. It is a very impressive demonstration."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

"There is not the slightest reason to suppose that more than $15,000,000 at most of the loan has been taken for investment in denominations of $500 or less. We have no fault to find with any one who has subscribed for these bonds in order to make a profit by selling them. A man who can get 2 per cent. on $500 for thirty days is doing a shrewd thing in taking it. Nor do we criticize the individual firms or corporations who will have secured larger blocks of bonds through the aid of others. It was the only way Congress would let them get them at all. But the law that deliberately threw away from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 of the people's money and gave at least half of it to a few thousand shrewd and quick subscribers was a bad law. It was like a law forbidding the Navy Department to pay less than a price above the market for armor plate."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

**Who Gets the Loan?**—"Those who habitually give themselves out as 'devilish sly' say that the big investors will get the bonds all the same, but it seems to be plain that many small investors will join the ranks of bondholders in this loan. The official outgiving is that bids for a little under $5,000 worth will be accepted, and that there are enough of these to absorb the $200,000,000. While this is countered by the Bagstocks' theory that the small bidders are in the pay of the big ones, the same element are criticizing the Government for not placing the bonds outright with a syndicate of bankers, and thereby realizing a couple of millions or so more.

"Of course one expects to hear this kind of cynicism in Wall and State streets, where the view of public interest is narrowed perpetually by the overruling question of per cent., but even there patriotism has been known to be allowed precedence over business for a crisis. Having taken a position before the world of Europe of entering into transatlantic affairs, it is just as well to make as strong a showing as possible, not only with our army and navy, but in demonstration of popular support of the Administration. . . . . .

"This popular loan emphasizes that [the national] idea, and if the demonstration of the trust of the American people in the Government which it shows—a confidence which makes it eager to lend money at 3 per cent. immediately after the free-silver craze and shock to confidence caused by our financial difficulties from 1893 to 1897—shall cost the Government two millions or so, it is money well lost, if lost it be. Were the bonds awarded to a syndicate, their ultimate disposition would be problematical. That the people, by which is meant small investors generally, would have been willing to have paid much of a premium for the 3 per cents is doubtful.

"If the new bonds are sold at 102 or 103, who will be the purchasers? It is not conceivable that there will be any great foreign demand. The popular subscription has cut down the capital of the calamity party; it has resulted in a total of bids for over six times the number of bonds to be issued; it has shown, best of all, how good the Government's credit is with our own people, which the highest price offered by a bankers' syndicate could not have done so well and so convincingly to the world at such a juncture in our affairs as the present."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

1. ROBERT R. HITT, Representative from Illinois.
2. W. F. FREAR, Justice of Hawaiian Supreme Court.
3. SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Hawaiian Republic.
4. JOHN T. MORGAN, United States Senator from Alabama.
5. SHELBY M. CULLOM, United States Senator from Illinois.

THE NEW HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

**The Use of a Postal Savings System.**—"It is evident, however, that the object sought — distributing the bonds as widely as possible among the people — was not as fully realized as it might have been. The nation's debt could be most effectively distributed among a large number of the population by making provision for depositing small sums from time to time, so that the person without accumulated means could hope to acquire possession of a bond through saving. The postal savings system would best accomplish the purpose in view of distributing the nation's debt widely among the people. That system could have been established for the expense involved in floating this loan, and when once in operation it would be self-sustaining. Had Congress been wise enough to make provision for the postal savings system early in the session, the war funds which it was deemed necessary to borrow could have been received through that institution, in which case the loan would have been popular in a much fuller sense than it has proved. Congress should profit from the experience with this loan and make provision at the next session for the postal savings system."—*The Record (Ind.), Chicago.*

"Ranters of the socialistic order and demagogs have been proclaiming that the tendency in this country is to concentrate wealth in great corporations or trusts, and that the people outside the syndicates and combines were getting poorer as the country was getting richer. In no other conceivable way could this monstrous slander be so effectually disproved as by this war loan. There is no escape from its logic."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

"As it is money that counts in a modern war, this willingness and ability of the people to come to the support of the Government in a financial way ought to have an effect on those foreign critics who have thought that the cost of the war would be a burden which the Americans would soon weary of. There is plenty more money where this came from, and if the Government shall find it necessary to make another loan it will promptly be subscribed by the people."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

## PHENOMENAL FOREIGN TRADE.

EXPORTS from the United States during the fiscal year closed on June 30 were twice as large as the imports for the first time in our history, and the exports were $180,000,000 larger than in the fiscal year 1897, which had broken all records. The balance of trade in favor of the United States is more than double that of any previous year and nearly equal to that of the last five years combined. The Treasury Department's figures for 1897 and 1898 are as follows:

| Fiscal year | 1897. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| Merchandise exports | $1,050,993,556 | $1,231,311,868 |
| Imports free | 381,938,243 | 291,381,234 |
| Imports, dutiable | 382,792,169 | 324,671,610 |
| Total imports | $764,730,412 | $616,052,844 |
| Excess of exports | $286,263,144 | $615,259,024 |

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* makes some interesting comparisons with the statistics for preceding years. To quote:

"The net importations of gold exceed those of any preceding year in the history of the country, the total gold imports, in excess of exports, being for the full year $104,985,279, including coin, bullion and ore, while no preceding year ever reached the $100,000,000 line in net imports of gold. When to this is added the fact that the imports of merchandise of the year are less than in any year since 1895, and with this single exception, less than in any year since 1879, it becomes apparent that the record of the fiscal year 1898 is an altogether unusual one.

"The balance of trade in this country's favor in the year under consideration is $615,259,024, against $286,263,144 in 1897, $264,661,666 in 1879, $259,712,718 in 1881, $257,814,234 in 1878, $237,145,950 in 1894, and $202,875,686 in 1892, while no other year, except these mentioned, ever reached the $200,000,000 line in its balance of trade, or 'excess of exports over imports,' as it is termed by the official reports of the Bureau of Statistics. Indeed, it is only since 1875 that the balance of trade has been, as a rule, in favor of the United States. From 1791 to 1876 there were but sixteen occasions on which the exports of the year exceeded the imports. Since that time, however, the balance of trade has been almost constantly in this country's favor, only three years, 1888, 1889, and 1893, showing an excess of imports of merchandise over exports. The excess of imports over exports in the eighty-five years prior to 1876 was $2,215,404,610, while the excess of exports over imports since that time has been $3,191,268,300. Thus the centennial year seems to have been a turning-point in this country's commercial relations with other parts of the world. Agricultural productions, of course, form a large proportion of the exportations of this greatest year in the history of American commerce, yet they do not form as large a proportion as in many preceding years. Only 71 per cent. of the exportations of the year 1898 are products of agriculture, while in 1894 they were over 72 per cent., in 1893 over 74 per cent., in 1892 over 78 per cent., in 1881 more than 82 per cent., and in 1880 more than 83 per cent. In spite of the fact that the manufacturers of the country had an unusual demand from the home markets during the last year, by reason of the unusually small importations of manufacturers, they have not only supplied the home market, but increased their exports over those of any preceding year, so that the total exportations of manufactured goods in the year just ended reaches nearly $300,000,000, while in no year prior to the centennial did they reach as much as $100,000,000.

"A comparison of the exports of 1898 with those of 1888 shows an increase of practically 100 per cent. in that period, the total for 1888 being $695,954,507, against $1,231,311,868 in 1898. This extension of the export trade has been in all parts of the world, but especially with the distant points and with those countries and continents which but a decade ago bought but little of America.

"To Africa, which in 1888 bought products but a little over $3,000,000 in value, this country has during the last year sold products worth $17,000,000; to Japan, which took but little over $4,000,000 in 1888, sales in the year just ended were valued at $21,000,000; to China, which took but $4,500,000 in 1888, sales in 1898 were $10,000,000; to Austria-Hungary, which took less than $500,000 in 1888, sales in 1898 were over $5,000,000; Belgium, which took less than $10,000,000 in 1888, took $47,000,000 in 1898; Denmark increased her purchases from $3,000,000 in 1888 to over $12,000,000 in 1898; the Netherlands from $16,000,000 in 1888 to about $65,000,000 in 1898; France from less than $40,000,000 in 1888 to nearly $100,000,000 in 1898; Germany from $56,500,000 in 1888 to over $150,000,000 in 1898; British North America from $38,000,000 in 1888 to about $85,000,000 in 1898, and the United Kingdom from $362,000,000 in 1888 to about $540,000,000 in 1898."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* analyzes the trade statistics and adds exports of silver to the merchandise figures as follows:

"After allowing for offsets due to imports of gold, to the return of securities, to interest payments, and to a multitude of minor debtor items, the net balance due this country may perhaps be safely estimated as amounting on July 1 to fully $150,000,000. That sum may be taken as approximately representing the amount of gold which we could now draw from other countries did it suit our interest to do so, excepting so far as securities might be sent home in lieu of gold.

"The significance of this new movement will be seen in its full extent when comparison is made with a series of preceding years; we therefore present the following statement of the imports and exports respectively, exclusive of gold, for several years since 1880. Since the suspension of silver coinage, our production of silver has been for the most part exported, thereby contributing to the payment of our foreign debts instead of inflating the currency; that item therefore is to be treated as so much merchandise and no longer classed with gold as so much specie; accordingly, in presenting the totals of imports and exports, we add silver to merchandise:

| | Exports. | | | Imports. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fiscal year. | Merchandise. | Silver. | Total. | Merchandise. | Silver. | Total. |
| 1897–8. | $1,231,300,000 | $55,100,000 | $1,286,400,000 | $616,052,000 | *$30,900,000 | $646,952,000 |
| 1896–7. | 1,051,000,000 | 61,900,000 | 1,112,900,000 | 764,700,000 | 10,900,000 | 775,600,000 |
| 1895–6. | 882,600,000 | 60,500,000 | 943,100,000 | 779,700,000 | 12,900,000 | 792,600,000 |
| 1894–5. | 807,500,000 | 47,300,000 | 854,800,000 | 732,000,000 | 9,500,000 | 741,500,000 |
| 1893–4. | 892,100,000 | 50,500,000 | 942,600,000 | 655,000,000 | 13,300,000 | 668,300,000 |
| 1892–3. | 847,700,000 | 40,700,000 | 888,400,000 | 866,400,000 | 23,200,000 | 889,600,000 |
| 1891–2. | 1,030,300,000 | 33,800,000 | 1,064,000,000 | 827,400,000 | 20,000,000 | 847,400,000 |
| 1890–1. | 884,500,000 | 23,500,000 | 908,000,000 | 845,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 863,000,000 |
| 1889–90. | 857,800,000 | 36,100,000 | 893,900,000 | 789,300,000 | 21,000,000 | 810,300,000 |
| 1884–5. | 742,200,000 | 33,500,000 | 775,700,000 | 577,500,000 | 16,600,000 | 594,100,000 |
| 1879–80. | 835,600,000 | 13,500,000 | 849,400,000 | 668,000,000 | 12,300,000 | 680,300,000 |

*Ores included.

Comparison of Exports over Imports.

| Fiscal year. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports over Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1897–8..... | $1,286,400,000 | $646,952,000 | $639,448,000 |
| 1896–7..... | 1,112,900,000 | 775,600,000 | 337,300,000 |
| 1895–6..... | 943,100,000 | 792,600,000 | 150,500,000 |
| 1894–5..... | 854,000,000 | 741,500,000 | 113,300,000 |
| 1893–4..... | 942,600,000 | 668,300,000 | 274,300,000 |
| 1892–3..... | 888,400,000 | 889,600,000 | *1,200,000 |
| 1891–2..... | 1,064,100,000 | 847,400,000 | 216,700,000 |
| 1890–1..... | 908,000,000 | 863,000,000 | 44,700,000 |
| 1889–90..... | 893,900,000 | 810,300,000 | 83,600,000 |
| 1884–5..... | 775,700,000 | 694,100,000 | 181,600,000 |
| 1879–80..... | 849,400,000 | 680,300,000 | 169,100,000 |

* Imports over exports.

"From the foregoing tabulations, it will be seen that the exports of merchandise and silver, during the past fiscal year, exceeded the value of the like class of imports by $639,448,000. Compared with the series of years above cited, the next largest surpluses of exports over imports were $337,300,000 in 1896–97, $274,300,000 in 1893–94, $216,700,000 in 1891–92, and $181,600,000 in 1884–85. Of this immense balance in our favor, $99,850,000 has been liquidated by net imports of gold. In conformity with a series of careful estimates made by this journal on July 8, 1895, we assume that within these twelve months approximately $175,000,000 may have gone to liquidate interest, foreign travel accounts, and a multitude of other debtor items not included in the trade statistics proper. What further offset may have arisen from the return of securities there is no way of determining with accuracy, as such transactions are entirely private; evidently, however, from the factors that are known and those that may be approximately estimated, those liquidations must have been upon an unusually large scale, probably not less than one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five millions in market value, possibly even more.

"The largeness of our creditor balance is not entirely due to the increase in exports. The decline in the imports is equally remarkable. Comparing the exports with those of the next largest preceding year, 1891–92, we find an increase of $222,000,000, or 20 per cent.; while a comparison of last year's imports with those of 1891–92 shows a decrease of $200,500,000, or 23 per cent. The latter is a most extraordinary movement. The higher tariff duties

and the anticipation of last year's consumption of foreign goods by the special supplies imported in 1896–97 have had much to do with the falling-off; but we are disposed to conclude that the decline in the prices of domestic manufactures and the growing acceptance of home products among consumers have been equally effective in this contraction of importations. The increase in the exports is due mainly to large shipments of breadstuffs at exceptionally high prices and to the still fast-growing foreign demand for our manufactures."

## SHOULD DISSENTING OPINIONS OF JUDGES BE SUPPRESSED?

CRITICISM of the practise of giving out dissenting as well as majority opinions of the courts is appearing in various quarters. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* declares that it is a pleasure to be able to say that Louisiana has led the way against the existing abuse, as the new constitution of that State forbids the publication of dissenting opinions. That paper remarks that "it is to be hoped that the whole country will soon follow its [Louisiana's] example."

After the close of the term of the United Supreme Court, May 30, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* wrote to his paper as follows:

"The records of the term show an unusual proportion of dissenting opinions by minority members. In fact, it has become the exception for the court to render a unanimous opinion upon any case of importance. This is a matter of general comment among members of the bar, who do not hesitate to express their regret at the fact. Older practitioners at the bar, who philosophize on the subject, are inclined to attribute the practise, which, they say, not only multiplies books without justification or use, but also tends to weaken the respect of the people for their court, to the modern methods of work.

"In the olden days, when the justices were compelled to write their opinions themselves, formal dissents, further than an occasional announcement of the fact that one of the justices could not agree with his brethren, were almost unknown. Now that each of them is provided with a stenographer and typewriter, the inducements to magnify and elaborate definite views into dissenting opinions is evidently too strong to be overcome. A remedy for this is the suggestion by some cynical attorneys that Congress prohibit the publication of dissenting opinions *in extenso*. Deprived thus of the pleasure of seeing their views in print, the temptation or the desire to express them will disappear, these critics say.

"Another effect of the dissenting habit is to increase the number of petitions for the rehearing of cases already decided. Especially has this been the case since the court reversed itself in the income-tax case. Attorneys are encouraged to believe that upon further and possibly fuller presentation of the case a reversal may be had in their interest, when the members of the court exhibit so wide a diversity of opinion. So the number of these petitions grows. Last Tuesday [May 30] when the court adjourned for the term, no fewer than half a dozen were presented—an unprecedented number. But on this occasion the bar was further invited to this course by the direct suggestion of the court itself. Announcing the opinion of the court in a case involving title to half a million acres of land in West Virginia, Mr. Justice Harlan stated in effect that the court was not thoroughly satisfied with its decision, and of its motion would stay the issue of the mandate sixty days in order that counsel for the defeated party might examine the opinion and, if not satisfied with the argument and conclusions of the court, move for a rehearing of the case. Such a suggestion was never before made from the bench within the recollection of the oldest member of the bar present."

It was Justice Harlan's statement which called forth the editorial in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* quoted above. We quote further from its comment:

"In these circumstances it would seem to an outsider that the time has surely come to call a halt. We do not pretend to know what the proper remedy may be, but an abuse so glaring can not be irremediable. Of course the simple way would be to provide by statute that only the decision of the court should be read, and that there should be no disclosure of the lines on which the tribunal was divided. Such a provision would undoubtedly be very obnoxious in a certain sense, since it would often seem to make judges responsible for legal tenets which they abhorred. That difficulty could only be met through an understanding in the profession that no lawyer in his individual capacity should be held intellectually or morally responsible for the opinions of the court. Perhaps both difficulties might be avoided by merely allowing dissenting judges to record their dissent, without entering into long dissertations of the ways and wherefores.

"As we have said, it must rest with the bar to formulate and enforce the necessary measures, in order that the courts of appeal may perform their functions in a proper manner. Less debate and more decision is what the people want. If dissenting judges desire to controvert the opinions of their brethren of the majority they should do it in the pages of law journals instead of forcing them upon the public through the medium of the reports. We hope to see this matter receive increased attention at the hands of the profession, whose prestige and usefulness are involved in the reform of the existing abuse. The reform can not be too speedy or too thorough."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Cubans are now peering among the commissary's effects for the ice-cream freezer.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

THE Spanish seem about as incapable of making peace as they are of making war.—*The Times, Richmond.*

WE nominate Colonel Roosevelt president of the new Santiago board of police.—*The American, Baltimore.*

THE Spanish navy seems to be operated on the theory that there's always room at the bottom.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

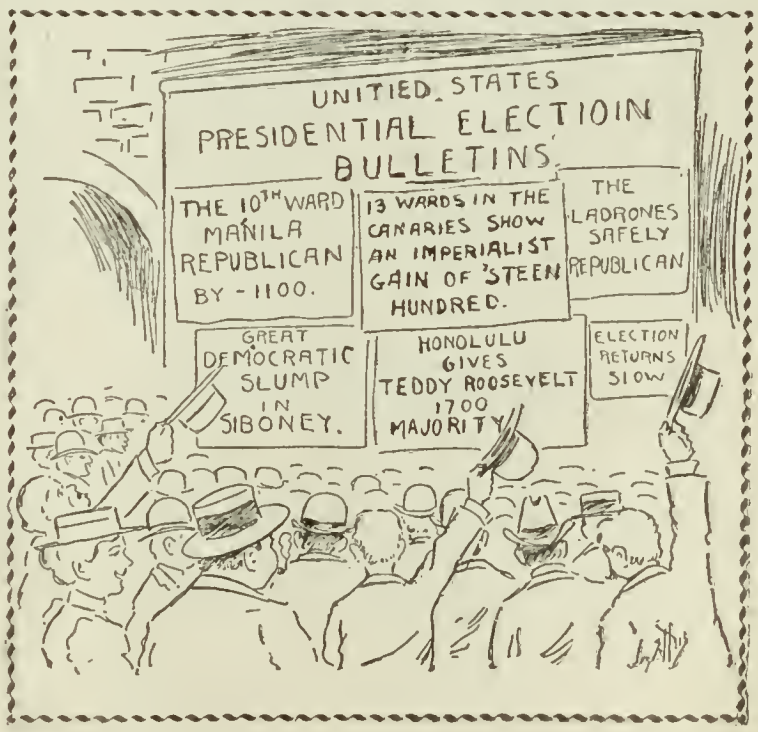
THEY are not quoted in the market reports, but American flags have been going up right along lately.—*The Times, Richmond.*

A NATION that can not kill one of the enemy for every ship it loses ought to go out of the business of building and fighting war-ships.—*The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.*

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.—"Jimmy, we won't have to go school no more."
"Why, Joe?"
"'Cause all dem big war heroes' birthdays goin' t' be made hollerdays."
—*The Record, Chicago.*

WAR NEWS FOR SPAIN.—Spanish Editor: "What's the news from America?"
Assistant: "Cervera and our other captured heroes have reached Portsmouth."
Spanish Editor: "Put out a bulletin: 'Admiral Cervera and his brave men effect a landing in the heart of Yankeeland.'"—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

A DEMORALIZED COUNTRY.—"Hasn't the story about his accepting a big bribe hurt that official?" asked one Chinese citizen.
"Not much," answered another. "It seems to me he is treated with more respect than ever. The fact that he could get so much money for his influence shows what a lot of it he must have."—*The Star, Washington.*




A TWENTIETH-CENTURY PROSPECT.—*The Leader, Pittsburg.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## POE'S INFLUENCE IN OTHER LANDS.

FOREIGN critics have often expressed their surprise that a poet who has exerted such influence as Poe has exerted upon the great writers of other lands should have had so little in his own land. We have done our singing, they say, as if unconscious of his existence; and yet to him Victor Hugo, Verlaine, Baudelaire, Wagner, Rossetti, and Swinburne were largely indebted for the stimulus of their imagination.

Of this wide influence of Poe, Mr. Glen L. Swiggett (in *Sewanee Quarterly Review*, Tennessee) has some interesting things to say. In the musical quality of Poe's verse, we are told, he not only caught the fleeting voice which now runs through Wagner's operas, but he spun the warp into which has been woven by Gautier and Swinburne such rich and cunning designs in verse. His principles have become the groundwork of the synthetic art that stands resplendent in the *ville des beaux arts*, and penetrates with its refulgent rays both sides of the Atlantic. There stand as its representatives such artists as Wagner, Berlioz, Whistler, Rossetti, Pervis de Chavannes, and Verlaine.

And what has been the influence of Poe in the birth of Swinburne? A quotation at random from Swinburne's vast golden treasury of song suggests the raven-wing genius of Poe. Listen to this passage of "By the North Sea":

> A land that is lonelier than ruin;
> A sea that is stranger than death;
> Far fields that a rose never blew in,
> Wan waste where the winds lack breath;
> Waste endless and boundless and flowerless
> But of marsh blossoms fruitless as free;
> Where earth lies exhausted, as powerless
> To strive with the sea.

In the ballad and roundel, in which repetend and refrain play so great a part in poetic effort, Swinburne is undoubtedly master. In the use of repetend, which is the very soul of music, the rhythmic, staccato-like beat of the monotone is what gives value to Poe's poetry and may be said to characterize his verse. These characteristics are easily seen in the poems "To Helen" and "Ulalume." We quote from Mr. Swiggett:

"Poe, through his conscious art, attained an almost perfect mastery in this infinite variation of rime. It was not original with him, being as old as the echo from the hill; in his hands, however, it became a studied scheme in metrics. And his consummate use and amplification of what has since become a metrical canon more subtle and potent than any law of prosody compels us to refer to *him* for its beginning in modern poetics, instead of to the poet of English ballad measures."

Repetition in the verses of such artists as Goethe, Hugo, and Ruckert become fatiguing; but with Poe, occurring as it does irregularly and in poems of uneven strophic structure, it seems to quicken the attention of the reader. This sort of verse excites a musician's fancy. Mr. Swiggett quotes the following lines from Wagner, which "can not but make us feel that we have before us the roseate dawn of the new era in verse":

> Gott geleite die armen traurigen Kranken heim!
> Gott geleite die müden irren Gedanken heim!
> Gott verleihe dir einen Stab der Geduld, mein Herz!
> Müder Wanderer! un am Stab zu wanken heim.

It is difficult to show that Poe was the conscious originator of this movement, which has developed to such an extent that some of its votaries are said to be able to use their language as an instrument on which to play Hungarian rhapsodies; but Poe's connection with it can be emphasized beyond that of any other artist.

Before his time, little English poetry was written for pure delight in sensuous sounds. Prior to the pre-Raphaelites, it was not seen that a poem to express the inarticulate must have tone values. Byron, Keats, and Shelley occasionally illustrated this principle; but Poe impressed it upon the world. It was with him a poetic principle.

"It is in music," said Poe, "that the soul attains the end for which, when inspired by poetic sentiment, it struggles. There can be but little doubt that in the union of poetry with music we shall find the widest field for poetic development." "Music dominates Poe's poetry," says Mr. Swiggett, "as does painting that of the early Romanticists. The blend of the two has given that consummate art which is the aspiration of recent poetics."

But more is claimed for Poe than the music of his syllables. In his poems are also found poetic values true to the laws of light and shadow. His highly polished verse is pregnant with the dull luster of the intaglio and the sparkle of the cameo, and stands prismatically resplendent in its garb of suggestive hues, at the beginning of the picture-painting age in which the purple shadings are the interpreter of the spiritual life. But undue prominence should not be given to the color side. It is unquestionably the tone quality of his verse that has made possible the new notation of Swinburne and Verlaine.

## HENRY IRVING AS A HUMORIST.

WHAT is advertised as "the dearest little paper in the world" is called *The Press Bazar News*, and was published at a shilling a copy in connection with a recent bazar in London for the benefit of the London Hospital. One compositor set it up during the two days of its existence, while the Countess of Shrewsbury headed a list of nearly two hundred noted men and women who figured as editors. Some of them wrote something, and most of them did not. Among those who wrote was Henry Irving, who, as dramatic critic, proceeded to criticize himself in a delightfully appreciative style as follows:

"I have been invited to act as dramatic critic for this journal, and I have accepted the invitation with a full sense of my personal fitness for such an honorable office. There is nothing the actor dreads so much as the risk of being overlooked. For this reason I single out my own contribution to the dramatic entertainments of the Press Bazar, and leave the other deserving artists to shift for themselves.

"What is this contribution of mine? It is the recitation of Calverley's 'Gemini et Virgo,' a moving piece, which has never received its proper recognition, even when I have recited it. I use this opportunity (which I may never have again), in my capacity of impartial critic, to dwell upon its merits as I interpret them. Consider the opening lines:

> A vast amount of years ago,
> Ere all my youth had vanished from me.
> A boy it was my lot to know,
> Whom his familiar friends called Tommy.

What feeling!—my feeling, I mean! What a tender and also manly suggestion of boyhood's happy hour and unclouded confidence! No cheap cynicism here! No stirring up of murky dregs of human baseness! No Ibsen! Simply a picture of two noble English lads with candid brows and heads erect, full of sturdy resolve to fight life's battle fairly, and stand by one another! How unlike the false friends we meet in after years, who offer us the loving-cup, and stab us in the back while we are drinking it!

"All this is expressed in my delivery of those opening lines. Then comes the heart-ache—the awful flame of jealousy ignited by lovely Woman!

> She was approaching thirty-two,
> And I was then eleven—nearly.

"Love and Time—Time and Love—the old struggle, and Love always triumphant! Those noble English boys quarrel in the cause of Beauty.

> We met, we planted blows on blows,
> We fought as long as we were able;
> My rival had a bottle-nose,
> And both my speaking eyes were sable

In this passage I am incomparable. You can hear the thundering thwack, you can see the spurting nose, and even the beefsteak which (according to Mr. Jingle's famous advice) I apply to my sable orbs! (If you prefer vinegar and brown paper, you can see them instead.)

"Here I give you passion, not the degrading license of the French drama, but the glorious rage of the good honest stand-up fight, the heroism which makes the boy father to the Englishman! You can not understand this until you have heard me!

"Then how beautiful is the end of this idyll—as I conceive it! 'Miss P. was an angel simply,' and she marries the writing-master. And in after years I offer this memory as an olive-branch to Thomas, who (there's the point) knows nothing about it, and can't queer my pitch by giving his account of the affair!

"The delicacy I impart to this hint can not be over-praised. No lover of true sentiment ought to miss it, and no dramatic critic can fail to see that when traitors are about (stabbing old friends in the back as I have already mentioned), true sentiment is the only safeguard of the nation."

## A MASTERFUL GERMAN ARTIST.

THE neglect by Americans of the achievements of German artists seems to Hugo Francke a very deplorable thing. We are not indifferent to the fine arts as developed in France, Italy, and England, but the Romanesque architecture of Germany, her thirteenth-century sculpture and fifteenth-century carvings, and the paintings of Durer and Holbein, and, still more, of Karl Rottman, Ludwig Richter, Moritz von Schwind, and Anselm Feuerbach, are practically unknown even to many of our professional artists.

All of which is introductory to a description of Arnold Böcklin, another German artist who is hardly known in this country, yet whose paintings "are filling the imagination of cultivated Germans of the present day to a degree rarely equaled by artists of former ages."

Mr. Francke, who writes in *The Evening Post* (New York, July 14), does not give us any biographical data concerning Böcklin, but confines himself to a description of his creative work. Of that work in general he writes:

"There is probably no artist of modern times in whom elemental instinct has burst forth with such tempestuous power as in Böcklin. . . . Most artists are copyists. They merely tell, in one way or another, what they find in real life; they derive all their conceptions from what they see or hear. Only the greatest create their own world. It is to these that Böcklin belongs. Whether we like his conceptions or not, it would never occur to us to deny them their right of existence, as little as we should think of disputing the legitimacy of the manifold forms and types of nature herself. This alone would be sufficient to give Böcklin a place among the chosen few. What gives him an added significance for our own time, what makes him a representative of modern life, is that he, more intensely than any other artist, seems to have felt in himself the two contrasting passions of the modern world: its feverish striving, its indomitable thirst for boundless activity, and, at the same time, its deep, inarticulate craving for spiritual peace."

The most striking example of Böcklin's "titanic impetuosity" is said by Mr. Francke to be his "Prometheus":

"Not even the masters of the frieze of Pergamon entered more fully into the spirit of fierce revolt that characterizes the ancient story of the fight of the giants against the gods. But to this spirit of defiance there is added in Böcklin a sublime touch of mysticism. This colossal but shadowy figure that we see chained to the summit of the mountain, stretching out over its whole ridge, half mingling with the clouds that surround it, we feel to be a part of the universal yearning and struggling of creation for a higher existence. Indeed, it seems as tho dumb nature had found a voice in this suffering man. He, rather than the rocks upon which he lies, seems to form the real summit of the mountain; and as we see the waves of purple Okeanos dashing against its base, as we see the forests on its slope bending down before the raging gale, we can not help imagining that all this together—sea, rocks, forests, clouds, and man—is one gigantic being, throbbing with passionate life, brimming over, even in defeat, with indomitable energy and desire. How insipid and sentimental do most of the modern representations of Prometheus appear by the side of this truly Æschylean conception!"

Here is the description that is given of three of Böcklin's pictures of the sea:

"One of these pictures shows a valley between two gigantic rollers, evidently in mid-ocean; no distant view; nothing but this enormous mass of surging water. But on the top of one of the waves there comes riding along a shaggy ocean monster, a fat, brown, rollicking, sea-captain-like fellow, and his sudden appearance frightens some mermaids that are sporting below, so that they plunge headforemost into the protecting element. Another picture shows the breakers dashing over some barren rocks in the sea; on one of the rocks there sits a grizzly Triton, blowing lustily into a tortuous shell which serves him for a trumpet; at his side, stretched out on her back, there lies a naked woman, letting the waves wash over her voluptuously, one of her hands lazily bent backward to her neck, the other playing with a gorgeous snake that has raised its luring head and part of its glittering body from under the water. In still another picture of this kind we see the towering cliffs of a desolate coast; the surf is just receding, in rapid eddies, through the crevices of the rocks and boulders. In the middle of the cliffs there is a cavern-like chasm, and here there stands, leaning against the bare wall, a strange, superhumanly beautiful woman, her dark hair flowing upon her shining shoulders, her eye rapturously following the receding floods, while at the same time she drinks in the sound of an Æolian harp that is suspended at the opening of the ravine.

"In all this, what a wonderful fascination, what an irresistible passion, what a glowing, daring, bewildering life! Is it a wonder that Böcklin touches the heart of modern men? Is not this the way in which modern men live—feverishly working, feverishly enjoying, crowding eternities into a brief, hasty moment? Is not this an age of giants and of demigods? And do we not even in nature see our own selves, do we not even from nature derive excitement and intensified energy rather than edification and calm? I believe that, in spite of the classical form of many of his conceptions, there is, in this respect at least, no more intensely modern artist than Böcklin."

**Forgotten Playwrights.**—Speaking before the Comparative Literary Society recently, Prof. Brander Matthews urged upon dramatists the importance of making literature of their dramas, if they are to live. He concedes that the first obligation resting on the playwright is to make a drama of his play; but the second is to make literature of it. To illustrate his point, Professor Matthews referred to Heyward, Shakespeare's contemporary, whom Charles Lamb called the prose Shakespeare. He knew how to put a play together so as to hold an audience entranced, and to this day any one who, with imaginative sympathy, reads "A Woman Killed with Kindness" can see why Heywood was one of the great playwrights of his time, tho now so little remembered.

There was another playwright to whom Professor Matthews pointed to illustrate his meaning. We quote from the report of his address in *Werner's Magazine* (May):

"In the French drama, with which we are more particularly interested, there is one great name of that type [the playwright]; a man who is simply a master of every device of the stage, who understands everything that can be done in a theater, but who had not a touch of literature in him—Eugene Scribe. He wrote plays that have been played in every quarter of the world, but it is a hard thing for any one, except a professed student of the stage, to-day to read any one of Scribe's plays. They were made for the theater. They were not well written. He had no style, he had no thoughts, he did not know anything. He had no philosophy of life, no sense of character, no insight, no subtlety, no sympathy; but he was a great playwright. He was able to make a play. He had plays acted at one time or another in every the-

ater in Paris. There have been times when ten plays of his were being acted in Paris at once. He was not only a writer of comedy, farce, of drama. You all have seen his 'Adrienne Lecouvreur.' He was probably the best writer of opera-librettos that ever lived. 'L'Africaine' exists largely because it was so well planned by Scribe.

"Now, the great Scribe was not a great dramatist, but because he lacked literature he was a great playwright; and the proof is that those plays succeeded everywhere. That you can not read them is proof he had no literary merit."

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## READING OF AMERICAN FICTION IN ENGLAND.

WHEN an American writes a novel, he has two chances of success, a chance at home and a chance in England. On the other hand, we are told, the Englishman who writes a novel has as a rule only one chance of success, and that is at home. If he succeeds, then he succeeds as a matter of course in America, altho the English craze for "Trilby" followed after the American.

But Mr. John A. Stewart, in the London *Outlook*, reiterates the claim that to the English reader Stephen Crane owes his position as a writer, and asserts that to the same reader Mark Twain and Bret Harte owe their great popularity. But these are, perhaps, the only writers of American fiction who are more popular in England than at home, and Mr. Stewart proceeds to make some inquiry into the reason for this, especially as regards Twain and Harte:

"America is popularly thought to be preeminent in humor. That is one more to the infinite list of popular fallacies. The title of humorist is too lightly bestowed. It is not to be conferred upon all persons who make us laugh (for the causes of laughter are various); still less is it to be conferred upon the multitude who tumble and grin in the hope of copper. Americans have genuine humorists, as the works of Lowell and Holmes abundantly prove. But her living writers are, for the most part, facetious, rather than properly humorous. The dynasty of 'the funny man' founded by Artemus Ward is represented, and worthily represented, by Mark Twain, surely the drollest writer who ever made sport for a 'pudd'n-headed' public. His method is deliberate and, it is to be feared, somewhat mechanical. He jests with studied forethought, attacking a joke as if it were a mortal enemy or a mathematical problem. You know, of course, what is coming; you know he will conquer. Rarely indeed do his jokes miscarry, differing in that respect from the jokes of the new humorists, which miscarry as infallibly as Pat's famous gun made to shoot around the corner. As Mark Twain's drollery is spiced with shrewdness and a sort of uncanny knowledge of dark and devious ways, the man of the world is charmed. Add that no demand whatever is made on the intellect, and you have the secret of an unrivaled popularity. In England he has been read for a generation, and the booksellers still smile blandly when a new book of his is offered to them. 'The Tramp Abroad,' 'The New Pilgrim's Progress,' and 'Huckleberry Finn' have sold by tens of thousands. Portly British prelates have exploded over the tears shed at the grave of Adam, and it is whispered that statesmen have forgotten the game of empire-making in following the exploits of Huck Finn. Mark Twain's writings in fact are everywhere.

"So are Mr. Bret Harte's. Indeed, it is said the author of 'M'liss' is so much better appreciated in England than in his own country that his English 'rights' are worth exactly double his American. Certainly he has never suffered from British indifference. Ever since the 'Luck of Roaring Camp' and 'Tennessee's Partner' carried his name around the globe, his British royalties have been steady and handsome. A new generation has arisen, a generation that sneers at Dickens and George Eliot; but Bret Harte is still a favorite. True one hears murmured regrets that his range should be so narrow, that in book after book he should repeat the same type of character, the same kind of incident and scene; in a word, that he is not big and broad. This is to find fault with an exquisite artist for not being one of the Titans. His is not the power, any more than it is Mr. Kipling's or Mr. Barrie's, which has made Fielding the wonder and despair of succeeding novelists, yet it is a rare tribute to his genius that after thirty years' assiduous writing his spell is still potent in charm. People of culture (of whom there are not too many in the land of Matthew Arnold) read with pleasure all that Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. Henry James write, tho it can scarcely be said that they have succeeded in capturing the big British public. Perhaps Mr. Howells's profound and open contempt for all things English is remembered against him. But I fancy the real cause of indifference is that his novels are psychological studies, not stories related for the sake of the action. Now, the Briton loves action and does not dislike bloodshed. Mr. Howells studiously eschews these things. Hence the English consumer of fiction finds him tame. The same is true of Mr. Henry James. In methods and in ideals both Mr. James and Mr. Howells followed continental traditions. There are times when the latter seems to give us the very accents of Heine, and the former is probably the most loyal of latter-day disciples of Flaubert. Flaubert and Heine are rocks of offense to the British philistine. Possibly that worthy's apathy may ultimately be conquered by the charms some of us find in the works of Mr. Howells and Mr. James—the charm of delicacy and grace, truth, humor, style, and a rare and subtle observation. But one must not be too sanguine.

"Mr. Howells and Mr. James are naturalists, but Mr. Cable, Mr. Harris (Uncle Remus), and Miss Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock) are frankly romantic; yet their English audiences count for little. Why is this? Why, for example, should the English reader of fiction give the cold shoulder to so brilliant a story-teller as Miss Murfree—to my mind the strongest, sanest, the most imaginative and most truly creative of living American novelists? The answer which would most readily arise to American lips would be, 'Because of insular English tastes.' But the reply is insufficient. The true reason, I think, is to be found in Miss Murfree's too lavish use of dialect and a style that, tho splendidly imaginative, lacks simplicity. So, too, the excessive use of dialect probably accounts for the meagerness of Mr. Cable's English following; it even proves a stumbling-block to the lovers of the quaint conceits of Uncle Remus; and it is perhaps because Mr. F. Marion Crawford refrains from extravagant indulgence in phonetics that he stands so well with patrons of the circulating libraries. Among writers whose popularity in England is steadily advancing, Mr. Harold Frederick occupies a conspicuous place. No one who read 'Illumination' ['The Damnation of Theron Ware'] is likely to have forgotten that fine novel. Miss Mary E. Wilkins, fortunate in her subjects or the time and manner of her appearance, scored an instant success with us. Some hailed her as the great American novelist, for whom we are all so eagerly waiting; but already her vogue seems to be declining, so capricious is the public taste. Judged from the interest it aroused, the most remarkable work of fiction we have lately received from America is unquestionably 'The Red Badge of Courage,' by Mr. Stephen Crane. I doubt whether any recent book, English or foreign, of similar size and character had anything like a similar success. American critics, I understand, are amazed by the English enthusiasm over Mr. Crane, and dispassionate readers will probably agree that 'The Red Badge of Courage' was a lucky rather than a great book. There are good judges who believe that if Mr. Crane is to win a secure place among contemporary story-tellers it will be by means of chastening, discipline, and disappointment. Mr. Richard Harding Davis and Mr. James Lane Allen have scored with 'Soldiers of Fortune' and 'The Choir Invisible,' while the sales of Mr. Wallace's 'Ben Hur' recall the immense vogue of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' The fact that he is regarded (unjustly) as an imitator of Mark Twain militates against Mr. Stockton. What militates against Mr. Aldrich is hard to discover. 'Marjorie Daw' and 'A Rivermouth Romance' are pure gems, yet not one in five hundred British readers knows Mr. Aldrich's name.

"On the whole, then, one can not say that American fiction is generally appreciated in England. The eagerness of American readers for English fiction is certainly not reciprocated. We hear of the fabulous sale of certain English books in the United States. We hear also that, in spite of home productions, America is practically dependent on England for her reading. I do not know how that may be, but I am sure that the sums derived by American novelists from English sales are infinitesimal beside those received by English novelists for American rights. It should be said, however, that the taste for American fiction seems to be

growing in this country; ten years hence all may be changed. Into the relative merits of American and English novels we need not enter. Of old it was wisely said that popularity is no criterion of merit. Sales have very little relation to intrinsic worth; and in the matter of imaginative literature, America need by no means hang the head. Personally, I do not think she has at present a Hardy or a Meredith; but this opinion is expressed diffidently by one who has unreckonable pleasure from American books."

## WHY CATHOLIC WRITERS HAVE NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

THE assertion has been frequently made in Catholic periodicals (and has been treated before in our pages) that the reading public is prejudiced against any writer who is known to be a Roman Catholic. Mr. P. A. Sheehan thinks the assertion is a correct one, and he goes so far as to say that no Catholic writer nowadays can publish a volume except at his own expense. But, writing in *The American Ecclesiastical Review*, Mr. Sheehan finds that this lack of success of Catholic writers is in large part due to the incompetency of Catholic critics, and the burden of his article is an appeal to men of literary tastes in the Roman Catholic Church to devote themselves more to criticism, especially to constructive criticism, for the lack of which such poets as Aubrey de Vere and Francis Thompson have been unjustly neglected. There is a great deal of suppressed literary talent in the church which only needs intelligent and appreciative criticism to develop it.

Referring to a statement made by Mr. Gosse that if Buckle, Newman, and Ruskin had been in their prime during recent years they would have chosen fiction as a means of exploiting their pet theories, Mr. Sheehan goes on to ask questions and to answer them as follows:

"How do we Catholics stand in that particular? And in poetry, what position do we hold? And is our ecclesiastical history, with all its beautiful episodes, familiar to the reading public? These are questions that may cause us some heartburnings and anxious searching of consciences; and these are the questions which a Catholic critic has the power of solving to our satisfaction. For it is not either writers or material that we lack. It is the sympathetic appreciation of what is good in our literature; and the kindly rejection of what is weak. As to our material, we have for philosophy the vast treasure-houses of the fathers; for poetry, subjects that reach from the lowliest work of nature, seen as the handiwork of God, up to the vast and awful sublimities of the last cantos of the 'Paradiso'; for essays, we have all the complexities of modern civilization as they are studied under the piercing light and unraveled by the unerring hand of the church's teaching and discipline; for fiction, we have Catholic life in our cities, our towns, our prairies, on Irish hills, in English castles, on American lakes and mountains, in the sweet amenities and regularities of Catholic married life, in the sublime simplicity of our convents; in our soldiers and sailors, our schoolboys, our priests, our professional men, our merchants, our great ladies, our simple, faithful servants. We have English and German Catholicity, Polish and Irish to deal with; and we have above all certain well-defined elements and principles that will keep our novels from running into the dreadful issues that mark all modern English novels. And the writers, where are they? There are many in the field; many more, who would come forward if they expected, or had any reason to expect, a fair, if not a kindly recognition of their work."

The critic desired should be well grounded in sacred science, and the thought of the church, as well as possess sufficient general knowledge and liberality of mind. The first principle of a critic in selecting for commendation a Catholic book should be to judge it upon the whole, and not to condemn it upon inadvertent faults of art, and thereby close the book to a large class of readers. A book is a piece of merchandise. It is like a horse whose sale may be injured by a yarn. A book may be injured by a flippant remark from some one who happens to bear the authority of criticism.

Mr. Sheehan believes that the neglect or contempt of this principle accounts for the pitiful condition of Catholic literature. He asks:

"Does it account for the fact that our best writers have laid down their pens; and that a great many gifted souls whose vocation is literature dread the loss of money on the one hand, or the loss of reputation on the other? Would it account in some measure for that amusing, but pathetic and painful admission of the greatest of our Catholic living poets: 'I can call no man in my position badly off, for I can double my income any day—by laying down my pen?' That melancholy fact is staring us in the face, that Aubrey de Vere, the friend of Wordsworth and Tennyson, and quite their equal, has had no audience, because of the Catholicity that deeply permeates every line he wrote. I would rather have written 'May Carols' than 'In Memoriam.' Yet who reads the former; and who has not read the latter?

"I am distinctly of opinion, therefore, that we have no Catholic reading public, because the Higher Criticism, or what I have ventured to call constructive criticism, is unknown. We have a good deal of negative criticism—of which there are two great schools—the hyperemic and the anemic. Of the two, the latter is the most formidable."

The hyperemic critic is likened to the boy with his revolver, trying to kill or maim something; he seizes on every defect. The anemic critic would feed grown men on whey; nothing should be written that is not clean enough for boys and girls.

Between these two schools, Catholic authors have no chance of success. Two instances are given of promising writers, one in poetry, the other in prose, who have recently retired from the pursuit of literature. Mr. Sheehan says of Francis Thompson that, with all his incongruities, he ranks in poetry with Shelley and only beneath Shakespeare; yet he has hardly any recognition in Catholic circles. He adds:

"If Francis Thompson had been an Anglican or Unitarian, his praises would have been sung unto the ends of the earth. He would have been the creator of a new school of poetry. Disciples would have knelt at his feet. Had he been a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, his bust would have been placed in their halls. But being only a Catholic and an Ushaw student, he is allowed to retire and bury in silence one of the noblest imaginations that has ever been given to nature's selected ones, her poets."

Mr. Sheehan admits that Mr. Thompson's incongruities are sometimes inexplicable, as, for instance, when he gives our divine Lord the epithet, "the Hound of Heaven"; but the poem must be accepted as a most wonderful piece of literary mechanism nevertheless.

Mr. Sheehan would have a constructive school of criticism, but he confesses that such a form of criticism has never existed. Matthew Arnold in some of his best essays approximated it, but no one has a very clear idea of what it should be.

He takes an exclusive view of Catholic literature. He says:

"We have solid truth to teach the world, if only we can put it into attractive form. But we must keep ourselves always distinct and separate in our literature. Whatever be said of the wisdom of our mixing freely among our separated brethren and familiarizing them with our practises and teachings, our literature must be always exclusive and characteristic. It must not be imitative of modern styles, still less of modern ideas. We have abundant material for building up a great masculine literature, human and sympathetic, divine and transcendental."

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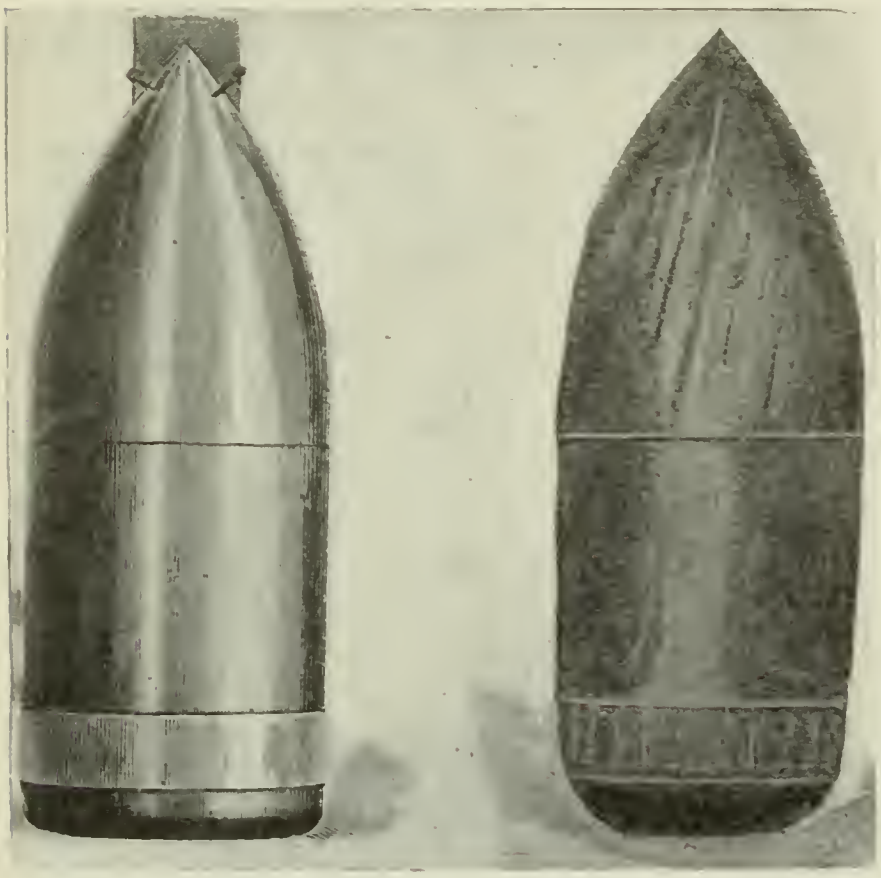
THE painter Munkacsy has been adjudged insane and incapable of managing his affairs. This decree comes from a Hungarian court as a result of proceeding begun by his wife. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the revelation that the artist's name is not really Munkacsy, but Lieb. It appears that he took the name of Munkacsy from the Hungarian town in which he was born.

MRS. POTTER has bought from Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, the clever American wife of the Irish member of Parliament, a new play founded on the story of the late Charles Stewart Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea, reports *The Pall Mall Gazette*. The last scene represents the night of the great division in the House of Commons, when Parnell learns of his fall from power and dies on the stage. Mrs. Potter will play the part of Mrs. O'Shea, and Kyrle Bellew will impersonate Parnell.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## SOFT-POINTED SHELLS FOR ARMOR-PENETRATION.

THAT the addition of a cap of soft metal to the point of an armor-piercing projectile should enable it to do its work better seems almost incredible. Yet such is the case, as we are told in an authoritative article on "Projectiles" in the "Coast Defense" edition of *The Scientific American*. The rational explanation is as follows:



A 6-INCH JOHNSON SOLID SHOT WITH SOFT CAP, BEFORE AND AFTER PENETRATING 10-INCH RE-FORGED HARVEY PLATE.

"The present superiority of shot to armor is largely due to the simple expedient of placing a soft metal cap over the point of the projectile.

"It is a matter of history that, just at the time when armor-plate makers were discouraged by the ease with which the gun-makers were able to penetrate the toughest nickel-steel, Mr. Harvey produced his brilliant invention for giving an intensely hard face to the plate, and succeeded in smashing up the projectiles at the moment of impact. Shots which theoretically should have passed clear through a Harveyized plate failed to do so, because their points could not hold together long enough to break in through the highly tempered face, which was made so hard that it could cut glass like a diamond point.

"Subsequent to the appearance of Harveyized armor the makers of projectiles had been trying to produce a shot which should combine the necessary hardness and toughness to enable it to split open the hardened face and hold together until it had wedged its way through the body of the plate itself. Previous to the year 1896, a few of the best makers had met with partial success. The Holtzer shell in Europe and the Sterling-Wheeler in this country had succeeded in breaking up the face; but the effort proved too much for the shell, which lapsed before it could get entirely through the plate. This has been the case almost invariably when improved, reforged Harvey plate has been attacked. . . .

"For many months the reforged Harveyized plate held its superiority, and it looked as tho the final victory in the long contest between shot and armor was to rest with the armor. The next move on the part of the artillerist was of a very extraordinary, but very successful kind. He placed a cap of soft steel over the point of the shot to protect it, and, paradoxical as it may appear, the soft cap enabled the shot to get through.

"The part played by the cap may best be explained by a simple experiment which can easily be tried by any of our readers. An ordinary sewing-needle may be driven through a copper cent piece by thrusting it through a cork until the point is flush with the bottom of the cork, placing it upon the copper cent, preferably over an anvil, and giving the head of the needle a sharp tap with a light hammer. The copper will be cleanly perforated. The surrounding cork holds the body of the needle in the line of the blow, so that its whole force is concentrated at the point. The action of the cap is somewhat analogous. It preserves the integrity of the point of the shot at the moment of impact, holding the material together until penetration through the hard face is effected. Moreover, the cap becomes fused by the heat of concussion and lubricates the point as it enters. After the face is broken through, the shot holds together by virtue of its peculiarly hard and tough composition, which is obtained by a secret process of manufacture."

## IS THE SOLAR SYSTEM STABLE?

LAPLACE, the famous French mathematician and astronomer, supposed that he had demonstrated mathematically that the solar system is stable, and his demonstration has been widely accepted as true by scientific men. But M. H. Poincaré, one of the first of modern French mathematicians, in the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes* for 1898, maintains that the great astronomer and those who have followed him are mistaken. The defect in their calculations, according to M. Poincaré, is that they take account only of the law of attraction propounded by Newton. The stars, however, are subject to other forces and laws.

Newton did not have the modern conception of energy, and especially he knew nothing of the interconvertibility of heat and mechanical energy. These conceptions M. Poincaré proceeds to apply to the universe. He says:

"There is a continual dissipation of energy, which tends to lose the form of mechanical work and take the form of heat. . . . That being so, instability is the law of all natural phenomena.

"Are the movements of the heavenly bodies alone free from subjection to this law? It is easy to believe so upon the ground that they move in a void, and are thus not subjected to any friction.

"The question is, however, whether the interplanetary space is an absolute void or whether the stars move in an extremely thin medium whose resistance is excessively feeble, but which still has some resistance. Astronomers have been able to explain the movement of Encke's comet only on the supposition of such a medium. Yet the resisting medium which would explain the anomalies of this comet is confined to the immediate neighborhood of the sun. . . . . .

"The indirect effect, however, of the medium must accelerate the movement of the planets. Losing their energy, they would tend to rush into the sun. By virtue of the third law of Kepler, the duration of the planet's revolution would diminish at the same time as the distance of the planet from the central body. It is impossible yet to give an idea of the rapidity with which this effect would be produced, since we have no notion of the density of this hypothetical medium.

"There is still another cause which has a much prompter action on the movements of the heavenly bodies. . . . The tides, which are the direct consequence of the movements of the heavenly bodies, can be stopped only by the cessation of those movements. Yet the oscillations of the seas in the tides are accompanied by friction, and consequently produce heat. This heat can come only from the energy which produces the tides; that is, from the energy of motion of the celestial bodies. It follows then that this energy is by this cause dissipated little by little. One consequence of this friction is that the rotation of our globe is retarded. From this cause Delaunay estimates that the length of the sidereal day increases a second in 100,000 years. . . . . .

"What will be the final effect of this action? It will not stop until the rotation of the earth on its axis will be of the same dura-

tion as the revolution of the moon about the earth; that is, when there shall cease to be any tides. . . . . .

"This calculation is made upon the supposition that there is no resisting medium in space and that the earth and the moon are alone in space. The sun, however, also produces tides, and the attraction of the planets produces tides in the sun. The solar system, then, advances toward a state in which the sun, all the planets, and their satellites will revolve with the same speed about a common axis, as if they were all parts of one solid, invariable body. The period of revolution of the whole body would be about the same as that of the present revolution of Jupiter.

"This would be the final condition of the solar system, if there were no resisting medium in space; but the action of this medium would not permit such a condition to remain permanent. The end of the solar system, therefore, will be, if such a resisting medium exists, that all the planets will be precipitated into the sun.

"Still further, the earth is a huge magnet, and the same is probably the case with the other planets and the sun. It is well known that a conductor, on movement in a magnetic field, is traversed by induction-currents that heat it. The heat engendered can be obtained only at the expense of the motion of the conductor. This adds to the effect of the tides and tends to bring the system to the same final condition.

"Thus the heavenly bodies do not escape the law according to which the system tends toward a state of final repose. They would not escape the operation of this law, even if they were separated by an absolute void. Their energy is dissipated, and, altho this dissipation proceeds with extreme slowness, it is sufficiently rapid to show that it can not be neglected in demonstrations intended to prove the stability of the solar system."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RAPID CABLE-LAYING IN WAR.

MUCH has been said about cable-cutting as a factor in war, but hitherto the construction of new telegraph lines for military purposes has been confined to the land. At a recent meeting of the Royal United Service Institution in London, Lieut. W. C. Crutchley and Lieut. C. Scott Snell, two English experts in military signaling, described a method of rapid cable-laying that would enable a naval commander to put down special cables of his own instead of being obliged to rely on those already in operation for commercial purposes. The device of the two lieutenants is thus described by *The Daily News*, London:

"These inventors have devised apparatus by means of which a submarine cable can safely be laid at any rate of speed within the compass of the fastest cruiser. This is very far in excess of anything which has hitherto been accomplished, but there is little doubt that the plan is feasible. The apparatus is capable of being fitted to a war-ship or a properly equipped telegraph-ship, or, as an alternative, there is a temporary arrangement which is capable of being adapted to any vessel at very short notice.

"A pulley at the stern of the ship ejects the cable overboard, and is driven by a motor. Beyond this stern pulley is a wide drum, over which the cable passes on its way from the hold. In conjunction with the drum is maintained 2,000 feet of cable under a constant tension.

"The idea of a cable running out at twenty knots is rather startling, but experts are of opinion that this could be accomplished. The inventors have devised an apparatus for holding it in hand and completely stowing 2,000 cubic feet of cable, called the 'cable accumulator' (a small unit system of carrying the cable, which consists in placing the cable on board in drums of forty knots' capacity, and arranging them in columns, from which the cable is drawn off alternatively), an 'automatic traveler' to receive the cable as it leaves the drum, and finally a controlling system whereby an officer located in a chartroom keeps the attendant at the ejecting engine aware of the needed paying-out speed."

Commenting on this, *Electricity*, New York, July 13, says:

"As will readily be seen, Messrs. Crutchley and Snell claim that by means of the apparatus they have invented, and in the manner in which the cable is coiled on board the vessel, it can be laid while the ship is running at twenty knots an hour, whereas heretofore under the most favorable conditions eight and one half knots has been considered quick laying, it frequently being necessary even to reduce the speed to four knots. Another important claim made by these inventors is that a ship might place itself over a cable which lay in moderately deep water and transmit messages, without making actual metallic contact with it, by means of induced currents. In support of this theory it was pointed out that messages have been transmitted and received by means of induced currents between a moving train and wires running along the track. In this case, however, the roof of the baggage-car in which the receiving and transmitting instruments were located, and to which the receiver was connected, was of tin and practically insulated, and, moreover, the distance between the car and wires was comparatively short. Whether intelligible signals could be transmitted by means of induced currents through any considerable depth of sea-water, as is claimed, would seem rather problematical, and any experiment made along this line will unquestionably be watched with interest by the scientific world."

## ANALOGIES OF COLORS WITH TONES.

IN an article on "The Relation of Color to the Emotions," by Dr. Harold Wilson (in *The Arena*, June), we find the following paragraphs on the interesting similarities between sound and color that have raised in some minds the hope of one day creating an art that shall be to the latter what music is to the former. Says Dr. Wilson:

"Perhaps the most important of the diversified relations which color has for man are those in the domain of esthetics. Dugald Stewart, in discussing the successive transitions which the meaning of the word beauty has undergone, believed that 'it must have originally connoted the pleasure of color, which he recognized as primitive.' Among the lower races there is a lively satisfaction in brilliant colors, particularly in those belonging to the red end of the spectrum. Infants show an appreciation for red earlier than for other colors. In a brief inquiry respecting certain relations of color and feeling, which I have recently made by means of a series of questions, seventeen persons, mostly artists and musicians, and all persons of cultivated tastes, responded. Four fifths of these expressed a preference for the colors in the lower half of the spectrum, such as red, orange, yellow, and their derivatives, as brown, pink, and scarlet. More than half confessed a positive dislike for magenta and other purple colors. Some forty years ago, more or less, when the aniline dyes were beginning to show some of their wonderful properties, owing to one of those curious waves which are continually ruffling the sea of fashion, magenta was in high favor and in great demand, somewhat as cerise is at the present time, only more so. But its credit was not long-lived, and it soon passed out, so that not long afterward writers referred to the time as 'the horrible magenta period.' Altho the data on hand are hardly sufficient to demonstrate the fact, it seems highly probable that we must concede to magenta and other purple hues less power of awakening pleasurable emotions than any of the pure spectral colors.

"There is an undeniable pleasure in the contemplation of simple color. The yellow-green of a fresh meadow, the golden tints of a field of ripe grain, the blue of a clear sky, are very agreeable to the eye. It is possible that the pleasure thus excited is analogous to that derived from the sensation of pure musical tone independent of melody, and numerous attempts have been made to build this relationship into a definite esthetic structure.

"If the wave-lengths of the spectral colors be reduced to a mean proportion with that of red, we get such a series as this:

| | |
|---|---|
| Red | 100 |
| Orange | 89 |
| Yellow | 81 |
| Green | 75 |
| Blue | 66 2/3 |
| Violet | 60 |

"Now, taking the wave-length of C as a standard, and call-

ing this also 100, we get a series of ratios as we ascend the scale:

| | |
|---|---|
| C | 100 |
| D | 89 |
| E | 80.8 |
| F | 75 |
| G | 67 |
| A | 60 |
| B | 53 |

"The analogy between these two series is certainly striking. The two scales, chromatic and musical, seem here to be constructed upon the same laws, and the development of what Kant has suggested, 'an art of pure chromatics,' seems as tho it ought to be easy and natural. We might look forward, it would seem, from the art galleries of to-day, with their Titians and Raphaels, their Millets and Meissoniers, to those of to-morrow, with their great canvases reflecting the most delightful color harmonies, totally emancipated from the shackles of form. Turner is said to have approached near to such an art in some of his water-colors and in a few oils."

After a brief reference to some of the attempts at constructing "color-organs" and to realize "color-music," some of which have achieved interesting results, but all of which have been artistic failures, Dr. Wilson goes on to say:

"The analogies which these experimentalists and speculators have observed between color and sound are of much interest, but their uniform failure to reach the end they have sought bears out the theoretical objections which may be urged against the proposition they have endeavored to establish. The essential nature of color, as a sensory experience as well as an objective fact, is radically different from that of sound, except perhaps that they are both modes of motion. The disparity in the quality of the sensations arising from the fundamental spectral colors is almost complete. Considered as sense impressions merely, yellow and green, for example, are 'worlds away,' whereas the musical tones D and E, to which these colors are said to correspond, produce sensations which are obviously of the same order. The note E, as a psychical experience, is known only by its relation to D or to some other note of the scale, whereas the sensation yellow is absolutely independent of green or red, or any other color. In the tonal scale, equal variations in wave-length or frequency produce equal effects throughout its entire extent. In the chromatic scale, on the other hand, the eye is much more sensitive to small changes in wave-length in the middle portions of the spectrum than at or near its extremities. The colored lights of Jamieson may be 'enchanting to behold,' and Castel's harpsichord may represent the labors of a lifetime, but they are very far from being the realization of true color-music. This art, in the sense in which it has been sought for, will, I fear, never be discovered, since the very natures of sound and light seem to indicate that it can not exist."

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**Ballooning in the High Alps.**—"An interesting attempt in behalf of science," writes J. T. Du Bois, United States consul-general at St. Gall, to *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, June 16), "will be made this summer by Capt. C. Spelterini to cross the high Alps of Switzerland in a balloon, for the purpose of making meteorological and topographical observations. The Swiss weather bureau and many Swiss scientists are interested in the venture. If successful, it will be the first air-ship that has ever crossed the high Alps.

"The principal parts of the balloon have already been constructed in the factory of George Basacon, at Paris, and the basket, network, and other features are being perfected as rapidly as possible. The dimensions of the balloon are as follows: Diameter, 60.39 feet; contents, 115,414 cubic feet; weight of balloon basket and network, about 2,020 pounds; carrying power, 7,400 pounds.

"The movement of the balloon is to be ascertained by topographical and barometrical observations; one registering aneroid barometer and one controlling quicksilver barometer will be used for this purpose. At the time of the journey frequent observations are to be made at the Swiss meteorological stations, and by this plan the coexisting difference of the direction and rapidity of the wind in the various high strata of air are hoped to be obtained. Careful observations are to be made from the air-ship as to the humidity and temperature, as well as to the color phenomena of the atmosphere, strata of vapor, formation of clouds, etc. One of the most important and interesting results expected is the photographing of mountains from the balloon. The point of view from which these photographs must be taken in order to be of the greatest use for cartography, geography, geology, as well as for best execution, has been carefully planned; and important results are confidently expected. The science of photography is also to be used in the study of the formation of vapor and clouds in high Alpine altitudes."

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**The Filtration of Milk.**—"The wide area over which milk is collected for supplying a large city renders it practically impossible to regulate the supply in a hygienic way by control of its sources," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, July. "For this reason some general method of purification, which can be applied to the milk in bulk after it has been collected, becomes an essential to a safe product for general consumption. The ordinary tests, while fairly accurate in determining adulteration, are of no value in indicating the presence of disease germs or ordinary dirt. In fact, nearly any sample taken from the milk-wagons of a city will be found to contain a number of bacilli which would immediately condemn any water as unfit for drinking. Sand filtration has been practised for several years in some continental cities, and apparently with very satisfactory results. The filters used by Messrs. Boll, large milk dealers of Berlin, consist of cylindrical vessels divided by horizontal perforated diaphragms into five superposed compartments, of which the middle three are filled with fine, clean sand, sifted into three sizes, the coarsest being put into the lowest and the finest into the uppermost of the three chambers. The milk enters the lowest compartment, and, having traversed the layers of sand from below upward, is carried by an overflow to a cooler fed with ice-water, whence it passes into a cistern, from which it is drawn direct into the locked cans for distribution. The filtered milk is not only freed from dirt, but the number of bacteria is reduced to about one third, without sterilizing. The loss of fat is, in new milk, stated to be small, but the quantity of mucus and slimy matter retained in the sand—which is, of course, renewed every time—is surprising."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A WRITER in an English weekly journal, as quoted in *The Medical Record*, "says that it is a curious fact that red-haired people are far less apt to go bald than those with other colored hair. The average crop on the head of a red-haired person is only 29,200 hairs. Ordinary dark hair is far finer, and over three dark hairs take up the space of one red one; 105,000 are about the average. But fair-haired people are still better off; 140,000 to 160,000 are quite common number of hairs on the scalp of a fair-haired man or woman. A curious calculation has been made, to the effect that the hairs on the head of a fair-haired person, if they could be plaited together, would sustain a weight of something like eighty tons, equaling that of five hundred people."

"IN the natural-history museum at Soleure, in Switzerland, may be seen a bird's nest made wholly of steel wire," says *Cosmos*. "There is at Soleure a considerable number of watchmakers, and in their yards are pieces of cast-off or broken watch-springs. This débris a bird thought proper to use for the construction of its nest. One day a watchmaker observed in a tree in his yard a very queer-looking nest. He examined it closely and saw that it had been made entirely out of watch-springs. It was more than a decimeter [⅜ inch] wide and was perfectly adapted to its object. When the brood had been raised the nest was taken down and given to the museum, where it is a striking example of the adaptiveness of birds in taking advantage of circumstances in building their nests. *Cosmos* has already described crows' nests built with telegraph wire, and others near factories, made with pieces of iron taken from the work-rooms."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE Russian Government is now having constructed in England an ice crusher of gigantic proportions," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, Chicago. "The vessel is intended for use in keeping an open channel during winter to Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, and in summer is to be stationed in the Kara Sea, to keep open a way for vessels trading with north Siberia. The vessel will have engines of 10,000 indicated horse-power and will cost $875,000. She will not only have a double bottom throughout her whole length of 305 feet, but will also be provided with a double skin up to a few feet above the water-line, with a space of about three feet between the skins. She will have four sets of engines of a special make, one set being located forward for working a plurality of screw propellers, and the other three will be placed aft and connected with three screws. Bunkers will be provided for 5,000 tons of coal, the daily consumption being about 161 tons. The vessel is to be finished by the end of the year, and should her trial trip prove successful, the keel will immediately be laid for a sister ship."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## CAPTAIN PHILIP AT SANTIAGO.

ONE of the most remarkable and striking scenes that ever occurred on the deck of a battle-ship in time of war was that on board the *Texas* just at the close of the great sea fight off the coast of Santiago which ended in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. At the moment when victory was assured and the guns of the *Texas* had ceased firing, Capt. J. W. Philip, of that battle-ship, called his officers and crew together and addressed them as follows: "I wish to make confession that I have implicit faith in God and in the officers and crew of the *Texas*, but my faith in you is secondary only to my faith in God. We have seen what He has done for us, in allowing us to achieve so great a victory, and I want to ask you all, or at least every man who has no scruples, to uncover his head with me and silently offer a word of thanks to God for His goodness toward us all."

Chaplain Jones of the *Texas*, who relates this incident, states that immediately after he became chaplain of the ship, in October, 1896, during his first conversation with Captain Philip, the latter said: "Chaplain, I am a firm believer in prayer, and I think it is a duty we owe God to have prayers on board ship every evening." When the flag of Spain was pulled down on the *Almirante Oquendo*, Captain Philip said to his men: "Don't cheer; the poor devils are dying."

This conduct of Captain Philip has called out the heartiest praise from the press of the country, religious and secular. *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) says of it:

"As an exemplar of the moral heroism that is at once the source and grandeur of great achievement, Captain John W. Philip has established, through this incident of spontaneous and unaffected piety, a claim on the enduring respect and affection of his fellow countrymen.

"The prayer-meeting on the quarter-deck of the *Texas* should long have a wide suggestiveness. No lesson so emphatic or noble has reached the nation in many a day as that which proceeds from the promptness of this naval hero to place his laurels at the foot of the throne. We shall do well to lay his example to heart, for the elation of victory is pregnant with danger. Evidences are not wanting, even now, that in some quarters it fosters pride and begets a self-confidence that would end in forgetfulness of the true soucre of individual and national strength. Against such presumption it behooves us to guard, for, from earliest times, all history being witness, it has proved the precursor of national disaster."

*The Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, New York) refers to these utterances of Captain Philip as "reverent, heroic, tender." It then says:

"But a Hebrew rabbi of this city objects to representing this as a peculiarly Christian sentiment, and claims that it is unquestionably and undeniably Jewish, quoting Proverbs: 'Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth, and let not thine heart be glad when he stumbleth; lest the Lord see it, and it displease Him, and He turn away His wrath from him.' The second part of that quotation is undeniably and peculiarly Jewish. The rabbi further quotes from the Talmud: 'The Holy One, blessed be He! does not rejoice in the downfall of the wicked,' and he quotes from Rabbi Jochanan that 'when the host of Pharaoh was drowning in the Red Sea the angel choir desired to sing a hymn of triumph, but the Holy One, blessed be He! hushed them, saying: "My creatures are drowning in the sea, and would ye sing a song?"'

"The rabbi is unduly disturbed. Christians claim everything that is good in the Old Testament, and also corrections of the extravagant imprecations in which in war times some of the representative Hebrew warriors and poets indulged.

"Captain Philip's sentiment was peculiarly Christian, tho the germs of it may be found in the most exalted strains of Old-Testament prophets, and in various parts of its moral laws."

*The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati) speaks of the action of Captain Philip as "perhaps the grandest scene of the present war," and *The Presbyterian Journal* (Philadelphia) says that no Christian can read it "without a thrill of pleasure."

*The Religious Herald* (Baptist, Richmond), after referring to the story that the Spanish sailors on Cervera's fleet were drunk when the battle came on, says:

"Over against this put the conduct of Captain Philip. His ship, the *Texas*, was in the thick of the fearful battle from start to finish. When the end came, we are told that he stood with bared and bowed head in the presence of officers and sailors and said: 'I wish to acknowledge here and now my faith in God Almighty and my gratitude to Him for His wonderful preservation of my men and ship.'

"When the Spanish cruiser the *Almirante Oquendo*, with gaping, mortal wounds in her side, and with her decks strewn with dead and dying, at last pulled down the yellow and red flag in token of surrender, the seamen on the *Texas* quite naturally began to cheer. 'Don't cheer, men,' said Captain Philip; 'don't cheer; they are dying.' There spoke the gentleman and the Christian."

On the same general subject *Christian Work* (undenominational) has this observation to make:

"On another page we note two interesting incidents of the war, involving the recognition of God as an agent in determining the issues of nations. But there are others, too, which make the heart beat quicker as we read them. Here is one related of Captain Philip, of the *Texas*, who made a dash for the Spanish ships the moment they put their noses out of the harbor. When the yellow and red flag was pulled down on the *Almirante Oquendo*, the commander of the *Texas* gave the order to his men: 'Don't cheer, boys—don't you see the poor devils are dying?' The direction was as chivalrous as it was characteristic, and illustrates the fact certified to by the poet that

"'The bravest are the tenderest;
The loving are the daring.'"

## THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH AND THE WAR-CLAIM SCANDAL.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church South has just been passing through a trying period of criticism. This criticism, arising from incidents connected with the payment of the church war claim by Congress, has been partly diverted from the church itself, and now seems to be gathering about the heads of the church's book-agents at Nashville, Tenn.—Messrs. Barbee & Smith. Criticism, however, being a game that two can play at, while Congressmen have been expressing their minds freely about the promoters of the war claim, these latter, on the other side, have been making remarks no less pointed about Congress.

The facts, as admitted by both sides in the controversy, are as follows:

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has had a claim before Congress for twenty-five years for $458,400, for use and for damage of their publishing house at Nashville by the Government during the Civil War. All efforts to collect this failed until the book committee, in 1895, engaged E. B. Stahlman, of Nashville, a prominent member of the church, to take charge of the claim. His reward was to be 35 per cent. of the amount collected.

Stahlman pushed the claim with such vigor and skill that a bill to pay the church $288,000 was adopted by the House of Representatives January 28, 1898, and went to the Senate. There, early in March, the bill met an unforeseen obstacle. A story was circulated among the Senators to the effect that a claim-agent was to receive 40 per cent. of the amount appropriated. Up to that time the Senators had thought that it was all to go to the church's worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans. Even Senator Pasco, of Florida, who had charge of the bill in the Senate, thought so.

This brought on the crisis. Senator Pasco wrote to Barbee & Smith on March 5, asking them if it was true that Mr. Stahlman

was to receive 40 per cent. of the amount recovered. They telegraphed, on Monday, March 7, the following reply:

"Letter 5th received. The statement is untrue, and you are hereby authorized to deny it. BARBEE & SMITH, *Agents*."

Later in the day they sent another telegram, as follows:

"NASHVILLE, TENN., March 7, 1898.

"Hon. S. PASCO, *Senator*:

"Have asked Mr. Stahlman to call at once to see you. He is a gentleman upon whose statements you may implicitly rely. He is our friend and neighbor and official member of our church, whose interest in our behalf reaches beyond and above pecuniary considerations.

"BARBEE & SMITH, *Book Agents*."

Senator Pasco inferred from this that no one was to receive any amount for pushing the bill, and he so assured the Senate.

In the mean time Senator Bate, of Tennessee, had wired Barbee & Smith as follows:

"Telegraph to-day answer to Senator Pasco's letter to you Saturday as to Stahlman having fee of 40 per cent. or any other fee in case of payment of your claim. I would like to hear from you also. In my judgment, if true, it will endanger the bill. WM. B. BATE."

Here is their reply:

"NASHVILLE, TENN., March 7, 1898.

"Hon. W. B. BATE:

"We wired Senator Pasco early this A.M. as follows: 'The statement is untrue, and you are therefore authorized to deny it.'

"BARBEE & SMITH."

The Senators inferred from these despatches that the whole $288,000 was to go to the worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans, of the Methodist Church South. The bill was passed, the $288,000 was paid over to the church, and $100,800 was paid by the book committee to Mr. Stahlman for his services. When the news of the latter payment reached the ears of the Senators, it caused no small stir. Senator Lodge introduced a resolution demanding an investigation by the committee on claims, and, after a debate covering parts of two days, it was adopted. The committee reported July 8, and found that the Senate was deceived by the representatives of Mr. Stahlman and Messrs. Barbee & Smith, but absolved the Methodist Church South as such from blame in the matter.

While the investigation was in progress the book committee published, in *The Christian Advocate* of Nashville, the church organ, a long communication defending the acts of the book-agents. The bishops of the church subjoined a statement to the effect that if the Senate by affirmative action declares that the passage of the bill was due to misleading statements on the part of church representatives, they will take the proper steps to have the entire amount returned to the Government. As the Senate has adjourned, the matter rests thus until the next session.

It is a complex situation. A careful study of the telegrams sent by the Nashville firm will show that, in form at least, the truth was adhered to. The firm offers as its defense the plea that if Senators Pasco and Bate leaped at conclusions not warranted by the telegrams, and misled the whole Senate by their unwarranted declarations, then Senators Pasco and Bate, and not Messrs. Barbee & Smith, are at fault. The Senate investigating committee, on the other hand, finds the Nashville firm guilty of deception. No one appears to blame Mr. Stahlman for accepting the $100,800, yet in view of the alleged fact that he assured several Senators that he was working only for his love for the church, he does not escape scot-free from criticism.

So much for the church officials and their critics. Congress has its critics as well. Their points may be briefly put as follows:

If the church's claim is just now, it was as just twenty-five years ago. Why was it not paid then?

The system of claim-agents is made necessary by the dilatoriness of Congress itself, which, therefore, ought to be the last to complain of it.

The money was voted to the church and became the property of the church, therefore if the church had wished to pay part or the whole of it to Mr. Stahlman or any other man, it had a perfect right to do so.

The United States was not defrauded; why should Congress complain?

The whole ground of the Senators' complaint is that they voted the appropriation in the understanding that all of it was to go to the worn-out preachers, their widows, and orphans. If so, they thereby confess that they betrayed their trust as guardians of the public funds, for they were voting public money to private persons who had no claim on the government.

The discussion of this incident has been confined almost entirely to the members and press of the church involved and the members of the Senate. Even in the Senate the principal critics of the claim-agent and the book-agents have been members or close friends of the Methodist Church South.

Senator Pasco of Florida, who had charge of the war-claim bill in the Senate, feels that his confidence in the book-agents was misplaced. On the floor of the Senate, on June 9, he said:

"I presume that every member of the Senate who heard that despatch read (and it was read, for I have *The Record* here before me) believed it as I did, not merely from my statement, not because I read it, but believed it because it emanated from this very high authority. Dr. Barbee is an eminent minister of the Methodist church and Mr. Smith is an eminent member of it, a trustee, along with Mr. Barbee, in managing this great and important business. It satisfied me entirely, as it did nearly every member of the Senate.

"I would as soon have doubted the authenticity of the Scriptures as to have doubted the veracity of the statements of those gentlemen. The idea that it was untruthful, or that it contained anything short of actual truth, never entered my mind. I communicated it to the Senate in that spirit. I feel that I had used all due diligence and taken all proper precautions in preparing to make a full and correct statement to the Senate with reference to these rumors. The responsibility was upon me, and I feel that I did all that any one could have done to put the Senate in possession of all the facts."

Perhaps the severest treatment of the incident has been at the hands of *Zion's Outlook*, a paper of the Methodist Church South published at Nashville. Its attitude is fairly represented by the following extract:

"It is the gross fraud and deception practised in order to obtain the appropriation against which we raise our protest. It is a disgrace to Methodism and a wrong to every pure-minded man and woman and every faithful preacher throughout our communion. It involves us all in a wrong for which there is no defense or apology possible to be made. It is in line with the low and corrupt methods of the avaricious and overreaching tricksters of the world."

*The Journal*, Indianapolis, handles Mr. Stahlman thus:

"It appears from this testimony that a Major Stahlman, who is alluded to by Southern men as 'good Brother Stahlman,' had a contract with a committee of the concern by which he was to receive 35 per cent. of the amount collected. Now, the Southern Senators who were interested in getting the claim allowed did not know of the committee, but they did know of the agents of the book concern. When Brother Stahlman was asked by Senator Pasco if he had a contract with the agents of the book concern, he said he had not. 'I told him the exact truth,' said this excellent man to the Senate committee; 'for my contract was with the book committee.' But, while this carefully pious Stahlman was insisting that he told the exact truth, he coolly admits that, from what he said, Senator Pasco 'had a right to believe that no contract existed.' 'I told the exact truth,' continued Stahlman to the committee, 'when I declared that every dollar of the money received would go into the church treasury, and that the church could do as it pleased with it afterward,' knowing all the while that when the money should be paid over he could receive 35 per cent. of it.

"After having admitted that he had deceived several Senators by telling 'the exact truth,' Brother Stahlman, with $100,800 of the money in his possession, concludes to appear in the rôle of martyr. 'I assume the whole responsibility, and I am willing to be a martyr. I am quite willing to stand with Peter. If, after denying his Lord three times, he was forgiven and made the rock upon which the church was built, Stahlman can be forgiven the crime he has committed.' He should have added, 'and be permitted to keep the $100,800.' After this declaration of

Brother Stahlman, the fictitious Pecksniff of Dickens can retire to make room for him.

"Unfortunately, Brother Stahlman is not the only representative of the brazen-faced liar in this unsavory transaction. Two others, members of the book committee, testify that they answered a question falsely by telegraph because they thought the question was asked in order to elicit a certain answer, thus involving Senator Pasco with them in a conspiracy to deceive. On the whole, it is a most shameful revelation. It shows that when men who have a reputation for goodness enter into a scheme to defraud they are as reckless as the really wicked. As for the Methodist church, it owes it to common morality and decency to expel and denounce these self-confessed liars."

*The Christian Advocate*, of Nashville, the general organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, discusses the whole matter at some length in its issue of July 7. Two pages of the issue are occupied by a communication from the book committee defending the acts of the book-agents. They maintain that it was right and proper that Mr. Stahlman should receive a large commission:

"The book committee are of the opinion that the agreement with Mr. Stahlman was a perfectly legitimate and reasonable business agreement, in which a less sum was promised to him than is customary in such cases, and, as a matter of fact, the church has by this arrangement secured a larger sum of money than a Senate committee recommended less than two years ago should be paid in satisfaction of our claim; that recommendation calling for the sum of $150,000, which sum the book committee refused to accept.

"The amount to be paid to Mr. Stahlman did not seem to the book-agents to be a fact into which any member of Congress had a right to inquire. What Congress was alone legitimately concerned with was the justice of the claim. What should be done with the money when paid was the business of the proper authorities of the church. No incidental question as to the agreement with any of the firms who represented the book committee had anything more to do with the justice of that claim than such an agreement would have in a case before the Supreme Court; and it is unheard of for that court to condition its decisions on an attorney's fee."

The book committee makes the following explanation of the first telegram to Senator Pasco:

"It is due to the book-agents and to the church that attention be called to the fact that when the bill was before the Senate on March 8, and statements were being made that no agent or attorney was to receive any part of the money, the book-agents were wholly without knowledge that any such statements were being made, or that there was any intention on the part of any Senator to make such statements. The book-agents, believing for reason that such attorneys were usually paid for their services, and that Senators knew this, when they received Senator Pasco's letter on March 5 asking only as to whether Mr. Stahlman was to receive 40 per cent., which they interpreted to mean rather than some other per cent., assured him on this point in their telegram of March 7. Of the interpretation and use of that telegram before the Senate they were wholly ignorant until twenty days after the passage of the bill."

As to the telegram from Senator Bate:

"The book-agents inform us that they understood this telegram to contain two requests. To the first of these requests Barbee & Smith replied by saying that they had already answered Senator Pasco, and they informed Senator Bate what they had answered, repeating the very words of that answer. To the second they made no reply."

The committee does not approve the exact form of the book-agents' telegrams, but defends their characters thus:

"With reference to all these letters and telegrams it ought to be said that the book committee, in concluding, after a careful and minute inquiry, that Messrs. Barbee & Smith had not intended to deceive or mislead any of the Senators of the United States, did not reach this conclusion solely on the statements found in the letters and telegrams. Both Dr. Barbee and Mr. Smith were before the book committee and testified most positively that they had not intended to deceive or to mislead. They are both men of established character, of the highest reputation. No stain has ever rested on their good names. In the case of Dr. Barbee we had a minister of the gospel for forty-six years, a man often trusted by the church, and with no charge that he has ever been false to his trust. The book committee could not lightly deal with the statements of these men long trusted. Neither of them had any conceivable pecuniary interest or other selfish motive that will account for a design on their part to deceive the Senate. A character is not easily made, and when established is entitled to great weight. The book committee is well aware that for the most part a man's character is to be judged by his acts, but every man at times needs to have his acts interpreted in the light of his character, otherwise no man could stand in the confidence of his fellow men. Men do not break down in a single act, but by slow processes, character as an entirety is weakened, and guilt shows itself in more than one place. For these reasons, while not approving the exact form in which the telegrams to Senators Pasco and Bate were expressed, we are fully of the opinion that the book-agents were not intentional deceivers nor guilty of any other unworthy and corrupt purpose in the premises."

*The Christian Advocate*, Nashville, says editorially:

"More than any words of ours can express we regret that these telegrams were sent. All the trouble in the case, so far as the church is concerned, arises out of them. Whatever the intention may have been, they furnished an occasion for misunderstandings and misrepresentations on the floor of the United States Senate, not, it is true, with reference to the bill itself, but certainly with reference to the issue as to whether any fee was to be paid to Major Stahlman for prosecuting it. How it may look to others, we can not say; but it appears to us that, on any hypothesis, the telegrams were actually expounded on the floor of the Senate far beyond their legitimate significance. In addition to what is said on this subject in the report of the book committee, the agents assert that they never dreamed that any Senator could suppose it possible that Major Stahlman was working without the promise of compensation, and that their only purpose was to withhold information as to the exact amount of his reward. Their declaration is entitled to be weighed in the light of the fact that never before in their whole lives has their perfect veracity been even called in question."

As to the statement that the Senators voted the money as charity to conference claimants, *The Christian Advocate* continues:

"We leave these gentlemen to reconcile such statements with their obligations as guardians of the public funds. But we must say that our church has never yet played the pauper, nor gone around with hat in hand begging the Government to help us in the support of our religious enterprises. The Methodists of the South asked for the discharge of an honest debt, and for nothing else. They spurn the very idea of playing the part of wards of the federal Government."

The bishops of the church have issued the following statement offering to return the money to the Government:

"While reaffirming the justness of our claim, payment of which has been sought for twenty-five years, we insist that the church can not afford to accept it as a gratuity or on conditions that reflect upon its honor. Inasmuch, therefore, as some Senators have affirmed on the floor of the Senate that they were induced to support the claim by misleading statements on the part of the representatives of the church—statements, however, which did not affect the merits of our claim—we hereby give this assurance: that if the Senate by affirmative action declares that the passage of the bill was due to such misleading statements, we will take the proper steps to have the entire amount returned to the Government."

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**How American Missionaries to Spain are Faring.**—In view of the prevalent idea of the Spanish character, it is interesting to notice that the American Protestant missionaries to that country are pursuing their work without interruption or hostile demonstration or comment. When war broke out, we learn from *The Outlook*, the mission school of the American Board, at San

Sebastian, was transferred across the border to Biarritz, in France, hardly more than an hour's ride by rail from the old location in Spain. But the change was not due to any hostile demonstration, and, indeed, the Spanish children attend as before, with the full consent of their parents.

"The missionaries did not go because they had received any indignities. On the other hand, they bear the most cordial and hearty testimony to the perfect courtesy with which they were treated by the Spaniards up to the time of their departure. They further add that they had no fear of any discourtesy from intelligent people, but it was thought that there might be turbulent demonstrations from some of the lower classes, which might be beyond the power of the authorities to control. It was therefore determined to transfer the work bodily over the border into France. Mr. Gulick wrote to the parents of all the pupils, telling them that their children would be returned to their homes if desired; but none have asked to have them returned, and all have approved of their remaining. The school marched in procession to the railway station. There was, however, no hostile demonstration, either then or later during the moving of the luggage. Mr. Gulick writes that his Spanish colleague and wife, and one of the native teachers, are in the house in which the mission was conducted, and that they will carry on evangelistic work and conduct a day-school. The only substantial difference in the work is that it is now located in France, very near to Spain. It will continue to reach the same classes of people, and will be conducted on essentially the same lines as in the past."

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## THE BREAD RIOTS OF ITALY AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BRIEF references have been made in the cabled accounts of the recent riots in Italy to a revolutionary movement said to have been back of the riots, and in which some of the ecclesiastical authorities are charged with complicity. According to a Protestant paper of Leipsic, *Chronik der Christlichen Welt*, the Italian Government holds the Catholic church responsible for the disturbances, and a regular kulturkampf is likely to succeed the sort of armed neutrality that has existed between state and church in Italy since 1870. The account that comes to us from this Protestant source is substantially as follows:

Just to what extent the recent revolutionary events in Italy can be laid to the doors of the Roman Catholic Church and the clerical party is not yet quite certain. Matters have, however, progressed so far that the church authorities themselves have been compelled in their own interests to speak words of peace. The Government regards the clericals as morally responsible for the uprising, and is proceeding from these premises. For several years diocesan and parochial committees have been organized throughout the kingdom in the interests of the ecclesiastical propaganda, it being claimed that these bodies were called into existence at the suggestion of the Pope himself. These committees have been promptly suppressed and an end put to their agitation. In recent years the clerical press of Italy has become exceedingly bold, and has agitated the reestablishment of the secular power of the Pope in the most radical spirit. In most cases these papers were published and edited by representatives of the clergy. The Government has lately suppressed a goodly number of these papers and in several cases has imprisoned the agitators. The most notable instance in question is that of the priest, Don Albertario, editor of the Milan paper, *Osservatore Cattolico*, who, just before the outbreak of the riots in Milan, agitated energetically in opposition to the Government. He was compelled to flee, and when he ventured to return, after a few weeks, he was at once arrested. His trial, which promises to be sensational, is awaited with interest. Significant of the attitude of the clergy was the desertion of his post of duty by the Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, Ferrari, at the very moment when the riots occurred in that city. He left when most needed, and did not return until the soldiery had captured a Capuchin cloister which had been used as a citadel by the insurgents. Then the archbishop appealed to the governor-general, Bara, for the release of the monks and members of other orders who had been taken captive in this riot. The general coolly replied, regretting the absence of the church dignitary, "the occupant of the chair of Ambrosius and of Carlo," at a time when he could have done so much good. Ferrari's evident determination not to interfere with the progress of the riot has excited the most bitter criticism throughout Italy, even in conservative Catholic circles. The Pope even found it necessary to speak out in the matter. In his public letter he mildly rebukes the cardinal for leaving his post of duty when danger was near, but is full of praise for that churchman's zeal for the cause of the holy see.

Characteristic of the determined opposition of the clergy to the state was the action of a certain priest, Don Antonio Messina, chaplain in Savona. He happened to be traveling with a number of soldiers, when he began to converse about the riots at Milan. In his enthusiasm, he urged the soldiers, in case of necessity, to fire over the heads of the insurgents. "Always fight for the secular supremacy of the Pope. Long live the Pope-king! Long live the social revolution!" This cry he repeated again and again until he was finally arrested at Busalla. It is now regarded as certain that the object of the Milan revolution was the establishment of a republic. The reestablishment of the papal supremacy in Rome is possible only on the ruins of the kingdom, and to effect this has been the object of the recent revolutionary propaganda.

There are, however, some few exceptions to the hostile attitude of the clergy to the state. The most noteworthy of these is Bishop Bonomelli, of Cremona, who has addressed a pastoral letter to the people of his diocese, in which he discusses the social problem in a manner that is not altogether acceptable to his fellow ecclesiastics and rather severely criticizes the methods and manners of agitation adopted by this party. He warns the workingmen against the social agitators and enjoins upon them to appeal to the Government for justice. To the rich, Bonomelli appeals for a just treatment of the poor. Concerning the press he says:

"I lament the fact that the rights of freedom (in themselves a good thing so long as freedom does not degenerate into lawlessness) have been emphasized to such an extent that men are willing to undermine society. With sorrowful surprise I have seen that also a portion of the press which claims to be Catholic rivals the anti-clerical papers in passionate fervor of language, under the pretext that it is defending the faith and that it is its purpose to advance the cause of a pretended 'Christian democratic' cause; and it has, in fact, almost made open alliance with the Socialists, and speaks contemptuously of the oppression of the masses by the political authorities. I declare publicly and boldly that this is neither Catholic nor Christian nor humane, and that religion has nothing to do with this work of destruction. The gospels, the church fathers, and the holy men of the church have never sanctioned the despising or rebellion against the legal authorities. The powers that be are of God, and to them we owe respect and obedience. This is Catholic doctrine, and whosoever in words or deeds teaches otherwise is not on the side of Christ and His church."

The letter has excited a great deal of attention throughout Italy. The clerical press either ignores it or treats it with contempt. The *Unita Cattolica*, of Florence, cries out: "O poor Cremona, where such perfidious sheets appear!" The development of affairs will be awaited with interest. The political authorities have evidently come to the conclusion that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and the clericals are seemingly afraid that they have gone too far and at a too rapid pace.

*The Catholic Review*, New York, notes that Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona, in a pastoral on the Italian riots, attributes them largely to the irreligious press, and that General Bava had addressed a letter to the bishops and clergy over that part of Italy for which he has been appointed commissioner, expressing the desire that, acting on their loyal principles, they would cooperate with him in restoring order. "This is in itself," says *The Catholic Review*, "a good refutation of the false reports that the riots were instigated by the church."

*The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, says:

"There is quite enough in the existing situation in Italy to account for the prevalence of disaffection among the people, without our being compelled to fall back on the ridiculous idea of a clerical conspiracy to account for it. To suppose that any section among the priests of Italy sympathize with the Socialists who burned, plundered, and murdered during their carnival of riot and rapine, would be to insult a body of holy, laborious, and devoted men."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

A CANADIAN contemporary relates that "only the steel-gloved hand of England holds Europe from attacking the United States, and even now the attitude of Germany is uncertain," and many of our contemporaries in England and Greater Britain are expressing themselves after the manner of the following, which we quote from *The Weekly Chronicle*, Newcastle:

"The German Admiral Diederichs, with an unnecessarily large naval force, has been lending such moral support to General Augusti at Manila that it is openly stated by those on the spot that the place would before now have capitulated had it not been for the encouragement afforded by the presence of the Germans. Spain is now said to have agreed to cede to Germany a port in the Philippines to be used as a coaling-station, the arrangement antedating, so it is alleged, the present situation."

As the American ambassador at Berlin has expressed himself in very flattering terms on the attitude of the German Government, the continental press expresses the suspicion that "perfidious Albion," for purposes of her own, would like to embroil her two chief competitors in trade and industry in a war. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, whose sympathies are not pro-German, but which is generally very fair, remarks that the Associated Press wilfully misrepresents German public opinion. The Germans themselves declare that the English "have poisoned all sources of information," and wonder what the results of this anti-German crusade will be. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says in effect:

The official declaration that Admiral Diederichs refused to occupy Manila, altho asked to do so by the Spanish governor, should be sufficient to prove Germany's neutrality. The source of hints that Germany will stay the hand of the United States is so well known that no one is surprised. In British circles it is accepted as a matter of course that England must get a fat morsel through this war, and, as always in the past, the English seek to attain their object by blackening the character of an outsider. The Americans ought to know better than to take notice of this. Instead they swallow the bait. The fault is in part with the German-American papers, who have neglected to create a news agency of their own. Now they have to suffer for it. As for us, in Germany, we have more profitable work in hand than the thankless job of fighting against the stupidity and malignity over there.

The German-Americans certainly do their best to defend Germany against the accusations of the Associated Press. But they are not pleased with the attitude of the German papers either, as the following summary of an article in the *Nation*, Berlin, by Carl Schurz, will show:

Those who know America also know that the American people, altho not unwarlike, do not hanker after conquest. The only war of conquest was that against Mexico, and that was begun in the interest of the slaveholders. The people have always been very much against expansion, as their former refusal to obtain St. Thomas, San Domingo, and Hawaii shows. If Congress had said this war is for annexation, the people would have objected. True, the jingoes are very loud just now, but that does not prove they will have things all their own way. Curiously enough their strongest inspiration comes from the German occupation of Kiao-Chou. Yet no American paper has said that the Germans are a nation of robbers and hypocrites. The German-Americans are proud of their new country and object to disparaging remarks against it. It can not be to the interest of Germany to work into the hands of those who seek to create ill-feeling between the two countries.

Neither the German Government nor the German press oppose American expansion, but many German papers deny that Germany must, of a necessity, abandon her own interests wherever the Americans choose to appear. As in the past, however, the extent of German ambition remains insignificant compared with the territory annexed by other nations. Coaling-stations seem to be the chief desire at present. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"One of the most important places is Delagoa Bay. It is the only important port between the Mediterranean Sea and the far East that is not already in British hands. It is of vital importance to all other powers to prevent this place from falling into the hands of the British. Further, it would be advisable for Germany to obtain a station in the Sunda archipelago. Holland has hundreds of islands there that are of little value otherwise; perhaps it would not be so very difficult to get a place from her, especially as such a station would be advantageous to other nations as well. Spain may perhaps be induced to part with the Sulu archipelago."

The German interests in the Philippines are usually very much underrated. The Associated Press and its British sources place the number of Europeans under German protection at fifty. The German consul reports them to number 2,700 in Manila. Yet even conservative German papers advise their contemporaries to make allowance for the present state of excitement in the United States. *The Post*, Berlin, says:

"Our enthusiasts serve the country badly if they arouse needlessly the suspicion of foreign nations. They mean well, no doubt, but, after all, our foreign policy is in well-tried hands. Germany will not have to play the part of a Cinderella. The authorities can afford to smile at the people who sit in their office and amuse themselves by marking colonies, protectorates, and coaling-stations on the map for Germany."

So far the Germans do not seem to think that the United States will interfere with their colonial interests. Whatever dissatisfaction exists is caused chiefly by the tariff policy of the United States. Germany is extending her trade continually. According to the British *Consular Journal*, her exports for the first quarter of 1898 was increased $18,322,500, despite the falling-off in sugar, while British exports decreased $9,000,000. To protect this trade *The Post* demands another increase in the navy, and many papers point out that it would be much greater if German merchants were not forced gradually to withdraw from business with the United States on account of our high protective duties.

The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Berlin, points out that the German tariff is much lower than the French, that Germany buys much more of us than she sells to us, that her sugar industry has suffered considerably, and that for these reasons the Germans have no cause to regard the United States as a country specially friendly to them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A SOUTH AMERICAN DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE call for union among the Latins of South America against the Anglo-Saxon alliance does not pass entirely without protest. The *Lei*, Santiago de Chile, a very progressive anti-clerical paper, whose editor enjoys the distinction of having been excommunicated as an unbeliever, in a lengthy article declares that the Latins are safe. He supposes that Cuba will be made an independent republic. We summarize as follows:

The defenders of Spain would convince us that the Spanish-American war is not between the two nations only, but that in reality the fate of the Latin race is to be decided in a struggle with the Saxon. We are told the United States seeks to make this conquest a pretext for an Anglo-Saxon alliance which is to dominate in the Pacific in the first place, lead to the partitioning of China between the two English-speaking powers, and ultimately to result in subjecting the whole of this little globe of ours to the sweet will of the Anglo-Saxon. Here, then, we have the deep-laid scheme hatched by Salisbury and Sherman! Now, is it right for writers possessed of any talent to place such stuff

before the public? Is it sensible? But the public swallow the pill most greedily.

Will anybody please tell us how the present war, undertaken solely for the *independence* of Cuba, interferes with rights of the Latin *race?* Why is Cuba not to be independent? Historically and ethnographically she belongs to Latin America. Is she to be deprived of the independence enjoyed by the rest of South America just because her people are more progressive than the inhabitants of Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay, or Bolivia? If the cabinets of South America are jealous of the great northern republic, they should have done something for the freedom of Cuba themselves. Instead they have looked on in indifference. We are told that the Yankees are selfish. Yet there is no South American government that does not pursue a selfish policy or fails to work for its own aggrandizement. But these very Yankees, whose only aim is said to be the chase of the almighty dollar, have now gone to war with the sole purpose, openly declared, of giving independence to Cuba. There is nothing in this to hurt the interests of the Latins as a race.—*Condensed and translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## THE SEA-FIGHT AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ADMIRAL CERVERA has been praised by some for his daring attempt to break through the American fleet. Others have censured him severely for giving his ships over to certain destruction. It is now known that he was simply obedient to orders. As in the charge of the Light Brigade, some one had blundered, and, tho his tactics may be criticized, he will always be remembered as a thoroughbred sailor by the foemen who so ably foiled his plans, as well as by his friends. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"There is in the obedient courage of Cervera and his men much similarity with the tragic end of Napoleon III. and his army. In both cases the order to advance to certain destruction came from the capital of the country, in both cases a dynasty was in danger. But the sacrifice of Napoleon III. is not to be compared with that of Cervera, nor is the figure of the debilitated sovereign worth even the shadow of the simple-hearted greybeard who commanded the Spaniards. We are glad to notice that the *dramatis personæ* in the Santiago tragedy were as pleasing on the side of the victors as in the *débâcle* of Sedan. Cervera was treated with as much respect as he deserved and as he had shown Hobson."

The *Nieuws van den Dag* says:

"The task set the Spanish admiral was little to his liking, and as little did he like to go to the Antilles in the first place. He pointed out that his fleet was neither numerous enough, nor his ships heavy enough, nor his artillery sufficient to cope with the American forces which awaited him. But the admiralty positively ordered his departure. Two of the highest officers, however, signed a protest, which will in due time be made public. The squadron had little ammunition for its heavy guns."

One of the first results of this epoch-making victory is that all nations of the world will race for coaling-stations. It is remembered that Admiral Cervera might have escaped from Santiago, or at least could have fought a more equal battle, if he had been able to coal before the combined American forces watched his lair. The *Matin*, Paris, has interviewed M. Lockroy, the French naval minister on the subject, who expressed himself to the following effect:

We will direct our attention to three things chiefly. We will endeavor to create coaling-stations wherever our ships cruise and fortify them strongly, so that the vessels not only find the fuel so necessary in these days, but also harbors of refuge against superior forces. We must also improve the defenses of our coast and add to the ships intended for that purpose. We have more torpedo-boats and better torpedo-boats than any other nation, but we must build more destroyers. Last, but not least, we need a larger number of armored cruisers, in order to hold our own against any navy.

*The Speaker*, London, says:

"Admiral Sampson had better ships, better guns, and, above all, better seamen under his command than those under orders of Admiral Cervera. In an engagement, which was none the less brilliant because on his own side it was almost bloodless, he once more vindicated the irresistible might of sea power when properly directed, and suddenly changed the whole situation at Santiago. The greatest credit is due to the American navy for the manner in which this operation was carried out. Like the exploit of Admiral Dewey, this sea-fight off Santiago has proved that the British sailor has in his American kinsman a worthy ally and rival. So far as her fleet is concerned, America has no need to fear comparison with any other country in the world."

*The St. James's Gazette* thinks Admiral Cervera's destruction was a foregone conclusion, and says he showed himself as incapable as his Government. *United Ireland*, Dublin, says that "to die like a Spaniard" will be a proverb with the brave, but fails to recognize the fact that some Spanish shells went close enough to try the nerves of the American gunners, however little damage may have been done. Greater justice is done the Americans by *The Daily News*, London, which says:

"The one thing the Spaniards can do is to fight and to die. The Americans can do that also. . . . But to their equal courage the Americans add in this unequal combat with Spain not only vastly superior material resources, but the devising mind and the skilled organization without which bravery is nothing but a means of providing stuff for the shambles."

The Manchester *Guardian* thinks the United States can now well afford to build the enemy a golden bridge. The paper says:

"It is surely not asking too much from a generous nation like the United States that she should herself offer peace on terms as little humiliating as possible, so making the way smooth for the Spanish Government, if it shows any disposition to listen to reason. Admiral Sampson offered the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet as a Fourth of July gift to the American nation. Has not America a gift that she can offer to Spain? Her own pride is amply satisfied; can not she spare some pride to Spain?"

The Montreal *Witness* says:

"When Spanish valor and patriotism have been appreciated, however, at their true value, there is very little left to say in admiration of their side of the contest. There is some praise from the American reporters of the way they maneuvered their vessels, but even in this matter their work was ineffective, for, tho their vessels were much faster than the American vessels, not one of them escaped. It can hardly be said that they fought their vessels at all. They failed both in the use of torpedo vessels and men-of-war for fighting purposes; they had apparently no skill whatever as gunners, and had no notion whatever of coming to close quarters, and thus eliminating the factor of good marksmanship in which their opponents had the advantage, or of ramming, with the hope of doing as much harm as possible to the enemy when all hope of escape by flight was gone."

This paper also claims an indirect share for Canada in the victory, as Canadian nickel has been used in the manufacture of the nickel-steel armor which so effectually protects the American ships. *The Herald*, Montreal, says:

"Spain still has hope, doubtless, that some of the strong powers which will be concerned in the peace-making forces will find it to their interest to insist upon Spain's title to the island being considered as against the inconvenient claims of other powers, while the presence in Asiatic waters of the Spanish war-ships, which no one any longer fears, will perhaps add decency to the ceremony of division, and vindicate a little further the honor and dignity of Spain. Honor and dignity are about all that Spain can claim; if she allows a useless loss of life after the events of the last couple of days, there will be doubt whether she can lay claim to so much."

*The Globe*, Toronto, thinks it is evident that the Spaniards, lacking the necessary training with their guns, were beaten from the start, and adds:

"This question of personnel is very old and crops up perennially. At St. Vincent, Jervis and Nelson with fifteen moderate-sized British ships dashed into a mob of twenty-seven big Spanish

ships and dragged out four of them. At Trafalgar one large Spanish line-of-battle ship was absolutely wrecked by a single broadside from the well-trained crew of one of Nelson's ships. Utterly demoralized, the Spaniards probably blazed away blindly as a relief to their feelings, and to the rejoicing Americans it must have been a species of superior target practise."

A few of our Canadian contemporaries think the American people should exercise a little more moderation in the celebration of their victories. *The Catholic Register*, Toronto, says:

"What a 'present' for the 'pure democracy' celebrating the anniversary of its liberty. In grim truth, it smacks of the savage joy of the Indian bringing a scalp-lock into camp, and bidding his fellow cannibals prepare for a feast upon the carcass of their foe. . . . Inhuman and unnecessary as all this war has been from the first, the most shocking thing of all is the unvarying ferocity with which the Americans speak of their foes. It is only the other day that they were counting upon 'potting' the Spaniards as easily as Cuban partridges; indeed, from the commanding officers down to the rank and file of the army only one idea of the Spanish people seems to obtain, that 'they are dogs with a taint on their soul.' It never breaks through their implacable hate that for every Spanish soldier who is 'potted like a partridge' a wife or a mother will suffer heart-break as crushing as if the victim were an American. Nor can it be otherwise when we remember that the American state is at war for greed and conquest, while the people, with the cry of 'Remember the *Maine*' on their lips, are thirsting for revenge more than victory."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

DESPITE the fact that the Spaniards seemed to do a little better on shore than they did afloat, it is recognized abroad that the war is going very much against them; the fall of Santiago was looked upon as inevitable a couple of weeks ago, and the loss of the ancient capital of Cuba is regarded as conclusive proof that Spain can not defend the island successfully. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"When Santiago has been captured, the Americans will have a first-class basis of operation with a fine harbor. They can then use part of their fleet against Porto Rico, and even attack the Spanish coast. Besides, the news from the Pacific Ocean is anything but encouraging for Spain. The Marianes, the Ladrones, and another group are in the possession of the Americans. How Manila can hold out against the insurgents and the Americans both is not easy to see. The time clearly has come for the friends of Spain to show her that further fighting is useless."

*The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"To sum up, then: to the Spaniards the surrender means a definite loss of land and men, and a need for a paralysis of a further portion of their army through the increased difficulty with which the remainder of eastern Cuba will be held. To the Cuban insurgents it means a secure base of supplies and the means of inflicting huge annoyance upon the Spaniard. To the Americans it means opportunity to stamp out the yellow fever, and the acquisition of a base of operations from which Porto Rico may be assailed. And to Spain herself it is a proof of a nature which her people will appreciate that her day as a colonizing power has gone."

No one advises the Spaniards to continue the contest. In France some papers ask the Government to offer its services as mediator, and the *Lanterne*, Paris, hopes that Russia will assist France. The *Journal des Débats* thinks peace is not far off, but fears the Americans may spoil all by undue haste. The paper says:

"The world is unanimous on this point: The time has arrived for Spain to make peace. . . . On the other hand the struggle will, if continued, cost the life of many an American volunteer. What has passed before Santiago should cause the Americans to think. . . . It seems that they are resolved to make the mistake of sending a squadron to bombard Spanish ports. One knows what is generally the result of such manifestations. It exasperates the attacked people into continued resistance. You can not reduce a country by sending a few projectiles on its shore, and the first shells exploding at Cadiz or another port will cause the Spaniards to prolong the struggle indefinitely. It is, therefore, very much to be desired that an end is made before this foolish act is committed."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, advises the powers to exercise some pressure on Madrid for the sake of humanity. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"That Spain could beat the United States is an idea bordering on the insane. Hence a Spanish victory would only unnecessarily lengthen the struggle, whilst every American success brings the welcome end nearer. Spain should, therefore, give up the unequal struggle and open peace negotiations, either in Washington direct or through the powers. As yet, we know Spanish pride is opposed to this idea, and Sagasta answers, 'Never!' when he is asked when he will accept proposals for peace. But there is no such thing as 'never' in statesmanship."

The London *Times* thinks the army and navy, the Government and the people of Spain have done what they could, and need not be ashamed to come to terms. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The gentlemen in Madrid, trembling for their own positions, may prefer an indefinite resistance in Cuba to a revolution at home; but to call the purposeless and hopeless struggle against the United States a war is an abuse of language. . . . . .

"At the same time, it may be admitted, in justice to the Spaniards, that the utter unpreparedness of the American authorities for the kind of work before them in Cuba is calculated to encourage resistance. So far as courage and dash go, the officers and men of the invading army are above praise; in all else they are deplorably lacking. . . . . .

"All this can have no effect on the ultimate issue of the war; but it serves to buoy up the hopes of the politicians in Madrid, and affords them a basis of fact on which to construct lying bulletins to deceive the populace. But even in Spain people can not much longer be kept in the dark, and every day that the hopeless struggle is prolonged will in the end render more speedy and certain the retribution that will follow. The fall of the Sagasta ministry is a small matter; but if peace be much longer postponed the ministry may bring the dynasty down along with it. The revolutionary parties and the Carlists are both at work, and the only hope of a loyal statesman, if there is one left, would be to conclude peace at once and on any terms, so as to direct his undivided attention to the internal condition of the country."

Those who appear competent to judge are inclined to think that the Spanish people are tired of the struggle. The correspondent of the *Volks-Zeitung*, Berlin, says the great mass of the people never entered into it. That many among the classes as well as the masses are ready to listen to peace proposals is shown by an article in the *Diario de Barcelona*, from which we take the following:

"Being inferior in strength, we could not do more than repel the aggressor and defend our national honor, even tho we knew that everything was against us. Honor being satisfied, nothing compels us to continue the unequal struggle, for as we fight for honor only we are not obliged to continue until death. The combat should be ended by those who direct it when it becomes clear that one of the combatants can not possibly continue it."

On the other hand, the terms said to be suggested in Washington are regarded as unacceptable in Madrid. Thus the *Liberal* says:

"Things can not go worse than they have gone so far. If the United States even now demands the evacuation of all our colonies, they can not raise their demands later on, for the colonies are all Spain has to give. It would, therefore, seem better to continue the war. Something may turn up in our favor."

Some of our foreign contemporaries, altho they advise Spain to come to terms, point out that she is not yet helpless. The Winnipeg *Tribune* thinks the United States could well afford to offer acceptable terms rather than risk having to fight the Spaniards in Cuba to the last. *Lloyd's Weekly*, London, fears the Spanish

troops in Cuba could hold out for months, much to the detriment of Spain and the United States, too.

Some of our foreign exchanges, in their anxiety to do justice to the Spaniards, forget that our own troops are not unworthy of admiration even by the friends of Spain or by an altogether unimpassioned observer. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, goes so far in this species of injustice as to remark that "if there is nothing to create sympathy with Spain, neither is there any heroism on the part of the Americans. . . . It is the battle of the giant against the dwarf"; and Goldwin Smith writes in the Toronto *Weekly Sun* that "the immense superiority of the Americans in artillery and projectiles enables them to slaughter the Spaniards at their leisure, with little danger to themselves." But most papers acknowledge that our sailors and our troops behaved with a spirit of which the men of any country have reason to be proud. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"Now what strikes us so much in the present war is the courage which has been displayed on both sides. Nothing could well be more disastrous to Spain than the battle of Manila; nothing could well be more honorable to the Spaniards who died for their country bravely and uncomplainingly. The sinking of the *Merrimac* was a brilliant feat, and we do not forget that four thousand of Lieutenant Hobson's countrymen volunteered to accompany him in his enterprise that seemed almost certain death to those taking part in it. And now, in the battle of Santiago, the courage shown by both Americans and Spaniards is of the very highest order; and we agree with *The Times* that 'it is hard to say whether the splendid dash and bravery of the American advance across difficult ground and in the teeth of a galling fire or the stubborn tenacity of the Spanish defense is the more admirable.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CARRANZA-DU BOSC INCIDENT.

AMERICAN detectives, having possessed themselves of the correspondence of Lieutenant Carranza and Secretary Du Bosc of the late Spanish Legation at Washington, informed the Canadian Government that these gentlemen carried on a secret service in the interest of their country. Carranza did not deny it, Du Bosc most emphatically did. Premier Laurier expelled them both, and most of our Canadian contemporaries think he went a little too far in his anxiety to please the United States Government, as he discriminated against the Spaniards. The Montreal *Witness* thinks that Carranza, being a naval officer and ill-fitted for espionage, is probably glad to be compelled to drop this kind of work. Du Bosc hopes to return after the war to make the Canadian premier justify his charges. *The Witness* does not think Sir Wilfred Laurier overstepped his authority. It says:

"It is interesting to note that the treatment which has been meted out to the Spanish gentlemen on proof of their offense against the law of asylum has been called for by Spain herself against Lieutenant Colwell, the naval attaché in London of the United States embassy. The charge upon which Spain bases her application is that Lieutenant Colwell is conducting a secret news service. This shows what Spain thinks Britain should do under such circumstances as have come about with regard to Messrs. Carranza and Du Bosc. It remains for Spain to find a letter written by Lieutenant Colwell, admitting that he is in London the head of a spy system."

The Montreal *Gazette* thinks the premier's attitude was lacking in dignity and self-respect. The Toronto *World* says:

"If the question is ever officially investigated, and it is not unlikely that it may be, Premier Laurier will have difficulty in establishing the charges on account of which Señor du Bosc was directed to leave the country. . . . . .

"As a matter of fact, there is no proof whatever to establish such a charge. In deciding against the Spanish official without submitting the case to impartial investigation, he has committed a constitutional blunder. The Canadian premier has undoubtedly violated British law and justice, and he may rest assured that he has not heard the last of the affair."

It seems that the premier was ready to transport the Spaniards out of the country like outlaws, if they refused to go, and this is looked upon as a violation of British precedent by many people. However, Du Bosc did not let matters get so far. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"When the Canadian premier asked Du Bosc, late of the Spanish legation at Washington, to depart from Canada, he must have acted on the belief that he had good grounds for doing so. To this request Du Bosc replied that he had done nothing which would justify a request that he leave the country, but as he intended to leave, independent of the notice he had received, any difficulty which might have arisen out of opposition was avoided."

## CUBA'S FUTURE.

WITH the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron all chances of victory have vanished for Spain, and the question is being discussed, What will become of Cuba? The Panama *Star and Herald* expresses itself to the following effect:

There are those who believe that the United States has entered into war in the interest of humanity pure and simple, and that after Spanish rule has ceased in Cuba, and a suitable form of government has been established and recognized by the nations of the world, the United States will withdraw her forces and give the Cubans the long-cherished privilege of governing themselves. Again, there are those who believe that Cuba will be annexed, and that the entire West Indies as well as Canada will become the property of the republic unless a joint combination is formed against her. But, since it is a fact that the United States has interfered in Cuba *only* to put a stop, once for all, to Spanish misrule, and not for the sake of gain, it is a fallacy to charge the Americans with covetousness. To the credit of the European powers it must be admitted that no such state exists in other parts of the West Indies as that which existed in Cuba.

A writer in the *Revue Hebdomadaire* points out that the United States can not really leave the island to itself, as the insurrection was at least in part of American making. The Pearl of the Antilles will be the scene of an endless race war between whites and blacks unless a strong hand governs it, and the Americans must undertake to keep order, tho this will be a hard and costly task. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, realizes that the insurgents are not angelic. It says:

"It seems that the friendship between the Americans and the Cubans has rather cooled off. The Cubans are very angry because the Americans would not permit them to rob and ill-treat Cervera's sailors when they escaped unarmed from the wreck of their ships. More serious misunderstandings exist, too. The Cubans were ordered to do hospital duty, assist the administration, and work in the trenches, just like the Americans. This they refused to do, saying that they were soldiers, not laborers. In accordance with orders from Washington the insurgents have now been placed in a separate camp, and their rations have been cut down, according to the maxim that he who will not work shall not eat. But the Cubans will hardly like it that they are placed in a corner without their accustomed piece of bread and butter. Bad boys, bad boys!"

*Justice*, the central organ of the English Socialists, thinks it is becoming daily more apparent that pity for the suffering of the *pacificos* had nothing to do with the war. It says.

"As a matter of fact, however, the reconcentrados have suffered terribly through the intervention of their Yankee friends, and no attempt whatever has been made to relieve their hardships. Indeed, in the patriotic enthusiasm of the war, the Cubans themselves appear to be almost entirely forgotten, or, if they are thought of at all, it is only to be contemned and ridiculed as quite unfit for self-government. Now we are told, with reference to the attack on Santiago, that 'the Cubans are of little assistance, General Garcia's refusal to intercept General Pando being a typical instance. The Cubans apparently keep in the background until prisoners are captured, when they follow them with epithets, or attempt to kill the helpless captives. Public sympathy for the Cubans is diminishing as their true character is becoming known.' All this, of course, is being said in order to reconcile people to the American annexation of the island of Cuba when the war is over."

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"No sensible person ever was fooled by this humanity talk, altho England, as may be expected of her, took the part of the strong against the weak. The plain, unmistakable fact is that the United States coveted Cuba, and tried to get the island by dishonest means. As Spain was only weakened by this, but not forced to relinquish her hold, the Americans have, at the eleventh hour, thrown off the mask and resorted openly to a war of conquest. But it costs them dearer than they expected."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ARMS AND THE MAN IN ASIATIC WARFARE.

IN view of our possible occupation of the Philippines, and an American experiment of military operations on Asiatic ground, Major Younghusband's spirited contribution to the Wolseley series of books relating to the science and art of war appeals to the interest of military readers with timely and forcible suggestions. Lord Wolseley, writing from Gibraltar, says: "I hope the officers of her majesty's army may never degenerate into bookworms. I am glad to say that this generation is as fond of danger and venture and all manly sports as its forefathers were. At the same time, all now recognize that the officer who has not studied war as an applied science and who is ignorant of modern military history is of little use beyond the rank of captain." And Major Younghusband, in a brief and modest preface, dwells upon the appropriateness and the utility of the lessons that are to be drawn from the warfare of our own times—especially since the invention of the breechloader and the extensive introduction of railways have so materially changed the conditions under which Indian campaigns are undertaken and carried on; and it is in this spirit and with these lessons before him that he writes of "Frontier Warfare in India," of mountain, forest, and defensive works, of convoys and transport and commissariat, of the medical, the signaling, and the telegraphic services, of engineers and pioneers, of mountain artillery and cavalry and mounted infantry, and especially of the native troops.

"The land frontiers of India extend in one great sweep from the Mekong River and the territories of the King of Siam in the far East, along the vast extent of mountain ranges known generally under the title of the Himalayas, to the spurs of the Hindu-Kush, the inhospitable Afghan hills and the deserts of Baluchistan. On every tribe and clan, on every pass and trade-route along this immense extent of frontier the Indian army has to keep its stedfast watch and ward. Scarce a mile but holds an open or a secret foe; scarce a year passes without the necessity of armed intervention in one quarter or another. For against the solid wall of British rule the sea of outer barbarism beats ever restlessly."

There are tribes to be encountered whose characteristics and modes of warfare are utterly different; there are regions to be passed in which the physical features vary formidably, where the rocky heights of one part are replaced by the impenetrable forests or the swampy jungles of another—the forests of Burma and the Shan states, the jungled hills of Sikkim and Bhootan, the rocky fastnesses of Chitral and Afghanistan, the arid deserts of Baluchistan—and against each and all of these, hostile tribes and natural barriers, is the Indian army hurled from time to time.

In Asiatic warfare it has become an axiom, sanctified by time and justified by many victories, that a British force, however small, should always attack; the bold initiative has been almost invariably rewarded with success. The Asiatic enemy invites attack. With the exception of the Waziris, and occasionally the Afghans, the Asiatics, however superior their numbers, prefer the defensive in a prepared position, and this altho they and their fathers have been fighting the Anglo-Saxon off and on, for two centuries.

For it is to be remembered that, to such an enemy, "communications," in their proper sense, are not what they are to the British warrior, scientifically trained.

His army has no regular base, no commissariat, no transport. Each warrior carries his food, his kit, such as it is, and his ammunition on his person, and when he is defeated he makes the best of his way to his own home and sets to work tilling his field; but he excels in harassing the enemy's communications.

On the frontiers of India, mere goat tracks, hardly passable for pack transport, take the place of roads. Rivers and mountain torrents are unbridged, or at best spanned by frail foot-bridges.

The countries which are the scene of operations are generally so wild, so miserably poor, as to afford neither food nor shelter for the troops nor forage for the animals; and, lastly, all operations in a tropical country, where arid wastes and stony mountains replace the cultivated and irrigated hills and valleys of Europe, are severely hampered by lack of water.

And as to the paramount consideration of hygiene:

"Soldiers, British and native, have often to campaign in regions where the climate is to the one or the other, and sometimes to both, so different from the conditions under which they are used to live as to come under the designation of 'deadly.' So long as active operations are in order and the excitement of battle is upon them, the troops keep in fine health. But months, perhaps years, of harassing work by night and day, the escorting of convoys, even the mere idleness of living in a fixed camp, bring sickness and death. . . . In Burma, with its damp, malarious heat, the troops were, in some regions, invalided by hundreds, and whole regiments had to be drafted elsewhere."

Marshal Saxe gave to the world the pithy phrase, "The secret of victory lies in the legs." Tho not so neat, it would be even truer, especially in Asiatic warfare, says Major Younghusband, to say, "The secret of victory lies in the stomach." There is nothing heroic about the commissariat, there is nothing glorious about the transport, but brilliant victories and desperate defeats not uncommonly owe their origin to these vitally important parts of campaign organization. Any hitch in the smooth working of plans, any unforeseen difficulties or partial failures, at once place the troops at a disadvantage of which a brave and ubiquitous foe is not slow to avail himself. For a force on the Indian frontier, destined to penetrate into the grim mountains that frown along its whole length, from the Bay of Bengal to the wastes of Baluchistan, the whole of the supplies for the men and the camp-followers, as well as nearly all the grain and much of the hay for the animals, has to be carried up to the most advanced lines from the base in India—and carried not along macadamized roads in handy carts, but by mountain paths where pack transport is impossible.

The emergencies that may be expected to arise out of the ignorance and the temper of the natives is well illustrated in the case of the Burmans in the later campaigns—

"An easy-going, pleasure-loving people, who were glad enough to take their lord's assurance that the English were a poor race, chiefly composed of peddlers, who could easily be defeated by magic spells alone. Mandalay [the Paris of Burma, the heart and soul of the nation] was captured with ease and despatch by Sir Harry Prendergast, the king deported, and the country annexed. It was then that the troops began to gain their experience of forest warfare. The trouble was not that the placid Burman had the least objection to a change of masters; but the temporary suspension of civil administration, which came between the deportation of the king and the assumption of power by the British, let loose on the land numerous bands of bandits and criminals, who, under the cloak of patriotism, attempted to profit by the temporary disorder."

This soldier-author does not make the mistake of despising his untrained enemy. "Fighting," he says, "against superior weapons, superior discipline, vastly superior organization, the stand they make is worthy of all admiration, and the methods they employ often afford lessons useful even to the most highly trained troops." The border tribesman of India in a defensive campaign fights no battles if they can possibly be avoided, but remains an ever-present, ever-formidable, ever-active belligerent, ready to seize and ready to profit by such military blunders as his opponent may chance to make.

Major Younghusband cites the defense of Thobal by Lieutenant Grant and the action near Nilt Fort to illustrate the dominant principle that "counter-attack" is the salt of life to all successful defenses, and that great results are reached, not so positively by tactical skill as by the personal leading and inspiration of officers

in exploits of extreme hardihood, intrepidity, unflinching self-confidence.

Speaking of the employment and efficiency of cavalry, he says the Indian trooper has special attributes which fit him in a marked degree for reconnoitering, outpost duty, foraging, raiding, and rapid business of every kind. He is, in fact, the beau-ideal of a light cavalryman; but he is not a heavy dragoon, and it is doubtful if he will ever make one.

"In Europe there has been a tendency, during the last quarter of this century, to decry the value of cavalry. The immense improvement in firearms and artillery has led many writers to declare that the days of cavalry are passed, that it is merely an effete remnant of the days of chivalry, which the first great war will wipe from the face of the earth. But in Asia the comparative supremacy of the arms is different. The only cavalry that exists in Asia worthy of the name are our own and the Cossacks of the Russian service, and both of these have established a reputation so commanding in Asiatic warfare that the cavalry morale is probably higher there than in any other part of the world. . . . The only formidable body of cavalry in Asia, besides our own, is the Russian, and at no possible point of contact beyond our borders could the country support one, much less both, of two such opposing forces of horsemen."

In Burma, the deadly nature of the climate, so far as horses were concerned, made it impossible to keep any considerable number of cavalry regiments in the country, and those that perforce remained lost nearly all their horses. On the other hand, the ample supply of local ponies, standing only about twelve hands high, but inured to the climate, at once suggested the advisability of replacing cavalry by mounted infantry. Colonel Symons, in raising such a corps, impressed upon officers and men the fundamental principle of all mounted infantry—to provide a a means of transporting footmen with greater rapidity and the least fatigue, as well as to enable the force to act effectively against an enemy capable of dispersing and retreating faster than foot-soldiers could follow. The mounted infantry fulfilled its mission. A party of fifty men, under Colonel Symons, were fourteen hours in the saddle and covered forty miles; seventy rifles of the same company were fifteen hours in the saddle and covered thirty-two miles of road, besides accomplishing much work in the jungle; Captain Golightly rode with a part of the Sixtieth Rifles over fifty miles, being seventeen hours in the saddle—and these were the performances of men who, a month or two before, had *never rode a horse.*

The characteristic conditions of much of the Asiatic fighting are graphically described:

"There is probably no form of warfare which tries more sternly the attributes of the individual soldier than fighting in forests, thick bush, or high grass jungle. The routes, as a rule, are mere single-file tracks which meander from village to village; the view is limited; while every tree and bush or clump of grass may hide an enemy armed with a rifle and ready to open fire at a range of perhaps twenty yards. Pitfalls, sharp spikes, entanglements, are in the way, and each man feels alone in a solitude bristling with perils. . . . But difficult and dangerous as the work is to the individual soldier, his officers have a far more trying and responsible task, requiring the highest forms of skill, determination, boldness."

*Literature*, commenting upon the lessons to be drawn from these pages of martial instruction and story, observes:

"Viewing these chapters as a whole, the impression derived is that the individual actions of *young officers* have played a more important part than generalship, and that high qualities of command in the lower ranks are the most essential attributes of success in frontier warfare. The proceedings of Lieutenant Grant at Thobal supply a striking example of what may be accomplished by personal leadership."

And in this connection it seems impossible to disregard the appropriate instance of the American Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson's illustrious achievement at Santiago de Cuba.

## A GOOD WORD FOR NERO.

WHAT with "Quo Vadis" and what with Renan's "Antichrist," the popular feeling against the Emperor Nero, bitter enough before, has been intensified to an almost unparalleled degree. It may well be asked whether all this execration is really deserved. Mr. Henry Haynie, who expresses his views in *The Home Magazine* (Binghamton, N. Y.), thinks Nero a much-maligned man. He admits, to be sure, that the emperor was probably no saint; but contends that most of the heinous crimes charged against him can not be sustained by creditable proof. Nero is accused by the historians of four capital crimes:

"Sifted of all verbal technicalities, and confined within reasonable limits, the indictment would read something like this: The accused is guilty of four capital crimes, and the specifications are: (1) He poisoned Britannicus; (2) he murdered his own mother; (3) he burnt Rome; and (4) he killed his wife. Now for the evidence, and let us try to sift it as thoughtfully and with the same fairness that we would like for our own case were we in the prisoners' dock."

Mr. Haynie finds much cause for merriment in the minute details of Nero's secret plotting, which the historians seem to know all about. In fact, upon examining these details, it at once becomes apparent that they are a mass of rumors, conflicting with common sense and with the modern conclusions of science. As for the three alleged murders, that of Britannicus may be taken as a fair example. Here are Mr. Haynie's conclusions on the case:

"It is an accepted fact that Britannicus died suddenly, but that he was poisoned by Nero is merely an inference, and no man should be found guilty on suspicion unsupported by good evidence. It is unnecessary to support this claim with argument from the legal point of view. The fiction created from gossip, which no jury would believe and would not be tolerated for a moment in a private family when the character of a friend was involved, is received without hesitation when palmed off as history, and so Nero becomes a monster."

But even if acquitted of the three murders, Nero would doubtless be sternly held by Mr. Sienkiewicz and his readers for arson. Mr. Haynie comes to his royal client's rescue by proving an *alibi:*

"It is charged that Nero set fire to Rome, that he might see it burn, like another Troy, and that, in mad exultation at the success of his awful wantonness, he fiddled over the burning ruins. But Nero was at Antium when the fire broke out, and Antium was on the Mediterranean Sea, thirty-two miles from Rome, nor did he return to the city till the conflagration came near his own palace, which was several days after the flames had started."

As to the further charge that Nero's servants went about the city starting the fire afresh:

"While Chicago was still burning it was asserted that thieves and other scoundrels were running through the streets setting more houses on fire, this in the hope of plunder, and this statement was sent broadcast throughout the world as fact, whereas it was nothing more or less than fiction. It is easy for suspicion, that is to say, the imagination of the existence of something without proof, to go too far, and the evidence does not sustain the charge against Nero."

We must conclude, then, if we have accepted Mr. Haynie's arguments, that even Nero was not so black as he is painted:

"That he was an examplary son, a loving husband, a wise statesman, or a respectable Cæsar, no one believes; indeed we are all agreed that he was, perhaps, as vain, dissolute, and contemptible as some of the kings and emperors of more modern times, miserable rulers of many vices and a few good qualities; but the actual evidence does not prove him to have been a monster, the 'common enemy and the fury of mankind,' as Pliny calls him, or, even as through all these ages he has been exhibited by other writers as 'a pattern of the most execrable barbarity and unpardonable wantonness.'"

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Evidences continue to be manifested that a state of war does not necessarily disturb business. Again, altho we are now in the midst of the stagnant summer season, the trade actually in progress is larger than for several years at this time, and the fall outlook is still reported as excellent. The recent phenomenal movement in grain has, however, now been followed by the inevitable reaction which causes relative loss. The granger and Pacific railroads show a loss in earnings, altho present receipts are still larger than for the same period last year. Clearing-house payments for the week show an increase over last year of 4.5 per cent. 10.9 per cent. over 1892. Manufactures show a steady advance. A better demand for wool is reported. The iron and steel market is firm and unusually good.

**Wool and Woolens.**—"There is an increased demand for woolen goods, altho in some lines slow and disappointing, but the number of establishments at work increases, tho the mills are not yet assured of satisfactory prices. Only 5,233,200 pounds of wool were sold last week, and in three weeks only 12,879,900 at the three chief markets, of which 8,629,700 were domestic, against 34,124,700 last year and 23,347,550 in the same weeks of 1892. 18,509,000 being domestic."—*Dun's Review, July 23.*

**Trade in the West and South.**—"Detailed telegraphic advices from the West and Northwest show that, notwithstanding a further quieting down of demand, superinduced mainly by hot weather, more business is doing than usual at this period. This is illustrated by the continued receipt of orders for fall delivery at such points as Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and the leading markets in the spring wheat sections of the Northwest. Kansas City reports packing-houses busy on government contracts. Buyers are more numerous at St. Louis, and wool has improved on Eastern demand. Iron and steel mills are reported especially busy. Omaha reports shipments on fall orders the heaviest for years. Harvesting has begun in the southern part of the spring wheat belt. Lumber and flour are more active at Minneapolis, while hot weather has checked business slightly at Milwaukee. The fall trade outlook, as a whole, is still reported as excellent. Harvesting is active in Oregon and Washington, as is also fruit-packing and shiping. Heavy arrivals of gold at Pacific coast points are expected to give an impetus to the outfitting trade. A fair trade is doing at the South, and New Orleans and Memphis report good fall orders, with crop conditions still favorable."—*Bradstreet's, July 23.*

**Iron, Copper, and Tin.**—"The iron manufacture seems to be at the verge of another revolution, since Bessemer pig is held by curtailment of production in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys at $10.25 at Pittsburg, and yet some steel-works have made enormous sales of billets, 100,000 tons to the great wire association at price unknown, 20,000 tons to various parties at Chicago at $15.75, and 20,000 tons at Pittsburg at $14.75. The demand for structural forms keeps all the works busy, and includes for the week 3,500 tons at Chicago in three contracts and 7,800 at Pittsburg in four others. While the plate-mills are everywhere crowded, sheets and bars are both in better demand than heretofore, and the prolonged weakness in cast pipe, which usually requires nearly 700,000 tons of pig in a year, may presently be cured. Heavy sales of lake copper have fixed the price at 11½ cents, and the output for the last half year has been 120,487 tons American, against 40,880 tons foreign, altho three years ago the foreign output considerably exceeded half the American. Tin at 15.15 cents, lead at 3.92½ cents, are both a shade weaker."—*Dun's Review, July 23.*

**The Cereal Market.**—"Cereal exports continue of a satisfactory volume; wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,303,469 bushels, as against 2,910,827 bushels last week and compared with 1,978,828 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,073,789 bushels in 1896, 1,265,096 in 1895, and 3,388,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are still in excess of last week, aggregating 2,822,128 bushels, as against 2,822,248 bushels last week, 2,298,579 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,288,438 bushels in 1896, 770,094 bushels in 1895, and 256,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, July 23.*

**Boots and Shoes.**—"Once before, in 1895, with an extraordinarily small movement prior to July, the shipments of boots and shoes were larger than this year, but in no other year have shipments in three weeks of July been as large. While very many orders are refused because highest prices are not paid, the shoe manufacturers are accepting enough to do more business than in any other year, while leather is stagnant and hides are weaker."—*Dun's Review, July 23.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Hot weather seems to have helped rather than hindered trade at Toronto and imparted an air of activity to a market usually dull at this season. Canadian cotton and woolen mills are active. The Ontario wheat crop promises to be larger and better than last year, and that of Manitoba, tho hurt by rain and hail, will equal that of 1897. Considerable is hoped for in the wool and barley trades from the coming conference between the Canadian and American commissioners. Trade in wholesale lines at Montreal is good, and the outlook for fall business generally is encouraging. Fair activity is reported at Halifax, and trade as a whole is better than last year. Tho practically at a standstill now, the reports of heavy gold arrivals from the Klondike have made the outfitting trade very hopeful at Victoria. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 17, against 28 last week, 21 in this week a year ago, 31 in 1896, 25 in 1895, and 32 in 1894. Canadian bank clearings aggregate $24,551,000, 11.1 per cent. smaller than last week, but 5 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, July 23.*

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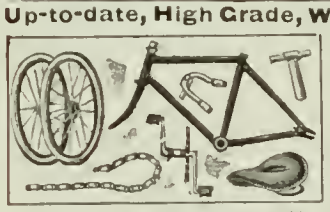

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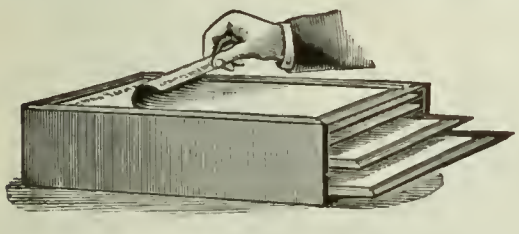

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## PERSONALS.

REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN died the other day. His death, says the New York *Tribune*, removes from the list of the heroes of the Civil War, who are becoming fewer every day, one whose career as a boy, as a naval cadet, as a full-fledged officer in the Navy, as an associate of General Grant in boyhood days and in school days, in camp and in the White House, and as an inventor of things for war-ships and other ships, will make intensely interesting reading if ever it should be compiled and printed. Ammen and Grant were neighbors in Ohio; they both went as cadets—one in the Army and the other in the Navy—at about the same time; they always remained the most loyal friends up to the day of the death of General Grant, widely as they diverged in life employment. A friend of Admiral Ammen remarked on one occasion, as he was on the eve of starting from Hongkong for Washington, in 1869, to decide whether or not he would accept the Secretaryship of the Navy which President Grant had offered him: "If the accomplishments of Grant and Ammen could have been concentrated in one or the other the country would have had one of the smartest of men that the world has ever seen. Grant was strong in studies in which Ammen was dull, and Ammen had a memory for some things that Grant could not grapple with." To this Ammen jocosely remarked: "Well, that may be intended as a compliment to me, and it is possible that it was intended as a compliment to Grant. I'll have you explain it to me a little clearer some day."

ADMIRAL FERNANDO VILLAMIL of the Spanish navy, the torpedo-boat expert, whose death in the sea-fight off Santiago has been reported by Captain-General Blanco to Madrid, was no stranger to New York. He made a number of visits to this city, the last being in 1894, when he made a tour of the world with 500 cadets for the purpose of giving them instruction. He was a man of much tenacity of purpose, a martinet on board ship, but of pleasant personality when met in a social way. He was born in Asturias, where his wife and daughter are living.

Up to four years ago, says the New York *Sun*, when he was a commodore, he was almost unknown, as he had won his rank by hard work, and was but seldom seen around the court. In that year he was ordered to San Sebastian to act as guard for the youthful King and the Queen Regent. His appointment excited the envy of other Spanish naval officers who desired the opportunity of being near the royal family.

At that time, Villamil commanded the torpedo boat *Destructor*, a boat of his own designing. It was the laughing-stock of the navy on account of its small size and low freeboard. The Queen Regent, however, was greatly interested in this new fighting machine and paid frequent visits to it, causing much heartburning among the other officers. In the middle of summer she and the King decided to make a trip to Bilboa, and choose the *Destructor* as their vessel. This caused a great outcry, and the Minister of Marine begged the Queen Regent to send the King on another boat, so that in the event of an accident at least one of them would be saved.

"Commodore Villamil," asked the Queen Regent, "is there the slightest danger?"

"None, your Majesty," was the reply.

"Then we will both sail with you," replied the Queen Regent, much to the discomfort of the Minister of Marine. The trip was made in safety, and Villamil was shortly afterward raised to the rank of Admiral.

At one time, when Villamil was giving a dinner on board the *Destructor*, an incident occurred that illustrates how the vessel was regarded by the Spanish people. An artist, who was one of the guests, was asked to draw a picture of the vessel. He complied with the request, and when he exhibited his sketch it was seen that he had merely put a number of splotches of ink, representing driftwood floating in the sea. Beneath the sketch he had written the words, "Puzzle picture; find the *Destructor*."

IN 1884, says The Detroit *Free Press*, just after Commodore Schley returned from rescuing the survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, the Massachusetts Humane Society presented him with a handsome medal for his achievement, and Benjamin W. Crowninshield, one of the Bay State's great orators, was sent to Washington to make the presentation speech. On the way to the capital Mr. Crowninshield fell in with an old and prominent resident of Boston, who took the privilege of asking the orator what his mission in Washington was. In reply the old gentleman was shown the medal and told what was to be done with it. "Strange coincidence," mused the venerable gentleman from the Hub. "Forty-four years ago, in 1840, I rode over the same line and met General Winfield Scott. I was as inquisitive then as now and asked him where he was going. He said that a son of his friend, Mr. Schley, had been named for him, and that he was going to Maryland to see the baby. Nearly half a century is past, and now I find you going to Washington to carry a medal to the man that General Scott visited when the man was an infant."


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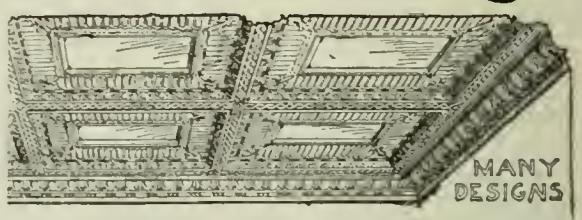

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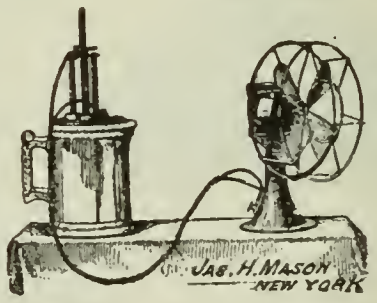

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## Current Events.

*Monday, July 18.*

The President issues a proclamation defining the methods that will be pursued in the **government of the province of Santiago**. . . . **Insurgents at Manila** propose reconciliation under a republican flag to Captain-General Augusti, which he declines. . . . The **mines are exploded in Santiago harbor** and Commodore Schley enters on a tour of inspection. . . . The President signs the **war tariff for Santiago.**

Messrs. **Zola and Perreux are sentenced** to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs each. . . . **Riots are reported in Morocco** in the vicinity of Ceuta.

*Tuesday, July 19.*

**General Toral** hands to General Shafter the roster of his forces, which number 25,000 men. **A despatch from Admiral Dewey** is received reporting no change in the situation at Manila, except "quieter relations" with the German naval forces. . . . The **Spanish battle-ship** *Pelayo* is reported off Tunis on fire and in tow of one of the other vessel of Camara's squadron. . . . The five Spanish steamships taken as **prizes by our fleet** in Cuban waters are brought into New York harbor.

The **Swiss Government protests** against apparent discrimination in favor of France in trade agreements, and demands equal privileges from the United States. . . . The **Italian fleet is still at Cartagena** awaiting the settlement of the Cerruti case by Colombia.

*Wednesday, July 20.*

The contract for **sending home the Spanish prisoners** taken at Santiago is awarded to the New York agent for the Spanish Transatlantic Company. . . . Captain-General Blanco cables to Madrid that he did not authorize the surrender of Santiago; as a result **General Toral will be tried by court-martial**. . . . The President issues a proclamation **relieving Danish vessels** from the imposition of the tonnage tax. . . . The **reunion of Confederate veterans** begins at Atlanta. . . . A Democratic state ticket is nominated in **Vermont.**

**Emile Zola,** sentenced to a year's imprisonment for libel of the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, leaves Paris for Switzerland to avoid arrest. . . . **Admiral Thomas L. Massie,** known as "the Father of the British navy," dies.

*Thursday, July 21.*

General **Miles sails from Santiago** with a naval convoy for San Juan de Porto Rico. . . . Madrid advices says that **Sagasta has again offered to resign**. . . . It is announced that the **second Manila expedition** arrived at its destination July 16. . . . General Leonard Wood, formerly Colonel of the Rough Riders, has been appointed **military governor of the city of Santiago**. . . . According to a despatch from Santiago, the Cuban **General Garcia** has written a letter to General Shafter, expressing disappointment at his treatment by the Americans, and announcing that he has resigned and will withdraw his forces to the hills. . . . General John P. Gordon is reelected **commander-in-chief of the Confederate Veterans Association.**

The civic authorities of Havre decide to investigate the charges of brutality against the **sailors of** *La Bourgogne*. . . . Prince Adolphe, of Schaumeberg-Lippe, brother-in-law of Emperor William, is appointed to succeed Prince Albrecht as a **regent of Brunswick.**

*Friday, July 22.*

According to a Madrid despatch to London, Sagasta has announced that the Spanish Government has already entered upon **preliminary peace negotiations**. . . . A despatch from Santiago says that Garcia's **Cuban army has been defeated** by a detachment of Spanish troops on the way to surrender to General Shafter. . . . Admiral Sampson reports that the Cuban port of **Nipe has been taken** and the Spanish cruiser *Jorge Juan* destroyed by our fleet. . . . **Aguinaldo has declared a dictatorship** and martial law over the Philippines. . . . Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, has been appointed **commissioner to the Paris exposition** to succeed the late Moses P. Handy. . . . **Vice-President Capote, of the Cuban republic,** gives out the statement expressing the agreement of the Cuban Government with the policy adopted by the United States in governing Santiago.

**England's new naval program** provides for the building of four additional battle-ships, four cruisers, and twelve destroyers, involving an outlay of $75,000,000. . . . The **rebellion in Southeastern China** is spreading, and more troops are being sent to the scene of the disturbances.

*Saturday, July 23.*

Major-General Brooke leaves Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, to embark for Porto Rico. . . . Major J. E. Stewart is appointed postmaster at Santiago. . . . General Shafter reports that 6,000 Spanish troops at Guantanamo will surrender; he says that he is feeding 6,000 prisoners and 1,600 sick persons.

A general arbitration treaty is signed between Italy and the Argentine Republic.

*Sunday, July 24.*

The Porto Rican expedition is reported off San Juan. . . . General Shafter's letter congratulating United States troops in Cuba is made public. . . . Four newspapers correspondents are expelled from Cuba by General Shafter. . . . A call is issued for a national conference at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 19, 20, to discuss the future foreign policy of this country. . . . The Jewish Chautauqua closes at Atlantic City.

### Grandest Sail in the World.

"Globe trotters," and others who should know, all agree that the sail from Kingston, Canada, via Clayton and Alexandria Bay, through the Thousand Islands and down the great rapids of the mighty St. Lawrence to Montreal is the grandest day's sail in the world. And travelers by this most popular Tourist Route can now be *certain* of making the run any and every day of the season since the establishment of the "American Line" in connection with the New York Central Railway. "American line" steamers are *distinctively* passenger steamers. They carry no freight, are of light draft, and very fast. They burn anthracite coal exclusively, are very large and airy and handsomely finished, with dining-rooms on main deck making them practically observation steamers.


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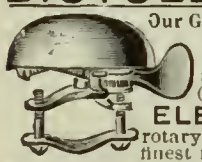

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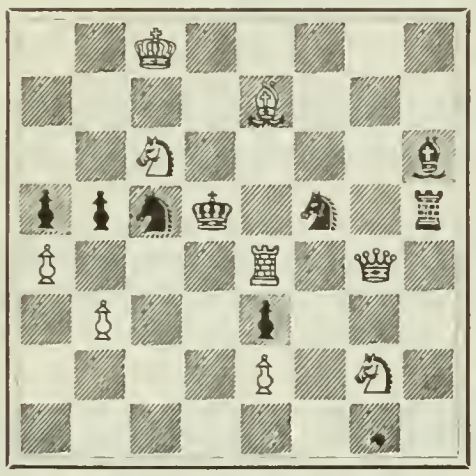
### Problem 304.

BY BALERIUS DNITIU.

*From the Illustrirte Zeitung, Berlin.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

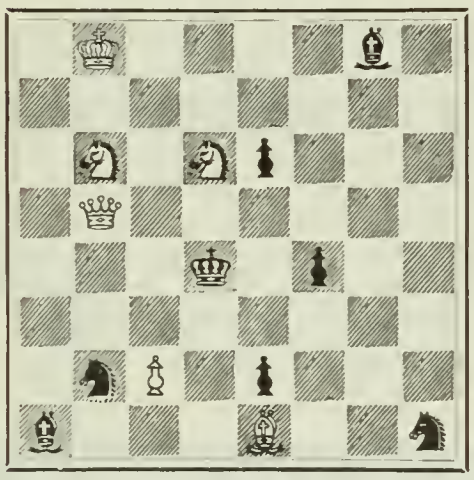
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 305.

BY B. G. LAWS.

Inscribed as a Tribute of Respect to the Late Mr. James Rayner.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Mr. James Rayner, to whom this problem is inscribed, was the Problem-Editor of *The British Chess-Magazine*, and "for the last sixteen or seventeen years has been inseparably connected with every movement for the furtherance of the game." His death, which occurred on June 4, is universally mourned in England, where his work as an editor and his achievements as a player were so well known and so highly appreciated. This problem, taken from *The British Chess Magazine*, "was composed," so we are informed, "about the hour Mr. Rayner was passing away."

### Solution of Problems.

CONCERNING 298.

We fear the setting of this problem is incorrect. The Editor has not been able to give it a thorough analysis necessary for him to reach a final conclusion. It looks as if the White King is on the wrong square. If that problem is not correct, we greatly regret the fact, and we will endeavor to make the correction, inasmuch as this composition is of first-class merit.

Dr. W. A. and Mrs. Phillips, Cleveland; Dr. G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; and Robert Toomer, were successful with 296 and 297.

Walker, Oakland Cal.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. S. W. C., Sing Sing, N. Y., and Dr. T. H. F. Kingston, N. C., got 297.

T. H. Varner, Des Moines; "Subscriber," Albany; F. G. Norman, San Francisco, and "Walker" found 296. H. S. Hall, East Highlands, Cal., and Dr. G. A. L. got 294 and 295. R. Toomer solved 294.

### The Vienna Tournament.

LAST ROUND—PILLSBURY AND TARRASCH A TIE.

The 38th and last round in the International Tournament was played on Monday, July 25. The result is not yet decided, however, as there is a tie for the first and second prizes between Pillsbury and Tarrasch, and one adjourned game between Blackburne and Caro. The committee has ordered a tie match of four games to be played by Pillsbury and Tarrasch, to begin on Wednesday. The other prizes were taken in the following order: 3d, Janowski; 4th, Steinitz; 5th, Schlechter; 6th, divided between Tschigorin and Burn; 7th, Lipke and Maroczy. Blackburne has an adjourned game to play with Caro. If he should win, the 10th prize will be divided between him and Alapin. Following is the score:

| | *Won.* | *Lost.* | | *Won.* | *Lost.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 19 | 18 | Pillsbury | 28½ | 8½ |
| Baird | 9 | 28 | Schiffers | 18 | 19 |
| *Blackburne | 18 | 18 | Schlechter | 22½ | 14½ |
| Burn | 21 | 16 | Showalter | 16 | 21 |
| *Caro | 12½ | 23½ | Steinitz | 24½ | 12½ |
| Halprin | 15 | 22 | Tarrasch | 28½ | 8½ |
| Janowski | 26½ | 10½ | Trenchard | 6 | 31 |
| Lipke | 20½ | 16½ | Tschigorin | 21 | 16 |
| Marco | 17½ | 19½ | Walbrodt | 15½ | 21½ |
| Maroczy | 20½ | 16½ | | | |

*Adjourned game.

HARRY S. PILLSBURY.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.

Philidor Defense.

| SHOWALTER. *White.* | BLACKBURNE. *Black.* | SHOWALTER. *White.* | BLACKBURNE. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 21 P—B 3 | B—R 5 |
| 2 K Kt—B 3 | P—Q 3 (a) | 22 R—Q 3 | Q—R 3 (g) |
| 3 P—Q 4 | Kt—K B 3 (b) | 23 P—B 4 | Kt—B 2 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | Q Kt—Q 2 | 24 R (B sq)—Q sq | R x R |
| 5 B—Q B 4 | Kt—Kt 3 (c) | 25 R x R | B x Kt |
| 6 B—Kt 3 | P x P | 26 R x B | Kt—K 3 |
| 7 Q x P | B—K 2 | 27 Q—Q 2 | Kt—Q 5 (h) |
| 8 P—K R 3 | Castles | 28 R—Q 3 | B—B 2 |
| 9 B—K 3 | Kt (B 3)—Q 2 (d) | 29 Kt—B 3 | Kt x Kt (i) |
| 10 Q—Q 2 | Kt—B 4 | 30 P x Kt | Q—Kt 3 |
| 11 B x Kt | P x B | 31 R—Q 7 | K—Kt sq |
| 12 Q—K 2 | P—Q B 3 | 32 K—Kt 2 | B—K 3 (k) |
| 13 Castles K R | Q—B 2 | 33 R—K 7 | R—Q sq |
| 14 P—K 5 | B—K B 4 (e) | 34 Q—B 3 (l) | R—Q 5 |
| 15 Q R—Q sq | Q R—Q sq | 35 R x B | R x K B P |
| 16 Kt—K 4 | Kt—Q 4 | 36 R—Q 6 | P—K R 3 |
| 17 Kt—Kt 3 | B—Kt 3 | 37 R—Q 7 | K—R 2 |
| 18 Kt—R 2 | P—K B 4 | 38 P—K 6 | R—Q 5 |
| 19 P—K B 4 | Q—Kt 3 (f) | 39 P—K 7 | Resigns. |
| 20 K—R sq | K—R sq | | |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) This defence was once very much in favor, and is considered safe; it is, however, but seldom played nowadays.

(b) Better is Q Kt—Q 2, followed by B—K 2, K Kt—B 3; P—Q B 3 and Q—B 2.

(c) Not good; the Kt should be kept in order to guard the K P, which is a stronghold against the

DR. SIGISMUND TARRASCH.

attack. The proper continuation was B—K 2, followed by Castles; P—Q B 3; Q—B 2, and eventually P—Q R 3 and P—Q Kt 4.

(d) Better, perhaps, was B—K 3. Black desired to free his position by continuing Kt—B 4, bringing about an exchange of Kt against Bishop.

(e) B—K 3 was more likely to relieve Black's position.

(f) Threatening P—B 5 ch, winning the Bishop. Black probably anticipated the P—Q B 4 reply, which would shut out the White Bishop. The move was hardly satisfactory, for the Queen will be displaced. Better perhaps was B—R 5, followed by B x Kt, K—R sq, and Kt—K 2.

(g) This pretty nearly forces the P—B 4, since Black threatened B x Kt.

(h) R—Q sq was hardly any better. By answering R—Q 3, and eventually Kt—B 3, White was bound to obtain the open Q file.

(i) Better perhaps was B x P, which would have brought about an exchange of B and Kt. White, however, maintains the command of the open Q file, which, in addition to the passed K P, gives him a decided, if not winning, advantage.

(k) R—K sq should have been played first, so as to prevent R—K 7. White, however, by continuing Q—Q 6, and eventually R—K 7 or R—Q B 7, will force the attack.

(l) The decisive stroke. Black now can not save his Bishop. If Black moves the Bishop then P—K 6 would follow, threatening mate. The loss of the Bishop virtually ends the game.

### The "B. C. M." Problem-Tourney.

The following notice appears in *The British Chess Magazine* for July:

"The success of the three-move tourney just concluded has encouraged us to conduct another, with the following conditions:—Competitors may send one, two, or three problems in *four* moves. Each problem must be original, unpublished, have a distinguishing motto, and be accompanied by full solution. The name of the composer must be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, bearing the motto of the problem. Entries must be made not later than November 30, 1898, for Europe, and not later than December 31, 1898, for other countries. Address: Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, 89 Brudenell Road, Leeds, England."

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Dr. Planck and Mr. B. G. Laws will act as Judges.

We hope that American problematists will make a better showing than they did in the former tourney.

# The Literary Digest

Vol. XVII., No. 6 New York, August 6, 1898. Whole Number, 433

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### PRINCE BISMARCK.

PRINCE BISMARCK, the builder of the German empire, died on July 30, in the 84th year of his age. Whatever of praise or censure is rendered to him by contemporaries, his commanding personage and achievements in map-changing are of common knowledge. To quote the New York *Sun:*

"Bismarck humbled Austria and made the North German Union. He conquered France and founded the German empire. His shadow lay over the states and statesmen of the Continent for full thirty years. In it reputations withered and powers waned, small men grew great, and nations were created. The Hapsburgers were thrust aside and the Bonapartes were dethroned. The laurels of the Metternichs and the Schwarzenbergs died away and the Gagerns, Manteuffels, and Camphausens were forgotten. Mere association with him, mere opposition to him was fame, and the names of Crispi, Gortschakoff, Kalnoky, Andrassy, and Giers were known to all the world. His heavy hand was felt in every cabinet and court. His life became the history of modern Europe."

American newspapers devote column after column to sketches of Bismarck's career, and print personal estimates of the "Iron Chancellor" by prominent people in all parts of the world. Among the latter is the following in the New York *Journal* from Henry M. Stanley:

"You ask me what I think of Bismarck? It is a big question. He was neither a Cromwell nor a Pitt, but if you could imagine a happy union of the best qualities of each, you would go near finding a popular likeness of the Bismarck we know and just the personality we require for England's needs at the present time. Prince Bismarck was a man who knew exactly what he wanted and directed his course straight ahead. What a world of meaning lies in that! If I were to fill pages, I could not convey to you the whole of my admiration for Bismarck. As a leader of men he was above all living men. As a man he was altogether lovable for his directness, his honesty, and simplicity. If we could only compress some of his moral strength and courage into a bottle and could hearten our statesmen with a minim or so of the wonderful extract, we should soon have reason to be proud of them. As there is no likelihood of our being able to follow up this truly African idea—we must wait until some one will make a text-book of his character for the special benefit of weak-kneed and degenerate statesmen—then we may hope that Britain may begin to reap some of the advantages that have made Germany universally respected."

Coming so soon after the death of Gladstone (May 19), Bismarck's demise occasions much comparison between the life-work of the two men. Thus the Springfield *Republican:*

"Bismarck, the unifier of Germany, the creator of the first truly German empire, a world-changing statesman of the first rank, and the greatest since Napoleon, is dead. The world has not yet ceased to echo the memories of the greatest Briton when the greatest Teuton departs from the scene of his long labors, extended in both cases into old age, and yet laid aside long enough for each one to have become a part of history made instead of one of its chief makers. For the world in general, for the advance and betterment of mankind, for the people's future, however, Gladstone's influence is not ended; it must yet go on and contribute to the broadening wave of the rights of humanity which undermines and topples down, overwhelms, and sweeps away, the monuments and fortresses of privilege and power. Gladstone had but a partial and imperfect sense of this inevitable stream in which he was embarked, but, on the other hand, Bismarck may be described as one who spent a giant's strength in opposing and restraining that stream, in raising against it the barrier of the past, the dogma of the divine right of kings, the whole logical creed of absolutism. To America it need not be said that Gladstone was of greater import and interest than Bismarck, for the mighty Junker statesman belonged to all that our nation is a living protest against, and the empire he constructed and so long maintained by his masterly genius is a part of a scheme of society for which the hope of man in ages whose dawn we can foresee will have no use."

The New York *Herald* expresses a different opinion:

"By common consent, Bismarck's was the master-mind of Europe. In that constructive capacity which is the highest order and test of statesmanship no man approached him. It is idle to compare Gladstone with him. Gladstone created nothing, destroyed much, and would have broken up the United Kingdom if England had not shaken off his rule. He was a man of words, Bismarck a man of deeds. Yet neither had the latter his equal in diplomacy.

"He was an expert in statecraft as well as in statesmanship. He knew how to make a king do his will. He knew how to inspire in the souls of a great but divided people that sentiment of unity without which no German empire was possible. He crushed Particularism. He taught Bavaria to look to Prussia as her natural leader. He made Catholic and Protestant lie down together. Not merely the German empire, but Germany is the creation of this single will. Before his time she was, like Italy, only a geographical expression. To-day she is a nation, and as a nation she mourns for him who out of some fifty-odd powers and principalities and contending peoples brought the German nation and a German national life into being.

"No higher eulogy than that is possible, but it is the simple verdict of history. Yet there is still something to add. He has been a tremendous influence not in Germany only, not in Europe only, but throughout Christendom. He set himself like a rock against the advancing flood of Socialism and of all those lawless forces which all the world over seek to disturb the existing order

of things. There has grown up of late,' said Bismarck at Jena, 'a notion that the world can be governed from below. That can not be.' He found the kingly principle in Germany the efficient principle of government, and he strengthened it and left it so. He found the principle of authority, of liberty regulated by law, the basis of modern society. His example has made it stronger. The world owes him much as well as Germany."

The New York *Times* contrasts Gladstone with Bismarck as follows:

"Broadly speaking, and in terms of English politics, Gladstone was a Liberal and Bismarck a Tory. The one steadily sought to broaden the basis of governmental power by the extension of the suffrage and the gradual abolition of privilege. The other yielded to the people only the rights he dared not withhold and retained in the class to which he belonged the utmost possible supremacy. The ideal of the one was such growth throughout the empire of common rights, interests, responsibilities as should create national unity and not only permit but stimulate general progress, his conception of Providence being that its beneficence would advance with the advance of freedom. The ideal of the other was the growth of a mighty nation, guided unquestionably by Providence, but by Providence acting through the agency of the throne, surrounded by the class of which he himself was the leader. The one believed himself a representative, the other believed himself a ruler. Thus the one sought to disarm discontent by reforms, the other to crush it with the mailed hand. The one labored to extend British prosperity and influence throughout the world by opening all markets to the trade in which he trusted his nation to get its share. The other planned a policy of commercial extension by colonization and exclusive privileges.

THE LATE PRINCE OTTO EDWARD LEOPOLD VON BISMARCK-SCHÖNHAUSEN.

From the latest photograph taken in 1896.

"It must be said, however, in making this comparison, that Gladstone developed the application of a national policy and principle already, tho to a limited degree, recognized, while Bismarck was compelled to deal with novel conditions, and few will question that the genius of the latter surpassed that of the former, or that the impress of Bismarck's individuality on the history of his time was more distinct and was deeper. We may hold that the tendencies in the life of the human race which Gladstone represented are more potent and enduring than the forces of which Bismarck so superbly availed himself; but we must see that the work of Bismarck, which we can imagine no other man doing, was essential and was tremendous. The German nation he called into being, the people to whom he gave unity, will in due time take their rights and achieve the destiny for which their great qualities fit them. They will not forget, they will justly be proud to remember, the wonderful man who made possible the first great stage of their advancement."

In a character sketch of Bismarck contributed to the New York *Journal*, W. T. Stead writes:

"Mr. Gladstone, his only rival, never concealed his dislike and distrust of Prince Bismarck. 'A very big man, no doubt,' he once exclaimed, 'but very unscrupulous.' It was a homely summing up, but it expressed with unusual simplicity the popular estimate of his character. He was big—in every way one of the biggest men of his time. Great Mr. Gladstone did not call him, because greatness in his estimation implied a moral element chiefly conspicuous for its absence in the politics of Prince Bismarck. But he was as big as he was unscrupulous.

"The Italian Chevalier Nigri described him more elaborately than Mr. Gladstone as a 'kind of embodied Shakespeare, a continent of humanity, embracing every variety of mind and mood.' This early Goth, with the culture of our time, is the most interesting and most incomprehensible figure in modern history. No wonder that Emilio Castelar, the supreme rhetorician of Europe, himself the embodiment of all the antitheses to the great German Empire-maker, remarked that 'the species of men to which Bismarck belongs is fading out and becoming extinct.' Time brings not back the mastodon, and another Bismarck is not to be expected in the twentieth century.

"These tributes of foreigners hardly keep us to the right realization of the secret of Bismarck's character. We shall find a more helpful clew in the pregnant phrase by the University of Giessen in the document conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Therein he is addressed as 'the great, unique man, who never wearies, never loses courage, and fears no one but God.' That is Prince Bismarck as he looms gigantic before the German. . . . . .

"He was great, he was unique. A weariless worker, who never feared the face of man. The initial quality of greatness was born with him. Born with him also was that tireless energy, that marvelous initial force which never failed, which made him the power-house of the German race and his home the whirling dynamo whose fiery pulsations drove the car of empire along its iron way. But the university authorities who conferred the degree of divinity upon the Chancellor of Germany touched with unerring finger the element in this man which more than any other contributed to make him the hero of the Fatherland. That element—strange tho it may seem in view of his somewhat cynical mood and the lack of scrupulosity which distinguished his policy—was his religion.

"Bismarck may or may not have been a man without a scruple. He certainly was not a man without a very living faith in a living God. He took as little stock in 'streams of tendency' as Mr. Gladstone himself. Oliver Cromwell was not more firmly convinced in the reality of a divine Providence than this intellectual giant of the skeptical nineteenth century. Nor was he in the least disposed to shrink from professing his faith before men. When Mr. Gladstone died, Lord Salisbury described him in his eulogium in the House of Lords as 'a most eminent Christian.' Followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene would possibly be slow to recognize the man of blood and iron as a disciple of the Christ who was crucified.

"But Bismarck himself had no misgivings as to his place among the believers. Nor was his a death-bed repentance. He did not postpone his avowal of faith in the unseen until things seen were becoming dimly visible through the mists of death. In the supreme moment of his career, on the eve of the war which gave Prussia the headship of Germany, in the midst of the war that made Germany the master of Europe, he avowed with proud humility that to him all that was vital in this life sprang from his faith in the life that is to come. . . . . .

"'I firmly believe,' he once declared, 'in a life after death, and that is why I am a Royalist. By nature I am disposed to be a Republican. Deprive me that faith, and you rob me of my Fatherland.' . . . 'I live a life of great activity,' he declared on one occasion, 'and occupy a lucrative post, but all this could offer me no inducement to live one day longer did I not believe in God and in a better future.' . . . . . .

"For long years he faced daily the peril of violent death, death by the steel of the assassin, the bullets of the enemy, or the ax of the headsman. If he never flinched, it was due to his belief in the providence of God. 'If I expose my life for a cause, I do it in the faith which I have fortified by long and painful conflict, and by humble and fervent prayer to God, a faith which no words uttered by mortal man can shake.' . . . . . .

"He was no churchman, despite his religious convictions. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he put the national idea in the place of the ecclesiastic, and made patriotism his religion. Therein he resembled another great man, Cecil Rhodes, the Colossus of Africa, who, just before he left London, said to me in parting: 'Do you want to know my idea? I will give it you in a nutshell. In place of salvation put empire, and there you have it.'

"Some few years ago Bismarck said: 'In Germany we have no national church, but might not the idea of the nation be the sanctuary round which all parties should gather?' He served his country as Loyola served the church. His sense of the service he owed to Germany was supreme. 'He who reproaches me for being a statesman devoid of conscience does me a wrong.' And he explained how he reconciled his unscrupulosity in politics with the good conscience which he undoubtedly enjoyed. 'I follow out a plan with a perfectly calm conscience, which I consider useful to my country, and to Germany. As to means to this end, I have used those within my reach for want of others.'"

BISMARCK'S CASTLE AT FREIDRICHSRUH.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says:

"While some of the means which Bismarck employed to reach his purposes were of daring unscrupulousness, such as the step he took, according to his own recent account, to precipitate the inevitable war between Prussia and France, it is to be recognized that he stood far above the other statesmen in character. The diplomacy of Europe had long been a tissue of falsity and treachery. He brought into it a purpose beyond the conception of the men who looked down upon him at the start, and a breadth of view and foresight of which they were incapable. His methods were a marked contrast to theirs, one of his cynical customs being to deceive the men with whom he was negotiating by telling them the exact truth, which they by diplomatic precedents concluded to be false.

"The world has fully estimated the magnificent success which Bismarck won, in creating a united Germany out of a collection of discordant kingdoms, duchies, and principalities. But that his career may not be overestimated it is well to recognize the true ground of criticism illustrated in the close of his life. He built an imperial system which was to be under his guidance. He antagonized the liberal ideas of the Crown Prince and Emperor Frederick, and filled the present emperor with the theories of divine right and absolute power, that he might govern with the greater power. But after he had completed the great structure and made it at once the wonder and fear of Europe, the theories of absolute power and the idea of divine imperial right became the means of his own political overthrow. The thrusting of the great chancellor ungratefully back into privacy, and the tragicomic characteristics of imperial rule in Germany to-day, are as much the defects of Bismarck's system as the great empire itself represents his strength and genius.

"In the qualities of force and strength Bismarck was far greater than either Gladstone or Lincoln. Neither of them could have done what he did between 1865 and 1875. But it may be questioned if the political ideas which they represented could have prevailed in the political constitution of Germany after he had created it whether that nation would not have had more enduring elements of strength and popular union than it has to-day."

The following is a brief statement of the principal events in Bismarck's career:

Born in Schönhausen in 1815, a few months before the battle of Waterloo, he studied law at the universities of Goettingen and Berlin, and was subsequently elected a member of the United Diet and became one of the chief orators of the Junkers, or Conservative party. His first experience in diplomacy was in 1851, when he was sent to Frankfort as first Secretary of Legation, with the title of Privy Counselor to the Prussian embassy. It was here that he conceived the idea that Prussia could not fulfil its political mission in Germany until Austria had been expelled from the Bund. In 1859, he was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, and before going he made a visit to Paris for amusement. For a short time in 1862 he represented Prussia at Paris.

But Bismarck's policy was reactionary from the beginning, and it continued to give great offense to the Liberals. He had tolerance neither for individuals nor parliaments that opposed his views. In October, 1862, he dissolved the chamber (the majority of which voted against his measures) and declared that the ministry would govern on their own responsibility. In 1864 Prussia, with the aid of Austria, conquered Sleswig and Holstein from Denmark, and in August, 1865, signed the treaty of Gastein in relation to those duchies. Bismarck wanted to annex Sleswig and Holstein to Prussia, but could not obtain the consent of Austria. The long rivalry between these two powers was now brought to a crisis. A majority of the German Bund having voted for Austria, Prussia seceded from the Bund and formed an alliance with the King of Italy. In June, 1866, war was declared. The Prussian armies immediately occupied Hanover and Saxony, and advancing into Bohemia, they encountered the Austrian army near Sadowa on the 3d of July and gained a vic-

tory so decisive that the Emperor of Austria forthwith made overtures of peace; and a treaty of peace was signed in August, 1866, by which Austria was excluded from the German Bund. Hanover, Electoral, Hesse, Holstein, and other small states were annexed to Prussia. Bismarck then negotiated secret treaties of offensive and defensive alliance with Bavaria, Baden, and Würtemberg, which were made public in April, 1867, and by which the King of Prussia was made the commander of the armies of said states. This brief and momentous war, which united nearly all of Germany, made Prussia one of the great powers of Europe, overshadowing a great state like France and arousing the jealousy of Napoleon III.

In 1867 Count Bismarck organized the North German Confederation, comprising some twenty-two states with a population of some 29,000,000, and in the same year became the foreign minister of this great alliance. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71 Bismarck accompanied King William through the campaign, and dictated the terms of peace at Paris, which were ratified by the assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. Thus he succeeded in organizing all the German states into one compact federation, and in January, 1871, he had the supreme satisfaction of seeing his old king crowned Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French kings at Versailles. That same month his master appointed him Chancellor of the German empire, and on the following March he was raised to the rank of prince. Bismarck presided over a congress of the great powers at Berlin, 1878, at which a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was signed. He held the Chancellorship with undiminished grip, running roughshod over parliaments, and generally doing as he willed till 1890, when the young emperor with a jealous eye for his own new-made shadow began to curtail the iron giant's official prerogatives, and Bismarck stepped outside before his official house fell in. He was succeeded by Von Caprivi. Occasionally he has growled from his eminent retirement, and the world has always deferentially listened.

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## EARLY LESSONS OF THE WAR.

THE newspapers find many lessons—military, naval, and civic—in the war with Spain. It is a significant fact that newspaper rejoicing over victories is tempered with much self-searching. The following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* represents a very large part of current newspaper comment:

"Primarily we see in the Spanish defeats the results of long years of bad government in Spain. Men as brave as the Spanish sailors and soldiers were beaten at every point by our men, because, whatever the shortcomings of our civil administration, our navy was well officered, well manned, well built, well equipped and in a state of the highest efficiency in every point. No matter what the shortcomings of Congress and our administrative bureaus, the regular army was admirably disciplined. Our volunteers represent the flower of our young men, sturdy, strong, and ready for every act of heroism and endurance required of them. But back of all these advantages are the dark shadows of a Congress largely bent on mere partizanship, aiming at the success of party and party leaders more than at good government and lofty statesmanship. Our respect for what has been done by the army and navy, both in the field and from their offices in Washington, and at every point of their energetic activity, is greatly heightened by contrast with the apparent incapacity and inefficiency of the work entrusted to civilians. What we need is as good a type of excellence in their work as in that done by the army and navy. The single instance of the purchase of the *Victheroy*, bought as a cruiser and barely fit to be used as a coaler, is a typical instance of civilian incapacity. The brave officers and men of the navy have been left in undisturbed possession of their ships, because civilians could not do their duty, and even our naval reserve, with the best will in the world, did not aspire to handle great battle-ships. In the army, however, we have seen too many instances of old politicians and their sons put in high places, while old officers of tried ability and long years of service have been passed over. The absurdity of selecting men past years of usefulness and men not yet arrived at it may well be a matter for sharp criticism, and the fault rests largely with Congressmen who urged the appointment of their sons and their friends, and with the War Department which did not promptly reject all such applications, and say decidedly that the officers of the regular army were entitled to all staff and field and general offices, that young aspirants for fame could do as our own young men have done, enlist as volunteers and show their capacity and fitness in the ranks. Then, too, for quartermasters and commissaries and paymasters there were many officers on the retired list eager to serve, who would have done their work so well that we should not have heard the melancholy stories of insufficient supplies at the front and of storehouses filled to repletion at Tampa and other points where troops were embarked, and where medical stores and artillery were left for a later and tardy shipment. The glories of the war are ours, and the faults of the campaign are ours, too, for it is due to the indifference of the voters of the country that Representatives were sent to Congress who thought first of their own families and political supporters and afterward of our brave soldiers and sailors. If we would avoid the fate of Spain, we must improve our own methods of government and administration. We must send our best men to represent us in Congress and in state legislatures and municipal councils, and we must maintain a civil service that will be as good as the army and navy and help win campaigns on land and sea in time of peace as well as of war. It will not do to content ourselves with the glories of our conquests without trying to secure for our national and state and city governments the same energy and trained capacity that have enabled our navy and our army to overthrow the Spaniards at every point. The future is big with difficult questions in legislation and administration, and we must put our best and strongest men in office that they may safely carry the nation through the trials that will have to be met before we can again settle down to our daily life of peaceable activity."

**Practical and Scientific War.**—"Battles like this [at Santiago] waged in dense thickets under most novel conditions under a tropical sun are not apt to afford opportunities for much scientific war—and indeed very few battles ever have realized the conditions of theoretical war. Starting in with the most correct and formal conceptions they almost invariably, by the logic of events, are transposed into a simple question of fighting where the personal qualities of the soldier and the direct leadership of the officer alone is shown.

"We question whether captains or lieutenants at Santiago thought much of their relative place in the rear of their commands or delegated to their corporals and sergeants the leadership which drill ground rules prescribe. In point of fact all the reports we have read unite in saying that from field officer to second lieutenant they were practically on the front line with their soldiers. And this we believe will almost invariably be the case except in some great battle where the numbers shall be such and the terrain of such a character as to admit of an experiment of maneuvers. It is a particularly aggravating thing to those who believe that war can be reduced to a formula that most battle-fields are particularly unfitted for testing theories. Without doubt the great majority of deductions made by military writers from certain specific battles have been the product of their imagination. The incidents which really made them successes were dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration in comparison with a tactical condition manufactured after the fact. Some great maneuver like that of Frederick at Leuthen, or Napoleon at Austerlitz, may be quoted in support of the theory that war is an exact science, but all history shows that it is on the personal element that the decision of battles rests, and the more artificial the means adopted to win them the greater will be the failure to do so.

"With regard to this campaign of Santiago, by every sound military canon our failure was most probable. We assumed in the outset that with a force inferior in strength to the enemy, ill provided with artillery, with most inadequate means for landing and an incomplete transportation and ambulance service, we could land on an unknown coast and reduce a strongly fortified place garrisoned by an army of whose fighting qualities we persisted in forming conclusions based on our own hopes. Our men were hurried off in clothing absolutely unfitted for their service, the means for landing them were meager and deficient, our siege guns could not be brought to the front until the necessity for their use had almost passed, and we had hardly enough mounted cavalry to serve as escort. That we succeeded in doing what we did do must have profoundly impressed the onlooking attachés. The result was due to the American adaptability and American cour-

LIEUT. JOHN B. BERNADOU, of the Torpedo-boat *Winslow*.

CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK, of the *Oregon*.

LIEUT.-COM. RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, of the *Gloucester*.

CAPT. J. W. PHILIP, of the *Texas*.

LIEUT. RICHMOND P. HOBSON, of the *Merrimac*.

CAPT. R. D. EVANS, of the *Iowa*.

SIX NAVAL HEROES.

age and common sense; but for all that the undertaking was a hazardous one and one which fully justified the extreme anxiety shown in Washington when we were committed to it and it began to develop.

"That we were so brilliantly successful should be no argument for a repetition of the same methods at Porto Rico or elsewhere. So far it has been shown that, while our administration with the means on hand was successful in accomplishing our ends, we did avail ourselves of the resources at our disposal. Small as our force was, in the haste to do something, we took too many things for granted. Our preparations for the proper disposal and care of our wounded seem to have been based on the idea that we would do all the wounding ourselves. Our medical force was small, our hospital arrangements were reduced to the most economical limit, the hospital ship, instead of being near the battlefield, was tied up at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was fortunate that the first-aid bandages were provided, or many a man would be in bad shape now. How far modern ideas were tested by actual conditions is not as yet known. The practical uses of the Roentgen ray to locate bullets in the field was not tested, as our surgeons were not supplied with the apparatus. American military surgery was a distinctive feature of the Civil War, and to it has been justly credited a great revolution in the methods of treating wounds and disease.

"Any deficiencies in this campaign, if they were apparent, can only be attributed to inadequate supply, and that lack of actual experience which results from a long period of peace. There seems to be a diversity of opinion with regard to the effect of the modern small-caliber bullet. Its deadly character is asserted by some, denied by others. The reports of competent surgeons will be awaited with interest, not only from their professional standpoint, but as tending to decide the ever-vexed question of caliber and battle value. One thing seems to have been pretty decisively settled: that is the extreme superiority of smokeless over black powder. There does not seem to be a discordant view. The last important item which this battle leads us to treat of is the question of field artillery. Any demonstration of the uses of artillery in mass—as a support to an attack or in the other methods taught, at the schools or written about by experts, seems to have been impossible. The guns were brought up, 'put in here' in the old familiar fashion of the Civil War, and that is all there is about it. No doubt if the conditions had favored it the artillery would have been handled after the most approved methods. But had the conditions been more satisfactory than they were, we did not have enough guns. If a powerful fire could have been directed on one specific point, the artillery effect would have been greater. From all we can learn the fire, tho precise and correct, did not impress itself on the enemy.

"In fact, the battle was an infantry battle, won by stiff, hard fighting in which theory gave way to practise. We do not believe that any very valuable deductions can be made about it except to illustrate how superior men of a virile race can rise above their conditions. We of course exclude questions of administrative detail which can not be discussed without a clearer knowledge of

the circumstances than we yet possess."—*The Army and Navy Journal, New York.*

**Predictions of Experts.**—"The naval experts have been for years writing about 'keys' and coaling-stations, as determining factors in the next naval war. Yet we have brought the present naval conflict so near an end that we are taking up the obstructions in our harbors without keys or coaling-stations playing any appreciable part in it. . . . One great argument about coaling-stations was that a country must have plenty of them, because a battle-ship could not make a long voyage without fresh supplies of coal, so that without coaling-stations all round the world, there was no such thing as real and continuous sea-power. As if to prove that there was nothing in this, we sent the *Oregon* from our Western coast, round Cape Horn, to join the fleet off Cuba—a voyage of 13,000 miles. How this was done, we need not stop to inquire, but it was not done by means of coaling-stations, and whatever the voyage proves, it certainly does not establish the proposition that battle-ships can not be navigated from one part of the world to another without coaling-stations.

"In a negative way, the Spaniards themselves have aided in the demonstration. They *have* plenty of keys and coaling-stations. Cuba is both one and the other. So is Porto Rico. So are the Philippines. Better still, these places are all garrisoned, in one case by a large army. Two of them are close to our coast, and therefore ought to be 'bases' full of danger to us, just as Hawaii was to be on the other side. They have not proved so.

"Another demonstration of the difficulty of successful prediction in the present war was next arranged to be given by sending a fleet to attack the coast of Spain, three thousand miles away. Most people who had read what the experts had been saying about keys and coaling-stations rubbed their eyes when they came across this announcement. It was evident that the thing could not be done, for we have not a key or a coaling-station between the United States and the Spanish coast. But it now seems that the coal may be taken along with the fleet. In other words, the United States, with its two great coasts, from which fleets can be sent in any direction, is itself the greatest key and coaling-station in the world.

"To turn to dry land, it is beginning to arouse the wonder of European critics that our operations at Santiago, so far as they go, tend to throw doubt on the great postulate on which the whole continental military system rests. *The Spectator*, which is no believer in universal peace, calls the attention of the military experts to the performances of our volunteers, and asks whether, if volunteers can, after two or three months' training in the field, fight as well as regulars, it is worth while to compel every man in Europe to pass through a military service of three or two years, or even one. This is a simple question, but it is a hard one to answer. Does not Santiago prove, it asks, that 'the barrack may not be required for the military preparation of the masses of a people'? Answer, experts.

"The truth of the matter is that while naval and military experts are excellent and necessary advisers as to the actual operations of war, they are not gifted with the power of prediction, and can only foresee some of the conditions which may in the future affect naval and military operations. For instance, on the most important question of all—whom will the next war be with?—they are as blind as any of us; yet, as the present war shows, that is, in considering what the operations of the war are to be, the most important question of all."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

**Two Views of Torpedo Craft.**—"The war seems to have made an end of one superstition, commemorated by Mr. Kipling in his poem 'The Destroyers.' Granted that the Spanish torpedo-boats have not been well handled, and that Wainwright's destruction of a couple of them was quite irrational and absurd, it is made clear that a cruiser with good guns and good gunners has very little to fear from them, even at night and in or off a harbor, if she keeps her searchlights going. One shell accurately planted is good for one torpedo-boat, and means her total destruction with all on board. Nobody is going to take chances like that as a regular thing. The formula of a British admiral that twenty-five torpedo-boats can be built for the cost of one battle-ship, and that twenty-five torpedo-boats can 'do' one battle-ship, needs revision. The better way to put it is that twenty-five shells can be made for the cost of one torpedo-boat, and that five shells, say, can 'do' one torpedo-boat. It is a safe prediction that torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers will cut much less figure in the naval budgets of the naval nations hereafter than they have been cutting heretofore. A despatch-boat of high speed which can incidentally shoot a torpedo is a good thing to have, in moderation. But as a terror, or as a revolutionist of naval warfare, the torpedo-boat henceforth is negligible. Russia has 96 of this class of craft, England has 161, and France has 242, all of them largely converted into junk by the present war."—*The Times, New York.*

"There is no better reason for condemning the torpedo-boat than there would be in belittling the battle-ship. In Spanish hands both proved practically harmless. The fact is that the torpedo-boats of our navy have not been tried at all, while the Spaniards seem to know nothing of the purposes and possibilities of the little terrors.

"Reversing the relative positions of Dewey and Montejo at Manila, it is not difficult to realize that American torpedo-boats, alert in the night, which is the time for such business, would have effectually prevented the Spaniards from entering Manila bay. They might have loitered in the narrows under Corregidor and attacked the cruisers as they stole in one by one. At Santiago, Cervera lost many opportunities which would have been seized eagerly by Sampson or Schley under similar conditions.

"The destruction of two by the converted yacht *Gloucester* only emphasizes the well-known fact that the torpedo-boat was intended for use at night. That its misuse by bad seamen and worse gunners should condemn it forever is manifestly unreasonable. In the hands of men like Wainwright, Hobson, or any average American sea-fighter, the torpedo-boat might quickly become a power in deciding unequal battles by desperate sorties at night. The efficient officers of the American torpedo-boats have every confidence in their vessels and refuse to have them judged by the standard set up by the enemy."—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

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## THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON IMPERIALISM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

THE German-American papers solidly oppose the "imperialistic" movement in the United States. Their objections are manifold. They believe that the annexation of territory outside of the United States would weaken us and retard our development. They point out that many Germans have come here because they wished to escape from the necessity of military service, and are angry that American politicians seem willing to forego the chief advantage which the United States hitherto possessed in the eyes of the emigrant—*viz.*, the isolation which rendered wars improbable. They fear an increase of corruption, and last, but not least, they object very strongly to the attacks upon Germany, which seem to them to have root in the new imperialism. In expressing their dissatisfaction with this anti-German sentiment, the German-American editors make use of language more forcible than smooth, and resembling very closely the style of the "yellow journals." The *Deutsche Correspondent*, Baltimore, describes the future of the United States under an era of imperialism as follows:

"We begin to go the way of Rome. If we take to-day the Philippines, we will soon be forced to annex some part of the Asiatic continent for the protection of some interest or other. The Caroline Islands and the Marianes we will probably take before the war is over. After that we will be worried continually, there will be wars, complications, revolutions and intrigues without number, and during the next century we will look back upon the first one hundred and twenty-five years of this republic as its golden age."

The Philadelphia *Tageblatt* does not see how Chinese, Malays, and other natives can in justice be prevented from becoming United States citizens if they are born under the flag. But if they are citizens, they will be dangerous competitors to American labor, a question which American workmen should well consider. The paper is therefore very much at variance with Henry Watterson, who thinks we will escape Socialism by becoming a nation of conquerors. *The Tageblatt* says:

"The whisky-uncle from Kentucky may have been drunk when he wrote such crazy stuff, and it is certain that an attempt is being made to intoxicate the American people with 'glory,' to make imperialism acceptable. Taking into consideration the shallow logic of the American, it is not to be wondered at that he wants to copy others with American 'smartness,' tho the conditions are totally different."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* points out that the United States need not become a great country territorially, being such already, as her area is greater than that of Europe. "The whole civilized world has envied us one privilege only," says the *Volksblatt*, "the position which freed us from the necessity of becoming a nation of soldiers. If Henry Watterson is in a state of exaltation, let him put his head into a pail full of ice-water. The American people are not drunk!" *The Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, fears an increase in the army of boodle politicians. It says, in effect:

The history of the United States contains a warning precedent in the rule of the carpet-baggers which ruined the South and neutralized the moderation and generosity of Lincoln and Grant. What guaranty have we that the American politicians, who are not a whit better than they, will not devastate newly annexed countries in a like manner? Most likely they would be worse, as the natives are hardly able to make as determined and in the end successful resistance as the intelligent people of the South. One more thing, too, should be considered. Our corruption at home passed for a large part unnoticed, but if it is carried beyond our present boundaries we will be the observed of all observers, and the conduct of our corrupt politicians will fill the entire civilized and half-civilized world with contempt for the United States.

The *Anzeiger des Westens*, St. Louis, in a like manner fears that "boodle" is at the bottom of 'imperialism.' Many German-American papers think the danger could be averted if the American people were somewhat less imbued with a sense of their own importance. This causes editorials like the following in the *Staats-Zeitung*, New York:

"Every foreigner must notice how little the Americans appreciate the fact that 'self-praise is no recommendation.' Self-praise is hateful enough when it is used in the description of things already accomplished, altho in this case it may be permitted. But it is unbearable in the case of deeds yet to be done. With the exception of the French no other nation has this childish trait to such an extent as the Americans. . . . Nearly every paper printed in English in the United States is full of vain boastings, yet they have the assurance to make fun of the rodomontades in the Spanish press. . . . Worse than this is the manner in which these papers talk of the European powers, and how 'we' will settle the hash of the Germans. In Berlin no notice is taken of all this bosh, and, unfortunately, the warlike strength of the United States at this very time does not appear imposing enough to appear dangerous to a great European power. . . . The United States may some day become a great military power. As yet she is no such thing, and blowing herself up like the frog in the fable will not make her one. No doubt the individual American is brave, but more is needed than bravery to insure success in war. Eventually no doubt the Americans would learn the arts of war, tho it would be best to look for laurels in another direction. But big talk will not impress great nations, and vain boasting can not cover our shortcomings."

Our German-American contemporaries recognize that the project of an Anglo-Saxon alliance has done much to foster both imperialism and the tendency to pull the tail-feathers of the German eagle. Hence the Anglo-Saxon sentiment finds no favor in their eyes. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says in effect:

Of how small importance the "Anglo-Saxon" element is among us the following statistics show at a glance:

| | Total Immigration. | English. |
|---|---|---|
| 1841–1850 | 1,713,251 | 32,092 |
| 1851–1860 | 2,598,214 | 247,125 |
| 1861–1870 | 2,406,752 | 251,288 |
| 1871–1880 | 2,944,695 | 440,961 |
| 1881–1890 | 5,238,721 | 649,052 |
| | 14,961,640 | 1,620,518 |

Thus only a little over 10 per cent. were English. On the other hand, the Germans numbered 4,618,950, *exclusive* of the German-speaking Austrians, Swiss, and Russians. If we take into consideration that the Germans increase faster, it will be seen that the German element in the American people is at least as strong as the English element. In the light of history our Anglo-Saxon character appears but as an enormous Yankee humbug.

The continuation of misrepresentation of German institutions and of German policy is very much resented. Answering the remark of the St. Louis *Republic*, "that the Pacific and Atlantic oceans would be too small for the German fleet if Germany were to send as strong a squadron for the protection of her 'trade interests' to every port as she has sent to Manila," the Mississippi *Blätter* says: "That might be a good joke, if it were not that German interests are particularly threatened in the Philippines." The *Westliche Post*, referring to the remark of a German writer that "the anti-German policy of the American press seems somewhat short-sighted," says:

"Dr. Barth uses far too polite an expression in describing the

crazy attempt of our politically lunatic Anglo-American contemporaries to boom perfidious Albion at the expense of our friendship with a nation which has been tried, and which has sent us countless millions of people."

The *Morgen Journal*, New York, published by W. R. Hearst, and formerly full of attacks upon Germany, the G rman Emperor, and the German Government, has completely changed its tone. It expresses itself with regard to the Anglo-Saxon alliance and the question of the Philippines, as follows:

"It is an utterly wrong conception of the position of Europe in general, and Germany in particular, which leads people here to think that there is any objection to an American occupation of the Philippines. Europe solely opposes a surrender of the islands to Great Britain. And if the United States establishes a republic there, the European powers will not object either, altho they would in that case obtain coaling-stations. But that is not inimical to America. Our position has changed. We are now a world power, not only an American power. But we have become such not with the help of England, but rather despite the fact that England has hung herself like a leaden weight upon us."

Of the loyalty of the German-Americans there can be no doubt. But they fear that this continual instigation against their mother country may result at last in attacks upon themselves, and they declare in the most unmistakable manner that they will resist. The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung* says:

"By this shameful instigation a seed is sown which will bear bitter fruit in our own country. If those quill-driving rascals should succeed in their attempts to arouse the English-speaking Americans against Germany, it may be regarded as perfectly certain that German-baiting will be practised against the German-Americans as well. That these would *not* sit still if attacked may be regarded as a matter of course."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CALENDAR OF WAR.

*June 27*—The Navy Department posts a bulletin, commanding Commodore Watson to proceed to form an Eastern squadron, to be composed of the flagship *Newark*, two of Admiral Sampson's battle-ships, a number of protected and auxiliary cruisers and colliers, and ca ry the war to Spain. President McKinley recommends the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Hobson and his men, and that the lieutenant be transferred to the line.

*June 28*—The President proclaims blockade of all the important ports of Cuba.

*June 29*—General Shafter, at his headquarters near Siboney, telegraphs that he can capture Santiago in forty-eight hours. The Senate thanks Hobson and his men, naming each one personally.

*June 30*—The English Government forbids Admiral Camara to coal his squadron in the harbor of Port Said.

*July 1*—Shafter's army, after a bloody assault on the Spanish position around Santiago, captures the enemy's outposts.

*July 2*—Shafter renews the assault upon the city, losing nearly 1,600 in killed and wounded during the two days' engagement and taking about 2,000 Spanish prisoners. The Spanish loss is believed to be much greater than the American loss.

*July 3*—At about 9:30 Cervera's fleet of six ships come out of the harbor of Santiago, with the determination of escaping through the blockade of the American fleet. After a terrible raking, running fire of four hours from the American fleet, led by the *Brooklyn*, the Spanish torpedo-chasers are sunk, and the four armored cruisers are beached and burned. Admiral Cervera and about 1,300 of his officers and men are taken prisoners; the American loss is 1 killed, 2 wounded.

*July 6.*—At a spot between the American and Spanish lines before Santiago, commissioners from each army meet, and Lieutenant Hobson and his men are exchanged for Spanish prisoners of corresponding rank.

*July 7*—The President signs the Hawaiian annexation resolutions, and that group of islands becomes a part of the territory of the United States. Admiral Dewey reports having taken Subig bay and 1,300 Spanish prisoners.

*July 11*—The cruiser *St. Louis* brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to the naval barracks at Portsmouth, N. H. Admiral Sampson, to force the surrender of Santiago, cooperates with General Shafter by attempting to bombard the city from the sea, throwing shells over the high hills.

*July 13*—Yellow fever in a mild form breaks out in General Shafter's army, and 200 are reported ill.

*July 14*—General Toral, commanding the Spanish army before Santiago, surrenders at 3 P.M.

*July 17*—The American flag is raised over the governor's palace in Santiago at noon. The military province of Santiago is surrendered, including Spain's Fourth Army Corps, numbering about 24,000 men. The United States Government agrees in the terms of surrender to transport all these prisoners to Spain, the officers to retain their side-arms.

*July 18*—President McKinley issues a proclamation for the government of Santiago. General Shafter appoints General McKibbin the military commander of the province. Seven American warships enter the harbor of Manzanillo, destroy the fortifications, and sink several gunboats in the harbor. Despatches from Cavite, via Hongkong, state that on account of the *Irene* incident at Subig Bay some correspondence passed between Admiral Dewey and the German Admiral von Diederichs, and a better understanding was reached.

*July 19*—The first expedition to Porto Rico, numbering 6,200 men, leaves Tampa.

*July 20*—The contract for transporting the Spanish troops from Santiago to Spain is awarded to the Campañia Transatlantica Española. On account of the illness of General McKibbin, General Wood succeeds him as military commander of Santiago. General Garcia is reported to have resigned his command in Santiago and withdrawn his troops from the neighborhood of Santiago owing to differences between him and General Shafter.

*July 21*—It is announced that the United States Government will take and hold Porto Rico. A despatch from General Miles, at Santiago, states that he was about to sail with a large military expedition, protected by a naval convoy, for Porto Rico.

*July 22*—General Anderson reports that Aguinaldo declares a dictatorship and martial law over all the Philippines. The people expect independence. Sampson seizes an excellent base at Nipe in Cuba.

*July 23*—Camara's fleet is now reported at Cartagena. Ambassador White denies the report that negotiations are going on with Germany relative to giving the Kaiser a coaling-station in the Philippines.

*July 25*—American troops under General Miles land at Guanica in Porto Rico.

*July 26*—The Spanish Government sends a note to the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, at Washington, asking on what terms the United States will make peace.

*July 27*—Hobson, on his trip to New York and Boston, secures a number of pontoons and rubber bags for raising the *Cristobal Colon* and *Maria Teresa*. He reports that both of these ships can be saved to the United States navy.

*July 29*—McKinley informs Spain he will discuss terms of peace with her if she will first withdraw all her troops from the American continent. Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to General Miles without firing a shot.

*July 30*—President McKinley's reply to Spain's plea for peace is placed in Ambassador Cambon's hands. The retention of Manila is demanded pending the final disposition of the Philippines by a joint American and Spanish commission. Admiral Dewey reports that Aguinaldo has assumed an attitude of defiance. General Merritt reaches Manila.

*July 31*—Ambassador Cambon's acceptance of McKinley's terms of peace makes the President hopeful that Spain will accept the terms. Inspector-General Breckinridge says in his official report of the Santiago campaign, that according to the teachings of the books the victories of our army without sufficient artillery should not have been possible. General Miles is marching on San Juan and expects a severe battle. The battle-ship *Texas*, battle-scarred, reaches New York to be dry-docked and repaired.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THERE are too many people who use their friends as coaling-stations.—*The Globe, Atchinson.*

ADMIRAL SAMPSON knows what it feels like to be "left on third."—*The News, Denver.*

THE Hanna dictatorship in Ohio is just as effective as tho it had a gold whistle.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

IT is a magnanimous enemy that gets up a personally conducted European trip for its opponents.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

STILL, there are times when it is difficult to determine where patriotism leaves off and tommyrot begins.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

WHY IT FAILED.—"I understand you have sued your husband for divorce," said her dearest friend.

"I have," admitted the society woman with theatrical aspirations, "but I am afraid it is going to be a failure."

"How do you mean?"

"Why, this horrid war is occupying so much of the public attention that I don't seem to be able to get any space in the papers at all. I've half a mind to have the suit dismissed and wait until the war is over."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## BYRON AS A DEGENERATE.

THE cause of Byron's lameness has been a puzzle to many students, especially neurologists and psychologists, some of whom have undertaken to class him as a degenerate.

Trelawney, one of the best biographers of Byron, was the last person to make a physical examination on this subject. He says: "I saw Byron lying in his coffin; impelled by curiosity, I sent the servant out of the room, and uncovered the foot of the dead man. The mystery was solved; both feet were clubbed, and his legs withered to the knee, but the right foot was the most distorted, while the right leg was also shorter than the other."

Dr. James G. Kiernan, quoting the above, undertakes (in *The Humanitarian*, July) to show from other evidence that Byron's lameness was mainly congenital, and that the inheritance came from a long line of degenerate ancestors.

The character of Byron's ancestors is more or less well known. Some of them went mad and committed suicide; others were murderers; and nearly all, both men and women, were eccentric and irregular in their lives. The original stock was Celto-Scandinavian, which, Dr. Kiernan tells us, intellectually dominates the so-called Anglo-Saxon race despite its rigid adoration for positivism of the Gradgrind fact type. This Celto-Scandinavian strain embraces nearly all the great names in both English and American history within the last two or three centuries. Byron inherited his love of beauty from those wild Norsemen and Vikings, whose worship of beauty is evident in the sagas; but Dr. Kiernan reaches the conclusion that nearly all the defects of the poet's ancestors culminated in his own career. Dr. John Hunter, who was present at Byron's birth, testifies that his right foot was deformed, and later the doctor instructed Byron's mother about the shoes the boy should wear. But Mrs. Byron, having a great predilection for the occult, called in a quack named Lavender, and it was he who by unskilful treatment exaggerated the child's lameness.

Dr. Kiernan relies largely upon the opinion of an eminent modern orthopedist, Dr. F. S. Coolidge, to show that Byron's physical degeneracy was a result of his moral degeneracy.

Says Dr. Coolidge:

"Trelawney's account of Byron's deformity as seen after the poet's death is the most authentic. Both feet were clubbed, the right more than the left, and both legs were withered to the knee. The right leg was shorter than the left. That the deformity was congenital is shown by the fact that John Hunter observed it at Byron's birth. It was undoubtedly double congenital talipes equinovarus; the deformity being worse in the right foot. Jefferson's claim, that the right alone was deformed and that the left became so by walking on the toes to accommodate the gait to the deformity, is untenable, since the right leg was shorter than the left, and toe-walking on the left would have increased the difference in length, and of necessity the lameness. Moreover, it would have swelled the calf muscles into goodly size, whereas Trelawney explicitly states that both legs were withered. The deformity of Sir Walter Scott was clearly due to anterior poliomyelitis, leaving a group of muscles in one leg paralyzed. This disease usually attacks healthy children. Good health and cheerfulness in after life are usually preserved, except in very extreme cases. Congenital clubfoot unquestionably arises from different causes. It is so frequently an accompaniment of severe forms of maldevelopment, and of congenital brain defects, that there can be no doubt that imperfect constitutional development is one of its causes. That the deformity, with the many limitations to a well-rounded life that it involves, may tend to create morbidness to a certain degree is perfectly true, but extreme morbidness is far more likely to be an additional symptom of the degeneracy which in certain cases is the underlying cause for the deformity."

Dr. Kiernan then adds:

"The question arises, in what particular neuroses did the degeneracy existent in Byron find such expression as to lead to suspicional irritability. As I have elsewhere shown, vanity and jealous suspiciousness are exceedingly common in degenerate children. The mental life swings between periods of exaltation and depression, alternating with brief epochs of healthy indifference. Psychic pain arises from the most trivial cause, and finds expression in emotional outbursts. The child is peculiarly liable to the ordinary fears of childhood, intensified by the degenerate state. If, in addition to these fears, there be some tangible physical defect around which they may be centered, then that physical defect renders them a fixed idea which would not otherwise occur."

## POPULARITY OF THE AMERICAN HARP.

IT has taken Yankee ingenuity to correct the imperfections and limitations of the harp and revive its ancient popularity. So Mr. Forrest Crissey (in *The Chautauquan*, July) tells us, declaring that the harp has been rescued from threatened oblivion, and a movement has been inaugurated which gives assurance of elevating the harp to a position more kingly than that which it occupied in the days of David, Milesius, or Mary Queen of Scots. The public demand for the services of harpists is so great that comparative novices are able to command high prices. The call is universal, and its appeal is mainly to young women, and many of those who have not been able to earn a livelihood as performers upon the piano and violin have found here a most profitable field.

The recent improvements made in the double-action harp, says Mr. Crissey, have not only contributed greatly to the power and sweetness of the instrument, but have in like degree reduced the difficulties of mastering its range. We quote what he says further:

"Defects long regarded as fundamental to harp construction have been eliminated, thus liberating the instrument from the shackles which have fettered it in the race for modern favor.

"Practically all important steps in bringing the harp to its present high degree of perfection are the fruits of American inventive genius, and it is a matter of national pride that the royal orchestras of the Old World, with few exceptions, have been compelled to send to the great harp factory in Chicago for their instruments of this character. This harp is universally recognized to contain features so distinctive and important as to mark an era in the history of the instrument, making possible its general use in private and amateur circles as in a professional way. Those modern improvements, which are of genuine historic moment and upon which the harp must depend for the future eclipse of its former greatness and popularity, are principally these: construction upon a system of interchangeable parts, making possible the immediate and convenient substitution of a new piece of mechanism for a disabled part; the placing of each pedal rod inside a special tube, thereby overcoming a general and troublesome tendency to rattling; the use of a novel disk-screw for the sharping and flatting forks, by which each is easily adjusted independent of its octaves. The best modern harps also have enlarged soundboards, by which the volume of tone is greatly increased and its quality improved. The liability of the harp to derangement of its intricate parts has long been a terror to the performers upon this instrument and has done much to prevent its popularity. But this objection has been effectually silenced, along with many others, by the triumph of 'Yankee' ingenuity.

"By a mechanism delicate as that of a watch, the modern harp has been made proof against these 'demons of discord' so dreaded by the owners of less improved instruments. . . . Other improvements have so greatly lengthened the life of the harp that the best instruments are good for an active service of one hundred years. These improvements have eliminated from the profession of harp-playing an element of great precariousness which prevented many from entering it. The instrument is likely to increase in value instead of to collapse at a moment best calculated to inflict serious disaster of a pecuniary and professional character upon the artist by preventing the latter from filling profitable engagements.

"In reviewing the splendid history of the harp and tracing its regal line of descent from the hands of kings, priests, and nobles, the fact should be kept clearly in mind that in the height of its imperial favor the instrument did not approach in quality, power, scope, and sweetness, the product of the new-world factory; that the improved modern harp is the most superb representative of its long and regal line, and that the makers of instruments lavish upon this the highest quality of hand workmanship at their command."

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## A NEW BOOK OF VERSE BY VICTOR HUGO.

AN international literary event is the publication in Paris of a volume of poems by Victor Hugo, entitled "Les Années Funestes" ["The Unhappy Years"]. These poems were written by the great poet when he was an exile, and the years alluded to comprise the period between the *coup d'état* of September, 1850, and the war with Germany in 1870. A few of these poems have heretofore been given to the public as detached fragments, but many are new to France. They are pronounced by reviewers to be of rare beauty and power, and to embody the genius of Hugo at the very acme of its development. Hugo does not deplore his own absence from France, but he never ceases to denounce and assail the "tyrant" Napoleon III. who had driven him out.

The poet, during these years, was engaged in completing his "Les Misérables" and his "Toilers of the Sea" and other works of fiction; but he permitted himself to lose sight of none of the political and social events or episodes of the reign of the detested "tyrant," and each of these served as a text for a poetic assault or imprecation. Some of the poems are in a sarcastic and biting vein, but the majority are passionate, serious, and inspired by a spirit of hate and indignation.

Adolphe Brisson, in speaking at length of this new volume in *Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires* (Paris), says this about Hugo's work in exile and his attitude toward Napoleon III.:

"To those who will consider the reality of the case, it is clear that the 'tyrant' did nothing to dim the glory of his dearest enemy. Quite the contrary; and, in justice to him, Hugo should have cherished for Louis Napoleon a secret gratitude. The exile to which he voluntarily condemned himself enlarged his genius; at first it invested him with a halo; later it broadened him by furnishing him new sources of inspiration. Had he remained in Paris, Hugo would have become (indeed, he had become) one of the marshals of the literature of the age. Lyrical poet, dramatist, novelist, he held in his power the whole thinking youth, to whom he was chief and father. He would have turned patriarch before his time; and would have grown weary of his domination, and perhaps he would have known the bitterness of neglect and desertion. But, if it be permissible to separate oneself from a happy man, one overwhelmed with all the blessings of fortune, there is something base in abandoning a proscript who drags a melancholy existence away from his native home. Victor Hugo contributed, even more than Michelet and Quinet, toward the party of vehement protest which rose against the Empire. Not that he was more ardent or more eloquent than these illustrious republicans, but he spoke a language richer and more picturesque, which penetrated every heart and impressed itself in the memory.

"His 'Châtiments' ('Chastisements,' a volume of poems written and printed at the time), which were secretly published at Brussels, excited a terrific enthusiasm. The little booklet found a thousand roundabout ways of crossing the frontier. It was seized upon and devoured with the appetite stimulated by forbidden fruit. And while he thus pursued the even tenor of his way, he heard the mumbling of the storm which his powerful voice had unchained. And let us do him the justice to acknowledge that he was admirably sincere; the hatred which he breathed against Louis Napoleon he really felt. It was not a matter of false sentiment feigned by poets the more completely to delude the readers; the verses rushed forth from his soul like a stream of burning lava, and it is this which made their beauty imperishable. But having given vent to his hate, must we believe that it remained eternally fresh, and that the flight of time failed to temper it?

"Alone, or almost alone, Victor Hugo preferred to remain an exile till the end of the Empire. When the amnesty was decreed in 1859, the majority of the proscripts accepted its privileges and regained France. Hugo refused to join them. But what was his determining motive? Was he actuated solely by a sense of duty, by his conscience and love of liberty and justice, or was there an element of interest and egoism in his attitude? Did he not taste a strange sweetness in incarnating the irreconcilable opposition, in standing erect like a living reproach before the face of the usurper? They were like two sovereigns measuring each other by their looks—one incarnating force, the other thought. Bonaparte and Hugo, crime and remorse! This antithesis was surely not one to displease a poet. Let us add that he received in his retreat at Guernsey homage and visits which made his exile endurable and even agreeable."

Such was the relation between Hugo and Napoleon, such the environment under which the poems in the new book were written. As for the nature, value, and artistic importance of the poems, the reviewer goes on to say:

"At times the poet unbends, but for the most part he quickly returns to his favorite attitude of Jupiter hurling thunder. The days pass, humanity progresses, but Hugo does not lay down his arms. He shows neither weariness nor discouragement. He continues to pour out the same horror, and he quiets down only to render it the more violent. Nothing appeases or mollifies him. The emperor's concessions to liberalism only increase his fury, being construed into signs of weakness. Never, beyond doubt, has such an example been given of constancy in passion, of perseverance in a fixed idea. It is, indeed, this passion which gave Hugo a sort of prophetic insight, for as far back as 1861 he foresaw and foreshadowed the disaster into which the Napoleonic empire was to be plunged; and he announced it thus in one of his poems:

> Lui qui fit faire un pas monstreux en arrière
> À la raison,
> Lui qui guette la Prusse, espionne et guerrière,
> À l'horizon.

[He who made a step backward monstrous to reason; he whom the Prussian, spy and warrior, watches on the horizon.]

"But all these attacks were not unaccompanied by a certain pride. To examine the poetry without bias from a psychological standpoint is to recognize in it the movement of personal exaltation. The opinion (not illegitimate, certainly) which Hugo had of his genius, of the *rôle* which he had to play, of his mission as a liberator and avenger, is discernible in every line. He begins by engaging in a dialog with the ocean, and one infers that he does not deem himself unworthy of such an interlocutor, being another ocean himself. He is placed above humanity. By virtue of being a spirit, he ceases to be a man. He attributes to himself the epithets which the veneration of the ancients accorded to the divinities of Olympus. He calls himself the 'poet terrible,' who sends to the Tuileries 'hymns tempestuous.' To be mighty, he writes about himself, 'is the grand duty.'

"Whatever is unpleasant in the perpetual manifestation of self-love disappears for us in the incomparable brilliancy of form. Hugo's talent renders him superior to ridicule; he is like the sun, whose spots one does not see. He dazzles, he blinds; one is subjugated and can not regain self-possession by an effort of reflection. . . . . .

"Some of the pieces here are the most finished Hugo has written. They correspond to his maturity. He was in his retreat at Guernsey in full possession of his most splendid gifts. His head was overflowing with ideas, and at no epoch was he more completely master of his language. His verse has acquired a marvelous suppleness; he is heedless of all difficulties; he revels in rare rimes and the intricacies of syntax, always, however, preserving that correctness and respect for tradition which attach him to the classics. . . . Of course he does not escape the faults of his qualities. He thinks in images, and his accumulation of them produces the sense of chaos, so numerous and gigantic are they. But what luxuriant efflorescence! One thinks of tropical vegetation. One fancies that there is in them perfume, song, murmurs, the warbling of birds, the roaring of animals. . . . When the poet indulges in irony, it is not the discreet irony of a Renan, an Anatole France, a Jules Lemaitre; Hugo's irony is colossal. There are verses which are simply sublime."

On the whole, more than anything else does this book prove, according to the critic, that "Hugo possessed in truth the highest faculties of the human mind and that all the chords of the lyre vibrated under his touch, he having reached the extreme limit of eloquence."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## RODIN'S STATUE OF BALZAC.

THE statue of Balzac recently completed by the famous French sculptor, M. Auguste Rodin, has raised quite a tumult of discussion in France. The French Society of Men of Letters, desiring to honor the memory of the great writer by a monument, ordered a statue from M. Rodin, who is one of the most illustrious of modern French sculptors. When the statue was completed, it was exhibited at the last Salon some weeks ago. The society, however, condemned it as a monstrosity and promptly rejected it, saying that such a thing could not possibly be set up as a statue of the author of the "Comédie Humaine." The artist threatened a lawsuit. The Paris Municipal Council hesitated to set the statue up in a public square, and matters were becoming complicated, when an admirer of Rodin came to the rescue, bought the statue for $4,000, and announced that he would set it up in his own garden. Meanwhile a society has been organized in Paris to raise money to buy the statue, the purchaser having promised to give up all rights when the requisite subscriptions have been obtained.

RODIN'S STATUE OF BALZAC.

The critics have been unsparing in their attacks on the statue, that is, on the conception; the workmanship is conceded by all to be wonderful. A writer in *The Saturday Review* thus describes the work:

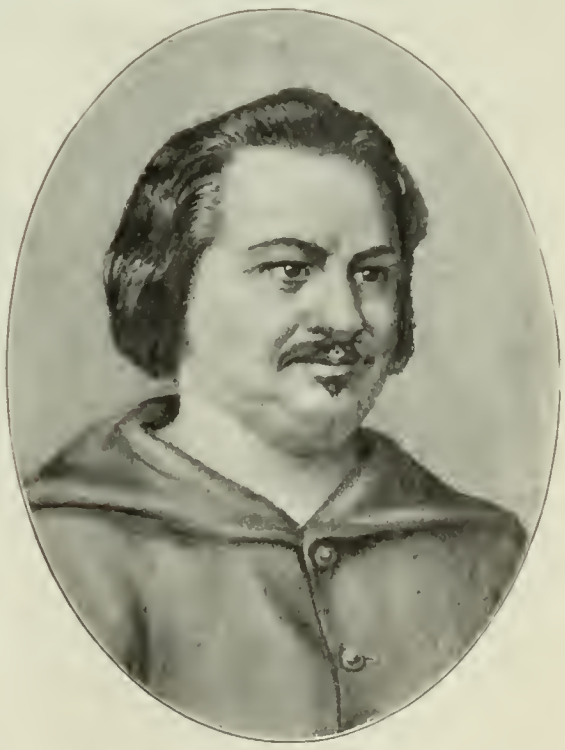
"The first impression made upon me is that of an extraordinary grotesque, a something monstrous and superhuman. Under the old dressing-gown, with its empty sleeves, the man stands with his hands held together in front of him and head thrown back. There is something theatrical in the pose, something uncanny in the head. Yes, uncanny; the jaws are so large that they seem to fall on to the great chest and form a part of it, and then the cavernous hollows of the eyes, without eyeballs or sight, and above, the forehead, made narrow by the locks of hair. A grotesque of extraordinary power. The personality of the figure is oppressive; there is in it a passion of labor and achievement, of self-assertion and triumph, which excites fear and antagonism. Here is a Titan who has made a world, and could unmake as well. There is something demoniac in the thing that thrills the blood. But, after all, that is the first impression left on one by the author of 'La Comédie Humaine.' A mighty workman was Balzac, who wrote forty volumes that have fallen into oblivion and been lost, lost beyond hope of recovery, and then wrote forty more that constitute the greatest dramatic achievement ever produced by one intelligence, except perhaps that of Shakespeare, and then sat coolly down and told the world that he had now learned his art and meant to do extraordinary things, books that should have form as well as meaning; books that—— Suddenly death held the restless hands to stillness, and froze the eager brain. Did Rodin mean his work to give this impression?

"I moved round the statue and was struck by the profile. Here the grotesque vanished and the living face appeared. Seen sideways, the statue shows a wonderful likeness to Balzac as he undoubtedly was. True, the mustache curls upward cynically, but otherwise the face is the face of Balzac himself, with the large jaws and bulbous, scenting nose, and eager eyes—a face instinct with a devouring vitality and intelligence.

"At length I became aware of Rodin's meaning. Looked at from the front, his statue shows the soul of Balzac, the boundless self-assertion of the great workman, the flaming spirit of one given to labor and triumph. True, there is something theatrical in it, something of conscious pose in the crossed hands and the head thrown backward; but the pose itself is of the man and characteristic. The profile, on the other hand, is the outward presentment of the man, Balzac in his habit as he lived, the leaping spirit thralled in 'this muddy vesture of decay.'"

Rodin's own purpose, as told by him to a reporter of *Figaro:*

"I feel that I have realized my conception absolutely. I wished to show the great worker haunted by night with an idea and rising to record it at his writing-desk. I thought of him as foreseeing the new attacks he would be submitted to, and braving, disdaining them. Perhaps my hand has betrayed me. . . . But I have succeeded in expressing what I wished to express. . . . The only thing that strikes me is that the neck is too thick. It seemed to me that I ought to make it thick, for, in my opinion, modern sculpture should exaggerate forms for abstract reasons. By this exaggerated neck I would represent strength. I recognize now that in the execution I have exceeded my idea. But, then, have you viewed my statue from a distance of about twenty paces to the right?"



HONORÉ DE BALZAC.

At the Salon, when it was first exhibited publicly, the work was generally known as "The Ugly Snow Man," and two guards watched it night and day as protection against the openly expressed contempt of the visitors. Henri Rochefort has condemned it savagely, as has also Émile Zola, who was president of the French Society of Men of Letters when it was decided to ask Rodin to undertake the work. Philip Gille (in *Figaro*) calls it "an ugly snow man," "a scarecrow for sparrows," "a sack of plaster." Jean Rameau suggests (in *Le Soleil*) that the statue be erected on a very lofty pedestal of indestructible bronze, "so that future ages may know to what degree of mental aberration we have arrived at the end of this century." Pierre Gauthiez (according

to *Le Salon des Salons*) calls it "without form and void; with nothing of art and nothing of thought in it."

On the other hand, many competent judges regard the statue as a work of art worthy of the great sculptor who made it. The *salonniers*, M. Arsène Alexandre and M. Benjamin Constant, praise it highly, and M. Georges Rodenbach contributes to *Figaro* an article enthusiastic in its admiration. So does M. Octave Mirbeau, in an article in *Le Journal*. M. Maurice Hamel (in *La Revue de Paris*) gives it as his opinion that Rodin "has made a wonderful statue, full of life. . . . It is truly Balzac as his genius revealed him. . . . He has been recreated by the living imagination of Rodin, an imagination equal to his own."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CLASSICAL EDUCATION AND "THE HUMANITIES."

TWO distinguished and charming French critics and men of letters, Jules Lemaitre and Francisque Sarcey, have been discussing the question of the utility and value of classical education. In a speech at the Sorbonne, in Paris, and in an article in the Paris *Annales Politiques et Littéraires*, Lemaitre has raised his voice against excessive attention to classical studies in the secondary schools of France. His ideas appear as iconoclastic as his attack is direct and uncompromising. He attributes French decadent tendencies to bad methods of education, and is disposed to regard Anglo-Saxon vitality and strength as a result of the practical features of the educational system of Great Britain and the United States. The young men of France, he says, are required to spend eight or ten years in acquiring Latin, which they never learn to know well, and Greek, which they never learn at all. These two languages, moreover, he holds, even if thoroughly mastered, would not be of the slightest utility in our actual civilization. They only seem to fill the heads of the young with false ideas, the first and most dangerous of which is that Latin and Greek make them mentally and morally superior and forbid them to descend to any vocation that is not "liberal."

Lemaitre regrets the years he spent on classical studies. They have not helped him, he says, while they have prevented him from learning English and German, the modern languages which all educated men ought to know. In his article in the *Annales* he elaborates the Sorbonne speech, and says in part:

"It is probable that instruction in dead languages and classical or antique literatures has something in it which elevates the mind and forms taste and style. But it is incontestable that this effect is produced on no more than one tenth of our youth; and I fear it is an absurdity to exact of all something which can benefit only so small a minority. In nine cases out of ten, nothing can be more empty, more superfluous, closer to absolute nothingness than a 'bachelor of letters.'

"It is not true that from having badly translated fragments of fine Latin and Greek books, 'something always remains' to the students, as we hear it complacently said. Nothing at all remains, and we know it well. It would have been far better for the student to have learned anything, even a manual trade, than to have made the pretense of learning what was forced on him. *Modern* education, which we have not the courage to introduce squarely, would have aided any man otherwise properly equipped to meet the wholesome struggles of life. But the vulgar bachelor, who not only is destitute of knowledge useful in the present, but who employed eight or ten years in not learning what was good in a far-distant past, is a creature of a sickly constitution, ridiculous, and unfit for anything. It were well to destroy in the minds of French families the silly superstition of admiration for bachelors of letters. . . . . .

"It is likewise necessary to persuade public opinion that literature and the arts are not professions which of themselves confer on those who choose them a mysterious dignity or a right to special consideration. One does not owe any anticipatory respect to the young men who want 'to make literature,' for there are too many of them, and it is easy to call oneself a writer or artist, since no proof is required. We need not scruple to discourage those who suffer from the malady of writing. Where there is real talent, it will either triumph over all impediments, or else it will manifest itself in new and unexpected forms in other professions, and thus society will lose neither the sensibility nor the imagination of those prevented from becoming men of letters."

Sarcey, in the same journal, takes up the cudgels for classical studies in the name of "the humanities" and the superior culture of the French. He thinks Lemaitre extreme and sweeping. He scouts the idea that France is declining because her youth receives a too abstract and literary education. He thinks the nation has benefited immensely by the system of classical education. We quote his more interesting polemical remarks:

"The French mind is clearer and more precise than the British or German. It is likewise finer and more agreeable. We have an *ensemble* of strong, amiable, and savory qualities which, while no doubt due largely to race characteristics, have been polished by education, by the slow education of three centuries, under which the *élite* of the nation has been subjected to the discipline of the humanities.

"The study of antique languages demands the constant exercise of the spirit of analysis and logic. It teaches—not by the lessons of the professors, but by the daily and regular practise—to decompose conceptions, analyze terms, to assure oneself of their true sense and their relation to other parts of the phrase. It places at the disposal of the young men the weapon of analytical logic which they will always carry with them into every branch of study and every vocation or function into which chance may push them.

"You will ask: 'What! Ten years to teach nothing but that?' But, sir, that is the man himself. Ten years to form a well-developed mind, a solid head, an enlightened intelligence—do you really find it too much? Latin and Greek do not betray or mislead one. They frankly own that of practical utility they have nothing to teach. But what they yield permanently is a saner judgment, a quicker intellect, a greater facility to acquire and practise any *métier* one may choose. . . . . .

"Lemaitre would have us devote the first years of school education to practical matters or to knowledge which would be helpful in trade or professions and make access to them easier. This is a very false calculation! When one has a good mind, an intelligence disciplined by a good general education, it is nothing at all to learn a vocation. Nay, more, the learning of a vocation amounts to nothing in itself, for one may have to change it and learn another, and he who is trained only by special practical studies is not apt to learn a new profession readily. Such an aptitude is conferred by broad culture alone.

"I am convinced that it is in the humanities alone, intelligently studied and applied, that we must look for such culture. The years during which one learns nothing practical are not wasted; they fit one to be a man.

"Yes, dear Lemaitre, I see clearly what we would lose by introducing a system of education which is perhaps excellent for the Yankees; we should lose the quality of analysis, of taste, *finesse*, precision of mind. And I am not sure that we should end by appropriating the qualities of the Anglo-Saxons. We were Frenchmen; we should have become poor Americans. It is fortunate that the reforms you preach, dear Lemaitre, were not in force when you were in the lycée. We should have lost the charming page you have written. You might have been a vender of lard and might have made a fortune, but it would have been a pity for you and the fame of France."

Lemaitre's utterances have occasioned a lively controversy, and he does not lack support among the most cultivated and imaginative writers. He is especially commended by the daily press for refusing to overestimate purely literary qualities and directing the attention of France to practical life and the problems of industrial civilization.

**Fiction and Journalism in Japan.**—The novel and the newspaper have made a foothold in Japan, but the novel is as yet in the blood-and-thunder stage, and the journalist keeps on

the verge of starvation and suicide. We take the following from *Literature*:

"The Napoleonic craze has reached Japan. Tsabonchi, a leading Japanese novelist, has made him the hero of one of his romances, and prints of the great Corsican adorn the walls of almost every Japanese cottage. The historical essay, by the way, is a form of literature in much favor among the Japanese, monographs on Bismarck and Cæsar being only second in demand to those of Napoleon. The novelist's art is at rather a low ebb, Japanese publishers paying rarely more than £15 for a novel of 300 pages in length. Novel-reading is regarded generally with contempt in Japan, as an amusement suited to women and the male scum of society, a view partly justified by the character of the modern Japanese novel, which is, as a rule, a mere farrago of 'Geisha' adventures without serious interest or literary merit. Journalism is badly paid, and the struggle for existence in its ranks exceedingly bitter. A Japanese reporter commands a salary averaging from £2 to £3 per month. An editor earns hardly £5. To drown their cares journalists often resort to opium or alcohol. The university has done something of late toward raising the status of the profession of letters, and its efforts have been aided by the nobility, who have started new magazines and periodicals. *Nippon*, the Japanese *Punch*, was founded by a prince, and yet indulges in witticisms at the expense of the Mikado. A remarkable feature in connection with Japanese literature is the increased demand, since the war with China, for Chinese books of all descriptions. Cultivated Japanese, indeed, seem to prefer the language of the dismembered Celestial Empire to their own."

## FAREWELL TO "THE CHAP-BOOK."

A DIMINUTIVE magazinelet, about the size of an ordinary business envelope, calling itself *The Chap-Book*, appeared in Cambridge, Mass., a little over four years ago (May 15, 1894). It was published by two undergraduates of Harvard, under the firm name of Stone & Kimball, and was edited by Mr. Herbert Stuart Stone, assisted by Bliss Carman. It attracted immediate attention for its very free, somewhat impudent, brilliant, and breezy treatment of literary subjects. Mr. Carman soon dropped out (remaining, however, as a frequent contributor), being succeeded by Harrison Garfield Rhodes, and the place of publication became Chicago. For nearly three years the little periodical preserved its original form and had over a hundred imitators in various parts of the country, most of which lasted not longer than a year. In January, 1897, *The Chap-Book* assumed quarto size, added a regular department of book reviews, and took on a more serious tone, tho retaining much of its former saucineess and independence.

Now, in a farewell number (July 15), consisting of one page of reading matter, the announcement is made that *The Chap-Book* will hereafter be merged in *The Dial*, for the reason that "it became evident that the large amount of time and energy which went to its editing could be employed to greater advantage, from a business point of view, in the book-publishing department of the house." In addition to this reason, the announcement tells us that—

"it was not felt that it was necessary to continue *The Chap-Book* longer to demonstrate that a good literary magazine could be published in the West, and receive the critical sanction of the whole country. *The Chap-Book* has never depended in any special way upon the West for support; indeed, it is probable that in proportion to its size Chicago had fewer subscribers than any other large city. But the editors believe that the critical standards of their paper have been kept as high as would have been possible either East or West. They believe they have been consistently honest in trying to give their public what seemed to them the best writing they could procure, whether it came from new or from well-known authors. They believed, furthermore, that *The Chap-Book* has been the strongest protest we have had in America against the habit of promiscuous over-praise which is threatening to make the whole body of American criticism useless and stultifying."

Commenting on the announcement, *The Evening Post* (New York) simply remarks that "its [*The Chap-Book's*] non-success after four years of laudable effort, marked by much cleverness and not a little independence, seems to disprove the need of such a medium." The New York *Times* treats the subject in a semi-jocular vein:

"Some will regard the transaction as a surrender of the claims of 'decadent' literature to the more robust and healthful spirit of literary journalism. Others will expect to see *The Dial* clothe itself in dilettanteism and bloom forth in paroxysms of rainbow literature. We feel quite sure, however, that this last will not happen. The editor of *The Dial* probably knows what his readers will tolerate. People are obviously tired of quaint conceits in critical writing; they desire to have their news and criticism of books presented in as simple and conscientious a form as—for want of a better subject of comparison—the news of the stock market. Reviews of books should be as timely as are editorial comments on current events—and they should be written from the same elevated and responsible standpoint."

**Shakespeare's One Great Omission.**—Hazlitt declared Shakespeare's forte to be "everything"; but Mary Bradford-Whiting has pointed out one figure that the great dramatist has omitted from his gallery of portraits, and the absence of which does not seem to have been noticed by the critics—the figure of the ideal mother. Writing for *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Miss (or Mrs.) Bradford-Whiting says that the "fathers" of Shakespeare are a well-known and touching group. She adds:

"But the 'mothers' of Shakespeare are singularly few in number. Miranda is motherless, and so are not only Desdemona and Cordelia, but Rosalind, Celia, Silvia, Hero, Jessica, Imogen, and Helena! Perdita has a mother, it is true, but it is in her relations as a wife, rather than as a mother, that Hermione is represented. The Countess of Rousillon has a son, but it is as Helena's friend, and not as Bertram's mother, that she rouses our interest. Juliet has a mother, to whose heart of stone she appeals in vain. . . . Hamlet has a mother, each remembrance of whom is a pang to his distressed mind. . . . . .

"Every other phase of woman's life he has entered into with the marvelous sympathy of genius: Cordelia is an ideal daughter, Imogen and Desdemona are ideal wives, Juliet and Miranda are perfect types of 'maiden lovers,' Isabella is an ideal sister, Celia and Rosalind give the lie to the well-worn sneer at women's friendship; Paulina is a type of the faithful attendant who passes her life in devotion to her mistress, Lychorida of the loving nurse who fills a mother's vacant place, and whose grave is covered with flowers and watered with tears by the child whom she has cherished.

"But where is the ideal mother?"

**The Mañana in Spanish Art.**—The Spanish have of late boasted of their superior esthetic graces and gifts as compared with those of the more practical and commercial peoples; but Spanish decadence is as complete and absolute in art, according to Thomas R. Congdon, as in other departments of life. Mr. Congdon writes in *Art Education*, and we extract the following:

"The number of good painters in Spain, when compared with that in other nations, is indeed small. Those who wish to become familiar with modern Spanish painters would do well to study the works of Señor Sorrota, as he is regarded by both his fellow countrymen and by the artists of the Continent as the most talented of the modern Spanish school. I had the honor of an interview with him at his magnificent studio.

"Señor Sorrota has a canvas in his studio fourteen by twenty-four feet in size, representing the coronation of the present queen-regent. The work is completed except the head of the queen, and he has waited five years for one more—the final sitting. The painting was ordered by the Government.

"The slow and I may say lazy habits of the Spanish are a great detriment to their progress in art.

"Genius alone will never make a great painter. Ask the masters of to-day, men who in the next century will be regarded as geniuses, to what they attribute their success, and they will tell you as they have said to me, 'work! hard work—a supreme effort to overcome all obstacles.'

"But the young men in Spain are not constructed on such principles. They spend the greater part of their time at the wine table, and then complain of the many obstacles in their pathway to recognition.

"Their art schools, where a good foundation for drawing should be laid, are far inferior to those of France, Germany, or America."

Mr. Congdon says further that the Spanish art student is constantly boasting of Spain's great masters, but he does not study these, and has no idea of their principles of art. He will talk volubly about Velasquez and others, but he can practise nothing that such artists teach in their works, and would much rather go to bull-fights than study.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## WHY DO WE LIVE?

THIS fundamental question is considered by M. Charles Richet in an article on "The Effort Toward Life and the Theory of Final Causes" in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 2). He concludes that it is unanswerable, but he goes a long way toward answering it, in that he states his belief that we can not ignore the "why" of life and of all our organs and functions. He considers it undeniable, for instance, that the eye was made with a purpose, and believes that all our desires and feelings are given to us with an object, and that it is absurd not to recognize this purpose and this object. Says M. Richet:

"The inability of our minds to seize upon the cause of the world in its immensity does not extend to all the parts of that world. . . . This is so evident *a priori* that we can not dream of denying it. The strongest adversaries of all teleology must adhere to this opinion, at least in certain cases.

"For example, is it possible to deny that the eye is intended for vision? . . . . . .

"We have taken the eye as an example, but we might equally well have taken any other organ: the ear, for instance, or the heart, or the stomach, or the brain, or the muscles. . . . . .

"The animal machine is like a marvelous automatic apparatus, each of whose parts has its use. This is so true that when we have not been able to discover the use of an organ we go to work to find it. . . . Until recent years we were ignorant of the use of the thyroid gland, of the subrenal capsules, of the thymus and other glands; but we have now been able to discover their functions, so that the hypothesis of useless organs is becoming more and more problematic, or, we may rather say, untenable. Nature (it makes little difference whether we write this word 'nature' or 'Nature')—Nature has made no useless organs and has made all for a purpose."

Passing from physiology to zoology, M. Richet is of the opinion that zoologists, too, must be finalists, and he calls attention to the phenomena of mimetism, or protective imitation, of autotomy, whereby an animal sacrifices a limb or other part of its body to save its life, and to other means of animal defense, about which, he says, many learned books have been written. Of these he remarks:

"Now, whenever an account is given of these processes of protection, the writer falls necessarily into a finalist method of expression, since he is led to say that the various functions of defense have as an object the protection of the attacked organism. . . . .

"I am absolutely convinced that it is not possible to suppress the doctrine of final causes in anatomy, zoology, or physiology. All we can do is to use it in moderation, for I recognize that we have to do only with hypothesis, probable tho it may be. When we say: the eye was *constructed* for vision . . . we state an hypothesis. In reality, if we desire to use no hypothesis, we should say: the eye serves for vision, the iris for accommodation. But the perfection of the instrument is so admirable that we have a right to see in it an adaptation to a predetermined use.

"We may go still farther, for in the search for final causes detail is not sufficient. We have seen that it would be ridiculous not to suppose that the organs have a function, an adaptation, a well-determined object. We must now ask whether living beings have no great general functions adapted to an end."

M. Richet then takes up the instinct of reproduction, which is necessary for the preservation of the species; that of fear, which forces us to avoid danger; that of disgust, which keeps us from poisonous or unwholesome food, and he comes to the following conclusion:

"All the preceding propositions lead to the general conclusion that living beings are organized to live, whether we speak of the life of the species or that of the individual. Animated nature offers us the spectacle of living substance making every effort toward life, and trying, by all possible means, to realize a maximum of life. . . . But this struggle for life is only a fact; it is neither a theory nor even a hypothesis. Can we go farther? . . . Ought we not to assert that life consists of a tendency to live, of a sort of proximate finality? Certainly. The ultimate finality is hidden from us, but we have made a step in advance if we have shown that beings tend to live and are organized for the purpose of life. . . . . .

"To deny this proximate final cause would be to force a mutilation upon thought, and I do not know how to accept the truly heroic abnegation of the physiologist who in proving, for example, the sensibility of beings to pain, will not conclude, for fear of being thought a finalist, that pain is necessary to life."

Farther than this, however, M. Richet believes we can not go. The question, "Wherefore does life itself exist?" is unanswerable. We can only say: "All takes place as if Nature had willed that life should be." This is somewhat far from the standpoint of the Christian teleologist, but M. Richet has certainly come nearer to that standpoint than have many philosophers.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SHOULD WE HAVE FASTER BATTLE-SHIPS?

THE assertion that our newest battle-ships, as recently planned, are not to have sufficient speed, has already been noticed in these columns. It has been widely repeated, and the general opinion of the press has been that it is justified, and that the Navy Department should change the new plans in order to "keep up with the procession." Until very recently, however, the authorities made no sign that they intended to alter the speed of the new ships. This course was justified by unnamed "high naval officials" in an interview in the New York *Times* (July 8). Their position, in substance, is set forth in the paragraphs quoted below:

"The fixing of a sustained speed of 16 knots an hour for our battle-ships was made after careful consideration of the question in all its bearings. It is an easy matter to increase the speed of ships, but without sacrificing their offensive and defensive qualities it can only be done by increasing their size.

"In consequence of the limited depth of water in most of the harbors on the American coast, it has come to be an unwritten law of naval construction in this country that the draft of the largest of our war-ships, in their normal condition, shall not exceed 24 feet. Most of the big battle-ships of European navies draw 27½ feet. Depth is a most important factor in increasing displacement, and as it is limited in this country by the shallowness of our harbors to 24 feet, increased displacement must be sought in either length or breadth or both.

"In designing a battle-ship of more than 12,000 tons displacement with the draft limited to 24 feet, the increased volume, if gained by lengthening, would result in a vessel of too great length for efficiency, increasing the weight of defensive material and reducing her handiness in squadron evolutions. If the beam alone be increased, the vessel would be too wide for many of our docks, and would afford an uneasy and highly unsatisfactory gun platform.

"It is further held by many naval authorities to be extremely doubtful whether a higher speed than 16 knots an hour would prove of practical value to a heavy fighting-ship. For steaming long distances such a speed could not be used, and no squadron ever maneuvered or was any naval battle ever fought at as high a rate of speed as that.

"A great deal has been said of the superior speed of Admiral Cervera's late squadron, but while those ships were credited with a speed of 20 knots 'on paper,' they never, from the time they appeared at the Canaries, showed an ability to 'get there' at a higher rate of speed than ten knots. The fact that all four of them were overhauled and sunk by our cruiser *Brooklyn* and battle-ships of far less nominal speed, altho the Spaniards had the advantage of a start at full speed, is convincing evidence of the futility of their boasted swiftness."

To this, *The Engineering News* (New York), which has been one of the chief advocates of the policy of building faster heavy-armored ships, replies (July 21):

"It is one unfortunate feature of the astonishing naval victories which have been won by the United States fleets in the present war, that they tend to beget in the popular mind an over-confidence in the powers of our present naval vessels, and a tendency to overlook the weak points in our national defense. It is natural enough that the non-technical public should take the results at Santiago and Manila as conclusive proof of the efficiency in every respect of our fleets; but it is surprising indeed to find such arguments used by 'high naval officials.'

"Further, as a matter of fact, the Santiago battle offers conclusive proof to the veriest tyro in naval strategy of the enormous value of high speed in a fighting vessel. Had the Spanish cruisers been able to reach such speeds as their engine power should have given them, even with their barnacle-laden hulls, the chances are good that they would have got out of range before the American vessels on guard could get under way and stop them. As it was, the fastest of the four, the *Cristobal Colon*, did outstrip the other vessels and get entirely away and out of effective range. It was then that the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon* undertook a stern chase after the fleeing vessel. The former vessel has about the same speed rating as the *Colon*, but was not her equal in armor or armament; and in a duel between the two vessels fought with equal skill on both sides, the *Brooklyn* would probably have been worsted. What the result would have been had the two vessels fought alone will never be known, for the *Oregon*, running at a 16-knot speed, was able to come to the assistance of the *Brooklyn*, and made the defeat of the Spanish vessel sure."

The only one of the officials' arguments that is worthy of notice. thinks the author of the editorial last quoted, is that which refers to the shallowness of our harbors and the size of our dry-docks. Of this he says:

"It appears that there are only 14 ports on our Atlantic and Gulf coasts which our present battle-ships, when loaded to 24-foot draft, can enter at low water; but we fail to see that this is a matter of any particular consequence. So long as a battle-ship can reach the naval stations and dry-docks where she is to be equipped and kept in repair, it is a matter of little consequence whether she can enter the other home ports or not."

As for dry-dock accommodation, of course we can and will build docks to fit our ships, no matter what the size may be. He goes on to say:

"When one really stops to think of it, how absurd seems the declaration that this country has settled down to a basis of a 24-foot draft and a 16-knot speed as a permanent limit for its battle-ships. Other nations may progress as they please, 16 knots is fast enough for us! How long is this standard to last, pray? Are we to continue placidly on that basis, no matter what progress other nations make, until perhaps in some future naval battle the superior speed and maneuvering power of an enemy's fleet may win them the day?"

In conclusion, he charges the department with ultra-conservatism, and with preferring to "sit comfortably down and rest content with 24-foot draft and 16-knot speed, rather than to attempt to follow English and continental naval designers in the vast strides which they have made in the past four or five years." To quote again:

"We have abundant authority for declaring that the American people will not rest content with naval progress of such a sort. The people as a people want no wars; they vastly prefer the arts of peace. They want no huge naval establishment, and had rather build schools than battle-ships and factories than fortresses. At the same time they will cheerfully and gladly contribute all that is necessary to make their national defense impregnable on land and sea; and, thanks to our fortunate position, far less suffices to effect this for us than for any other country. But in these national defenses they will brook nothing of a second-rate order. American armor-plate is equal to any in the world. American guns are on a par with those of any country. Why should not American battle-ships be made equal in speed and maneuvering power to those of any nation?"

The daily papers of July 26 announce that, in view of this and similar appeals, the Secretary of the Navy, altho it is too late to change the specifications already given out, will give preference to such bids for the construction of battle-ships as guarantee high speed and coal-endurance.

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## THE READINESS OF THE FLEET AT SANTIAGO.

THE readiness of the American fleet at Santiago, as shown by its prompt action on the appearance of Cervera's ships, puzzles the editor of *The Engineer*, London. He says:

"It is difficult to believe that the American ships could have remained under full steam habitually, yet it is clear that they were so when the Spanish fleet came out, for in a few seconds the fleet was in motion. Had their fires been banked it would have been more like three quarters of an hour. . . . The Americans must, we think, have had some inkling of what was likely to come, or if not were under steam for some other reason and must have shown evidences of it."

Commenting on this, *The Railroad Gazette* (New York, July 22) remarks:

"We venture to say that when the full official reports are made public that editor will be convinced that the blockade of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago was one of the most beautiful examples of sustained vigilance and discipline that he ever heard of. There is no probability that the ships of the blockading fleet lay off the harbor with their fires banked. There is, on the other hand, great probability that every one of those ships was always ready for instant motion and action. It is probable that a considerable number of them always had their engines turning enough to keep steerage-way, and that ammunition for the secondary batteries was always on deck, and that a round for the big guns was hoisted out of the magazines. If we are correct in this supposition, we must remember further that this condition had to be maintained every second, night and day, for five weeks, and therefore it was, as we have said, a wonderful example of sustained vigilance and discipline. One pretty circumstantial account, which is said to have been written by an officer in the *Iowa*, says that within 20 seconds after the alarm was given the first shot was fired from that ship, and within two minutes every gun was cast loose and loaded and the men were at quarters waiting for the order to fire. In those two minutes the Spanish ships, assuming that they came out of the harbor at a speed of 12 miles an hour, would have gone 700 yards. That is all that two minutes meant to them."

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**Is Rubber Waterproof?**—"The answer to this question," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "is decidedly 'No,' altho many people would not hesitate to reply, 'Yes, of course.' We speak of unvulcanized rubber. Since the rubber has to be dried to be freed of its moisture, we may *a priori* conclude that it will absorb moisture again. According to experiments mentioned by E. Schulze in the *Gummi Zeitung*, it does so with a certain rapidity. Rolled rubber plates, which by virtue of their treatment are in a somewhat compressed condition, absorb from 8 to 35 per cent. of water in two hours, when the water is heated to about 120° F. At increased pressure, the absorption takes place much more readily; a piece of rubber, kept in a cylinder under a pressure of 140 pounds, absorbed 25 per cent. of water in five minutes. Oils, of course, stop the water. Vulcanized rubber remains dry, but not entirely so, and badly vulcanized goods deteriorate quickly owing to this reason. Schulze kept a plate of the best Para rubber in water at a temperature not exceeding 110° F. After two months and a half the rubber had become a hopeless, smeary mass. We see how badly moisture affects rubber at temperatures such as may occur in our climate, and we understand once more how much the raw material may suffer during transport. The transport may indeed have more to do with the condition and quality of the rubber than the origin. The percentage of water should be ascertained, as the quantity of the sulfur and other ingredients which we admix to the rubber should be settled according to the percentage of dry rubber. It was reported as a curiosity some years ago that a rubber bottle filled

with water would gradually become empty. We all know that rubber turns whitish when long in contact with water, but the real significance of the fact is hardly recognized."

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## LIGHTNING-RODS UP TO DATE.

THE lightning-rod has somewhat lost caste of late, and there are those who openly jeer at it. Many who are not open scoffers show their disbelief by neglecting to equip their houses with this device, once considered so essential. This is largely the fault of our lightning-rod makers, who are behind the times.

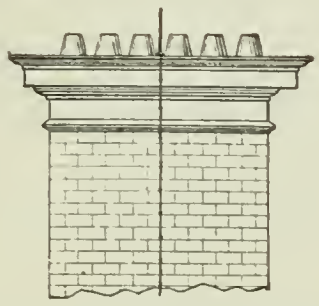

FIG. 1.—POINT 18 OR 20 INCHES LONG ON A CHIMNEY.

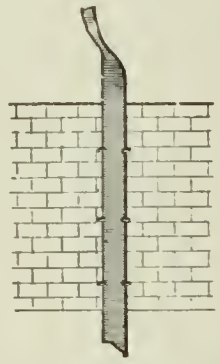

FIG. 2.—RIBBON CONDUCTOR OF TINNED COPPER.

The average lightning-rod is made in accordance with the best lights of the science of half a century ago, altho the requirements of modern knowledge on the subject have been many times clearly stated. It is gratifying to learn that "they do these things better in France." We translate below an account, contributed to *La Nature* (July 9) by M. J. Laffargue, of an up-to-date system now made and used in that country. Says M. Laffargue:

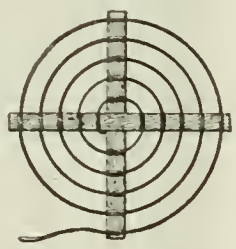

FIG. 3.—GRENET'S EARTH CONNECTION.

"We are now in the midst of the thunder-storm season, and since several of our subscribers have asked for information about lightning-rods, we will here sum up in a few lines the present state of the subject.

"A lightning-rod is generally formed of a metallic strip of iron or copper, of as great a height as possible, having at its extremity an acute point, plated with gold or platinum and joined by conductors to metallic plates buried in the earth. During a thunder-storm, if an electric discharge takes place between a cloud and the rod, this discharge will follow the conductor and disappear in the earth, if all necessary precautions are observed. It has long been believed, and the error is yet widespread, that a lightning-rod protects effectively the space comprised in a cone having for its apex the top of the rod, for its axis the rod itself, and for the radius of its base a line double the length of the rod. Numerous cases have clearly demonstrated that this hypothesis did not rest on any serious fact, and was far from being exact. We can not state the distance to which the protection of a rod extends; it is not known and depends on a chain of circumstances that can not be foreseen.

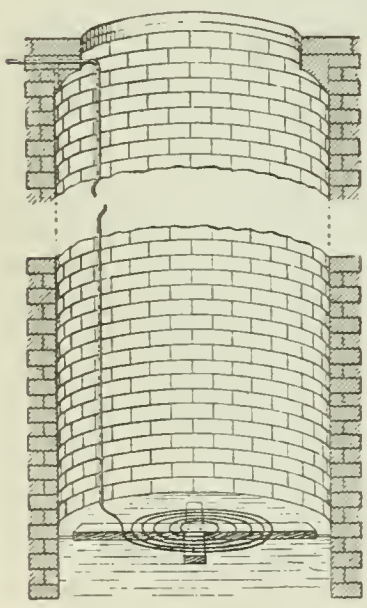

FIG. 4.—EARTH CONNECTION IN A WELL OF CONSTANT LEVEL.

"These long rods are heavy, cumbersome, and often more dangerous than useful. They attract atmospheric discharges most of the time. If the apparatus is in good condition no damage results, but if the ground-connection is defective or if the conductor is too feeble, is detached, or has insufficient continuity, grave injury may follow.

"We have already noted . . . the principal devices employed by M. Mildé in putting into practise quite a different order of ideas regarding lightning-rods. Messrs. Mildé and Grenet do away with large rods and use only simple points of no great length, united by thin strips of red copper, so as to form around the building a sort of protecting cage like that of Faraday, within which there is complete safety. The metallic system under these conditions forms a real screen that stops all electric discharges. In following instructions given by the Academy of Sciences, the

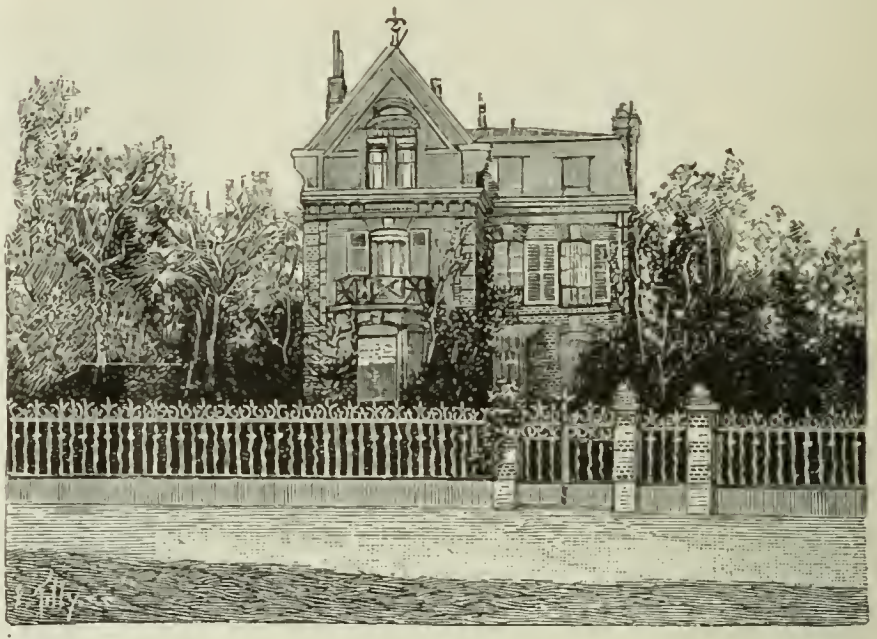

FIG. 5.—HOUSE IN THE SUBURBS OF PARIS FITTED WITH A MILDÉ PROTECTOR.

constructors have replaced the sharp platinum points, which were bad, by a cylinder of red copper about 18 inches in length, whose upper part forms an angle of 15° with the vertical.

"Fig. 5 gives us a general view of a house in the outskirts of Paris, protected by the Mildé system. Fig. 6 shows us the whole network of copper ribbons on the roof. We see the three con-

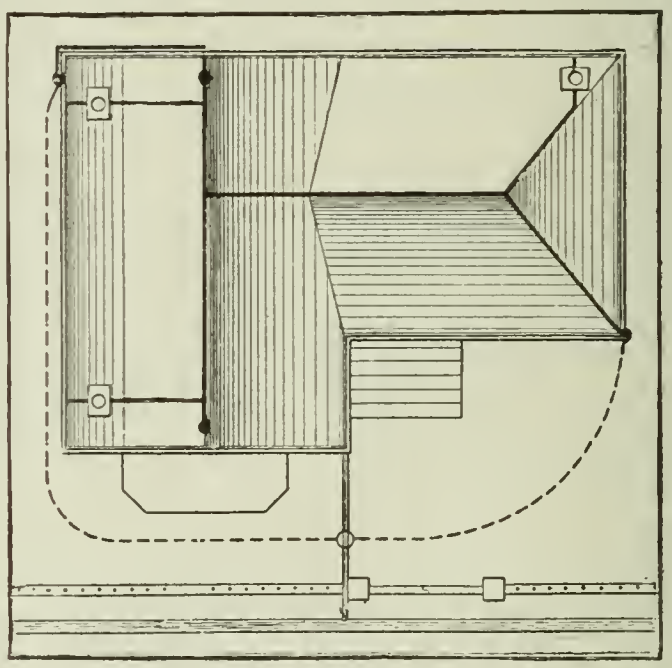

FIG. 6.—NETWORK OF COPPER RIBBON ON A ROOF.

City Water Pipe.

Conductor.

Buried Conductor.

Gutter.

Point.

Sheet-Iron Chimney-Pot.

nected points and also the conductors that join them to the sheet-iron chimney-pots. The surrounding gutters are also connected at various points. Thus is formed, as may be seen, a true protecting cage consisting of a metallic network. The conductors that descend along the sides of the building at two opposite points, are attached to the city water-pipes. Regarding this subject, let

us recollect that the Academy of Sciences, in a special report, has recognized the fact that to guard most prudently against the effects of lightning it is indispensable to establish good communication between the lightning-rod and all metallic pieces of any importance, inside or outside the house, such as water or gas pipes. In cities an opportunity of communication under the best conditions is furnished by the water-pipes, which present a very large metallic surface and which carry great quantities of water.

"In Fig. 1 we see a small point 18 or 20 inches high fixed on a chimney. With the different precautions that have just been indicated we thus assume an easy passage to the stroke when it comes, but we do not go into the upper regions to look for it.

"The exterior conductors that join the roof network to the earth should be looked after carefully. They should present the greatest possible surface and should be of sufficient mass to resist the effects of fusion. Numerous accidents have been due to the mounting of conductors.

"The firm of Mildé uses the ribbons of tinned copper devised by M. Grenet which are about an inch wide and a tenth of an inch thick. These ribbons are fixed on the walls, as shown in Fig. 2, following the angles and mouldings on the surface. The earth-connections, in the Mildé-Grenet system, are formed of a spiral (Fig. 3) of 50 feet of conductor, composed of tinned copper covered with an alloy of lead and antimony. This connection never rusts in any soil, which is a very important point. The height of the spiral is about 4 inches; it is thus possible to place it, as shown in Fig. 4, at the bottom of a well in which there is constantly 6 to 8 inches of water.

"Finally, these new devices are much cheaper than the old ones. In one case a red-copper system cost 350 francs [$70] where an old-fashioned rod would have cost 905 francs [$181]."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ADULTERATION DETECTED WITH THE X RAY.

ONE of the first suggested applications of the Roentgen rays was their use in the detection of adulteration and imitation. Altho not so much has been done in this direction as in some others, it has not been altogether neglected, as is shown by the following description of a method of detecting adulteration in flour, quoted from *The American X-Ray Journal* by *Popular Science News*, August:

"Drs. La Besse and A. Bleunard placed on an ordinary photographic plate of gelatin-bromid a small pasteboard box, of rectangular shape, from which the top and bottom were removed, retaining consequently only the lateral walls, of about one centimeter in height. They divided the box into two equal parts, by means of a small rectangle of convenient dimensions, cut from a visiting-card. This done, they then filled one of the compartments with the pure flour, the other with the adulterated flour, removed with precaution the separating partition, and lightly tapped the box with the finger so as to fill up the small empty space, which fills with flour without sensible mixture. The whole was covered with a sheet of tinfoil, with a quite narrow rectangular slit cut in it, and placed perpendicular to the section of separation between the two flours. Exposed to the action of the X rays it disclosed the adulteration.

"The duration of exposure must not be too long, and naturally depends on the apparatus one employs. Two minutes was sufficient for that which we experimented with. Too long an exposure has the disadvantage of producing too dark tints, the comparison of which is impossible; too short an exposure produces, on the contrary, too faint tints.

"This method disclosed with certainty the presence of 3 per cent. of foreign mineral matter in flour, this matter being composed of equal weights of very fine sand and chalk. The adulteration can be detected much easier when the proportion of mineral matter is greater.

"Besides, it is possible, once the fraud is known, to tell with considerable exactness the quantity of mineral matter introduced. It suffices to compare the tint obtained with an increasing scale of tints, obtained by introducing into pure flour known quantities of foreign mineral matter. Tints vary with the nature of the mineral matter employed in the adulteration, and this method of quantitative analysis can only be approximate. The accompanying engraving is an exact reproduction of a scale of increasing tints, obtained by placing in succession, in the same kind of a box and using the above precautions, successive samples of pure flour and of flour progressively mixed with mineral matter, such as sand and chalk. The percentages can be varied until one is found that agrees with the sample."

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**Long-Distance Steaming of War-Ships.**—"The recent performances of the United States battle-ship *Oregon* and the gunboat *Marietta* in steaming from high up along the North American Pacific coast around Cape Horn to the West Indies have very properly challenged the admiration of the whole world," says *Cassier's Magazine* (July). "Until quite recently much more had been heard of the failings of war-ships than of their good points, and one was almost tempted to believe that the average modern naval vessel was so delicately constructed and so complex a piece of machinery as to be scarcely fitted to withstand in due measure the rough usages of war or the knocking about of a protracted sea-voyage under the pressure of high speed and with all kinds of weather. When, several years ago, the United States cruiser *Columbia* crossed over from Southampton to Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York harbor, in a little less than seven days, racing successfully against one of the crack Atlantic liners, her performance stood unparalleled in naval history. It bordered, in fact, on what had for long been considered the impossible. What the *Oregon* and the *Marietta* have done, however, is a worthy counterpart of that earlier magnificent performance, and admirably demonstrates what may be accomplished by good engineering, even when subject to the exacting conditions of naval restrictions."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE hardest work a gunner is called upon to do," says *Popular Science News*, "is to stand the tremendous shock. The forces exerted by the gases in expanding seem to radiate in all directions from the cannon, as ripples are caused by dropping a pebble in a pool of still water. As a matter of fact, it has been discovered that these lines of forces are exceedingly complicated affairs, and play very queer pranks about the cannon. As a result few people know just which is the safest or the most dangerous position for a gunner to take beside his gun. In the case of the great 13-inch guns on our monitors, a position back of the gun is much easier than one nearer the muzzle."

ELECTRICITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.—"Mr. Hillis, of the firm of Bagnall Hillis, of Yokohama, Japan, whose firm has a branch at Manila, has been interviewed as to the electrical possibilities of the Philippine Islands," says *Industries and Iron*. "He says that the commercial possibilities and native resources of the islands are almost unbounded. His firm has installed a central electric lighting-station in Manila which supplies current for 12,000 incandescent and 260 arc lamps. There are about 720 miles of telegraph in the islands, and 70 miles of steam railways. Manila has also a telephone system. The conductors are all overhead lines carried on poles with porcelain insulators."

RUBBER FROM CORN.—"Samples of the new rubber substitute made from corn are being shown on the market," says the *The Railway and Engineering Review*, Chicago. "It is made from the oil derived from corn, and by vulcanizing in connection with an equal quantity of crude india-rubber, a substitute is produced which, for certain purposes, is equal to the best gum rubber at a greatly lessened cost. The new corn rubber is claimed to possess all the essential qualities of Para rubber, including resiliency. The manufacturers claim that the fact that corn oil does not oxidise readily makes this product of great value, since it is not affected by oxidization, so that products manufactured from it will always remain pliable and not crack as those made from other substitutes. This substitute for rubber is very dark brown or black, and it easily rubs off in light-brown rolls."

"PROFESSOR LANGELY," says *Science Française*, "has established that the phenomenon of phosphorescence of the glow-worm is not connected with its life, for it glows even after death. The light can be made brighter by the action of oxygen, and ceases in a vacuum and in carbonic acid. The light of the glow-worm is due to a slow combustion, and there is no reason why we should not be able to produce artificially an analogous, but intenser light. Photometric and spectroscopic researches have shown that the rays emitted by the insect in question are more strictly confined to the luminous portion of the spectrum than those of any other source of light. and that the development of heat accompanying the phenomenon constitutes only $\frac{1}{400}$ of that of gas-light of the same intensity. This heat is not sufficient to raise the temperature of a thermometer one millionth of a degree."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## EARLY UPS AND DOWNS OF THE NEW-TESTAMENT CANON.

THE questions of New-Testament literature now in discussion are coming more and more to circle around the history of the canon as a common center. Two schools of research, the liberal, with Professor Harnack of Berlin as leader, and the conservative, under the leadership of Professor Zahn of Erlangen, stand opposed to each other in determining the historical circumstances that settled our present collection of sacred books called the New-Testament canon. In view of this fact, the discussion of the latter, "On the Permanent Significance of the New-Testament Canon for the Church," delivered at an important pastoral conference in Leipsic, and reported in the *Kirchenzeitung* of Professor Luthardt, is a matter of general interest. It shows what the leading conservative New-Testament specialist in Germany has to say on one important phase of the canon question. We summarize the chief points of this discourse as follows:

As early as 200 A.D. the church had a New Testament by the side of the Old. There existed in the church at that time a collection of writings, from the apostolic times, in which the church found the words of Christ, on which it based all its teachings, and which was accepted as the highest norm of faith and life. The claims of Montanus that there was another authority in the church equal to that of the apostolic writings was rejected with determination. Marcion, who had a New Testament of his own with only one gospel and ten letters of Paul, was regarded as a traitor to the church. Soon the teachers of the church spoke of the New-Testament collection as an authoritative body of writings from God.

But it had not been thus from the outset. It was such neither in the year 180 nor the year 380. There were always doubts with regard to certain portions of the canon. Down to the middle of the fourth century the Epistle of James, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and II. Peter were considered in none of the Western churches as a part of the New Testament. Down to the fifth and sixth centuries the Syriac church did not accept the apocalypse of John, and of the Catholic epistles they accepted only I. Peter and I. John, and rejected the Letter of Paul to Philemon. Even the most orthodox churches of the times accepted a third letter to the Corinthians, which has been demonstrated to be a pseudo epistle of Paul, and its canonicity was expressly defended. For more than one hundred years the book of Revelations was excluded from the churches of Jerusalem, Antioch, Ephesus, and Constantinople. The efforts put forth to reach an agreement on this important matter for a long time came to naught on account of a difference of principle, until finally the great church fathers, Athanasius, Jerome, and Augustine, as also synodical conventions and episcopal decrees, managed to bring about unity.

To this must be added the fact that quite a number of books which are now excluded from the New Testament were at various times and places regarded as canonical. Irenæus considered the Book of Visions, commonly called Pastor of Hermas, as a holy writing equal in authority with the books of Moses and of Isaiah.

As late as the first half of the third century, the question as to the canonicity of this book was a matter of controversy between Rome and Carthage. The same state of affairs existed in reference to portions of certain books. Christian doctrine is much interested in the problem of the authenticity of the close of St. Mark's gospel, and the doctrine of baptism is affected by the acceptance or rejection of this section. Then, too, the authenticity of the pericope in the beginning of John, chapter viii., is of more importance for the ethical teachings of the church than, *e.g.*, the entire Epistle of Jude; and yet the close of Mark was unknown entirely to large sections of the church as late as the fourth century. Our best manuscripts do not contain these twelve last verses at all, and there is in existence a shorter conclusion still. While John xiii. 1 *seq.* is very old, it is based on poorer evidences than even the end of Mark xvi.

Even in the Middle Ages there was not an absolute agreement on the status of the canon. Certain uncanonical portions, *e.g.*, the pseudo Epistle of Paul to the Laodiceans, was accepted as canonical. And when the era of the Reformation dawned, the question of canonicity of certain books became, on account of the formal principle of that movement, a matter of the greatest moment. Luther himself, while filled with the greatest of reverence for the Scriptures and accepting them as the last court of appeal in all matters of faith and life, nevertheless entertained critical views in reference to certain books or parts of books. In his book on the Babylonian captivity, Luther expresses his strong doubts as to the authenticity of St. James. Two years later he wrote his famous words concerning this letter, in which he says that, compared with the other epistles of the New Testament, the letter of St. James was "a straw epistle," and was not evangelical in character. He would not accept it as apostolic because it did not preach Christ. Nevertheless, Luther included this book in his translation of the New Testament, altho he did not change his view on the subject of its apostolic origin. With Luther other reformers, such as Bugenhagen, Lucas Osiander, and Flacius, stood. Melanchthon tried to defend this epistle on dogmatic grounds; but Luther was not convinced by these arguments. He also regarded the Epistle of Jude as a mere excerpt from II. Peter and without special significance. He also took offense at certain passages in Hebrews, and for that reason thought it not a product of Paul's pen, but a product of Apollos's. A similar critical position he occupied regarding the Apocalypse of St. John.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DIFFICULTIES OF METROPOLITAN CHURCHES.

THE zeal of many young preachers to secure charge of a church in New York, Chicago, or some other large and cosmopolitan city, will not be stimulated by reading the special difficulties surrounding church work in such cities as presented by Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, moderator of the New York Presbytery. Dr. Shaw spoke at a recent gathering of New York City clergymen, and his address is published in *The Church Economist*. He refers to such difficulties as the cosmopolitan character of the population of New York; the migratory character of the population; the absence, by reason of this constant migration, of a neighborhood feeling and of local religious restraints; the tense strain upon New Yorkers during the week; and—knottiest problem of all—the character of our metropolitan Sunday. By reason of the constant temptation to move that comes to people living in city flats, a pastor in some of the New York churches "preaches to a procession that enters one door and passes out the other." Because of the strain of the week's work upon the men, women have become almost the only workers now, and the number of such is growing less every year. There are practically no good superintendents in the Sunday-schools, and few good teachers volunteer. As to the nature of the metropolitan Sunday, Dr. Shaw says: "The Sunday morning service has to contend against late rising, Sunday newspaper reading, bicycling, open groceries and markets, and a full half-day of delivering. A canvass of two of our principal trade avenues a few Sunday mornings ago found every store in certain blocks opened, and in most of the others not more than four out of twenty closed."

Dr. Shaw then relates the results of an extensive canvass made in certain quarters of the city, "without a single additional attendant resulting to the church," and adds:

"The failure of recent evangelistic movements still further emphasizes the situation. For three successive winters these special efforts have been tried, and tho strong, good men were behind them, they scarcely made an impression upon the religious life of the metropolis. Even Mr. Moody's visits are forgotten in less than a week. According to the returns of his recent manager, it cost about $7,000 to gather thirty-three people into our churches—over $200 apiece. More was spent in that week's campaign than the average church of this city spends in a year, and yet it hardly made a passing impression."

In the face of these discouragements, Dr. Shaw recommends a fuller consecration, a new unit of power in the life of the church, and a different equipment for the preacher. This new unit of power will be "the average man." The aim must be, not so much for a Boanerges in the pulpit as for a collection of plain, practical, earnest men and women for hand-to-hand work; "an aggregate of small gifts, a multiplicity of mites," will be sought rather than two or three big contributors who, while swelling the figured total of church collections, lessen its moral sum. As to the preacher's equipment, "homiletics" must have less of a place in it and perhaps none at all. "The homiletic molds have burned out." The city must be won by "fresh, living, practical preaching, simple to the roots, evangelical to the core, straight and strong as an electric current from the heart of the preacher to the hearts of his hearers."

## PUBLIC PROFANITY IN NEW YORK CITY.

PRESIDENT GUGGENHEIMER of the New York city council is making an effort to stop profanity in public places in the city. To accomplish this object he prepared the following resolution, which passed the council by a unanimous vote on July 19, and, if approved by the aldermanic board and Mayor Van Wyck, it will become a law:

"Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York as follows:

"Section 1. That under the provisions of section 49, subsection 22, of the charter the use of profane, vile, or obscene language in any public street or place within the limits of the City of New York, or in any public transportation car, ferry-boat, or other public conveyance operated within the limits of the said city, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and that the person using such profane, vile, or obscene language shall be liable within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts of the City of New York to a fine of not more than ten ($10) and not less than two dollars ($2).

"Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately."

*The Tribune*, New York, unhesitatingly pronounces the proposed law a good one:

"The effort to diminish by legal prohibition and penalty the use of profane and obscene language in public places deserves to succeed, and a disposition to laugh at it as a revival of ancient blue laws is not respectable. . . . In our opinion, the habit which it is thus sought to check has increased greatly in recent years, and is steadily becoming more and more prevalent. It is grossly offensive not only to women who are compelled to hear profane and filthy speech in public conveyances and in the streets, and to men whose religious scruples are of a positive character, but to a multitude of others who are not easily shocked and who frequently say in private things of which they have some reason to be ashamed. To all such, constituting, no doubt, a majority of the people, the prevailing license of speech in this city is extremely repulsive. If those having a certain measure of delegated authority—street-car conductors and the attendants in theater and hotel lobbies, for example—had been required to take notice of such offenses the growth of the habit might have been checked. But it is one of the rarest things in the world to hear so much as a remonstrance addressed to those who, whatever their virtues may be, are accustomed to invade the rights of others with the grossest selections from a blasphemous and lewd vocabulary.

"It is not too soon for an attempt to restrain by law these brutalities of speech."

*The Standard-Union*, Brooklyn, after reflecting on the "wide-open" condition of the city since Tammany's recent advent to power, proposes another way of elevating public morality in New York:

"A much more effective way of ridding the town of public indecency than the passing of ordinances that are only saved from being ridiculous by the concession which the spirit of them seems to make to public morality, would be to put Tammany and all its works out of power in the municipality until it had shown proofs of a regeneration of which there is no sign."

*The Journal*, New York, says

"Mr. Guggenheimer's purpose is admirable, but what we need is not a new ordinance, but such a condition of public sentiment and such a sense of official duty as shall insure the enforcement of the laws, written and unwritten, that we already have."

*The World*, New York, thinks the resolution is too strong, and ought to be modified.

## "THE JEWISH THEOSOPHISTS."

IN Russia and Galicia most of the Jews belong to the sect of the Chasidim (pious ones), whom Prof. Naphtali Herz Imber calls the "Jewish Salvation Army." This term he applies because of the similarity of their modes of worship to those of General Booth's followers; but looking at their ethical views they should, he thinks, be termed the Jewish Theosophists, and from them Madame Blavatsky may have obtained her well-known views. In *Music* Professor Imber describes, under the title "The Music of the Ghetto," some of the religious observances of the Chasidim, in which music plays a very important part. We quote from his article:

"The sect has been known since a century ago under the name of 'The Chasidim,' as founded by the wonder rabbi, the Jewish mahatma, Israel Baal Shem Tob (man of a good name). They believed in the reincarnation ere a Madame Blavatsky taught it to the Gentiles, and the secret of the astral body revealed a hundred years ago by that great mahatma, while he used to smoke his pipe, ere a Blavatsky told it to her inner circle when smoking cigarettes. (As Madam Blavatsky was a native of Russia, she got the theosophy copied from the Chasidim there, giving it out to the ignorant Gentiles as a new revelation.) That peculiar sect is only a transfiguration of the ancient Jewish sect, the Essenes, transformed in other respects according to the circumstances and ages, which are constantly working upon every organic or inorganic system of this life. Their chief belief besides the Jewish religion is the Cabala, or mystic teaching, a teaching which I traced back to its greatest exponent, Jesus the son of Sirach Hanosri (the sawman or the carpenter), who lived two hundred and fifty years before the Christian era. In the Middle Ages that teaching was known only to a few worthies until it began to illuminate the darkest half of Asia with the luster of a great optimistic ray from Israel Baal Shem Tob a century ago. He said that the only thing which uplifts the mortal to the sphere of the immortals is joy, and he claimed that the Almighty was more pleased when he (Israel Baal Shem Tob) smoked a pipe than by the long prayers of the rabbis.

"In the midst of our alarming and charming life of the nineteenth century of culture and civilization, the Chasidim live a life like those in the hermit kingdom of Korea. Their connection with their Talmudical brethren and with the natives is more mechanical than a real one—for the Chasidim live in their own spiritual world, that unseen universe of which neither Kepler nor Herschel had any idea. They are the real 'Children of the Ghetto,' whom culture has not yet touched with its noisy vibration."

The worshiping place, or klaus, of the Chasidim is generally nicknamed by the Jews "the Chasidim Stibel"—the little house of the Chasidim. The klaus has no choir, for the worshipers are born singers, and their wonderful melodies at time of prayer suggest that Wagner may have found his models here. There are, as a rule, many klauses in each ghetto, named after different wonder-working rabbis, or mahatmas. Of these mahatmas Professor Imber says:

"The wonder rabbi is worshiped like the idols of the ancient pagans, and his word is law. He is the living oracle, to whom thousands from all corners of the land come with applications in one hand, and with the shekel in the other, to beg the rabbi to alter the rolling-wheels of fate. Not only Jews, even Gentiles of higher order are to be found among the peculiar crowd of the

ghetto, who come impulsed by the same human desire—to have a niche in the future. Thousands are the daily visitors; some come with their imbecile children, and other come to apply to the rabbi to keep away the grim messenger from the death-bed of their nearest and dearest.

"His followers, the Chasidim, no matter whether rich or poor, make a pilgrimage twice or three times in a year, especially before the New Year and Atonement Day, when there may be more than ten thousand followers from all the corners of the land to pray with the mahatma. They believe, as even the Talmudical Jews believe, that on the New Year's Day the heavenly court is at the celestial bench to decree the fates of man. Satan (or Uncle Sam, as he is called by those mystics) plays the part of prosecuting attorney, while the good angels are pleading on behalf of suffering humanity. The mahatma, when he gets his 'Aliath Neshama' (soul accession to heaven or going out by his astral), wrestles with Satan, and of course Satan gets the worst of it, and so the decrees are made favorable to the children of the ghetto through the powerful influence of the wonder rabbi; hence they are eager to be present at that day in his klaus, as he carries their prayers right to the throne of the Most High. Often the mahatma takes a trip round the land, and on such occasions the klaus of the city becomes a most interesting sight, worthy of seeing and hearing those mystical melodies, which probably were sung by the Essenes two thousand years ago in the wilderness of Judea."

The prayers of these people are conducted on the "worship as you please" plan. When the Chasid is praying, he seems to lose all consciousness of his whereabouts, gesticulating, pacing up and down, lifting up his hands like a baseball player, as tho to catch some demon, jumping as if trying to fly direct to heaven; and all this while the rest of the company will seem to a stranger like a musical training-school. The praying Chasid himself will in one sentence give a roar like a lion "reaching the highest pitch of the organic D," while a moment later he will trill in high soprano as tho a canary were imprisoned in his throat.

Professor Imber describes one of the scenes he witnessed in a klaus during the Sabbath service, which culminated in the trance of the mahatma, his "throwing out of the astral":

"It was Friday evening he [the rabbi] entered the klaus, which was packed to suffocation. He went, escorted by the noblest of the sect, to the prayer stand before the sacred shrine. Donning his silk kaftan, he covered it with the white prayer mantle and began to lead his folks to welcome Queen Sabbath. It was not a prayer-meeting, as it resembled more a musical concert with a variety program. The first word of the prayer he uttered sounded as the harsh commanding word of a general ordering the soldiers to break up camp and march. Then he began to pray in such a powerful and tremendous voice, which made the very roof shake and the people tremble; then following the roar of his war-cry came a song in a minor key resembling the cry of a babe intermingled with thrills and shrills in rapid succession, all in the strain of the mystical melodies, the real 'music of the ghetto.' The jumps, the dance, the springs, made manifest the highest pitch of his inspiration, and it seemed to speak, with the Psalms, that all his bones praised the Almighty. The uncountable multitude joined in, and there was a real Wagner concert, for every tune, from the roar of the ocean to the silent whisper of the rose, was represented. That singing, praying, and jumping lasted from 6 o'clock in the evening till 11 o'clock in the night, five hours without pause or rest, and yet neither was the throat of the mahatma nor of the multitude sore, nor did they show symptoms of being tired. When the prayers were at an end, then the ceremony of handshake begins, and every one, young or old, comes to shake hands with the wonder rabbi, and say good Sabbath. Then the table is prepared for the banquet."

The ménu consisted of fish, meat, and puddings. When the first dish was finished, the company began to sing the cabalistic poem, written in Chaldean, to the strain of the rabbi's melody. At the close of the melody the rabbi went into a cataleptic fit, threw out his astral, and went to heaven to get revelations in mystic lore. The trance lasted about half an hour, when the rabbi awakened and told what he had seen and heard.

**"Imperialism" as Seen by the Friends.**—Five distinguished members of the Society of Friends—Philip C. Garrett, Richard Henry Thomas, James Wood, Benjamin F. Trueblood, and Augustine Jones—have expressed, in *The American Friend*, their views of the new policy of national expansion. All seem to expect "imperialism" to prevail. It might be expected that as Friends they would naturally be opposed to such a policy, and, indeed, four of the five do take that position. *The Independent*, New York, condenses their views as follows:

"Mr. Garrett deprecates expansion, because the strength of America has been in its solidarity; Mr. Wood because we have sufficient territory already to satisfy our highest thought of imperialism; Dr. Trueblood because it means a large military establishment and entanglement in the affairs of the world, tho he believes in an ultimate America, embracing countries to the south and north of us; Mr. Jones because to gain territory by conquest is to gain it by robbery."

Mr. Thomas, however, takes the opposite view. Expansion in some form, he thinks, is "the necessary consequence of our position in history," and he proceeds to justify the policy. *The Independent* condenses and comments as follows:

"While the policy of isolation has, he concedes, tended to preserve peace in many instances, nevertheless it is a short-sighted policy, for the 'goal of the truest patriots is the establishment of a community of nations'; and this result can not be reached except by the pursuance of a generous policy which interests itself in the welfare of all. A policy of isolation, he argues, if maintained too long and too strictly, must in the end lead to estrangement and hostility; and he believes that the more closely nations can come together in an attitude of respect and confidence the sooner will the true brotherhood of man be recognized, and common sense and justice take the place of neutrality and slaughter. This is eminently sound. It is not the nation which withholds itself selfishly from the concerns of all the rest of the world that is in a position to do the greatest good or to exert the greatest influence, but rather the nation that without meddlesomeness uses every fitting occasion to uphold justice and right and peace."

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**Cervera Punished for Sabbath-Breaking.**—It will be remembered that Captain Philip of the *Texas* declared, after the Santiago victory, that the side which fired the first shot in a Sunday battle has always been defeated. That he is not alone in this view may be seen from the following editorial in *The Observer* (New York, Evangelical):

"The fact that Admiral Cervera deliberately selected the hour when the crews of the American ships were at religious service for his dash out of Santiago harbor on that now historic Sabbath morning may in the providence of God have had more to do with his overthrow than most people have yet imagined. The morning was calm and peaceful, bringing its tender reminiscent reflections to hundreds of worshipful American hearts on the fleet at anchor off shore, when suddenly, as tho to disturb the Almighty at His own devotions, the impious Spaniards, fired while also fuddled with wine, rushed forth, as it proved, horribly to die or finally to be captured. What a way to spend Sunday! And when the sun set that Sabbath its last reproachful beams slanted across the smoking hulks of the fleet of the proud Spaniard who deliberately broke up religious meetings in the hope of gaining a strategic success. But the stars in the courses fought against Cervera. God is not mocked, nor can His commandments and sacred sanctions ever be impugned with safety."

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THE Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, at its recent session, decided that wilful desertion affords proper grounds for divorce, and gives, in case of legal divorce, the moral right of remarriage to the innocent party.

THE Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a year past has had one member of the order of deaconesses on duty at the Union depot, in that city, to minister to stragglers who may for any reason need help and attention. At the annual meeting of the society recently, it was decided to station two deaconesses at the depot.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

IT is reported that Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, has proclaimed himself dictator. The question naturally arises: What justification had the rebel chief to consider himself as head of an independent state in the presence of American troops occupying part of the shore near Manila. The *Dia*, Madrid, publishes the text of a note addressed by the Philippine insurgents to the governments of Europe, which we summarize as follows:

Aguinaldo did not spend anything of the $80,000 placed to his credit for his submission, as he hoped to use the money for the purchase of arms in case the Madrid Government should break faith with him. This really happened. General Primo de Rivera refused to go beyond his written agreement. He did not grant the general amnesty promised, continued to persecute the rebels, tho he did so in secret, and would not deposit the additional $40,000 which had been promised. Isabelo Artacho, the Minister of Interior of the revolutionary cabinet, was induced by the Spaniards to claim part of the money deposited in Hongkong, a lawsuit was begun, and the whole of the money tied up. In this way the Spaniards hoped to cripple the revolutionists. Aguinaldo then considered himself free from all obligations, and began to negotiate with Spencer Pratt, United States consul at Singapore. The Englishman Howard Blay assisted in these negotiations. Aguinaldo explained the assistance he would give the American squadron in case of attack upon the Philippines. He guaranteed civilized warfare, promised to maintain order, and asked to be empowered to form a responsible government under a United States protectorate. Consul Pratt communicated with Dewey, and the following agreement was drawn up and signed April 25:

1. The independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed.
2. A federal republic will be formed, the revolutionists to elect the government, General Aguinaldo to appoint its provisional members.
3. The Philippine Government will temporarily recognize the intervention of American and European commissions, to be appointed, in case of emergency, by Admiral Dewey.
4. Similar conditions to those granted to the future Cuban republic will hold good for the Philippines.
5. The Philippine ports will be open to the trade of the world.
6. Chinese immigration is to be still further restricted.
7. The present corrupt judicial system to be reformed, and its administration to be entrusted to European legal officials.
8. Liberty of the press and of association.
9. Religious freedom, but restriction of the religious orders.
10. Judicious measures for the development of the wealth of the country.
11. Guarantee of the building of roads and railroads.
12. All obstructions to public and private enterprise to be removed.
13. The new Government to keep order, and to prevent reprisals upon the Spaniards.
14. The Spanish officials to be transported to a healthy island, previous to their being sent home.

It will be noticed that this agreement, as published in the Spanish republican paper, differs materially from the text given out by the Associated Press, who profess to have their account from the European representative of the insurgents. In connection with this the London correspondent of the *Matin*, Paris, says:

"An active exchange of views on the subject has been carried on, and an understanding has practically been arrived at by the powers. Germany has made her ideas clearly understood. She desires the maintenance of Spanish rule in the Philippines, but if Spanish sovereignty over the islands has to disappear, as a result of the war, Germany proposes that the powers should intervene much as they did in the China-Japan war. An international agreement is to be drawn up to define the spheres of influence. Despite all this talk of Anglo-Saxon fraternity, Great Britain will follow the lead of other powers in the matter."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WE, THE BRITISH PRESS, AND GERMANY.

THE following are the most important parts of Ambassador White's speech at Leipsic, which has given great satisfaction in Germany (as quoted in the German papers):

"From the beginning as well as during the whole course of the war the German Government has fully recognized our rights as a nation engaged in warfare. It has adopted the most strict and unqualified neutrality, and its impartiality was not abated by coolness or jealousy toward us. Our Washington authorities have made no request that has not been quickly and fully acceded to. There have been occasions when, if the German Emperor had wished to retard our progress, excuses could have been made and delay could have occurred. I repeat that the attitude of the German Government and of every one with whom we have had dealings has been everything we could wish, in the spirit as well as in the letter. . . . . .

"I do not believe that it would be easy to sever the bonds which connect Germany and the United States. The declarations of good-will given us by the German Government forbid us to doubt, even for a moment, that any but just, loyal, and honest treatment of our country on the part of Germany is possible, and in this policy of fairness toward our country I see the best guaranty for that commercial and territorial expansion which Germany desires so much and which is so important for the continued good understanding between the two countries."

In the despatches from Admiral Dewey which have been made public there is nothing to show that he is not on good terms with Admiral Diederichs. Neither the latter nor the officers of his ships nor the commanders of German vessels in the West Indies report anything of a coolness between the United States and Germany. Ambassador Holleben has repeatedly informed the Government at Washington of Germany's continued neutrality. Yet the British press continues to speak of a possible conflict, and this hope has made new friends for us. *The Saturday Review*, London, which does not like the United States, but hates Germany worse, pictures in glowing terms our chances in such a war. We quote as follows:

"The friendly critics who accuse us of having made a *volte face* in favor of America miss the point at every stage. . . . It may well be that William the Witless takes it for granted that he can curb America's onward progress when he pleases or at least share in the booty her arms may win. But the War Lord is mistaken in this assumption. The Americans are not a people that can be bullied, and the slightest attempt on his part to bully them would result in a war which would quickly enlighten him as to the limits of German power. In spite of the German superiority in battleships it is our settled belief that the navy of America, even as it is at present, is strong enough to beat the navy of the Kaiser. For the Germans are neither sailors nor gunners, while the Americans have proved themselves to be both. We believe that the Americans would win from the beginning, but even if superiority in *materiel* did give the Germans a victory or two in the beginning the end in any case would be certain. . . . America, we say, has tens of thousands of first-rate seamen, whereas there are hundreds of men serving at present on board German war-ships who never saw the sea till a year or two ago. . . . For these and other reasons we believe that America will not be stopped in her imperial progress by German bluff nor daunted by Franco-Russian menace. We should not even now be afraid of the issue of a conflict between the United States navy and that of France, for the American superiority as gunners would give them an enormous advantage; but in such a conflict we should probably take a hand, and probability would change to certainty if Russia dared to support her ally. . . . From the selfish British point of view, then, we hope that the Americans will take both the Canaries and the Philippines, and if they wished (which is unlikely) for a port on the coast of China besides, they should have our help in getting it. The 'weary Titan' that Matthew Arnold spoke of, with every muscle strained by the weight of empire, challenged on this side and on that by new competitors, menaced now and then by a combination of envious enemies, suddenly finds standing by his side a stalwart son, who, tho he has his own place in the world and his own ambitions, yet seems inclined to say that the old

Titan shall always have at least a fair field, and perhaps, if the worst comes to the worst, some little favor."

And here is an interesting view from a Canadian paper which has always been extremely frank in its expressions of dislike of the United States. *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, says:

"With England favorable to the claim of the United States, the power of Germany can not avail to prevent the Philippines from falling into the hands of Uncle Sam as security for a war indemnity which Spain can never pay.

"England will of course be favorable, because every colonial accession to the territory of the United States weakens the power of the republic relatively toward us. With Porto Rico and the Philippines threatened by the unequaled sea power of Great Britain, Canada will no longer be considered by the United States as a hostage for English good behavior in America, nor will the twisting of the lion's tail be as diverting a pastime to Irish politicians at Washington as it has been in the years that are past."

German statesmen—in and out of office—favor strict neutrality. German newspapers, tho preserving their independence of criticism, never fail to remember the advantages of a good understanding with America. The German papers show that Germany on her part has no quarrel with us. Yet it is evident that those elements in international politics which regard a trial of strength between the two countries desirable have gained a point, in so far as acquiescence in American demands would require concessions on the part of the German Government, which would be very unpopular with the German people at large. No comparisons are made between the forces of the two countries in the columns of our German contemporaries, nor has the matter-of-fact Teuton editor pictured Columbia as crushed and bleeding at the foot of a German general, or a small Uncle Sam corrected by an immense German schoolmaster. But some German papers openly declare that sympathy with the United States is not patriotic, considering the attitude of our press. The *Tageblatt*, Leipsic, says:

"Can Germany or any European power, especially a monarchy, really be expected to look on with indifference if an attempt is made to place the balance of power in Washington? . . . The politics of every country are intended to further the interests of its people. If America is determined to act without any consideration whatever, other countries must bestir themselves as well. If America intends to close two of the richest island groups of the world to the trade of other countries—and perhaps she may be led to go farther than that by her great appetite—self-defense forbids us to sit still. And can we, thus economically threatened, be expected to continue in our sympathy for those who menace our interests?"

Many German papers admit that their tone toward the United States is less polite than formerly, but that it is only a faint echo of our own press, and if we are hurt by it, it proves that our own papers in the first place intended to wound the feelings of the Germans. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, says:

"Our worthy countryman, Carl Schurz, recently complained of the attitude of certain German papers which have very little sympathy with the Americans. In response it can not be out of place to point out the fact that a section of the American press believes itself justified continually to attack Germany."

It should, perhaps, be briefly mentioned here that England has introduced several fiscal arrangements which are distinctly disadvantageous to the United States, and the German papers wonder what the Associated Press and the Anglo-American papers would have said if Germany had enacted them at this date. Among them is the restriction of the importation of American pork. Other acts that would have been considered unfriendly to Germany if Germany were at war, yet which the American papers never mention or touch upon only very lightly, is the blockade-running of British steamers in Cuba—German steamers are restrained by order of their Government—the coaling of Spanish men-of-war from British vessels, and the clandestine sale of arms and ammunition to Spain. It is now known that Krupp wanted to send guns, as guns, to Spain, but was restricted. Past experiences with the German authorities render evasion of the order under any circumstances very doubtful.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

THE willingness of the Americans to send home the Spanish troops which prefer to capitulate rather than continue the unequal struggle is regarded as a fresh proof of American common sense; as to the troops actually engaged at Santiago, further fighting would have meant useless sacrifice on both sides. It is also thought that the returning Spaniards are likely to influence their countrymen in favor of peace. That such influence is necessary is evident, from all unprejudiced reports. *Lloyd's Weekly*, London, says:

"The natural enthusiasm of the American people over the giving up so large a portion of Cuba, we may be sure, is greatly increased by the belief that it will bring a speedy end to hostilities. If, as is stated, President McKinley does not propose to demand any indemnity from Spain, then the friends of the Queen Regent should push forward negotiations with all speed to secure the honorable terms that the present moment offers them. That the Spanish troops who are to be conveyed back to their own country by Americans will hail the transshipment with satisfaction there can be no doubt, and we may be sure that once landed on the peninsula they will be among the most earnest advocates for an immediate ending of the hopeless contest. Where are the friends of Spain who will help to build the golden bridge for the Angel of Peace to pass over?"

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"'Build golden bridges for the beaten enemy' is a military proverb which the Americans wisely took to heart in the present case. For, tho the fact was kept secret at first, there is no doubt that the *vomito negro*, the horrible yellow fever accompanied by blood-spitting, is really carrying off numerous victims in the American army. This suggested the capitulation of an entire district, even at the cost of transporting home the prisoners, for in a large territory it is easier to find healthy camping-ground for the troops. . . . It is now time for Spain to come to terms, for the warlike spirit is abating very much in the United States, and even the newspapers are much more moderate in their demands than a week or two ago."

It is reported that President McKinley will be satisfied with Cuba and Porto Rico and a coaling-station in the Philippines, as the demand for an indemnity might induce Spain to continue the war. *The St. James's Gazette* hopes that Spain will accept reasonable terms. It says:

"In Madrid, popular sentiment has changed again in a more warlike direction, and the news can hardly be described as peaceful. Our information, both as to the state of things in Cuba and the government plans in Washington and Madrid, is necessarily so meager that any reflections on the subject must be taken at a discount. But it would be wise for the United States to remember that moderation will serve the cause of peace, while Spain is almost bound to go on fighting if the terms now proposed are no less severe than they could possibly be, if everything were lost. The United States is fighting in Cuba for an idea, on behalf of which the Americans have taken the aggressive part; and Spain, if beaten, should at least be treated generously."

The London *Spectator*, however, in an ably written editorial, explains that it will be difficult to bring Spain to terms, because Spain is so very unlike other countries. We condense the article as follows:

To arguments in favor of peace Spain sullenly replies that if she has done enough for honor, she has done nothing as yet for revenge, and that she will endure until she has had one chance for a savage spring, or until the enemy is wearied out. She cares nothing for the colonies if she can not rule them after her own fashion. As for 'ruin,' that is only an empty phrase to Spain.

Suppose it comes to the worst, and the colonies are all lost, and

the Canaries as well as the Balearic Isles along with them. Spain, being a medieval country with medieval resources, would be more at ease than before. Her olives, wines, wool, and minerals can bear a slight increase in price. Her navy is already extinguished, but her army, already at its full strength, is burning with hatred of America. The vast majority of her people are not dependent upon trade, and they can go on plowing and digging as if the war were in another planet. The repudiation of the national debt would rather relieve her and provide more money for the army, and the army would keep order. Spain perceives all this, and will either go on with the war or punish those who make peace ere her desire for revenge is gratified. Spain may commit suicide by splitting herself into a number of small republics, but no foreign enemy could ruin her. But the army will be ruined if it retreats before it is defeated. If Spain chooses to absorb Portugal or unite with her, the war is not in her way. If she offers justice and protection to the Italian emigrants, they will swarm into her half-filled plains as they swarmed to Argentina.

We wish for peace because we believe that America has received a sufficient lesson as to the dangers of isolation and unreadiness for war, but to say that continued war will ruin Spain is to mistake all the conditions under which Spain exists. She can live very well, as Prussia used to live, without a debt, without a fleet, without colonies; trusting in the strength of her army, the patriotism of her people, and, if such a thing is possible, a coming efficient government. Just think what rulers like the Hohenzollerns would make of Spain!

The Madrid correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks there is as yet little likelihood of a revolution in Spain, as the people do not trust the Republicans. He says:

"The extreme revolutionists are awfully disappointed to find that the people are so quiet. But their complaints are useless, altho the *Pais*—its publisher is proprietor of one of the worst gambling dens in Madrid!—endeavours to incite open rebellion against the corrupt monarchy."

The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"The politicians try to hide behind the monarchy, to make it responsible for their own misdeeds and to escape in this way the vengeance of the people. But the Republicans have no leader of such magnitude as, for instance, Prim, and they are not united among themselves, and Don Carlos is more a music-hall hero than a man of the battle-field, and his own followers hardly expect him to do great things. The Carlists are, however, well organized, and, if the monarchy falls, they will attempt to get into power. Under these circumstances General Weyler, who is very popular with the army, seems to be the coming dictator. The Republicans can not logically indorse him, but they hope that the republic may ultimately be established if he is placed in power."

Many papers think that General Blanco could not hold out very long, whether Spain is willing to continue the war or not. *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, says:

"If the 200,000 agriculturists who have perished of starvation were now at work, as they might have been, Spanish troops would never die of hunger in such a fertile island as Cuba. But the wasted fields lie devastated now to Spanish soldier as to Cuban rebel, and famine's strength may win where fails the sword."

DON CARLOS AND HIS SON DON JAYME WAIT AT BRUSSELS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS IN SPAIN.—*Kladderadatsch. Berlin.*

Despite such disadvantages on the side of the Spaniards, a speedy ending of the war is regarded as beyond the power of the United States. In writing of the condition of our army, European military experts consider themselves justified in regarding our troops as anything but a very formidable fighting-machine. The *Kölnische Zeitung's* correspondent says:

"There is no shelter, no medical assistance for all those wounded, no tents, no provisions for the soldiers, in many cases not even for the officers. Even the rich New York volunteers can not obtain supplies. Two points are chiefly to be considered with regard to the fighting on July 1 and 3: The unshaken bravery of the individual American soldiers, which prevented a catastrophe despite the absence of discipline, and the complete breakdown of the militia system. What became apparent at Tampa showed doubly here. There was no leadership, no system, no experience. Neither the numerous generals nor the subalterns of the little army have any idea of tactics or strategy. The want of practical training and theoretical study showed itself everywhere. . . . No doubt if the war continues the Americans will gradually learn. At present their contempt for the experience of European armies will cost them dear enough."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A RUSSIAN-GERMAN SQUABBLE.

RUSSIAN newspapers allege that it is necessary to restrain Germany from her "policy of expansion"—a policy pursued by all the powers. It should, nevertheless, be noted that the Russian Government, like our own, is on the best of terms with Germany, despite the attitude of the newspapers.

The issue seems to be this: The German Anatolian Railroad Company has secured a concession from the Turkish Government, which is far more friendly to Germany than to Russia, for the construction of a line of 230 kilometers from Haider Padra to Cæsarea, and the same company has received a concession for the construction and maintenance of a harbor at Haider Padra. Other railway projects are connected with these, and eventually the Anatolian railways are to be prolonged to the sea. Further, the Germans are charged by Russia with intending to acquire or "lease" a port on the coast of Syria in the same way as they have acquired a port from China. All these plans would threaten Russia's political predominance in Turkey, hence the violent protest.

We translate the following editorial on this subject from the *Novoye Vremya*:

"In 1890 the German minister at Constantinople concluded a treaty with Turkey whereby Germany gave up the so-called capitulations—that is, the right of jurisdiction over her own subjects resident in Turkey, a right held sacred by other powers. This has not taken effect, but it has given Germany a special and privileged position in the Sultan's empire. German capitalists and merchants, encouraged by their diplomats, have been welcomed in Asia Minor. The railways they have built and are projecting are merely to be the nerves around which great German agricultural colonies are to be planted, for the concessions carry with them immense tracts of land. The railroad company is establishing agricultural schools, teaches the Turkish employees the German language, and in every way promotes German trade interests. Thus, gradually and silently, without having made much stir, by flattering the Sultan and conciliating the natives, the Germans are taking possession of Asia Minor and acquiring supremacy at Constantinople. . . . . .

"The matter is very simple. If Germany makes an attempt to acquire a port in Asia Minor, we shall either pass it by without protest, or lose patience and occupy the Bosporus. Then England will appear in the Sea of Marmora, Austria at Salonica, and it will be necessary to call a congress at Berlin to settle the Eastern question—and the result will inevitably be Turkish disintegration. This is how Germany reasoned, doubtless, and she fancied she could thus easily bring about what England has long vainly striven after, the division of Turkey. But Russia would not have walked into this trap. Had Germany succeeded, we should

plainly and bluntly have demanded the immediate evacuation of the port.

"Now it devolves upon us to prevail upon Germany to abandon her designs in that quarter. Having one Alsace-Lorraine, she should beware of creating another for herself in Asia Minor. . .

"It must be clear to everybody that we have a right not to desire fresh difficulties and obstacles in the East. We can accept no compromises, because the blood and sacrifices of our armies have given us sacred rights in Asia Minor, and we can tolerate not only no substantial injury, but even a temporary decline. Thus far Eastern Asia has been free from German interests and claims, and German diplomacy must not create them."

The paper quotes German expressions to the effect that Germany can not admit Russia's claim to supremacy in Asia Minor, and that the establishment of German agricultural colonies in that quarter must be pushed at all hazards. It warns Germany that this policy will meet effective and stern resistance.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE LOSS OF THE "BOURGOGNE."

THE appalling loss of life in the wreck of the French steamer *Bourgogne* has furnished our Canadian and British contemporaries with a subject for comment of which they immediately made use. The German papers defer judgment until the matter has been investigated, a course which has also been followed by most continental publications. Many Canadian papers declare that they will be disappointed if the courts do not find the sailors of the *Bourgogne* guilty. In *The World*, Toronto, the Onlooker has worded this class of comment as follows:

"The French seamen, who seem to have been guilty of deliberate murder, can only be tried in France. *La Bourgogne* and her rafts and boats were for the time French territory, and murder on the high seas is not punishable by an alien power. It is to be hoped that French justice will insist on being vindicated."

Others are sorry that the sailors of the French ship behaved badly, but excuse the poor fellows on the ground that coolness and discipline are not to be expected of sailors who fail to ship in a British or perhaps an American vessel. *The Herald*, Montreal, says:

"If others fail when the test is imposed, it may be forgiven us if we turn with the more pride to those who have not failed in the hour of supreme trial, but have shown their fitness to preserve the traditions of British 'admiralty.' We may, perhaps, without too great race pride say that the sons of the Mistress of the Seas know how to die. In saying so much we do no more than bear a well-warranted tribute to unnumbered heroes whose humble lives offered in unrequiemed sacrifice constitute a priceless possession of their race."

*The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"We are well aware that our most characteristic national vice is to lift up our eyes and thank God that we are not as other men; but we do not believe for a moment that the events which happened upon *La Bourgogne*, after she was struck, would be possible upon a ship manned and commanded by Englishmen. We make all allowance for the fact that no possible event can make such strenuous calls upon men's courage as to be awakened in the dead of night, amid a thick fog, to the knowledge that you are sinking helplessly to your death; but, happily for the race, the Anglo-Saxon has his nerves well under control."

The Toronto *Telegram*, however, is not quite sure that heroism may be expected of all sailors, and the editor seems to be aware that the majority of the hands on board modern steamships hardly deserve to be called seamen. We quote as follows:

"There is surprise and indignation when sailors who are not British, like the crew of *La Bourgogne*, overlook the duty of rescuing the passengers in a desperate effort to rescue themselves.

"It is possible that deck-hands who earn ten dollars a month and their board are not deeply conscious of any binding moral obligation to try and save the lives of passsengers. There are noble qualities in lowly human nature, or sailors would not so often act like heroes in the hour of danger."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Captain Deloncle and his officers went down with the ship, and there is no doubt of their manly behavior. Other men are said to have acted less becoming to their sex, the suspicion is even uttered that some people were murdered during the rush. But perhaps the sickly fantasy of those who escaped can not altogether be trusted. . . . To determine as early as this whether human neglect is to blame, is as yet impossible."

*The Spectator*, London, is less inclined to seek the cause of panic in the fact that the sailors were not Anglo-Saxons than most of its English contemporaries. The paper fears social causes are at the bottom of it. It says

"We greatly fear that at the bottom of the conduct of the savages who broke out was something worse than mere failure of nerve—a furious selfishness, sharpened by social hate. Some of the sailors and the steerage passengers regarded the saloon passengers, and those of the second-class cabin, as *bourgeois*, whose money and position would give them, even in that equalizing hour of despair, an unjust advantage. Maddened, not by fear, but by envy, they attacked those who they fancied were being treated as their superiors. They cursed them, and bludgeoned them with boathooks, and stabbed them, and drowned them, out of sheer hate and dread of their social advantages. . . . If this is truly the ultimate explanation of the scene on board *La Bourgogne*—and we can not conceive of any other—it augurs ill for the immediate future of the Latin races, and explains something of the terrible, and, as it seems to us Englishmen, the unjustifiable, readiness with which those who rule them resort to sanguinary repression. . . . The moment order is broken up, they say, as it was broken up on board *La Bourgogne*, the wild beast rises in his lair and rushes for all he sees that are not exactly as himself. There is no defense, they say, excepting the revolver, and to the revolver, therefore, it is the duty of all governments to resort."

*The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"The ferocity exhibited was, in one respect, not quite so bad as it looked. Sometimes it must have been better to prevent further loading of a full boat; it was a choice between one or many dying. . . . This frightful disaster brings up afresh the question whether passenger steamers should be permitted to travel at full speed in dense fogs. . . . The desire of captains to make fast passages and of shipping companies to make money ought not, in our judgment, to be allowed to weigh against the imperiling of hundreds of human lives."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

THE project of an Australian Federation has come to grief. New South Wales has voted against it, and Queensland refused to vote at all. New Zealand took hardly any interest in the matter. It may, however, be regarded as certain that the Federation idea has made much progress, and that sooner or later the Australian colonies will stand united.

IT is rumored that the Italian Government will retire altogether from the competitition of the Powers for colonial possessions. The Colony Erythrea is to be evacuated. Whether it will be turned over to another power, or simply abandoned, is not mentioned. The rumor does not seem very reliable, for the news comes from England, where the newspapers continually relate that some other nation is unable to manage its colonies.

MADRID'S Parkhurst, the Marquis of Cabriniana, who has been sent to Parliament by his grateful fellow citizens, thinks the present time as good as any to suggest reforms. It is doubted whether he will be able to accomplish anything, as his program is too extensive. He is displeased that contractors make money out of the war through corrupt practises, he wants to remove unnecessary officials, he objects to the spoils system, he advocates the strictest adherence to the civil-service regulations, and with all this continues his war against the "Tammany" of Madrid.

GERMANS lose their claim to the protection of their Government after ten years' continued residence abroad, unless they have fulfilled the mili- duties required of every healthy male German subject. This forces them to become citizens of the country where they have settled. The German Government now has been petitioned to recognize Germans abroad as its subjects until they renounce their rights of their own accord, whether they have served as soldiers or not, and to extend the privilege for future generations. The Government, however, declares most emphatically that this would be an injustice to dutiful subjects, and that a German who will not perform the duties of German citizenship is not worthy of its privileges.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PORTO RICO AND ITS PEOPLE.

WITH the removal of the cancerous growth of absolute tyranny and the implantation of republican institutions, a bright future awaits the unfortunate isle." So writes Alfred Solomon, of the Porto Rican assembly, in *The Independent*. Porto Rico, the island of which he speaks, is more thickly settled than Connecticut, having a larger population, with only about three fourths of Connecticut's area. This population, essentially agricultural, numbers about 807,000. Few more than one third of these are of African descent—a remarkable condition for an island of tropical America. Mr. Solomon's description of the people pictures them as not undesirable additions to our great national family. He says:

SAN JUAN FROM THE SEA-WALL.

"The personality of the Porto Rican is a very charming one. Generations of ill-treatment have developed in them a patient resignation which has about it nothing of cowardice. Even now, with liberty within grasp, nothing is heard of recrimination, and none will be practised. The same hospitality will be offered to the Spaniard as to other nations, and that hospitality is proverbial."

The city life is tinted with the romance of the Spanish character:

"The social life of the cities is identical with that of most all other tropical Spanish-American countries. The mass, in the cool of the morning, at which it is to be feared religious thoughts are not the only ones which fill the heads of the youth of both sexes; the *retreta* after sundown, where slim-waisted, dainty señoritas glide up and down the plaza to the sound of a fine military band; shopping by gaslight, which develops into a series of skirmishes between buyer and assistant, dear to the hearts of the fair sex, and an occasional ball at the captain-general's palace, where costumes may be seen which have the undeniable stamp of Rue de la Paix, and faces which have a beauty which is at once touching and enchanting. Small features, large, black, lustrous eyes, and perfect oval outlines make the *criolla* a distinct improvement on the sensual-faced Spanish woman, and she is of more refined instincts and gentler disposition. As mothers they are unexcelled and literally sacrifice themselves for the welfare of their children. The capital, San Juan, being the seat of government, is, of course, the social center, while Ponce is commercially of more importance and is of more modern construction and advanced ideas."

Country life is more unhappy:

"A visit to the rural districts introduces us to a class of peasantry ground down by unjust taxation, but simple, thrifty, and hard-working. Living in a hut constructed of palm branches thatched with palm leaves, his only clothing a cotton duck suit from the New England looms, and surrounded by a numerous family, usually in a state of nature, he passes his day working in his patch of corn or sugar-cane, and his evenings dancing the native *danzas* to the sound of the *guiro* and *tiple*. He can neither read nor write, and has not the facilities afforded him for learning to do so; and knows our country only by the dried fish and rice it sends him for his consumption. His *bête noir* is the Spanish civil guard, who patrol the country in mounted pairs, and whose boast is that they never bring in a prisoner alive. He pays direct tax to the Government in the form of *impuesto territorial*, or assessment on the value of his farm, and the *cedula*, or internal passport; and it has been stated that these taxes amount to about 60 per cent. of his net income. But he is ready for emancipation, and, when educated, will prove a valuable and law-abiding citizen."

The soil which supports this agricultural population is described by Colonel W. Winthrop, U. S. A., in *The Outlook*, as "unusually fertile." The whole island is covered, to the tops of the mountains, with luxuriant verdure. Good timber is plentiful. The royal palm, the mahogany, the plantain, and the banana are among the useful trees. Coffee, tobacco, sugar, and cotton grow abundantly. Colonel Winthrop continues:

"The exports from Porto Rico have consisted mostly of sugar, coffee, tobacco, molasses, rum, honey, indigo, cotton, mahogany, cattle, mules, and hides. According to the most recent authority, 'latest returns' exhibit the three principal exports as follows: Sugar, 54,861 tons; coffee, 16,884 tons; tobacco, 1,807 tons. The sugar export has declined, having once nearly doubled the above quantity.

"The island also produces, in lesser quantities, flax, ginger, cassia, rice, and maize, with citrons, lemons, and oranges, and other fruits, which might well be made articles of commerce. Several banks of fine salt are worked by the Government."

Government reports tell us that the foreign trade of Porto Rico during 1896 amounted to about $36,500,000. The foreign trade of the rich Hawaiian Islands for the same year was less than $22,000,000; and of the still richer Philippines less than $31,000,000. It is said that Porto Rico has long been a more productive colony for Spain than even Cuba itself.

NATIVE HOUSES IN PORTO RICO.

Mr. Amos K. Fiske, writing in *The Times*, New York, says:

"Of the commercial value of Porto Rico as a possession there is no possibility of doubt. Under a government that discouraged enterprise and prevented improvement, with an almost complete lack of roads and bridges in the interior to make communication and transportation economical, with primitive methods of cultivation and practically no manufactures, and with a stifling system of taxation and official corruption, it has supported a relatively

large population and had a foreign trade of $35,000,000 a year. What is it not capable of under an enlightened policy and with a systematic application of enterprise and industry? The mountain forests contain mahogany, ebony, logwood, and other ornamental and useful materials, which may be so dealt with as to become a permanent and inexhaustible source of wealth. The upper ranges of land afford the richest pasturage, and even now the raising of horses, cattle, and sheep is a leading industry. The same levels are capable of producing great crops of fine cereals. Frost never comes, and the raising of tropical fruits can be extended indefinitely. The abundant rains are brought chiefly by the northeast trade winds, and the short southern slope of the mountain range is subject to occasional drought, but the soil is rich and may be easily irrigated. In the lower valleys and the stretches of plain near the seacoast the soil has an almost unexampled fertility."

Porto Rico's position gives it added commercial value. Mr. Edwin Emerson, Jr., who visited the island in June, writes in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* as follows:

"By its geographical position Porto Rico is peculiarly adapted to become the center of an extensive and flourishing commerce. The fourth in size among the Antilles, it lies to the windward of Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Jamaica, and of those important commercial outlets the gulf of Mexico and the bay of Honduras. It is within easy reach of all the other islands of the West Indies, only a few hours' sail from the Danish colonies St. Thomas and St. Croix, and a few days' sail from the coasts of Venezuela and the United States. As a coaling-station, and as a strategic center as well, it is an all-important key to the western hemisphere. All that has been said for the oft-mooted purchase of the Danish West Indies, only sixty miles away, applies with far greater force to the acquisition of Porto Rico, with its dozen good harbors and safe roadsteds, as compared to the one miniature port of St. Thomas. In fact, the whole coast-line of the island is indented with harbors, bays, and creeks, where ships of the heaviest tonnage may come to anchor. Most of these ports have the additional attraction of general healthfulness and abundant water-supply."

American energy would increase enormously the productiveness of this rich island. Mr. Fiske says:

"Suppose American enterprise and capital should go down to this island to put it in order and develop its resources! There is a railroad across from San Juan to Guayama, a short piece from Ponce to Coamo, on the south coast, and another from San German to Aguadilla, on the west coast—about 125 miles in all—but a girdle of railroad could easily be put around the island, with spurs running into the interior. Decent roadways, with bridges across the numerous streams, would give a new impulse to industry by making it easy for its products to get to market. It is admitted that gold, copper, iron, lead, and coal 'are found,' but it is generally said 'not in paying quantities.' No adequate examination has been made to ascertain whether they can be obtained in paying quantities or not. American enterprises, once admitted, would speedily find out.

"There is nothing in the tropical climate of Porto Rico to prevent our people from going thither, but the labor force already there has never been half utilized. The real Spanish element is small even in the cities. The white population is mainly like the native element of Cuba—creole descendants of European colonists alienated from the Spanish stock. There are many blacks, possibly a third of all the people, and much mixed blood, but the population is not ignorant or indolent or in any way degraded. It is not turbulent or intractable, and there is every reason to believe that under encouraging conditions it would become industrious, thrifty, and prosperous. It is certain that a great advance could be made upon the present state of things, and the island could be rendered of no small commercial value to us and to its own people."

San Juan, the capital of the island, with 25,000 population, is outranked in size by Ponce (35,000), Arecibo, and Mayaguez. Guanica possesses the finest harbor. Other large towns are Aguadilla on the west coast; Fajardo and Humacao on the east coast; Guanica and Aroyo on the south; and Pepino and Cayey in the interior.

Much less has been said about Spanish misrule in Porto Rico than in Cuba and the Philippines. Mr. Solomon, of the Porto Rican assembly, however, gives the following glimpse of the tax system:

"The internal administration of the island disposes of a budget of about $3,300,000, and is a woful example of corrupt officialism. Of this sum only about $650,000 is expended on the island, the remainder being applied to payment of interest on public debt, salaries of Spanish officials, army, navy, and other extra-insular expenditures. But the whole of the revenue is collected on the island. This is indeed absentee-landlordism with a vengeance."

The ill-success of the Porto Rican insurgents has caused them to be overshadowed by the Cubans. Many people, indeed, seem to have been surprised to learn that there were any Porto Rican insurgents. Mr. Emerson, however, actually visited an insurgent camp. He gives the following description of the rebels and accounts for their reverses:

"I had a chance to form some estimate of the strength of the Porto Rican insurrection and of Spain's power of resistance against this hidden canker. Tho some effort was made to throw dust into my eyes by surrounding me with a more or less formidable escort and by some valiant deeds of arms while I lingered among the *insurrectos*, I could not but admit the truth of the Spanish contention that the revolution in Porto Rico is such only in name or for purposes of blackmail. True, the sympathies of the large creole population of Porto Rico are plainly with their Cuban brethren and with our cause, and there is much well-merited resentment among the native planters of the island against their Spanish and *gachupin* over-lords. But, on the other hand, the so-called *insurrectos* have made themselves scarcely less odious by their unceasing levies of blackmail, under threats of fomenting incendiarism and mutiny among the *peons*. What seems to dissatisfy the planters most is that so little is accomplished with their money. Yet it must be clear to any one who knows the topography of the island that it is ill adapted to any successful system of guerrilla warfare, such as that which has so long rendered Cuba a thorn in the side of Spain. Above all, the small size of the island is against it. . . . . .

"While it would be an easy matter, therefore, for an outside foe to seize and subdue the island from almost any one of its numerous harbors, excepting only the strongly fortified capital, San Juan, it is all but impossible for an ill-organized band of insurgents to strike the one decisive blow which might make an end of Spanish misrule in this garden spot. In case of failure there are no swamps or fastnesses to flee to, nor are the slight inconveniences of a short rainy season calculated to put a stop to hostilities or pursuit. For this reason, and others as well, all revolutionary movements in Porto Rico have always been doomed to failure, as was the first uprising of the original Indian *disgustados* against their Spanish oppressors.

"Considering these adverse circumstances and the undoubted loyalty and good fighting discipline of the Spanish garrisons and the loyal *Guardia Civil*, indeed, it redounds to the credit of the revolutionary junta in New York that they have been able to maintain even the semblance of an organized opposition to the strong rule of the present governor-general at San Juan.

"Personally I enjoyed the experience of meeting some of the picturesque brigands who hope to see their acts dignified under the egis of war, and I was glad to note the hopeful strain with which the well-to-do planters and their thrifty *peons* looked forward to the expected occupation of Porto Rico by our troops as the brightest event of their future.

"As it was, tho glad to avail myself of the first opportunity for getting out of the island, which was then still a stronghold of Spain, I could not but regret that my stay there had been so hurried and disconcerting in many of its features that it was almost out of the question to make even the most casual inquiries into many of the attractive things that are apt to come under the observation of any ordinary traveler who has the eyes to see and the ears to hear.

"My one solace as I sailed away from the east end of Porto Rico on a certain dark night of last month (June) lay in the thought that events might even then be shaping themselves so as to permit me to return at no distant date."

It has occurred to several writers that, when peace returns, Porto Rico will be an almost ideal winter resort. The rainy season, from May to September, is not pleasant, and in August and September furious hurricanes sometimes occur; but in the dry half of the year the climate is excellent. Colonel Winthrop writes:

"The climate is a healthy one for a tropical situation. The constant running streams, with the absence of stagnant water, doubtless contribute to purify the atmosphere. The island, well aerated throughout, is appreciably cooler and more salubrious than are the larger Antilles, or than the majority of the lesser Windward Islands, which have been termed the graves of foreigners. The mountain valleys, especially in the winter—from November to April—when the north winds blow steadily enjoy a delightful climate which has been likened to a perpetual spring."

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports indicate that more business is being done this year than in any previous July of which there are records. Payments through clearing-houses have been 5.8 per cent. larger than in 1892, the most prosperous year heretofore, and for the month thus far 6.5 per cent. larger than last year. General business, particularly in the West, is very satisfactory. The prospects for cotton and wool are good, the iron market is steady, and the boot and shoe trade excellent. Business failures for the week were 189 compared with 259 in this week last year. The stock market at New York was lower and dull.

**Cotton and Wool.**—"The prospect for cotton is generally very good, tho too much rain is reported in some Southwestern States. The manufacture is a little encouraged by better demand, tho prices do not improve. The effort to curtail production at Fall River has been checked by refusal of mills at other points to cooperate. The sales of wool show a remarkable increase in large transactions for which no prices are named, four being quoted at Boston, covering 2,600,000 pounds, and the aggregate at the three chief markets has been 7,039,300 pounds for the week, and for four weeks 19,919,200, of which 12,511,400 were domestic, against 46,109,200 last year, of which 21,538,500 were domestic, and 32,689,950 in 1892, of which 21,448,900 were domestic. The demand for goods is rather better."—*Dun's Review, July 30.*

**The Cereal Market.**—"Cereal exports still continue of a satisfactory volume, wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,271,872 bushels, as against 2,303,469 bushels last week, and compared with 2,343,021 bushels in the corresponding week of last year, 2,648,768 bushels in this week of 1896, 1,460,917 bushels in 1895, and 2,977,957 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports aggregate 10,214,810 bushels, against 8,346,000 bushels last year. Corn exports aggregate 2,601,821 bushels, as against 2,822,128 bushels last week, 1,482,715 bushels in 1897, 1,495,812 bushels in 1896, 594,865 bushels in 1895, and 119,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, July 30.*

**Iron and Steel.**—"The official report of iron production for the first half of 1898 shows an increase of over half a million tons compared with any previous half-year, and what is far more important, the consumption in manufactures appears for the half-year to have exceeded the output. Estimating the exports for June, only five months having been officially reported, the consumption has been 5,948,345 tons, against 5,909,703 produced, averaging 991,391 tons monthly against 984,950 tons produced. It is well to remember that in June, when production declined because of stoppage for repairs, the decrease in unsold stocks was 4,216 tons weekly. The new orders received are surprisingly large for the season, covering 5,000 tons at New York for rails, and 10,000 pending for Russia, and 5,000 for Japan, with 10,000 taken at Chicago, and a noteworthy demand for structural forms at Philadelphia, and increasing for bars, with enough to keep the plate-mills busy for a long time, a larger demand for bars at Chicago, including one order for 5,000 tons implement stuff, and an excellent structural demand, and the heaviest demand for plates ever known at Pittsburg, one order covering 12,000 to 16,000 tons, besides the expected demand for 10,000 for the East River Bridge. Sales of Bessemer iron have been heavy, reaching 25,000 tons at Pittsburg, without change in prices."—*Dun's Review, July 30.*

**Stocks and Bonds.**—"After a considerable rally on the inception of peace negotiations, the New York stock market is lower and very dull, being apparently irresponsive to the peace prospects, to better crop conditions, or any favorable influences whatever. The feature is the absence of public interest and the limited transactions of the professional following a covering of the short interest. Bonds have been active and strong, speculation being largely in low-priced issues. New government threes are in demand at above 104, and prices for other United States issues have advanced. Foreign exchange is heavy at 4.85 for demand sterling, the weakness being on anticipation of heavy offerings of grain bills and limited demands. Gold imports from London are considered likely, and the money market there has advanced in anticipation."—*Bradstreet's, July 30.*

**Boots and Shoes.**—"Boots and shoes go out from Boston in greater quantity than in any previous July, 361,239 cases this month, against 351,359 cases in 1895, and 318,074 cases in 1892. Reports of stoppages do not seem to be warranted by these heavy shipments, and the makers are running in spite of the reported controversy about prices. There is a better feeling in the market, and nearly all


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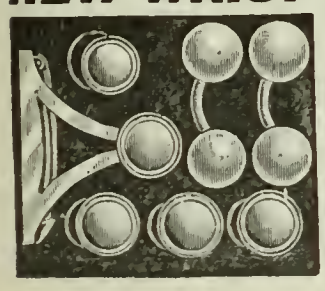

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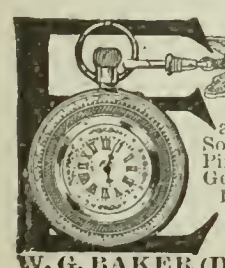

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the works have orders for some time to come. The retail trade is fairly active, and it is noteworthy that there is a general demand for haste in deliveries, indicating that dealers' supplies are nearly exhausted. The demand for leather is extremely dull. There is free selling of hides at Chicago by packers, tho of country hides the selling is more limited."—*Dun's Review, July 30.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Hot weather and harvesting operations check trade in the Dominion, but the fall outlook is a good one. Toronto reports Canadian cotton-mills very active and those working on bleached cotton as unable to fill orders, the deficit being supplied by imports from the United States. Aided by low freights, American wheat is being shipped from Toledo and Detroit to Montreal for export below offers of Ontario grades. Customs receipts are very large as a result of heavy imports of foreign goods to anticipate preferential duties. St. John reports lumber shipments to Europe heavy, while those to the United States are small. Reports of large gold shipments from the Klondike come from Victoria and Vancouver and this has made the coast trade more active, while trade at interior markets in British Columbia is reported improving. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 34, against 17 last week, 32 in this week a year ago, 37 in 1896, 24 in 1895, and 31 in 1894. Bank clearings for the week aggregate $24,535,709, about the same as last week, but 10.6 per cent. larger than last year."—*Bradstreet's, July 30.*

## PERSONALS.

SECRETARY DAY is a very delicate-looking man, and most quiet and unobtrusive in manner. His modesty of demeanor is, perhaps, accountable for the fact that fewer persons, even in Washington, know him by sight than any other member of the Administration. A policeman who has been on duty at the White House for the last three months, says the New York *Evening Post*, called a newspaper correspondent aside the other day and inquired: "What is the name of that man you talked to so long this morning? I've seen him around here quite often." "That," answered the correspondent, "was Judge Day, the Secretary of State." "What!" exclaimed the policeman. "That was Secretary Day? I knew he was one of the War Board, but I had no idea it was Day. Why, good Lord! he looks as if a puff of wind would blow him away."


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### Miss Clara Barton's Letter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 21, 1896.

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CLARA BARTON,
President Red Cross Armenian Relief Expedition.

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NEW YORK, April 1, 1898.

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JOHN W. PRITCHARD,
Editor *Christian Nation.*

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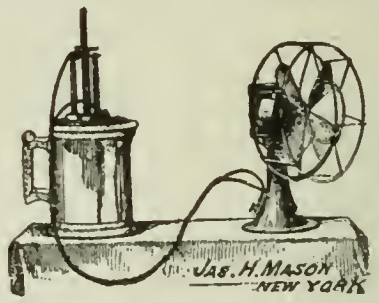


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## Current Events.

*Monday, July 25.*

United States troops begin **landing on the island of Porto Rico** near Ponce on the South coast. . . . Five hundred new cases of yellow fever are reported by General Shafter. . . . Thirty-three hundred Spanish troops in **garrisons outlying Santiago surrender** to Lieutenant Miley. . . . Cuban citizens in Cienfuegos **appeal to Admiral Sampson** to take the town before they starve. . . . The joint resolution of Congress **thanking Admiral Dewey** for his victory at Manila is engrossed and forwarded. . . . A Madrid despatch via London says that the Spanish Government has addressed the Government at Washington proposing **an armistice to discuss terms of peace.** . . . The jury in the case of United States **Senator Kenney**, of Dela-

ware, is unable to agree and is finally discharged.

The Earl of Minto is appointed **governor-general of Canada**, to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen. . . . Nineteen Austrian **sailors of** *La Bourgogne* are arraigned in Havre for cruelty and brutality at the collision. . . . **The international Chess tournament** in Vienna ends with Pillsbury and Tarrasch tied for first place.

*Tuesday, July 26.*

**Spain formally sues for peace** through M. Cambon, French Ambassador to this country. In the **landing of American troops** at Guanica, Porto Rico, twenty Spaniards are reported killed. . . . **Admiral Sampson** forwards to the War Department his official report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. . . . General Shafter's official **report of the Santiago campaign** places the total number of casualties at 1,584, of whom 226 were killed, 1,274 wounded, and 84 missing. . . . Louis Kempner has been appointed acting postmaster at Santiago.

The council of the Legion of Honor has **erased the name of Emile Zola** from its rolls. . . . Admiral Candiani, of the Italian navy, makes a formal demand on the Colombian Government for full execution of the **Cerruti claim**. . . . Owing to lack of evidence the **prosecution of the Austrian sailors** charged with brutality at the sinking of *La Bourgogne* has been dropped.

*Wednesday, July 27.*

A Madrid despatch to a London newspaper says that the **American forces invading Porto Rico** have been repulsed at Yauco. . . . The cruiser *Philadelphia* **leaves San Francisco for Honolulu** with Admiral Miller on board. . . . **Lord Herschel**, member of the joint Canadian America commission, arrives on the *Teutonic* . . . Advices from **Honolulu** say that the city celebrated with great rejoicing the news of the passage of the annexation resolution.

The **Anglo-American league** in Great Britain elects the Hon. James Bryce chairman, and the Duke of Sutherland treasurer. . . . **Ernest T. Hooley**, the defaulting English promoter, testifies in the London bankruptcy court that he had paid large sums of money to various titled Englishmen for the use of their names.

*Thursday, July 28.*

Secretary Day, after a conference with the President, announces that the **reply of this Government to the Spanish note** will be given on Friday or Saturday. . . . **General Shafter reports** total sick as 4,132, of which 3,100 are fever cases. . . . **Admiral Cervera** forwards to his Government, through the French embassy, his official report of the naval battle at Santiago. The **Government of Haiti refuses** to permit the establishment of an American weather station in its territory. . . . The **Populists of Texas** nominate Barney Gibbs for governor. . . . The court of inquiry at Halifax, which investigated the *Bourgogne* **disaster**, gives a decision exonerating the captain and crew of the *Cromartyshire* of all blame.

**Von Veldtheim**, who killed Woolf Joel, trustee of Barney Barnato's Johannesburg estate, has been acquitted of the charge of murder. . . . The **Italian Colombian embroglio** is assuming serious proportions, the Italian minister having sailed for Europe, and the Italian admiral, it is reported, having received instructions to bombard Cartagena.

*Friday, July 29.*

**The city and port of Ponce, Porta Rico, surrender** to General Miles. . . . The President and his Cabinet spend a long session formulating **a reply to Spain's peace overtures**. . . . General Wood begins the work of **cleaning the city of Santiago**. . . . Rufus W. Lane, of Ohio, is appointed **consul to Smyrna**, Turkey. . . . **Dr. William Pepper**, a well-known physician and former provost of the University of Pennsylvania, dies in Oakland, Cal.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, announced that the **Canadian-American conference** will open in Quebec, on August 23. . . . Michael Davitt, in the House of Commons, urges the British Government to release **Mrs. Maybrick.**

*Saturday, July 30.*

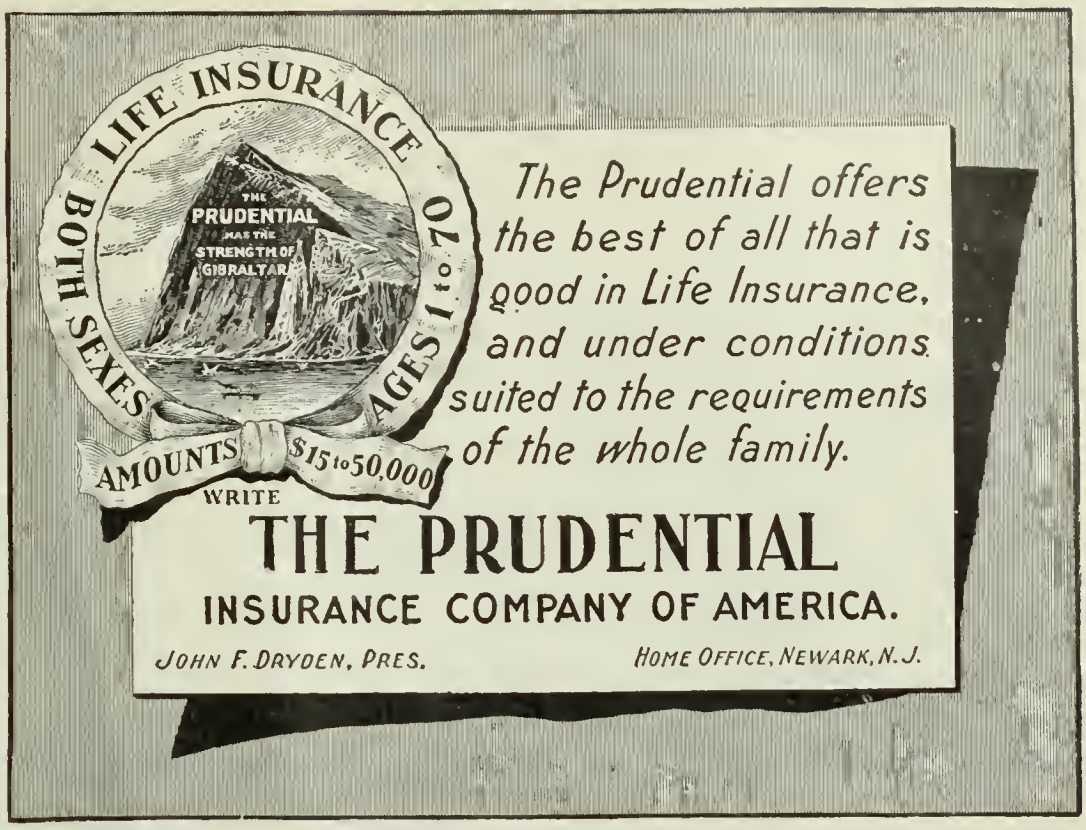
At a conference between the President and the French Ambassador Cambon, acting on behalf of the Spanish Government, an agreement on the **basis of peace is reached**, needing only the ratification by the Spanish Cortes and the American Senate to put an end to the war. . . . **General Merritt arrives at Manila**. . . . In his message to the Secretary of War, General Shafter makes a statement regarding the reported differences between **General Garcia** and himself.

Prince **Bismarck dies** at Friedrichsruh. . . . **The Pope issues an encyclical** to the Scottish people beseeching them to return to their ancient faith.

*Sunday, July 31.*

General Miles informs the War Department that the army has been received **enthusiastically by the Porto Ricans**, 2,000 of whom have offered to enlist under his banners. . . . **Major-General Wade is ordered to reinforce General Miles** in Porto Rico with fifteen regiments. . . . The town of **Nuevitas is bombarded** and subsequently burned by American war-ships. The **battle-ship** *Texas* **goes into dry-dock** at the Brooklyn navy yard.

The President of Colombia submits to congress a resolution providing for the **settlement of the Cerruti claim.**

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seem to affect very little the business of W. G. Baker, the tea and coffee man of Springfield. The amount of tea, coffee, etc., that Mr. Baker is now selling through the mails is large, going into every state and territory in the Union. His goods are sold somewhat lower than they can be bought in large cities and towns, and it requires no great effort on the part of any one to step out and sell fifty pounds of tea, coffee, etc., and thus secure a gold watch and chain or some other premium, as per the advertising in another column.

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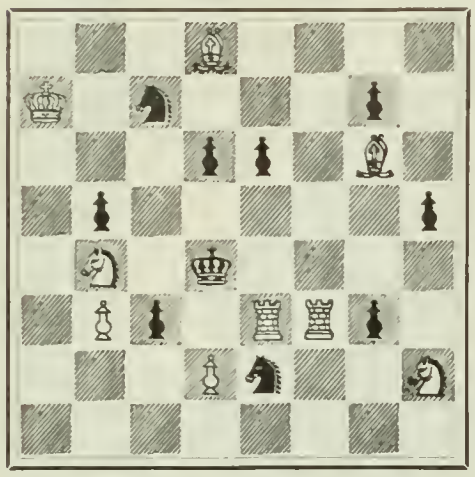
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 306.

BY J. F. TRACY, BRIDGTON, ME.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. ..... / K—Q 5 | 3. Kt—B 5, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—Kt 3 | 3. Q—Kt 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / Q x Kt | 2. Kt—K 2 ch / K—K 4 | 3. P—Q 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 4 | 3. Q x P mate |
| 1. ..... / Q any other | 2. Kt—K 6 ch / K—K 4, must | 3. P—Q 4, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x Kt | 2. Kt—B 5, ch / K—K 4 | 3. P—Q 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 4 | 3. Q x P mate |

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.

Comments: "Fine, but for doubles"—M. W. H.; "Rather difficult and very skilfully constructed"—H. W. B.; "Shows many excellences. White's Kts are peerlessly placed"—I. W. B.; "Seems to me fully as difficult as 295 which took 1st prize"—F. H. J.; "A worthy century-mark in your list of problems"—R. M. C.; "Moderately easy and quite elegant"—G. P.

A umber of our solvers didn't see the trap that M Enrenstein had set at Q B 8. They overlooked the fact that when, in nearly every instance, the Black K was driven to K 4, there was no mate next move. For instance:

1. Q—Q B 8 / Kt—Kt 3 2. P—B 3 ch / K—K 4, must Q—K 6, mate?

Oh, no! K x Kt.

No. 301.

Key-move, Q—Q R 8.

Solution received from those who got 300, and F.S.Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; W. W. F., Miami, Fla.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; R. Ellison, La Grange, Ind.; M. M. Ullman, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. T. H. F., Kinston, N. C.; R. L. P., Sing Sing, N. Y.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; F. G. Norman, San Francisco; Prof. W. G. Brown, Arrington, Va.

Comments: "Easy, but pretty"—M. W. H.; "Very interesting"—H. W. B.; "As pretty as it is easy"—I. W. B.; "Not very difficult, but of skilful construction"—F. H. J.; "Of very great merit"—R. M. C.; "The same old story! Offer your Queen. Problem-makers should try something different"—G. P.; "An excellent 2-mover"—F. S. F.; "Juicy problem; key-move by no means obvious"—W. W. F.; "Key-move apparently the most unlikely one on the board."—F. L. H.

### The Vienna Tournament.

This without any exception, has been the most closely contested Tournament that the world has seen. For many rounds, Pillsbury and Tarrasch have kept within a half a point of each other, never more than a point, and finish together. Janowski, the French champion, who takes Third Prize, exhibited an ability which marks him as one of the world's great players. He defeated, in successive rounds, Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Schiffers, Tarrasch, Alapin, and Walbrodt. He is a dashing player, always dangerous, and fights as long as there is a shade of a chance.

The judges decided that Pillsbury and Tarrasch should play a match of four games to decide who should take first and second prizes. Tarrasch won the first and third games, Pillsbury the second, and the fourth was drawn. The final score is: Tarrasch, 2½; Pillsbury, 1½. Tarrasch receives first prize, $1,500; Pillsbury, second, $1,000.

Henry N. Pillsbury will be twenty-six in December. He became famous as the winner of the First Prize at the Hastings Tournament, defeating the World's Champion. Since then, he has defeated Showalter twice for the championship of the United States, and now adds to his laurels by his great fight with Dr. Tarrasch.

A. Schwartz, Sr. C. Schlechter. H. Fahndrish. H. Caro. S. Maroczy. T. W. Showalter. S. Marco. A. Alapin. J. Halpin. D. S. Baird. A. Burn. Dr. S. Tarrasch. J. H. Blackburne. H. N. Pillsbury. W. Steinitz. M. Tschigorin. D. Janowski. E. Schiffers. P. Lipke.

PLAYERS IN THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

(Photographed in Vienna.)

### Solution of Problems.

CONCERNING 298.

We are convinced that this problem, as published, cannot be solved. There are three promising key-moves: (1) Kt—R 5; (2) Kt—K 2; (3) Q—K 2; but none of these will do.

1. Kt—R 5 / K—K 5 2. B—K Kt 5 / P—Kt 4

then, Kt—B 6 is not mate. The second key, Kt—K 2, promises some very beautiful continuations, but it also is stopped by K—K 5. The third, Q—K 2, shows the reason for the Black B. For instance:

1. Q—K 2 / P—Kt 4 2. B—B 8, ——— and no mate.

The Editor regrets exceedingly that this problem is unsound, and, also, that he does not know how to remedy it. He promises, however, to endeavor to get the correct position as soon as possible.

No. 300.

1. Q—Q R 8 / K—B 4 2. Kt—Q 3 ch / Kt x Kt 3. Q—Q 8, mate

DR. SIEGBERT TARRASCH.

Dr. Tarrasch is just ten years older than Pillsbury, and is a native of Breslau. When only sixteen years of age he was a good Chess-player, and exhibited extraordinary intellectual endowments. In 1885, being twenty-three years of age, he took his degree in medicine. In 1884 took First Prize and secured title of Master in Nuremberg. In 1885 played in the Hamburg Chess-Congress, in which he showed great skill and tied with Blackburne, English, Mason, and Weiss for second place. The five scored 11½ points against Gunsberg, who took First Prize with 12 points. Since 1886, Dr. Tarrasch has been a practising physician in Nuremberg; First Prize in the Breslau Tournament, 1889; the Manchester Tournament, 1890, and the Tournament in Dresden, 1892; Leipzig, 1894. Dr. Tarrasch has the unique reputation of being the greatest amateur Chess-player in the world, for he can not, in any sense, be called a professional. As a player he excels in what may be called Chess-knowledge. Always analytical, never very brilliant, he plays for a position or combination that gives safety to his game and, at the same time, allows him to force his opponent. This short sketch of the German Doctor would be incomplete if we did not add that he is one of the most genial and gentlemanly players that ever sat at a board.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE TERMS OF PEACE.

A LITTLE more than three months after the opening of hostilities between Spain and the United States (April 21) the first overt steps in peace-making were taken. On July 26, M. Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States (to whom Spanish interests had been entrusted upon the departure of Señor Polo, the Spanish minister) inquired, for Spain, whether the United States would open negotiations to terminate the war and settle terms of peace. On August 2 the President made this official statement:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines. If these are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

A Spanish version of the American peace conditions appeared in the London *Standard*, August 5, as follows:

"Spain must recognize the liberation of Cuba and Porto Rico from her rule, agreeing to let the United States determine how and when new régimes will be established in the islands after the indispensable evacuation by the Spanish troops, who are to leave behind all the war stores, guns, fortifications, and vessels intact. Spain is to pay the claims of American citizens arising out of the Cuban civil war. The United States will not recognize and will not make Cuba recognize the Cuban debts of any kind, but will undertake to see that the lives and property of Spaniards are respected in the West Indies.

"The question of the Philippines is to be settled definitely later by a mixed commission, which will sit in London or Paris, but Spain will have to alter the fundamental principles of her colonial policy in religious, political, and administrative matters. She must also cede to the United States naval stations to be selected in the Mariana, Ladrone, and Caroline Islands and a port in Luzon or another of the Philippine Islands.

"The despatch adds that it is understood that Spain has demurred to the conditions regarding the Philippines, the Cuban debt, and American claims in the West Indies."

The prospect of early peace has been heartily welcomed by the American press, which has devoted itself to a discussion of the Philippine problem as the crux of peace negotiations. The other conditions, as outlined by the President, are unanimously approved, and our demands are generally characterized as generous compared to what might have been required of Spain.

We do not discover very many marked changes in the attitude of leading papers on the question of retention of territory in the Philippines, since the review made in this department of The Literary Digest, July 9. Strong administration papers, the Chicago *Times-Herald* among them, take their cue from the President's statement and approve his method of settling that question after peace preliminaries have been assured. The Cleveland *Leader* takes the following tack:

"If the resistance of Spain had been continued to such lengths that this country would have been compelled to invade the Canary Islands, or even the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, for the purpose of bringing the Spaniards to terms, would it be claimed that nothing Spanish should have been given up? Would the United States have been expected to holdi slands in the Mediterranean Sea? If Spain itself had been invaded, could we have been accused of self-humiliation if we evacuated Cadiz, for example, at the end of the war? Is this republic understood to be more rapacious and less reasonable than the monarchies of Europe in dealing with a beaten foe? Even Japan, an Asiatic nation, never tried to retain all of the Chinese territory occupied by the victorious Japanese armies at the end of the war with China, and Japan is unlike the United States in having so limited an area for dense population that its temptation to forcible expansion is very great.

"And yet it is said to give up the dream of seizing and retaining the whole Philippine group is to 'wreck the country.' The area of the islands is so small that they would increase the territory of the United States less than 3 per cent. The whole commerce of the group is only equal to about 2 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the American republic. It is much less than the difference, from one year to another, in our trade with the outside world. The interests which we have had in the Philippines have been very small. The islands might all have sunk into the sea and few Americans would have known the difference, except as a matter of distant curiosity. And to think that by simply failing to change greatly our relation with the Asiatic possessions of Spain this country can be 'wrecked.'"

The Philadelphia *Press*, formerly edited by Postmaster-General Smith, says:

"The Administration has promptly taken the people into its

confidence. The terms of peace now published clear up all doubts as to the Philippines.

"The entire question is left open. The United States promises nothing. It is in a position to claim all or to claim part, as may seem wisest. The city of Manila and its bay are held pending negotiations. This is clear, plain warning that the United States at least will claim this. The mere mention acts as notice.

"There are obvious reasons why it was wiser not to make this claim before negotiation begins, but it is equally obvious that Spain is practically notified that the possession of Manila is in the direct line of events. But, pending the decision of public sentiment, President McKinley has kept the action of the United States jealously free. With Cuba and Porto Rico we know what we want to do. With the Philippines we do not. Discussion at home and negotiation with Spain will clear up our duty.

"Manila and bay, port and coaling-station, are to-day the minimum of demand by the American public. A few, a very few, think the United States wants nothing in the Philippines. But the overwhelming majority of the American people want Manila. Where the flag goes up, there it must stay.

"Beyond this the disposition and government of the islands are open to argument. Their inhabitants must be protected from misgovernment. They must not be ceded in the future to any other power. Our trade with them must be protected. But when all this is done, and these involve large and weighty responsibilities, shall the United States assume complete and absolute control of two Cubas and a thousand smaller islands at the antipodes?

"Our duty must be done. We must not shirk our share in the work of civilizing the world. But if we take the core and heart of the islands at Manila and make sure that the rest are better governed, is it not wise to wait and let the pot boil?"

M. JULES CAMBON,
French Ambassador to the United States.

It is noteworthy, as showing the unsettled state of Republican opinion, that Senator Hoar has made a public statement of his conservative attitude toward acquiring territory in the far East, while Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, has publicly taken a radically advanced stand. Speaker Reed, in accepting a renomination to Congress, reaffirmed his opposition to abandoning national traditions, while General Woodford, our minister to Spain, says:

"I do not say that wherever the flag has gone there the flag must stay, but this I do say, in the name of the nation, that wherever the flag has gone there the liberty, the justice, and the humanity which the flag represents must stay and abide forever."

Editorial utterances appended represent for the most part various shades of Republican opinion.

**Glorious Peace.**—"The President's view of the situation, as set forth in the peace terms, is proven to be that of the country by the symposiums which have been published in a number of papers, notably the Chicago *Record*, *Tribune*, and *Times-Herald*. The opinions of influential men in all parts of the country there set forth show beyond a doubt that public opinion is opposed to the retention of the [Philippine] islands as the case now stands.

"As for the indemnity question, it seems to be settled that we are to ask no indemnity of Spain, unless it be considered in the nature of an indemnity that we are not to assume the Cuban and Porto Rican debts. That is right, too. We have beaten and humiliated Spain; we are about to strip her of all or most of her colonies; she is in rags and despair. We began this war in the name of humanity; shall we close it by an act of inhumanity; by fettering a ruined nation with a strangling debt? We want no money indemnity. By not exacting that we shall gain the admiration of the world for our generosity and the friendship of crushed and bleeding Spain for our magnanimity. The war has given us, or will give us, more than enough benefits to recompense us for our expended treasure and our spilt blood without embittering Spain by wringing from her poverty a heavy indemnity. Here are some of those benefits:

"The annexation of Porto Rico.

"The substantial benefits that would accrue from the annexation of Cuba we will get by the creation of the Cuban republic.

"Coaling-stations in the Pacific.

"At least a commercial and naval base in the Philippines which will enable us to share in the Chinese trade and the 'loot' of the Flowery Kingdom.

"The annexation of Hawaii.

"The complete effacement of sectional lines and the obliteration of civil war differences.

"The respect and admiration of the world.

"They say the war will cost us $250,000,000. What is $250,000,000 compared with the great national good that has come out of the war?

"All in all, it appears that a just war, victoriously conducted, is about to be concluded by a glorious peace, profitable to the victor and not hopeless to the vanquished."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

**United States Question Exclusively.**—"Public comment shows that the President, in his negotiations for peace, has acted wisely in reserving the question of the Philippine Islands for separate consideration. It is a many-sided question, and presents difficulties on all sides. Opinion ranges all the way from annexation outright, as has been decided in the case of Porto Rico, to relinquishment to Spain again after the United States shall have reserved for itself an adequate base for a coaling and naval station. Between these two extremes are many suggestions of more or less interest. The President's policy insures that due consideration shall be given to the whole matter, and therein it recommends itself to public approval.

"Two propositions, however, seem thoroughly well established.

"(1) The question is to be decided without intervention from any foreign quarter. The parties first in interest are the United States and Spain. The same reasons which have prevailed to forbid European counsel or dictation in the matter of the war will prevail to keep Europe silent during the negotiations for peace. Her aid has not been sought, nor will it be, and the proffer of it would be offensive. No misunderstanding on this score seems to be possible.

"(2) As the United States is the victor it will dictate the terms of peace and do so in its own interests. It will be justified in putting its interests above all other interests. The occasion calls for the exercise of 'an enlightened selfishness.' The first duty of the United States is to itself. What is best for the United States, as that question may be decided by the United States, will be the fate of the Philippine Islands. The country has its thinking cap on, and in good time no doubt a decision will be reached and rendered.

"Meantime Europe, altho uninvited, may be expected to discuss the subject quite freely. Her views are already fairly well known. She would be glad to have a finger in the pie, but seems to understand that that is impossible. Her speculation on the subject therefore need not be disturbing on this side of the water, nor need we guide by it at all in what we may do. Adherence to the simple proposition that the business in hand is of the great-

est concern to the United States and must be settled to the advantage of this country is all that is necessary."— *The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

**"Time to Wake."**—"The most momentous political development since the discovery of the Western hemisphere has begun in the East. Its effects upon this country, for good or ill, are beyond any prophet's power to measure. Whether it shall be for good or ill depends primarily upon this country itself.

"The point up for decision at the moment is the retention or abandonment of the Philippines, the establishment of the United States flag there in permanence and power or its withdrawal or subordination.

"Our long sleep of isolation has not hurt us, for the reason that meanwhile the world has changed but little outside. But a tremendous change has begun, and our sleep must end now, or our rude waking hereafter will be too late.

"Only the coward's heart or the fool's mind can block the advance of the American republic upon the road to greatness which the recent events in the Philippines have providentially opened to it."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

**What Philippinos May Do?**—"The insurgents may easily relieve the United States from responsibility for their future, if they take the course they are reported as tending toward. Just before the advent of Dewey's squadron a formidable uprising by them had been suppressed by a combination of Spanish force and bribery of their leaders. When Dewey's attack upon Manila was planned, Aguinaldo besought the friendly offices of American Consul Wildman for permission to reopen hostilities in conjunction with the American squadron. This permission was granted upon condition that his forces should respect the usages of civilization, act only in accordance with Admiral Dewey's directions, and keep out of Manila until invited to enter.

"This arrangement was made at Aguinaldo's solicitation, yet it placed an obligation upon the United States to consider the interests of the insurgents in any disposition to be made of the islands, provided Aguinaldo's part of the agreement was fully kept. Upon the question of how he has kept faith the duty of the United States must be determined. If Aguinaldo and his followers—many of them semi-savages—fulfil their promises to Admiral Dewey, Consul Wildman, and Consul Williams, they are entitled to substantial fruits of victory in the form of a satisfactory government. If, on the other hand, they have broken faith and insist upon the privilege of making savage plunder of the Spanish city, there is no obligation resting upon the United States to consider them in the terms of peace. They can not be abandoned to worse government than they had before Dewey's advent at Manila. The United States will naturally demand that they shall have a better, in the interest of abstract humanity."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

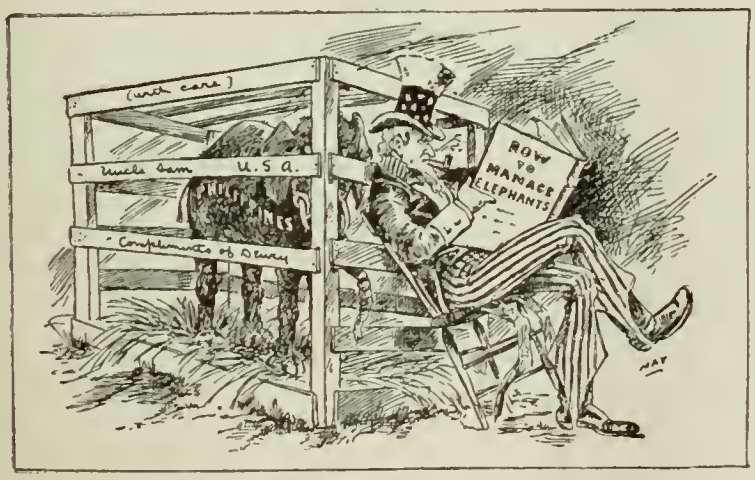
**We Can Afford to Be Magnanimous.**—"The flag has been raised at Cavite, and it won't come down. We want more than a coaling-station in the Philippines. We want a naval station. A naval station covers considerable ground. It requires more ground far away from home than at home. We shall need all of Manila and much of the land lying in close propinquity thereto. The other islands and the part of Luzon not retained by us for a naval station will be passed over to the commission to be disposed of as prescribed by the President.

"The best thought of the country is opposed to the holding of the Philippines. The islands are far away from us. They are peopled by millions of savages and semi-barbarians, to civilize whom would cost us much in money and many years of trials and disappointments. Our sovereignty over them would embroil us in the distracting quarrels of Europe and prove to be an interminable source of uneasiness, jeopardizing our tranquillity at home and inviting us to all sorts of trouble abroad.

"We do not need the islands of the far-away archipelago for commercial or political aggrandizement. The possession of them is an uninviting prospect except as a contribution to gratify our pride of military power and prowess. We have harvested the moral and political prestige of Dewey's victory. Our remaining obligation is to see to it that Spain reforms her government of the islands, and then to drop out after reserving our naval station and our right to umpire the future disposal and destiny of them.

"By taking the Philippines we would place ourselves in the way of a continuing temptation to extend our possessions still farther. Like the traveler who starts for a given destination and is diverted from his fixed line of travel by the attractions of historic places along his route, we would be ever jumping from one island to another in distant seas until the course of empire would be as crooked as a rail fence.

"We can afford to be liberally magnanimous with our weak, impulsive, and penniless foe. Spain deserves no sympathy from us, nor from any other people. She deserves the chastisement we have administered. We pity her for her blindness, for her unreasoning stubbornness. But we are too big-hearted and too generous to take from her more than even-handed justice demands."—*The Journal (Rep.), Detroit.*




POSTING UP ON THE SUBJECT.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

"The question is not one of tradition, but of material gain, and who is there to dispute the view that islands which, under the worst of governments, have been opulent tributaries of Spain, would not become, under the wise and just administration of this country, exhaustless feeders of our prosperity and their own, and be content to hold that relation in peace? We have the sources of British wealth to point to when we say that rich colonies are among the best things that a nation, capable of ruling them wisely, can acquire.

"There are, we concede, academic views of another kind, but these would have prevented the annexation of Texas, California, and Alaska, and can have no place in practical statesmanship. The people want America to grow. They also demand, in closing up hostilities, pay in the only assets Spain can offer for the costs of the war. They realize the need of naval stations and trade preserves, and are not unmindful of the duty which they took up at the beginning of this conflict to give good government to people who have the right to ask us for the boon. In this frame of mind they should easily find a way to shape executive action in favor of the same policy in the Philippines that, in the past, has so widely and profitably added to the bounds of the national domain."—*The Chronicle (Rep.), San Francisco.*

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## THE YANKEE AS A WARRIOR.

THE successes of the United States in the war with Spain and the losses on both sides have led Rupert Hughes to write the Yankee down as the supreme warrior. The article is highly laudatory in style, but it contains figures and observations specially interesting at this moment.

Mr. Hughes, after a high tribute to the courage and skill of the American soldier, says in *Criterion* (New York):

"The most noteworthy quality, however, of the American soldier is what Rochefort called a particularly American trait, 'contempt of death.' It is true beyond cavil that the world has never known soldiers that hold or gain ground in the face of such high percentages of loss.

"The word 'decimation' is used for horrible slaughter, and the loss of one man in ten is certainly heavy. In many armies it is believed to justify retreat. But with us whole armies have suffered far greater losses. At Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga the losses in killed and wounded ranged from 16 to 34 per cent. At Santiago General Shafter's whole force has lost over 10 per cent. in killed and wounded.

"As for single bodies of men, the Light Brigade made a foolish charge bravely and won immortality, thanks to a great lyric; it suffered a loss of 37 per cent. killed and wounded.

"In the Civil War 262 men in the First Minnesota Volunteers charged a whole division at Gettysburg, and, leaving 215 dead

and wounded behind, brought away the rebel colors. While the Light Brigade lost 37 per cent. and accomplished nothing except to immortalize a blunder, the First Minnesota lost 82 per cent. and gained a vitally important point. And as for useless bravery, what is the Balaklavan 37 per cent. to the 75 per cent. of the Maine Heavies in a seven-minute charge at Petersburg?

"Two German regiments lost respectively 46 and 49 per cent. at Metz and Mars-la-Tour, and the Twenty-sixth Russian lost 75 per cent. at Plevna.

"But there were fifteen Union and five Confederate regiments that lost over 50 per cent. The First Texas lost more than 82 per cent. at Antietam, and in one company of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina only three men escaped out of eighty-seven, a loss of more than 96 per cent.

"This hideous carnage was the result, not of our fighting aliens, but our fighting each other. And the history of the world has no parallel to it. Why, the total casualties of all our wars, French and Indian, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican and Indian, do not exceed the loss of Grant's army in the week ending May 12, 1865.

"Grant's killed and wounded in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania were five times Napoleon's loss at Marengo, more than his losses in all his Italian campaign, three times the loss inflicted on Wellington at Waterloo.

"The reason for this unheard-of slaughter? There is just one reason: the most intelligent, the bravest, the fiercest soldiery in the world's history was divided against itself. All that straight shooting, that battle-fury, that determination which does not falter when death is busy on all sides—all those qualities that make up the word 'Americanism' were turned inward at the nation's own heart.

"The indomitable magnificence of the Yankee soldier has lost none of its luster to-day. There at Santiago our forces made a landing without the loss of a life, invested the city and drove the Spanish through the jungle back to their labyrinth of trenches, and were busily clearing them out of these with a fatal persistence that did not lack the gentleness to plead with the enemy to avoid useless sacrifice to further battle.

"And another American regiment has gone up higher than the Balaklava or the Plevna heroes. For Captain Ducat of the Twenty-fourth Regulars led a glorious charge up a long hill at San Juan; he started with seventy-five men, and only twenty-two of them reached the blockhouse at the top. But tho they lost fifty-seven killed, the important fact, the American fact, is that they captured what they went for. The percentage of loss in men killed was seventy-six, and if the number of wounded were known the percentage of casualties would be doubtless still greater.

"Then there were the nineteen men of the Ninth Infantry at El Caney, who entered a blockhouse through the roof and killed thirty-five Spaniards. They lost the first four men that dropped in, but after twenty minutes of hand-to-hand conflict there were fifteen hale Americans and no living Spaniards. Consider, too, the high percentage of losses among our officers. They have always led, not followed."

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## INCOMPETENCE IN THE ARMY.

EVIDENCE multiplies to support the newspaper charges of serious incompetence in some branch or branches of the army administration. The earlier criticisms upon the establishment of camps, equipment of volunteers, staff appointments, etc., together with Secretary Alger's statements in defense of the War Department, were treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 18 and 25. Later criticisms pertain to the campaign around Santiago and to events subsequent to the Spanish surrender. Until success was achieved by our arms, the press in general refrained from criticism of the campaign. Now that the glory of the achievement has been duly chronicled, charges of blundering and negligence are freely made and hotly commented on. Among conservative expressions of opinion we quote the Philadelphia *Times*:

"The loyal devotion of our people has been in nothing more forcibly shown than in the general disposition to endure with patience, if not to excuse, the many blunders and failures of the War Department in the past three months. It has been felt that the officials were doing their best under trying conditions and were really accomplishing a great deal, in spite of inevitable mistakes, and it seemed ungracious to find fault. The universal confidence in the President and an unwillingness to add to his embarrassments had much to do with this patient attitude, as well as an unwillingness to increase the public anxiety and distress.

"There are many indications that this patience is beginning to fail. While we have observed at no time since war was determined on any expression of confidence in the Secretary of War, he has been commonly spoken of hitherto with a sort of derisive tolerance. Things were managed pretty badly from the first, but it was hoped that in some way the army would manage to get along in spite of the War Department. In the matter of fighting, when occasion offered, it has done so; but in the care of the army, the commissariat, the transportation, the hospital service and the various details of camp and field, the faults have been so awful that we are hearing mutterings everywhere that are likely to break into a storm about Mr. Alger's head.

"That there should be delay in organizing and equipping an army of volunteers was inevitable. Our regular establishment has been so persistently kept by Congress upon the smallest possible basis that the staff departments were entirely without practical provision for a sudden enlargement. They did know, however, what the requirements were and could probably have met them if given fair opportunity. But the Secretary appears to have introduced a new civilian element into all this work that has wrought the most lamentable confusion, and some of the failures have been so grievous as to furnish subjects for courts of inquiry for a long time to come.

"Apart from the personal responsibility, however, the experience emphasizes what military men have long been urging, that the weakness of our army, in addition to the limitation on enlistments, lay in the lack of a well-organized general staff."

Just after the two-days' battle of July 1 and 2, a despatch from Richard Harding Davis appeared in the New York *Herald* declaring that the situation of our troops was exceedingly grave. He stated that the soldiers were suffering from lack of proper clothing; that, soaked with tropical rains and blistered by a tropical sun, they were without sufficient food; that the army needed artillery and mules for transport; and that it needed some one in command who was well, strong, and able to stand the hardships of a campaign, inasmuch as the commanding general (Shafter) was ill at headquarters in the rear and had not yet been within two miles of the scene of operations. As a consequence, he averred that the fighting was done by every division for itself, inferior officers in several instances paying no attention to orders of superior officers. He added: "Truthfully, the expedition was prepared in ignorance and conducted in a series of blunders." This conclusion was a direct contradiction of the position taken by Mr. Davis in his earlier controversy with Mr. Bigelow over the despatch of the expedition from Tampa, and the publication of such statements at a critical time was severely criticized.

Official reports have since seemed to substantiate the critical nature of the situation. Inspector-General Breckinridge says:

"It was seldom, indeed, that the supplies were brought up to the fighting lines in any great excess of their immediate needs, and the entire absence of the usual comforts and conveniences of even the simplest army life during the whole of this expedition, and sometimes of medical essentials, even in the hour of utmost need, was one of its most marked features after landing. Even the shelter tents and flies were abandoned, and all bivouacked without the wall tent General Grant allowed brigade and division headquarters, or the common tent he allowed companies at Vicksburg when starting.

"The energy with which every element was driven from first to last will be sufficiently understood when such men as General Shafter and Colonels Humphrey and Weston had the task in hand. The liberality with which every necessary article was purchased that could be found in the market goes without saying. But the means for expediting the landing of stores seemed inadequate even to the last, and it is understood that lighter after lighter

ordered to the Cuban coast was sunk at sea, and the lack of quick communication between the vessels or of any launches was apparently irremediable. The extent to which the transports suffered in their ground tackles, capstans, small boats, and other paraphernalia, and the dread their masters had of even greater loss on such a surf-beaten, rock-bound shore, were constantly shown, and the navy appeared to leave the army at last much to its own devices.

"It was natural to suppose that there might well be heavy loss in such an adventure at at least three points, to wit, the landing-place, at some intermediate fortified position like San Juan, and in the final assault or contest; but all the loss in battle was concentrated practically in the single battle of July 1 and 2. The several organizations appear content with how they played their own part and with their immediate commanders, and look upon the demands made upon them as at least up to the usual powers of man, and worthily met.

"Great security was given to the enemy by the blockhouses, wire entanglements, etc., created during the long course of defensive construction for the purpose of dominating the country from the insurgents; and it is remarkable that such ubiquitous defenses were not more frequently defended. Special interest was given to this battle, where our men for the first time faced smokeless powder in rapid-fire Mauser guns, handled by men in invisible rifle-pits, to whom all fords and roads were absolutely familiar objects. To most of our enlisted men, all of whom were regulars but three regiments—the First Volunteer Cavalry, Second Massachusetts, and Seventy-first New York—this was the first battle against a civilized foe. In peace our army is administered rather by posts and departments, and our staff officers are diligent at their desks, especially in the bureaus. Now the regiments and brigades were recognized in campaign, where nearly every officer was performing unwonted duties, even among the regulars, so there are some of the usual indications of unfamiliar occupations.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER,
Commissioned to raise the United States Flag at Honolulu.

"Nothing like the usual proportion of artillery was present on the field to aid the other arms as accessaries before the fact, and the comments on and results of this can come best from line officers of the other arms. The remarkable markmanship of our trained soldiers was hardly more exploited than the gross ignorance of our recruits. The books say that it ought not to be possible to successfully assault in front unshaken, still more well-fortified, infantry under modern conditions. But in this instance dismounted cavalry as well as its confrère of the infantry arm did without bayonets successfully assault infantry posted on commanding ground, behind water, well intrenched, valiant and unshaken, and the severity of the task is indicated by the list of casualties as compared with the actual numbers the immediately opposing trenches will hold.

"And when the fight was over, tho successful everywhere, we had no reserves—Bates's independent brigade having been in the assault first at Caney and then by a night march reinforcing the left at San Juan, as Lawton's division also came from Caney to the right at San Juan under most urgent calls. It was afterward supposed that the gap between our right and the bay was closed by Garcia's forces, and the demand for the surrender of the Spaniards was made prior to any knowledge of the intention of Cervera to escape with his fleet or of the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements. Such a conjunction of events may indicate the rapidity of the changes in the situation.

"Doubtless through telegrams and otherwise there have been sufficient indications of the intense strain in the whole military situation on the field of operations which led to the consultation at the El Posa House on the night of July 2, and to some of the general officers favoring a retrograde movement during the day or two prior to our intrenchments taking shape and the armistice being agreed upon—which latter remained almost unbroken until the surrender. The part I played in the consideration of these questions will probably, and may as well, remain unrecorded, and needs merely to be referred to here. Probably it is now evident to all that it was far better to stand stedfast and perhaps quite possible to advance rather than retreat so near the Fourth of July, and certainly we have demonstrated our ability to hold our own.

"Indeed the fighting of this army came up to the highest expectations, and accomplished results beyond what it is usual to expect of a force so constituted."

Washington correspondents of such papers as the Chicago *Record* and Brooklyn *Eagle* first reported that General Shafter's despatches to the War Department, after the battle, indicated his decision to retreat several miles to recuperate and strengthen our forces for further assault; whereupon President McKinley is said to have called upon General Miles, who advised instead that a demand for unconditional surrender be made—the result being a matter of history. General Miles, as commander-in-chief, went to the front, giving full credit in his official report to General Shafter for the success of the Santiago campaign.

Without exception, so far as we have been able to discover, correspondents at Santiago have agreed in reporting shocking conditions of hospital service. George Kennan's description of the only field hospital in Cuba at the attack on Santiago (*The Outlook*, New York, July 30) shows that five surgeons worked incessantly for twenty-one hours, the force being increased to ten on the second day, performing more than three hundred operations in that length of time. Mr. Kennan says:

"The resources and supplies of the hospital, outside of instruments, operating-tables, and medicines, were very limited. There was tent-shelter for only about one hundred wounded men; there were no cots, hammocks, mattresses, rubber blankets, or pillows for sick or injured soldiers; the supply of woolen army blankets was very short and was soon exhausted; and there was no clothing at all except two or three dozen shirts. In the form of hospital food for sick and wounded men there was nothing except a few jars of beef extract, malted milk, etc., bought in the United States by Major Wood, brought here in his own private baggage, and held in reserve for desperate cases.

"Such was the equipment of the only field hospital in Cuba at the attack on Santiago. That it was wretchedly incomplete and inadequate I hardly need say, but the responsibility for the incompleteness and inadequacy can not be laid upon the field force. They brought here from the steamers everything that they could possibly get transportation for. There was only one line of very bad road from Baiquiri and Siboney to the front, and along that line had to be carried, with an utterly insufficient train of mules and wagons, all the food and ammunition needed by an advancing army of more than twenty thousand men. In loading the mules and wagons preference was given to stores and supplies that could be used in killing Spanish soldiers rather than to stores and supplies that would be needed in caring for our own,

and the result was the dreadful and heartrending state of affairs in this hospital at the end of the second day's fight. If there was anything more terrible in our Civil War, I am glad that I was not there to see it. . . . . .

"At midnight Saturday the number of wounded men that had been brought into the hospital camp was about eight hundred. All that could walk, after their wounds had been dressed, and all that could stand transportation to the seacoast in an army wagon, were sent to Siboney to be put on board the hospital steamers and transports. There remained in the camp several hundred who were so severely injured that they could not possibly be moved, and these were carried to the eastern end of the field and laid on the ground in the high wet grass. I can not imagine anything more cruelly barbarous than to bring a severely wounded man back four or five miles to the hospital in a crowded, jolting army wagon, let him lie from two to four hours with hardly any protection from the blazing sunshine in the daytime or the drenching dew at night, rack him with agony on the operating-table, and then carry him away, weak and helpless, put him on the water-soaked ground, without shelter, blanket, pillow, food, or drink, and leave him there to suffer alone all night. And yet I saw this done with scores, if not hundreds, of men as brave and heroic as any that ever stood in a battle-line. It might not have been so—it ought not to have been so—but so it was; and in this hospital there were no means whatever of preventing it."

The appearance of yellow fever and low fevers among our troops, during the negotiations for the capitulation of Santiago, led General Miles to order the burning of the village of Siboney, where the general hospital had been established and whither non-combatants and refugees from Santiago had gone by the thousand. Two weeks after the formal surrender of Santiago, General Shafter's reports showed that the daily list of fever patients exceeded 4,000, nearly one fourth of his entire force, daily recoveries ranging from 500 to 800 and deaths reaching 30. Colonel Roosevelt seems to have taken the initiative in appealing to General Shafter for the removal of our troops from the vicinity of Santiago. In his letter he said:

"If we are kept here, it will in all human probability mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large tho it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active work."

All the American officers united in an address to General Shafter, saying:

"Yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed, and that it is in a condition to be practically entirely destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure to come in the near future.

"We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior, and that there are no facilities for such a move, if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season, without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

"This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives. Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation, and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, and who understand the situation absolutely."

The War Department announced on August 4 that transportation of the troops from Cuba to Montauk Point, Long Island, had been ordered as speedily as possible, and peremptorily instructed General Shafter not to make public any important official information hereafter without authority from the department. The rebuke conveyed in the instructions to General Shafter was said to be occasioned not only by the publication of the officers' letters quoted above, but by the publication of General Kent's report of the part his division took in the battle of Santiago, including an account of the confusion of the first battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment under fire.

Meantime the arrival of three or four transports in American ports with sick and wounded, miserably cared for *en route*, had aroused general criticism from the press. Thus the Springfield *Republican*:

"The New York papers yesterday [July 21] contained about as harrowing a story as one could wish to read concerning the transport *Seneca*, whose arrival there with wounded soldiers from Santiago was described in our news despatches yesterday. The War Department ordered those wounded placed in a vessel that did not even have a thermometer on board to take the temperature of the sick. Before the Seneca left Santiago a Red Cross nurse begged a little malted milk, beef tea, salve, and lint from a hospital ship, and that was all the Seneca had in the way of medical supplies on the voyage. The wounded were placed in rough wooden bunks in the hold. There was little ice aboard, drinking-water was scarce, and it was impossible to clean away the accumulated filth because of the small force of attendants. Fever broke out, wounds broke open. The details need not be given. The Red Cross nurse, Miss Jeanette Jennings, was the heroine of the ship, and when the terrible voyage was ended a number of foreign military attaches and other passengers signed and delivered to her this letter:

"The undersigned United States officers and other passengers on board of the steamship *Seneca*, returning from Siboney bay full of sick and wounded men from the Santiago campaign, have observed with admiration the heroic and self-sacrificing manner in which you have cared for the suffering men. We have seen how unremitting you have been in your attention to the sick and wounded which were put on board the steamer without the most ordinary provision for their care and comfort. We have seen how at the outset you took pains to procure from the steamer *State of Texas* needed supplies, which they otherwise would have been without, and we have been witnesses to your devotion in preparing food for them, in watching for their wants, in administering medicine, and making them as comfortable as possible. We can not see this trying journey come to an end without giving you some expression of admiration for your conduct and our hope that your devotion will meet with fitting reward."

"Let us pause to pay our tribute also to the heroic woman who made every personal sacrifice, and threw added luster upon her profession, in thus making good, so far as lay in her power, the incapacity of the Government."

The New York *Sun* says of a later case:

"The *Concho*, a transport for sick and wounded, left Santiago nearly thirty days after General Shafter's mournful appeal for

SAFE.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

hospital supplies. Shafter's despatch was dated July 1. The *Concho* reached New York, a veritable ship of horrors, on July's last day.

"Nearly a month, therefore, had elapsed between the shocking information that our splendidly gallant army had gone into action without having with it the necessities for the wounded which any normal military prudence could have foreseen, but which General Shafter's own despatch showed had never accompanied the expedition, and the sailing of a transport to bring a band of invalids from Santiago home. There had been time enough to get to Santiago all the doctors, nurses, medicines, and food in the country. Yet a transport left there without the facilities for giving its passengers decent care and sustenance, and this, too, right upon the heels of another horror ship, the *Seneca!*

"Can not the criminal be found and be brought to justice? There must be more than one man to-day enjoying the emoluments of United States employment, who for the good of the country should discover that his health will not permit him longer to remain in service."

Surgeon-General Sternberg investigated the first cases and told reporters that some of the trouble was probably due to the lack of experience of the two surgeons on the *Seneca*, who were not regular army surgeons, but were a part of the force called contract surgeons added at the outbreak of hostilities. He is reported as saying, further, that the Red Cross was not wanted at the front; that it is no place for women. On August 3, Secretary Alger made the following statement:

"At the time they [the *Concho* and *Seneca*] left Santiago the general desire of convalescents to come home doubtless overcrowded both ships. From the beginning of the Santiago campaign until within a few days the terrible conditions of that coast, where our ships had no shelter and always with a high surf, made the landing of troops, supplies, ammunition, artillery, and medical stores difficult, and there is no doubt much inconvenience and suffering were thereby caused that were unavoidable. The lighters that went with General Shafter's fleet were lost on the way. Two tows of lighters were subsequently sent, which were also lost, and it was impossible to get supplies ashore except with the boats from the ships and those supplied by the navy. Later on a lighter was furnished by the navy, which was the only one there for many days. On account of the great number of sick and wounded, which was in excess of what had been anticipated, there was, no doubt, much privation and suffering, especially among the sick at Santiago.

"The captains of the *Seneca* and the *Concho* did not report to General Shafter nor to Quartermaster Humphrey that they needed water. Had they done so, of course it would have been provided. Then also a large number of civilians rushed aboard to get away, and they occupied many staterooms that should have been given over to the soldiers. No recurrence of such conditions will be possible hereafter, and no one regrets more than the Secretary of War that anything of the kind should have happened. The general commanding the army, the surgeon-general, and the quartermaster and commissary departments have done the best they could, but unforeseen circumstances, named above, prevented the conveniences being provided that otherwise would have been furnished."

Secretary Alger also sent instructions to General Shafter and General Miles regarding transportation of sick and wounded hereafter.

The press finds cause for further criticism of unmilitary conduct of affairs in the publication of part of a letter regarding conditions at Santiago, written by Colonel Roosevelt to the Secretary of War. Secretary Alger has given to the press the following portion of the letter:

"'SANTIAGO, July 23, 1898.—MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing with the knowledge and approval of General Wheeler. We earnestly hope that you will send most of the regulars, and at any rate the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any regulars, and three times as good as any state troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division; if those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico, in this cavalry division, close to 4,000 men, who would be worth, easily, any 10,000 National Guards, armed with black-powder Springfields or other archaic weapons. . . . Very respectfully, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'

"The following reply was cabled to Colonel Roosevelt to-day [August 4]:

"'Your letter of the 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army, and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory, you make no invidious comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful.

"'R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*'"

Unsanitary conditions at various camps in the United States have also caused criticism in many quarters, particularly since typhoid fever appeared at Camp Alger, near Washington, and at the Jacksonville camp. The department has ordered a change from the former. The report that the Southern camps would be abandoned generally for more healthy locations in the North leads a number of Southern papers to say severe things. The Charleston *News and Courier* quotes the charges of the Greenville *News* that in moving troops from camps to embark for Porto Rico, for instance, railroad routes hundreds of miles roundabout, instead of more direct lines, were favored by the department. *The News and Courier* says:

"What is plainly necessary is to change the sanitary conduct of the camps, not their location, and if the Secretary shall persist in removing them out of the South on any such grounds as he offers for his action, the whole matter of their conduct, from first to last, including the movement of the troops from them to the front by circuitous routes, should be made the subject of a thorough investigation as soon as Congress convenes."

The Nashville *American* says:

"The truth is, the war office has been badly 'taken in' more than once in selecting camps. Whether it was because of a disposition to oblige friends of the Administration, or because of its ignorance of localities, we do not know, but without a doubt camp-grounds have been selected that are so bad that the officers choosing them ought to be court-martialed for unfitness to hold commissions. But it is not necessary to repair this blunder by another which will be hurtful to the whole South. Let justice be done us, and great sums of money be saved, by choosing healthy camping-grounds in the States where our troops are now stationed in large bodies."

## "THE OLD WORLD IN THE NEW."

THE old world has at last come into the new. The history of the East has become the concern of the West, and the West, with its gigantic power and will, is beginning to exploit the East. The entire world is becoming self-conscious, and history-making shifts from the waves of the Mediterranean to the white horses of the Atlantic, then to the yellow steeds of the Pacific.

Such, in summary, is the theme of an able article by Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler entitled "The Old World in the New" (*Atlantic Monthly*, August).

Professor Wheeler, after tracing the history-making sources of the world up to the present, showing that the greater part of the history of the world had its mainsprings around the Mediterranean Sea, points out how rapidly the scene of history-making is shifting to the Yellow Sea. Says he:

"A class of questions has arisen, overwhelming, in the magnitude of the issues they involve, all the great questions of earlier days, and none of them admits solution in terms of the Mediterranean; none of them concerns the Mediterranean, or its peoples, or its history. That which the silent course of events has long been preparing, now in the fulness of time is come. Almost without a sign of warning we are transferred from the history of the nearer world to the history of the great world, and to that history the life and the interests of the great dominant peoples of the earth will hereafter belong.

"To no people is the transition of more profound and fundamental importance than to the people of the United States. It involves for them nothing less than a rethinking of the entire problem of national purpose, destiny, and duty.

"The old history, which we have called the history of the nearer

world, dealt with the antagonisms and the blending of its two component factors, occidentalism and orientalism; the new history will record the process of assimilation which follows the uniting of the two halves of the whole world. There can be no question as to which of the two will conquer and control, according to the external forms of conquest: but it is idle for us, in the light of historical experience, to imagine that the blending is to mean nothing more than the absorption of the East by the West—nothing more than the exploitation of China and India by the greed and power, or even the enlightenment, of Western nations. Rome conquered Greece, but was conquered by its art, its manners, and its thought. Europe, in the form of Greece, and then of Rome, subjugated Asia; but Asiatic wealth and luxury reshaped European life, and Europe has its religion from the conquered people. We may easily underestimate the solidity of these civilizations we confront, and the permanence of their forms of life and of their molds of thought. The economic conditions, the political ideas, and the fundamental religious and philosophic thought of our world can not and will not escape, in the great leveling that is to come, the most far-reaching and momentous transformation. England has touched yet only the surface of India, merely the hem of the garment; but her commerce, the equipment of her life, her governmental mechanism and ideals, have already been radically influenced, and the marvelous effect which acquaintance with Hindu thought is exercising upon men's fundamental thought of the world has spread far beyond the circles of the learned and of the faddists, and, I am persuaded, can be estimated in its profound importance only by the historians of later days.

"Both India and China embody types of life and forms of thought which, strange and incomprehensible as they may be to us, have been shapen and polished in the mills of a human experience representing in composite the experience of more human souls than have elsewhere share a common life.

"India is the land of the vast and the boundless, the true motherland of the romantic. Endlessly prolific, she sets no restraint on the imagination. So India lacks that which was to the Greek, as the representative occidental, the supremest virtue, temperate control—'naught to excess.' The timid, redundant forms of her art, as of her literature and her theogony, attest the absence of that sense of due economy and fitness which made the creations of the Greek eternal models of restraint and harmony. To the aggressive occidental, time is the opportunity of action, time is money; for the Hindu, there were no days or years, and hence no history.

"The occidental is a pluralist; personalities, individual psyches, are for him the starting-points, the prime factors of the universe; to enforce personality and make it effective is the mission of life. The Hindu is a monist; the world-all is the starting-point; personality is an aberration from it; to bring this personality back to rest, absorbed into accord with the world-all, is the toil and mission of life. Knowledge is the recipe of salvation; ignorance is the sin.

"China is another cosmos. It is preeminently the land of the practical. Its world is the established social order of men fixed in forms and conventions, whose authority is absolute, as their reasons are past finding out. Life is a drama. Men merely play parts. The 'look-see' (appearance) and the 'make-see' (delusive persuasion) constitute the substance of life. The starting-point and whole of things is neither the world-all nor the individual soul, but the stage and scenery and plot into which the individual must fit the action of his part, and within which take his *rôle*. There is no truth, no real.

"With the Greek it is intemperance or 'slopping over' which is the sin, with the Hindu ignorance, with the Chinaman innovation. The purpose of education is, for the Greek, to give personality its maximum of effectiveness; for the Hindu, to endow it with a knowledge that shall reveal the hindrances to union with the world-all; for the Chinaman, to force the individuality, like a Chinese girl's foot into a shoe, into the fixed *rôle* or craft it must use in this present life. The Greek education is frankly the liberal education; the Chinese, frankly professional and technical."

"China has perhaps one fourth the population of the globe, but no one suspects it of schemes of imperial conquest. The 'yellow danger' menacing the world comes not from the thrifty tradesmen and peasants of China. China is a nation without a fist. Its people are lacking in any idea or motive around which could be assembled the sentiments of patriotism. Devotion to the honoring of ancestors and solicitude for private gain are the two sentiments of a people who constitute, not a nation nor a state, but a scheme of living.

"The new history is to be concerned, then, with the assimilation of these two strange and mutually diverse elements of the farther world to the substance of the nearer world—just as the old-world history involved an assimilation of West and East. With the parallel goes also a contrast. The old history centered about an inland sea. All its issues had their ultimate home by the Mediterranean. In the new history the world is turned wrong side out. The outer ocean is the agora. Power is estimated in terms of navies rather than of armies. Coal is king, and coaling-stations mark the ends of empire as the Roman military roads did of old. The pattern of the world has been turned inside out. The old world, like an ancient house, was built toward the inside and its colonnaded court; the new is built toward the outside, with windows and veranda."

Professor Wheeler says this smaller Mediterranean world involved the constant query, Who should be the leader of the Occident, Greece, Rome, France, Germany, England, Russia? The new asks, Who shall hold the empire and lead the civilization of the world; shall it be the Slav, the Teuton, or the Latin?

Professor Wheeler thinks that France, altho aggressive, is in every way unsuited for the task. She lacks that prolificness that all master-world races must have. He proceeds:

"A colder-blooded people than any of the Latin race will win the contest in these days or organization and calculation and mechanism and coal. The German is patient enough and practical enough. He is like his Anglo-Saxon brother by nature, a stout champion of individual freedom, but he lacks something his brother possesses. This something is note asy to describe, but the lack of it allows him to tolerate the yoke of Cæsarism, imported from the Latin world; gives him ready adaptability to the institutions of other peoples, so that he is quickly absorbed; and most characteristic of all, forbids his appreciation of a game like football."

The spirit that has made the Englishman enjoy this truly Anglo-Saxon sport has made him a master race. Up to this year, England has managed to bar Russia from an iceless sea. But this can no longer be said and now Professor Wheeler sees the two giant races pitted in the list for this great goal, and he asks where is America's place. He tells us that Russia has always taken advantage of all of our differences with England. But the Slav stands for government from above and without; the Anglo-Saxon for government that is derived from the governed, and there can be no doubt of our sympathy.

America could have no interest in the Mediterranean world, and she avoided all entangling alliances with it, but in the greater world that is just now beginning she is most vitally interested. The moment she interfered in Cuba, she became involved in this greater world problem, and that moment the Anglo-Saxon race was by mutual interests united and the world contest between Saxon and Slav simplified.

Professor Wheeler then concludes in the following words:

"While, then, we may well be called upon now to readjust our conception of national purpose and duty to the new order and our new position, we dare not be false to ourselves or our past. Our charter and creed we must interpret, if no longer in the letter, then all the more scrupulously in the spirit. However the letter and the form may fade and vanish away, there are some things that must needs abide. A nation proclaiming government of the people and for the people can not impose on conquered peoples a foreign sway, or one that finds its supreme motive in the benefits accruing to others than the governed. We must stand as we were founded, a nation that draws diverse interests and diverse communities into peaceful cooperation under recognition of the rights of the individual man, and the self-government of peoples and states.

"Conquest and empire, and all that belongs thereto both of method and of idea, are utterly abhorrent to the theory of those institutions through which America has aspired to enlighten the world, and utterly foreign to the structure our fathers reared out of their stony griefs and cemented with their faith.

"It is character that counts in nations as in individuals. Only in loyalty to the old can we serve the new; only in understanding of the past can we interpret and use the present; for history is not made, but unfolded, and the old world entire is ever present in the new."

## EFFECT OF CONQUEST UPON CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

WHILE the powers of Congress over new territory acquired by the United States are unrestrained by the Constitution, so far as form of government and political rights are concerned (see Judge Morrow's decision quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST July 2), the editor of *The American Law Review* points out that the Constitution does limit and prescribe Congressional power over civil rights in acquired territory. In the Dartmouth College decision, says *The Review*, it was held that a charter granted by the King of Great Britain remained operative after the War of Independence separated us from England, and later the same court was cited to the broader principle that the Revolution did not operate to destroy civil rights existing in individuals. *The Review* proceeds:

"Unquestionably, under the doctrine of the Dartmouth College case, the charter of a corporation, lay or eleemosynary, civil or religious, granted by the King or Government of Spain, to Spanish subjects in any of her dependencies conquered by us, would be protected from invasion and spoliation by any state government which might be erected within that territory. In fact, it is a principle of public law, nowhere better settled nor more fully recognized than by the judiciary of the United States, that revolutions and changes of government operate merely to change the external relations of the inhabitants of a particular territory, changing in some instances their allegiance from one sovereign to another—but do not operate to change their domestic laws or their internal relations. A considerable collection of judicial authority upon this question, as it grew out of the American Revolution establishing the independence of the colonies from the crown of Great Britain, will be found in early cases in the Supreme Court of the United States; and later authority will be found in cases which grew out of the Mexican war and the cession of California, the war of the rebellion and the setting up and subsequent overthrow of the government called the Confederate States of America. The Revolution was merely deemed to have had the effect of devolving upon each State, which previously existed as a colony, all the powers of Parliament and the prerogative powers of the king. Under the doctrine of these cases, if the Philippine insurgents under Aguinaldo should succeed in establishing their independence, and if that independence should be acknowledged by Spain, by the United States, and by other powers, any legislature created by them would be deemed to have succeeded to all the powers, within the Philippine Islands, previously possessed by the crown and legislature of Spain. On the other hand, if the United States should complete the conquest of those islands, it would succeed to those powers; and, unquestionably, in the exercise of those powers Congress would be restrained by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Except in so far as it is restrained by that instrument, the powers of the Congress of the United States over the conquered territory would be plenary (Endleman *v.* United States, 86 Fed. Rep., 456). In the case just cited, the United States court of appeals for the ninth circuit, in a learned opinion by Mr. Circuit Judge Morrow, held that the territories of the United States are creatures of the Constitution and subject to the plenary control of Congress; but we do not understand the doctrine to be that, in dealing with the territories, Congress can act in contravention of the Constitution, in so far as that instrument guarantees individual rights not of a political character, any more than it could so act when dealing with any other matter. . . . Thus, in one case, the court, speaking through Mr. Justice Mathews, said: 'The people of the United States, as sovereign owners of the national territories, have supreme power over them and their inhabitants. In the exercise of this sovereign dominion, they are represented by the Government of the United States, to whom all the powers of government over that subject have been delegated, *subject only to such restrictions as expressed in the Constitution, or are necessarily implied from its terms*' (Murphy *v.* Ramsay, 114 U. S., 15, 44). In another case the court, speaking through Mr. Chief Justice Waite, said: 'The organic law of a territory takes the place of a constitution as the fundamental law of the local government. It is obligatory on and binds the territorial authorities; but Congress is supreme, and, for the purposes of this department of its governmental authority, has all the powers of the people of the United States *except such as have been expressly or by implication reserved in the prohibitions of the Constitution*' (Nat. Bank *v.* County of Yankton, 101 U. S., 129, 133). On the contrary, we say that the instant the flag of the United States extends over conquered territory, the egis of the Constitution of the United States is thrown around its inhabitants, tho they may not be able to enjoy the full protection of that instrument until the establishment of a settled civil government. Under that Constitution Congress could not in Alaska, nor in Porto Rico, nor in the Philippines, enact any law creating a religious establishment, nor prohibiting the free exercise of religion. Nor could it, in the face of the Fifth Amendment, confiscate its property there existing, tho it might dissolve religious corporations committing crimes against society, as was done in the case of the Mormon Church (Mormon Church *v.* United States, 136 U. S., 1, 56–57). As the result of our war with Mexico, in 1846 and 1847, we acquired by conquest and treaty from that country a vast territory in which the institutions of the Roman Catholic Church had been established as fully as they have been in the Spanish West Indies and the Philippines. We did nothing to impair, in the slightest degree, the rights of those religious establishments—such rights as had been left them by a confiscation made by the Mexican Government prior to our acquisition of that territory. There has never been, so far as we know, the slightest complaint on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in those countries that their religious institutions have not enjoyed the same freedom and the same equal protection at the hands of the law which have been extended to Protestant institutions."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE individual who requires the most looking after is the man behind the vote.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

IT will be unfortunate for General Miles if he has to encounter a strongly entrenched armistice.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

GENERAL LEE was fortunate in getting his share of the glory before competition became so violent.—*The Star, Washington.*

WE expect to hear any minute that Ponce is working for a number of next year's big conventions.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

IF other ships can't be spared, we would suggest that Lieutenant Wainwright, with the *Gloucester*, be sent to menace the coasts of Spain.—*The News, Detroit.*

ANXIOUS.—"Yes, sir, the sooner the war is ended the sooner we can get back to work."
"May I ask your business?"
"I am a pension attorney, sir."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.
Is it a real dove?—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## TOLSTOÏ AND THE RUSSIAN CENSORS.

TOLSTOÏ has again suffered severely at the hands of the Russian censors. His latest book, "What is Art?" (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 19, May 7, May 28, and July 16) has just appeared in the English translation. The author, in the preface to the American edition, tells how the censors mutilated the book on its appearance in Russia.

This is not an unusual event in Tolstoï's literary experience, for most of his fiction has been severely censored in Russia and all his religious books have been burnt; but his vigorous protest in the present instance is an interesting departure from his usual apparent resignation to the fate of Russian writers.

We quote from the preface:

"This book of mine, 'What is Art?' appears now for the first time in its true form. More than one edition has already been issued in Russia, but in each case it has been so mutilated by the 'censor' that I request all who are interested in my views on art only to judge of them by the work in its present shape. The causes which led to the publication of this book—with my name attached to it—in a mutilated form, were the following: In accordance with a decision I arrived at long ago—not to submit my writings to the 'censorship' (which I consider to be an immoral and irrational institution), but to print them only in the shape in which they were written—I intended not to attempt to print this work in Russia. However, my good acquaintance, Professor Grote, editor of a Moscow psychological magazine, having heard of the contents of my work, asked me to print it in his magazine, and promised me that he would get the book through the 'censor's' office unmutilated if I would but agree to a few very unimportant alterations, merely toning down certain expressions. I was weak enough to agree to this, and it has resulted in a book appearing, under my name, from which not only have some essential thoughts been excluded, but into which the thoughts of other men—even thoughts utterly opposed to my own convictions—have been introduced.

"The thing occurred in this way: First, Grote softened my expressions, and in some cases weakened them. For instance, he replaced the words: *always* by *sometimes*, *all* by *some*, *church* religion by *Roman Catholic* religion, "*Mother of God*" by *Madonna*, *patriotism* by *pseudo-patriotism*, *palaces* by *palatii*,* etc., and I did not consider it necessary to protest. But when the book was already in type, the censor required that whole sentences should be altered, and that instead of what I said about the evil of landed property, a remark should be substituted upon the evils of landless proletariat.† I agreed to this also and to some further alterations. It seemed not worth while to upset the whole affair for the sake of one sentence, and when one alteration had been agreed to it seemed not worth while to protest against a second and a third. So, little by little, expressions crept into the book which altered the sense, and attributed things to me that I could not have wished to say. So that by the time the book was printed it had been deprived of some part of its integrity and sincerity. But there was consolation in the thought that the book, even in this form, if it contains something that is good, would be of use to Russian readers whom it would otherwise not have reached. Things, however, turned out otherwise. *Nous comptions sans notre hôte* (We reckon without our host). After the legal term of four days had already elapsed, the book was seized, and, on instructions received from St. Petersburg, it was handed over to the 'spiritual censor.' Then Grote declined all further participation in the affair, and the 'spiritual censor' proceeded to do what he would with the book. The 'spiritual censor' is one of the most ignorant, venal, stupid, and despotic institutions in Russia. Books which disagree in any way with the recognized state religion of Russia, if once it gets hold of them, are almost always totally suppressed and burnt; which is what happened to all my religious works when attempts were made to print them in Russia. Probably a similar fate would have overtaken this work also, had not the editors of the magazine employed all means to save it. The result of their efforts was that the 'spiritual censor,' a priest who probably understands art, and is interested in art as much as I understand or am interested in church services, but who gets a good salary for destroying whatever is likely to displease his superiors, struck out all that seemed to him to endanger his position, and substituted his thoughts for mine whenever he considered it necessary to do so. For instance, where I speak of Christ going to the cross for the sake of the truth He professed, the 'censor' substituted a statement that Christ died for mankind, *i.e.*, he attributed to me an assertion of the dogma of the Redemption which I consider to be one of the most untrue and harmful of church dogmas. After correcting the book in this way, the 'spiritual censor' allowed it to be printed.

"To protest in Russia is impossible, no newspaper would publish such a protest, and to withdraw my book from the magazine and place the editor in an awkward position with the public was also not possible.

"So the matter has remained. A book has appeared under my name containing thoughts which are attributed to me which are not mine.

"I was persuaded to give my article to a Russian magazine, in order that my thoughts, which may be useful, should become the possession of Russian readers; and the result has been that my name is affixed to a work from which it might be assumed that I quite arbitrarily assert things contrary to the general opinion, without adducing my reasons; that I only consider false patriotism bad, but patriotism in general a very good feeling; that I merely deny the absurdities of the Roman Catholic Church and disbelieve in the Madonna, but that I believe in the Orthodox Eastern faith and in the 'Mother of God'; that I consider all the writings collected in the Bible to be holy books, and see the chief importance of Christ's life in the Redemption of mankind by his death.

"I have narrated all this in such detail because it strikingly illustrates the indubitable truth that all compromise with institutions with which your conscience disapproves—compromises which are usually made for the sake of the general good—instead of producing the good you expected, inevitably lead you not only to acknowledge the institution you disapprove of, but also to participate in the evil that institution produces.

"I am glad to be able by this statement at least to do something to correct the error into which I was led by my compromise.

"I have also to mention that, besides reinstating the parts excluded by the censor from the Russian editions, other corrections and additions of importance have been made in this edition."

*Tolstoï's remarks on church religion were reworded so as to seem to relate only to the Western church, and his disapproval of luxurious life was made to apply not, say, to Queen Victoria or Nicholas II., but to the Cæsars or the Pharaohs.—TRANSLATOR.

†The Russian peasant is usually a member of a village commune, and has therefore a right to a share in the land belonging to the village. Tolstoï disapproves of the order of society which allows less land for the support of a whole village full of people than is sometimes owned by a single landed proprietor. The "censor" will not allow disapproval of this state of things to be expressed, but is prepared to admit that the laws and customs, say of England—where a yet more extreme form of landed property exists, and the men who actually labor on the land usually possess none of it—deserve criticism.—TRANSLATOR.

**A New Mulatto Story-Writer.**—When one comes to think of it, the social position of the mulatto in American life, who taboos the full-blooded negro as an inferior and is himself tabooed by the whites, furnishes ample dramatic material for one who understands the case thoroughly. Such an one seems to be manifest in Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, who, a mulatto himself, has taken to depicting life from this point of view. A story by him in the July *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "The Wife of His Youth," leads *The Bookman* to comment as follows:

"Mr. Chesnutt has a firmer grasp than any preceding author has shown in handling the delicate relations between the white man and the negro from the point of view of the mingling of the races. Perhaps the most tragic situation in fiction that has ever been conceived in this country is that in which a mulatto finds himself with all the qualities of the white race in a position where he must suffer from the disadvantages of the colored race. Mr. Chestnutt has for several years treated this subject in a capable

and artistic manner, and has proved himself not only the most cultivated but also the most philosophical story-writer that his race has as yet produced; for, strange to relate, he is himself a colored man of very light complexion. Born in North Carolina, he made a career for himself in his native State as a teacher and a man of enterprise, and he won the high respect of the community by his integrity of character. He is also a scholar of no mean attainments. . . . . .

"We understand that he is now giving more of his time to literary work, and that one of these days we may look for a novel from him in which his philosophical grasp, his imaginative power, and literary skill may combine to give us an expression of the life of his people not yet realized by any writer either white or colored in the States. Mr. Chesnutt is a man still in middle life, of a quiet, tranquil temperament, ambitious, industrious, and successful. There is no reason why great things should not be expected of him."

## A MEMORIAL WINDOW TO EDWIN BOOTH.

THE only church in the world, so it is said, that has a window dedicated to the memory of an actor is the Church of the Transfiguration (Protestant Episcopal), of New York City, popularly called "the little church around the corner." There, on

MR. LA FARGE'S BOOTH MEMORIAL WINDOW.

June 24, Joseph Jefferson unveiled a memorial window to Edwin Booth, designed by La Farge.

In its monthly issue (August) *The Critic* gives a description (with accompanying cut) of the window as follows:

"It shows an actor seated on a stone bench beneath a tree, in the branches of which hangs a fold of violet drapery. This drapery, with the dark-blue sky behind it, makes an admirable background for the figure, which is robed in green and red. The ample folds of the deep-red mantle fall about its shoulders and are drawn over the knee. The painting of the head and hands is uncommonly successful as to tone and value, the general tendency in stained-glass being to make the painted parts too light to accord well with the rich tones of the modern glass. The figure and its accessories as a whole produce an effect of beauty and mellowness but faintly conveyed by black-and-white reproduction.

"The base of the window is marked by rich classic ornamentation surrounding a tablet which bears an appropriate inscription from Shakespeare. And below are inscribed the lines:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
EDWIN BOOTH
THIS WINDOW HAS BEEN PLACED HERE BY THE PLAYERS, 1898.

The figure in the window is not that of Edwin Booth, but is one which Mr. La Farge, in 1882, in illustrating Browning's poems, made to represent "Dramatis Personæ." In a letter to *The Evening Post* (New York) Mr. La Farge has thus explained his conception:

"I had wished, and the committee with me, that our memorial might be specially an actor's memorial, suitable, of course, to a church. The desire to represent Mr. Booth we put aside. I preferred a treatment or choice of subject which might bring up or bring in association the ideas of a life beyond the grave; and I thought I had found this solution by the representation of an actor looking at his mask. The subject had the advantage of being a classical one, and of recalling the religious meaning connected with the mask—the person, as Jeremy Taylor calls it. You know, of course, that our word 'person,' as shown by this reference, means a mask—the part we play on this stage—our character—the station in life to which it has pleased God to call us. A celebrated actor himself has repeated the commonplace statement that all the world's a stage.

"I placed behind my actor, attired in Græco-Roman costume, the curtain or the veil behind which we retire; and in the architectural framework behind him I tried again to recall the association of the stage with religion by a little altar. The stage, as you know, in all lands, was first connected with mysteries, and the name for the early medieval acting is again mystery. . . .

"In the base of the window, as at first designed, I had placed an ornamental grouping of the emblems which connect the Greek stage with the Greek religious mysteries—the veil, the emblematic foliage, the sacred table and vessels, and the mask which represented again the life in this world over which we have only a partial control. The committee, however, decided that they would devote the entire lower part of the window to the quotation from 'Hamlet' which runs:

> As one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing,
> A man that fortune's buffets and rewards
> Hast ta'en with equal thanks.
>
> (Hamlet iii. 2.)

"This quotation had been used by Mr. Booth in a letter to a friend, in which he spoke of a desire of having it placed upon his tomb."

## MAETERLINCK'S IDEA OF A "STATIC THEATER."

AS the stage is at present in a poor way everywhere with the single exception of France, as artistic plays are extremely rare and the public taste can no longer be satisfied with crude productions, attention is being directed to the solution proposed by Maurice Maeterlinck, the so-called "Belgian Shakespeare," whose "Pelléas et Mélisande," a mystical play, has lately been presented in London with much success by Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The Belgian dramatist advocates a novel departure in the world of drama. He wants a static theater as contradistinguished from the present acting theater. He explains

his idea in an essay contained in the latest edition of his works, and a writer in *The Humanitarian*, London, quotes from it at some length.

After saying that a static theater is one which abolishes the "unity of action" (just as the unities of time and place have long since been abandoned in the drama), Maeterlinck argues that "action" can easily be dispensed with, especially as it does not truly mirror life. Life is a drama where prologue and catastrophe alike are often wanting, and tragedy is an element not to be found within limited special events. The dramatist continues:

"Are there not elements of deeper gravity and stability in happiness, in a single moment of repose, than in the whirlwind of passion? Is it not then that we at last behold the march of time—aye, and of many another on-stealing besides, more secret still—is it not then that the hours rush forward? Are not deeper chords set vibrating by all these things than by the dagger-stroke of the conventional drama? Is it not at the very moment when a man believes himself secure from bodily death that the strange and silent tragedy of the being and the immensities does indeed raise its curtain on the stage? Is it while I flee from a naked sword that my existence touches its most interesting point? Is life always at its sublimest in a kiss? Are there not other moments when one hears purer voices that do not fade away so soon? Does the soul flower only in nights of storm? . . . It is only the life of violence, the life of bygone days, that is perceived by nearly all our tragic writers; and truly may one say that anachronism dominates the stage and that dramatic art dates back as many years as the art of sculpture."

Maeterlinck claims that the highest Greek tragedies were examples of "static drama," which show "action in character" rather than "character in action." Most of the tragedies of Æschylus are utterly without movement, in the modern sense. The dramatist proceeds:

"In most cases, indeed, you will find that psychological action—infinitely loftier in itself than mere material action—has been suppressed, or at least vastly diminished, in a truly marvelous fashion, with the result that the interest centers solely and entirely in the individual, face to face with the universe. Here we are no longer with the barbarians, nor is man now fretting himself in the midst of elementary passions, as tho, forsooth, these were the only things worthy of note; he is at rest, and we have time to observe him. It is no longer a violent, exceptional moment of life that passes before our eyes—it is life itself. Thousands and thousands of laws there are, mightier and more venerable than those of passion; but, in common with all that is endowed with resistless force, these laws are silent and discreet and slow-moving; and hence it is only in the twilight that they can be seen and heard, in the meditation that comes to us at the tranquil moments of life."

*The Humanitarian* writer, Mr. T. S. Knowlson, is disposed to agree with the Belgian reformer, whom, however, he charges with some practical inconsistency. He says:

"With Maeterlinck as his own expositor there can be no doubt about the nature of the static theater. But is he consistent with his theory? Let us see. In 'La Princesse Maleine,' a brute of a woman in a fit of jealousy strangles (on the stage, too) a poor girl whose chief crime is that she loved too fervently and simply. More than that: the king himself witnesses this brutality. Such an atrocity, to the accompaniment of lightning and thunder, produces a feeling of horror which we do not associate with the static theater. The truth is, Maeterlinck is here flagrantly at issue with himself. Later plays, however, display a growing consistency. 'Pelléas et Mélisande' has both passion and gentleness, but even here we close with the orthodox murder and suicide. Of 'Aglavaine et Selysette' some one has said that only the disciple of love could teach more about love. This may be true or not, but as a drama it comes nearest, with possibly one exception, to the demands of the static theater. There is no plot: 'a few talks and a suicide' sum up all the action there is. Of psychological action there is an abundance: we feel the transit of passion from soul to soul; emotions develop with exciting rapidity; and there is the subtle tremor of an approaching nemesis.

"One thing is certain: Maeterlinck is bold enough to be true to himself. He is a mystic, and would permeate modern drama with his sense of infinity, mystery, and fate. I suspect he is a believer in reincarnation, and that one feature in his conception of life is the working of the law of Karma. That is a doctrine which lends itself to mysterious tragedy. And it is in keeping with the age. A wave of mysticism is passing over us. We are becoming confirmed psychologists. Life is varied, and the world is full of activity, but our interests are being more and more centered in the inner life. . . . . .

"Some say that the drama as an art form is dead, having been killed by the burden of its own conventions; and that the novel has taken its place. However that may be, there is no denying the fact that life is changing fast, and sooner or later it will demand a new drama. Character is being driven inward. We have no longer the abandon, the picturesque quality, and the expressiveness of those ages which gave birth to great dramas. Intrigue, passion, plunder, war, and chivalry—these things are left to us in comparative feebleness—happily—in contrast with the days of Elizabeth, when the Queen could strike her courtiers in the face, causing Essex on one occasion to draw his sword and swear he would not endure such treatment."

It appears that leading English critics have expressed sympathy with the static drama. Thus Mr. Walkley has declared it "a seductive dream by contrast with the reality." It is pointed out, however, that the static or quietest psychological drama requires greater talent and knowledge of human nature than the play of action and movement.

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## WHY AMERICA HAS NO GREAT NATIONAL LITERATURE.

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE admits that such a literature has not yet come to pass in this country, and he, as many others have done, finds the reason for it in our lack of national unity, in the racial and sectional diversities that still exist here. When American life has become a unit in its moral and spiritual aspiration, he says (in an address in Cooper Union, published in *Werner's Magazine* for June), when local pride is swallowed up in national pride, the American soil will be ready to produce the great art, the great book. Until then, no one can speak for America as Homer spoke for Greece, Shakespeare for England, Dante for Italy.

But that time, Mr. Mabie thinks, is close at hand. The signs of its coming are seen, not in great but in small ways. There is an enlargement of interest, a growing recognition that in every part of the country wherever a man lives, a woman suffers, a child dies, there is the material of which great writing is made. We are doing, too, the best we have ever done in history. But the most promising sign of all is in our fiction, and especially in our short stories. Never has the short story been written with such consummate skill and fidelity as to-day. Hardly a section of the country has escaped the most genuine and sincere portraiture by means of it. Every section is being lifted up by the hand of art into the sight of the whole country.

Mr. Mabie denies the charge of many of our foreign critics, that we are a nation of materialists. A materialist is a man who is satisfied with his material condition; and was there ever an American who, when he had acquired a fortune, was satisfied? There are a great many people who do not know why they are dissatisfied; but they are dissatisfied because they have not what their soul craves. Is there any other country in the world where so many men and women are dissatisfied with the condition of other men and women? Is there any other country in the world where so many men and women are unhappy because so many other men and women are uncomfortable, and they can not help them? All this is practical idealism. Our idealism is latent, it has not yet taken the form of art; but it has taken the form of practical influence. We have always carried the light of our idealism, but it has been under our coats, and men have not seen it.

These are the signs of the coming great national literature; but Mr. Mabie returns to the assertion that it has not yet come. We are an idealistic nation, but there is lack of unity in our idealism, and because of this our literature can not be compared with that of England, France, or Russia. Says Mr. Mabie:

"Here is the American long story as we know it in our time; beautiful, refined, delicate; everything in it that culture and aspiration and keen observation of society and command of the resources of writing; everything in it that these qualities can put into it; but yet, compare any American long story of the last twenty-five years with 'Adam Bede' or with 'The Mill on the Floss,' or with that admirable story of Thomas Hardy's—'Tess,' or that admirable story of Tolstoï's—'Anna Karenina,' with 'Crime and Punishment' by Dostoyevsky. Tell me why it is you can read the American long story with delight, but when you have 'Anna Karenina' before you or 'Crime and Punishment,' you can not put out the light until it burns itself out. How is it that when you read 'Tess,' it seems as if the smell of the soil was in your nostrils! It seems in 'Tess' and in 'Adam Bede' as if you were touching hand to hand, heart to heart, with the deepest tragedies of human life. It seems as if you were going down into the very hell of human retribution. Can you think of any American long story that has clutched your heart as those stories have clutched it? Can you think of any American story like 'Master and Man' of Tolstoï, which is a masterpiece in its very brevity?

"There is some depth which we have not touched yet in our art of writing. There is something beneath us into which our roots have not yet sunk down."

## THE PAINTER OF "YANKEE DOODLE."

ONE of the most familiar pictures to Americans and one that has done as much as any other to kindle patriotism is "Yankee Doodle" or "The Spirit of '76." This picture was first seen in the art department of the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and provoked the praise of the whole nation and of foreign critics as well. The artist who painted this picture was Archibald M. Willard, of Cleveland, Ohio.

*Success* for July gives an interesting sketch of Mr. Willard and the genesis of his painting. Mr. Willard had made his reputation as a humorous artist before his genius began to embody itself in serious expression. He was fortunate in having as a friend Mr. Jos. F. Ryder, a photographer of Cleveland, who had a keen artistic instinct. Mr. Ryder greatly encouraged him by helping him to sell many of his humorous and patriotic sketches to old soldiers throughout the West, and it was he who suggested "Yankee Doodle." The story, as *Success* gives it, runs as follows:

"The Centennial year was drawing near. Mr. Ryder suggested a picture which should embody 'The Spirit of '76,' and Willard set about making a humorous picture. How well he might have succeeded is shown in the picture, 'The Fourth of July Musicians,' which, however, he did not publish. He could not satisfy himself with any humorous picture of the old training days. He made sketch after sketch, to no purpose.

"From the first, he had singled out the musicians as the central figures, and had determined on three of them. His father was an old man, and had appeared in one form or another in a good many of his pictures, as in 'Pitching the Tune,' and had posed as one of the drummers. The other drummer was Harry Devereaux, a lad from a military academy. The fifer was a well-known character in Wellington, Hugh Mosher, a man of great artistic possibilities, whom Mr. Ryder often photographed in many attitudes.

"No Fourth of July in Wellington was complete without him, and no such picture could be.

"While Willard was at work, his father was taken sick, and, after a lingering illness, died. During his illness, caring for him much by night and day, Willard struggled to finish his picture.

"One day there came an inspiration. He had been working with noble models. He had a really noble theme. To make a merely humorous picture was unworthy his ambition. From the sublime to the ridiculous was easy; he would leap from the ridiculous to the sublime. He would change these rustic soldiers from the parade-ground to the battle-field, and make his picture one of noble patriotism.

"He made another sketch, and with wonderful effect. From this time the work became absorbing. He was at his masterpiece. The plan took shape in his mind, and transferred itself to canvas. In the background is the broken line that has been pressed back by the enemy. But in the foreground are three figures, father, son, and grandson, tho Mr. Willard did not think of this relation till the picture was nearly finished. These, with steady strides, are marching ahead. They are already at the foremost point that has been reached by the line—a point marked by a wounded man and a broken cannon. And listen! They are playing 'Yankee Doodle!' The old man's face might be kind elsewhere, but here it is like a flint. The strong fifer has his wounded head bound up, but blows a clear, high note. The lad who marches beside him has his face fixed on the old man's. They are marching alone to death or victory. Alone? No. Through the smoke the line is seen reforming. Hats are in the air. Their comrades have caught the tune and the courage which produced it, and are gathering to support them. One can look through their determined courage to an assured victory.

"Every one knows the effect of the picture. It electrified the country. It is on sale at every patriotic place where relics are vended to this day. The artist gave up his little studio in the quiet country town, and moved to the city, where he still lives. The poor boy, who had not even money to buy paints, had become one of the most noted artists in the land.

"Mr. Willard has painted many other pictures of note. Another patriotic scene, 'The Minute Man,' is pronounced, by many, a greater work than 'Yankee Doodle,' but that work touched the popular heart as no other picture has for decades, and to this day Mr. Willard is best known as 'the painter of "Yankee Doodle."'"

**A Stevenson Fragment on Conscience.**—Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson spent some of his time writing moral maxims and little sermons on conduct, which he left among his unpublished MSS. Mr. Sidney Colvin, who is now preparing for the press a biography of the novelist, will include these unpublished sayings and sermons in the volume. The London *Outlook* has been permitted to draw on them in advance, and from those it publishes we select the following:

"Never allow your mind to dwell on your own misconduct: that is ruin. The conscience has morbid sensibilities; it must be employed, but not indulged, like the imagination or the stomach.

"There is but one test of a good life: that the man shall continue to grow more difficult about his own behavior. That is to be good: there is no other virtue attainable. The virtues we admire in the saint and the hero are the fruits of a happy constitution. You, for your part, must not think you will ever be a good man, for these are born and not made. You will have your own reward if you keep on growing better than you were—how, do I say? if you do not keep on growing worse.

"You will always do wrong; you must try to get used to that, my son. It is a small matter to make a work about, when all the world is in the same case. I meant, when I was a young man, to write a great poem; and now I am cobbling little prose articles, and in excellent good spirits, I thank you. So, too, I meant to lead a life that should keep mounting from the first; and tho I have been repeatedly down again below sea-level, and am scarce higher than when I started, I am as keen as ever for that enterprise. Our business in this world is not to succeed, but to continue to fail in good spirits."

HAD Madame Bernhardt chosen to devote herself to literature, *The Home Journal* says, she would have been a great writer. Witness, for instance, the following letter of correction which she lately had occasion to send to the dramatic reporter of *Le Figaro:*

"LONDON, JULY 2.

"*My dear Friend:*

"I learn from you that I am going to Germany, I learn from you that I have the honor to know the sculptor Begas, I learn from you that the Emperor William takes an interest in my dramatic performances, as you yourself have learned all this from a Berlin newspaper. Learn, then, from me that I am not going to Germany, that I do not know the sculptor Begas, and that I shall never have, on any occasion, the honor to be presented to his majesty the Emperor William, King of Prussia.

"SARAH BERNHARDT."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## THE NEW ATMOSPHERIC GASES.

THE newly discovered gases of the atmosphere have already been mentioned in these columns. We now translate from *La Nature* (Paris, July 9) a brief account, by M. Henri de Parville, of the discovery of the whole group, together with some notes on their probable relation to the other constituents of the air and the possibility that still other elements may yet be discovered in it. That so many gaseous substances should have existed in the air we breathe, unknown to the most skilled chemists since the dawn of their science, is certainly wonderful, and the discovery and isolation of these substances—three of them within the last few months—constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the history of scientific investigation. Says M. de Parville:

"This atmospheric air of ours is positively a boxful of surprises! Since Lavoisier's time, we have believed that the air is a mixture of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen; approximately 21 parts oxygen to 79 parts nitrogen. To this was added a little carbonic acid, some water-vapor, a little ozone, and a little nitrate of ammonia after a thunder-storm. Such was the classic composition of the atmosphere. So we were quite stupefied when in 1897 Lord Rayleigh demonstrated that an important element had been overlooked—argon. Argon was the cause of a great deal of discussion, but its existence was acknowledged to be certain. Since then we have said that the air is composed of oxygen, nitrogen, and argon.

"Scarcely four years have elapsed, and we are already forced to modify our recently acquired knowledge. Messrs. Ramsay and Travers have just discovered a new constituent of the air. And they have sent a specimen of it to M. Berthelot. This gas having gone unperceived up to our own epoch, M. Ramsay has baptised it with the significant name of 'krypton' (hidden). M. Berthelot has proposed a more harmonious name, 'eosium' [Greek *eos*, aurora], because the characteristic spectral ray of this gas is found also in the spectrum of the aurora borealis. How did Messrs. Ramsay and Travers get hold of this new gas? . . . It is well known that air is now liquefied easily under a pressure of 180 atmospheres and at a temperature of −191°. Mr. Ramsay devoted much of his time last winter to the slow distillation of liquid air. Because of the different boiling-points of the liquids entering into the composition of the liquefied air the most volatile liquids, such as the nitrogen, are gotten rid of, and the oxygen is disposed of by absorption; thus the argon remains. The English scientists thus prepared a bottleful of liquid argon. And by further evaporation and chemical treatment they finally obtained at the bottom of the vial a residual liquid. What was this liquid, which was not argon, altho it contained traces of it? This volatile liquid gave in the spectroscope very beautiful bright lines corresponding to no known gas, one of them being the beautiful green line of the aurora borealis. So krypton was discovered. This gas has a density of 22.47, that of oxygen being 16. It is heavier than argon, less volatile than nitrogen, than oxygen, and than argon. . . . . .

"At the session of June 29, of the Academy of Sciences, Mr. Ramsay announced the discovery of two other new gases in the air. By continuing the distillation of argon, after the isolation of krypton, he found first another gas differing from the others in the characteristic lines of its spectrum. He named it *Neon* (new). There remained still another substance, a solid, which was volatilized at a higher temperature. This second gas resembled argon, but had superb spectral lines. And when the electric current is passed through it, it shines with incomparable splendor. It has been named *metargon*, to signify its relationship with argon. Thus, in less than a month the air has been enriched with at least three gases unknown before the month of June, 1898. And at last accounts the atmosphere had the following composition: oxygen, nitrogen, argon, krypton, neon, metargon. Is the list closed?

"Perhaps not; but perhaps, on the contrary, it is already too long. For who knows whether some foreign substance may not have found its way into the liquid air and, volatilizing, have given rise to deceitful spectroscopic lines? This is but a hypothesis, but we must take it into account until it has been disproved.

"In any case, we must not be astonished to find that the atmosphere contains traces of gases that have long escaped the investigations of chemists. Their isolation has depended on new methods. Is not the atmosphere the residue of all the gases that since the origin of time have been unable to combine with the solids of the terrestrial crust?

"The composition of the atmosphere has constantly varied during the geologic ages. At the beginning, it included all the gases and the vapors of solid substances that condensed as the cooling of the globe went on. The sun's atmosphere offers us on a large scale a picture of what probably once took place in the terrestrial atmosphere. Afterward, condensation taking place and chemical combination assisting, the atmosphere became purer; little by little the gases and vapors entered into solid compounds that form the earth's crust, and nothing remained above this crust but water-vapor and gases that were either left over from the compounds or were unable to combine. The carbonic acid, once so abundant, has disappeared, by combination with calcareous substances, forming carbonate of lime; the remainder has become dissolved in water, and only very small quantities remain in the air. The excess of oxygen remains in the atmosphere with the nitrogen. But it is clear that by close search we still ought to be able to discover traces of gases that do not easily combine with the materials of the crust, such, for example, as argon, so called because it does not enter easily into combination with any known substance. After argon, we might assume that there would still exist in the great residue of the ancient atmosphere traces of hitherto unknown gases in a free state. And the facts have demonstrated that this is the case. Perhaps the list of new gases is yet to be completed, but evidently we shall find only traces of such. We ought to be pretty near the end. In any case, these new discoveries have a great speculative interest, and bear witness yet once more to the delicacy and power of the methods of investigation of modern chemistry."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Blasting with Liquid Air.**—The explosive qualities of liquid air when mixed with any organic substance were strikingly shown in the experiments described recently in these columns. According to *The Scientific American Supplement*, this quality may possibly be utilized commercially, experiments in this direction having been described by Professor Ewing in a paper before the Society of Arts, London, on March 2: "When liquid air, enriched by the evaporation of a large part of its nitrogen, is mixed with powdered charcoal, it forms an explosive comparable in power to dynamite, and which, like dynamite, can be made to go off violently by using a detonator. To make the explosive, the liquid, containing about 40 or 50 per cent. of oxygen, is poured on fragments of wood charcoal, 2 to 4 cubic millimeters [.0001 to .0002 cubic inch] in size. These are kept from scattering under the ebullition of the liquid by mixing them into a sort of sponge with about one third of their weight of cotton wool. The liquid which remains is, of course, richer in oxygen than that which is originally applied, and, when the mixture is allowed to stand long, all the liquid evaporates and the explosive power disappears. It must, therefore, be mixed at or near the place where it is to be used. But the cotton wadding, impregnated with coarse charcoal powder, can take up more than enough of the liquid to supply oxygen for its complete combustion, and when put quickly into thick insulating cases of paper, it retains its full explosive power for 5 or 10 minutes. After an interval, which ranges from 15 to 30 minutes, according to the size of the cartridge, all explosive power is lost. Experiments were made with this explosive on the parade-ground at Munich, and a practical test on a large scale has gone on for some months in a coal-mine at Pensburg, not far from Munich. The trials there were continued from July to October of last year, and are claimed to have given very satisfactory results. The chief advantage of the explosive is its cheapness, the cost being simply that of the power used in liquefying the air. Even the fact that after a short time the mixture ceases to be capable of exploding may be urged as a recommendation in one respect, for if a detonator hangs fire, there is no danger of the charge going off accidentally some time after the explosion is due; nor is there any danger of its being purloined or used for criminal purposes.

It is questionable, however, if such an unstable explosive can ever be found either convenient or economical, except, perhaps, in large quarries where a large amount of blasting is to be done at one place."

## WATER-DRINKING AT MEALS.

A FRESH contribution to the discussion of this almost hackneyed question is made by Dr. Felix L. Oswald in *Health Culture* (New York, June). The author insists that the avoidance of water at meals is a mere "sanitary superstition." He says:

"It is not possible for any normally constituted human being to eat his way to the first quarter instalment of a modern dinner of overheated made dishes and greasy viands, without experiencing a distinct longing for a cooling diluent, and before the end of the second course that craving assumes the urgency of positive distress, but the sufferer is warned to forbear. Has not Professor Orthodox enumerated five distinct sources of peril from indulging that appetency, and proved that the water instinct is wrong, and that nature knows nothing about it?

"The most specious of those arguments is the alleged risk that the introduction of cold water would coagulate the albumen of the ingesta and thus complicate the labors of the digestive organs. But is it not evident that these organs should be allowed a casting vote in the decision of that controversy?

"Dr. Sohrodt, the author of 'Natur-Heilkunde,' holds, on the contrary, that our diet is not half fluid enough, and demonstrates that organic warmth will soon reduce over-cold beverages to the right medium, and that a craving which nothing but fresh water will satisfy is a clear proof that the stomach is suffering from an excess of caloric and deficiency of moisture.

"'Just wait, and that distress will subside,' insists Professor O—x. Yes; the subtle chemistry of the organism will eventually find means to satisfy its needs from internal sources, just as the agony of a famished man will give way to a dull torpor; the system has made another forced loan on the reserve stores of its own tissues and made the sufferer a little more comfortable, tho also a little leaner. Even thus the disappointed stomach will make shift to loan moisture from some other part of the organism where it is less sorely needed, and the 'distress subsides,' tho a feeling of vague discomfort remains, suggesting that the sort of moisture reabsorbed from the lower alimentary ducts is not exactly what the stomach wanted."

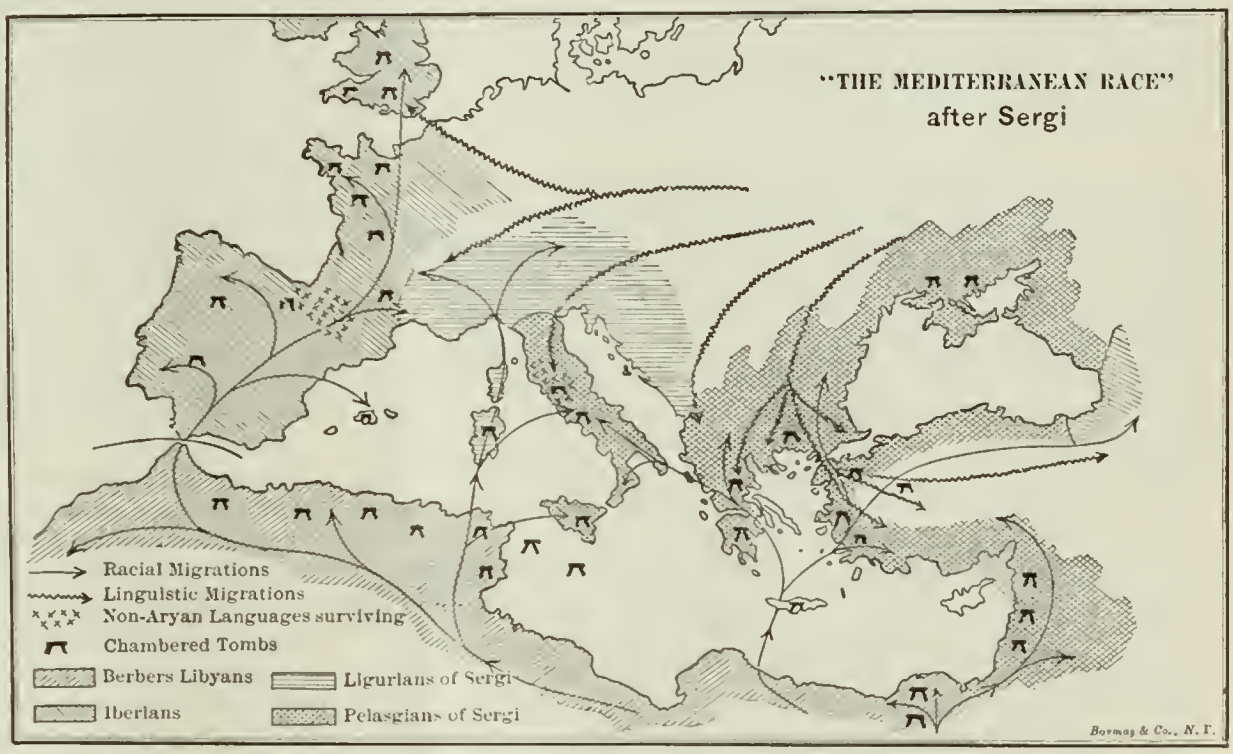
After telling a number of anecdotes to show that the craving for water with meals is entirely natural and proper, Dr. Oswald goes on to say:

"The danger-of-cold-drinks-in-warm-weather dogma is an insult to common sense that had never a fair living chance in a country like ours, where millions of farmers, hunters, trappers, miners, and travelers *must* have experienced the beneficent effects of cooling beverages enjoyed at moments when their welcome has reached its maximum, *i.e.*, after a long walk in the summer heat of our continental climate. The absurdity of the old bugbear dogma is so extravagantly preposterous that . . . the grannies of antinaturalism might as well tell us that it is dangerous to engage in outdoor sports at a time when the instincts of youth clamor for the exercise of sinews and muscles, and that the would-be indulger must wait till he is palsied with old age."

**Antarctic Expeditions.**—"In recent years," says *Cosmos* (Paris, July 23), "much has been said about exploration of the Antarctic regions, which now constitute the least-known portion of our globe. The Belgians have sent out an expedition that has not succeeded. The Royal Geographical Society, in England, has strongly recommended the English Government to aid an expedition of this kind, remarking that it would redound to the honor of England to solve the mystery of these regions, already entered by Ross and Dumont d'Urville. The movement of public opinion in favor of such an expedition, organized with all the latest methods, has reached great proportions. In the month of February last, the presence of Nansen in London was utilized to act on the state of public feeling. The English public seemed to have made up its mind, but now it has decided that, under present conditions, it can not undertake so important a work. The Geographical Society has not been discouraged by this. It has opened a subscription to raise $250,000 for an expedition under private auspices; it has headed the list with $25,000, and has no doubt that its compatriots will soon contribute the rest. Besides, much reliance is placed on aid from the Australian colonies, which seem most directly interested in the subject."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RECENT STUDY OF PREHISTORIC MAN IN EUROPE.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the philologist had everything his own way in prehistoric research. Max Müller and the school that he represented had analyzed the history of human language with such acumen that it was almost forgotten that it was possible to identify a race in any other way than by its speech. Of late, however, others have begun to be heard, and it is now widely recognized that the physical features of a race constitute a much safer means of identification, since language can be learned, while the physical features are transmissible only by heredity. Whole races have changed their language, but they could hardly change their facial outlines or the color of their eyes or hair. Owing to this change in standpoint, belief on the subject of the great Aryan migration has undergone considerable modification. Dr. Sergi, one of the latest writers on the subject, recognizes "racial" migrations and "linguistic" migrations, and, as will be seen by his map, these have not followed the same lines. We quote a few paragraphs from an article on this subject by John L. Myres in *Science Progress* (London, July). Speaking of the old idea that racial movements and relations can be determined solely by a study of their languages, Mr. Myres says:




"The argument from similarity of language to community of race is obviously a weak one, even when supported with secondary

philological arguments from a certain community of religious ideas, mode of life, and type of civilization among the various Aryan-spreading clans before their presumed separation. It seems an obvious remark that a language can be learnt, while physical structure can not, and that, as the widely different races which now speak Aryan languages can not be regarded as varieties which have developed since the 'migration,' some of them at all events must represent non-Aryan and pre-Aryan races who have acquired Aryan speech from the newcomers.

"The obvious reply to this objection—that however the others may have acquired their languages, nevertheless some *one* of these distinct races must represent the original Aryan-speaking stock—only challenges the further question: *Which*, then, is the Aryan stock? which are the non-Aryan recipients of Aryan speech? It would be disproportionate here, and it is fortunately unnecessary, to discuss the numerous attempts which have been made to answer this question. For of all the physical types which compose the population of Europe in historical and modern times, every one, the Turk only excepted, has been claimed as representing the original Aryan stock, or at least as closely akin to it.

"We are therefore justified in putting all primarily philological hypotheses on one side; if only on the ground that none of them meet the more probable case, that the race with which Aryan speech originated may have been at all times few in numbers, and may further have been long since extinct; and consequently that *all* the Aryan-speaking races of historic times may have, at one time or another, learnt Aryan speech, without acquiring more than the slightest tincture of Aryan blood. The ground is thus left open for a review of the whole question from a point of view primarily anthropological, and based in the first place on physical, namely morphological, criteria of natural kinship between the races to be examined."

After a statement of some of the tests that are applied in the study of races by the more modern school, Mr. Myres thus states their conclusion as regards the race represented in its greatest purity by the "brunette" type of Europe:

"A survey of the whole of the Mediterranean coast-land leads to the conclusion that its earliest recognizable inhabitants and their descendants, who form the great mass of the present population, belong to a single closely connected group of races; that their earlier home is to be looked for in the formerly fertile interior of north Africa, and not improbably, as Dr. Sergi has indicated, in or near the upper valley of the Nile; and that the peninsula of south Europe and Asia Minor have been peopled thence along several district routes which mainly follow the course of the pliocene land-bridges.

"The 'Mediterranean race,' thus described, has the following characteristics common to all its branches: The outer complexion is typically brown; brown skin, brown eyes, brown hair, abundant and always more or less wavy. It is thus equally distinct from the blond white races which bound it on the north, and from the negro races of Africa. Modifications of the brown tint are found in all branches of the race; but are conceived to be due to intermixture either with yet earlier aborigines or with subsequent intruders. The body is well proportioned, the face oval, the nose rather narrow, the orbits wide and set horizontally, the forehead high and nearly vertical, the cheekbones neither wide nor very high; the face not flattened, but if anything a little prominent in front; the neck long and well rounded, and the features mobile and expressive. It is in fact the familiar brunette type which every one recognizes who has traveled in any part of the Mediterranean."

To determine the distribution of the race, Dr. Sergi has classified its members into morphological types depending on the form of the skull. Mr. Myres says of the method and of the conclusions that Dr. Sergi has drawn by its means:

"The method, in fact, is practically that of compound photography, and the principal types bear merely descriptive names such as elliptical, pentagonal, rhomboidal, or egg-shaped; qualified by specific names, either descriptive, racial, or geographical. Determined by these tests, the Mediterranean race appears, wherever it is found, as a collocation, more or less uniformly complete, of a number of such related types: and from this it is inferred that the race was already composite in the farthest area of origin to which it can be traced.

"This center is placed in Dr. Sergi's map, and as already indicated, in the upper valley of the Nile, on the ground that here, among the Abyssinians, Gallas, and Somalis, the characteristic collocation of types is most completely exhibited; the dusky complexion of a large proportion of these races at the present day being discounted, partly by their long-continued exposure to a more tropical climate than any other branch of the race; partly by the certainty of continuous infusion of a negroid strain from the south."

This probability of racial relationship between the northern African races and the negroes is most significant, especially when taken in connection with the belief that the darker members of the Mediterranean race in southern Europe, as in Spain and Sicily, are partly of Moorish, or other north African descent. That the "Caucasian" brunette, who considers himself racially far above the lightest mulatto, should really owe his own dark complexion to his negroid affinities is somewhat startling, but no more so than thousands of other facts that science is daily putting beyond cavil.

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## WANTED—A NON-INFLAMMABLE WOOD.

EITHER a non-inflammable wood or some substitute for it is very badly needed now by naval constructors, so we are told by a writer in *Cassier's Magazine* (July). He says:

"In spite of the fact that there are, at present, in existence at least nine or ten processes for rendering wood non-combustible, none of them have been adopted by the British admiralty, tho all have been subjected to careful and repeated trials. The United States naval authorities tried one kind of non-inflammable wood on the armored cruiser *Brooklyn* some time ago, but have since taken it up and replaced it with ordinary wood. The German naval authorities, who are profoundly convinced of the necessity of using non-inflammable wood in the construction of their war-ships, have made numerous experiments in this direction during the past four years without any tangible results."

The immediate necessity of excluding all easily burning material from a war-ship was plainly shown in the Yalu battle, and has been emphasized more recently by the burning of the Spanish ships at Manila and Santiago. To quote again:

"It was at one time thought that wood might be largely dispensed with in the construction of war-ships, and this theory was practically carried out in the building of H. M. S. *Devastation*, as it is to-day as far as practicable in the various kinds of torpedo-vessels. But the verdict of sailors has been unanimous that war-vessels without a considerable quantity of interior sheathing of wood or some similar non-conducting substance are always freezing cold in winter and unbearably hot in summer. Besides, as in the case of the *Devastation*, the unsheathed gratings and other metal surfaces under foot soon wore so smooth as to become slippery—a contingency not likely to be contemplated in the hurly-burly of a naval battle. Wood was, therefore, retained as the least evil open to choice.

"There is some reason to believe that in addition to increasing seriously the specific gravity of the wood made non-inflammable—an insuperable obstacle in the case of war-ships, where every pound of possible displacement above the minimum is required for guns and armor—most of the protective processes take the life out of the wood, or, in other words, make it so friable that it offers too little resistance to ordinary wear and tear. The attention of some inventors has, therefore, been turned to substitutes for wood. It is easy to reckon up the ideal qualifications for such a material. It must be non-combustible; it must be a good non-conductor of heat, and must have toughness, lightness, and endurance under foot. If we should assume, by way of illustration, that a substance could be discovered which would have the cohesiveness of cement not subjected to shearing or tensile stress, and, like cement, could be spread with a trowel; that it had the hardness of compressed paper pulp, such as is used for car-wheel centers; that it had the lightness of corn pith; and that it had the toughness and non-resonance of wood—then we should have the ideal substance for war-ship floorings and wainscotings."

## SCIENCE AND ITS CRITICS.

IN an editorial article under this heading, *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (July) takes to task some recent outspoken critics of the methods and results of modern science, especially Count Tolstoï, who in a recent pamphlet has endeavored to show its abstract and unpractical nature. The great Russian author formulates his complaint thus:

"The strong, sensible laborer supposes that men who study, and are supported by his labor, shall be able to tell him where to find happiness. Science should teach him how to live, how to act toward friends and relatives, how to control instincts and desires that arise within him, how and what to believe. Instead of telling him these things, science talks about distances in the heavens, microbes, vibrations of ether, and X rays. The laborer is dissatisfied. He insists on knowing how to live. . . . The essential thing is the total view of life, its meaning and aims. Science can not rise to that view, religion alone can do so. . . . Science is constantly pointing to its victories over the forces of Nature, to electricity, machinery, and the like; but sensible men see not those things, they see only the misery, suffering, degradation, and hardships to which so many are subjected, and the little prospect of relief that is in sight. Were our men of science to teach men more about religious, moral, and social truths, we should not see the hundredth part of suffering and hardship which are now seen on every side."

To this the editor replies as follows:

"The first answer we feel disposed to make is that the illustrious critic does not seem to have taken up as definite a standpoint as could be wished. He says at one moment that science can not rise to the point of view necessary for supplying moral guidance to the people—that religion alone can do it. A moment after he says that ninety-nine hundredths of all the suffering in the world would disappear if men of science 'were to teach men more about religious, moral, and social truths.' How are they to do it if science is powerless to deal with these things? Waiving this point, what may be said is this, that science reaffirms all the important moral truths that the experience of the ages has imparted to mankind, and places them on something better than an empirical basis. Mr. Spencer's two volumes on the 'Principles of Morality' are full of valuable observations and illustrations bearing on the conduct of life; and other writers have dealt with the same general subject with various degrees of force and impressiveness. There is this distinction, however, to be drawn between moral truths and other truths, say the truths of purely physical science: the latter only require to be intellectually apprehended, the former require to be *lived*. We heard long ago of the servant who knew his master's will and did it not. Was any one but himself to blame for his disobedience? We are not told so; and Count Tolstoï has a great respect for the writings in which this type is given to us. Unhappily, the type is eternal; which of us can say with assurance that we have never fallen into like transgression?

"This simple consideration, it seems to us, serves to show the folly of blaming men of science because the world is not better than it is, or for pursuing, while society is still so imperfect, their researches into distant regions of space and time. . . . Mankind, let us trust, is slowly climbing the ascent to a higher moral state and better social relations; but what all reasonable persons should recognize is that it is not merely knowledge that is needed to sway men in the direction of right action. Whether knowledge is effectual in prompting to any action depends upon the manner and circumstances in which it is applied. Men sometimes gain wisdom from experience, and sometimes their moral natures respond to the appeals of some great teacher; but it is probable that the most solid gains which humanity makes result from the action of selection—the kind of selection which social life sets in operation. To say that science puts forward claims which it can not make good is a misrepresentation, as we have often shown in these columns. Science gathers knowledge and makes this knowledge available for all the world. If it is not more actively engaged in missionary work, we fail to see matter for surprise. There are, as there have always been, diversities of gifts in the world, and it is not only possible but probable that the skilled observer, or the acute inductive reasoner, might not have any great talent for evangelizing the masses. Still, in a world where knowledge and theory are both so much required, such laborers are surely worthy of their hire. Why they should be singled out for the taunts and reproaches of eminent men of letters it is difficult to see. It would come with better grace from these gentlemen if they would direct their strictures first to those of their own craft, and ask the critics, essayists, and novelists of to-day why they do not take in hand the regeneration of society instead of spending their energies, as so many of them do, in the search for mere literary adornment or in striving to say cleverly things that might better never be said at all. But the great truth which should never be lost sight of is that moral progress is for every individual a personal question and is a matter of personal endeavor. Whether virtue can be taught is a question as old as Plato and probably much older. However that question may be decided, one thing is certain, that growth in virtue can not come from teaching alone, and that to blame men of science for not converting the world by means of lectures on moral philosophy is idle in the extreme."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AT a public dinner the other day, at which M. d'Arsonval was present, the guests were astonished by having liquefied air poured into their glasses of champagne," say the Paris correspondent of *The British Medical Journal*, July 9. "A year ago the Emperor of Germany was offered a glass of liquefied air. He raised the glass in honor of science, but refrained from putting it to his lips; the liquefied air in it would have burned them like hot coals. The liquefied air poured into the champagne became dispersed in white clouds, and mingled with the surrounding atmosphere."

"THE question to what extent the alkaline earth salts in drinking-water affect the decay of teeth has of late been studied in several quarters," says *The Scientific American*. "Statistics have been collected by Rëse in several localities in Bavaria and by Foerberg in Sweden. These have revealed the interesting fact that the extent of decaying teeth bears a definite relation to the hardness of the water, in other words, to the quantity of calcium and magnesium salts in the earth through which the water passes. The harder the water the better the teeth; the smaller the quantity of these salts the greater the decay of the teeth."

ARSENIC IN WOOL.—A correspondent of *The Lancet*, July 9, makes the following assertion: "I believe it is nearly if not quite impossible to buy any sheep's wool (home or foreign grown) which does not contain arsenic." This is denied by Alexander Robertson, who says in a subsequent issue: "While it is quite true that the great majority of sheep are arsenic-dipped, a very large number are dipped with other substances, principally carbolic dip, next tobacco, and a considerable number with lime and sulfur. I manufacture, for home and export trade, both arsenical and carbolic sheep dips, and I find that exactly 20 per cent. of my total output last year was carbolic sheep dip; fully 80 per cent. of this carbolic dip was exported to the colonies and to South America. There are at least ten or a dozen other firms making both varieties of sheep dip for home and foreign trade, some of whom I am sure sell a larger proportion of carbolic dip."

AMONG the natives of the Philippines, according to a correspondent of *The Medical News*, New York, "there is occasionally found a peculiar nervous disease called *mali-mali*, the victims of which seem to be impelled by an uncontrollable impulse to imitate the movements of any one they see before them. Sometimes the disease will lie dormant while the victim goes quietly about his work, but if frightened or excited in any way he will immediately begin to imitate every motion of any person who attracts his attention. If a person suffering from this disease becomes angry he shrieks and raves like a maniac, at the same time continuing his mimicking performances. Old women are the most common victims of *mali-mali*, tho men are sometimes attacked. Some people believe that the imitation-mania, as it is sometimes called, is always assumed and that the pretended victims can control their antics if they try, as they are often attacked in the presence of Europeans for whom they hope to obtain alms; but there is no doubt that the symptoms of this disease are generally real, and that such a disease exists is certain."

TO the long list of cyclist's diseases, another one, "cyclist's sore throat," is now added by *The Lancet*, London. It says: "After a 'spin' along a more or less dusty road the cyclist sometimes experiences a dry and subsequently sore and inflamed throat. Headache and depression often follow and the symptoms generally simulate poisoning of some kind. When the bacteriology of road dust is considered these effects are hardly to be wondered at. Hundreds of millions of bacteria according to the nature of the locality are found in a gram weight of dust, and the species isolated have included well-known pathogenic organisms. Indeed, there can be no reason for doubting the infective power of dust when it is known that among the microbes encountered in it are the microbes of pus, malignant edema, tetanus, tubercle, and septicemia. The mischief to riders as well as to pedestrains would probably be largely averted if, as nature intended, the respirations were rigidly confined to the nasal passages and the mouth kept comfortably tho firmly shut. As investigators have shown, the microbes in the air seldom pass beyond the extreme end of the nasal passage, and consequently never to the pharynx or bronchial surfaces. A useful precaution, therefore, in addition to exclusively breathing through the nostrils would be to douche the nasal cavity after a dusty run or walk with a weak and slightly warm solution of some harmless antiseptic."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## FRUITS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN INDIA.

ACCORDING to Pundita Ramabai, a Christian Hindu who is now lecturing in America, that which we know in America as "Christian Science" is nothing more than Hindu philosophy under a Western name. A part of a lecture of this Pundita is reported in *The Record of Christian Work* (August), from which we quote the following:

"I can tell you I have sounded the depths of that philosophy, and what did I find? I will give you an idea in my own language. It means just this:

"You are to take the whole universe as nothing but falsehood. You are to think that it does not exist. You do not exist. I do not exist. When you realize that, that is philosophy. Can you realize it? There was once upon a time a great being called Brahma, and that person was no person at all, but something like air, full of joy and knowledge. Can you think of air as being full of joy and knowledge? I can not understand it, but philosophy tells you that you have to believe that this being, full of joy and knowledge, without any personality, existed once upon a time. That being had no mind. It did not want to say anything or have anything near it, and therefore, of course, it did not understand anything. Then there came another being just like himself, and that being was nothing but darkness. It was all falsehood. Now this air united with that darkness and assumed personality. It became male and female, and as that person has formed all things, the logical inference is that everything is falsehood. The birds and beasts that you see do not exist. You do not exist. When you realize that you have no personality whatever, you have no life, no knowledge, nothing, then you have attained the highest perfection of what is called 'yoga,' and that gives you liberation and you are liberated from your body, and you become like him, without any personality. You draw on the blackboard zero, plus zero, minus zero, multiplied by zero, divided by zero, and it equals zero. It is just that and nothing more.

"And what has that philosophy done for the people of India? A tree is judged by its fruits. An apple-tree can not bring forth a pear, but it will bring forth its own kind. The grandeur and beauty of that philosophy must be judged by its fruit. You are a people of some feeling. Everything is real. You feel that when other people are starving you ought to give them something to eat, but out in India they do not feel that. Men do not feel any sympathy for others. They do not feel for people who are starving or being killed in war. In our late famine our philosophers felt no compassion for sufferers and did not help the needy. For why should they help when they claimed the suffering was not real, neither were the dying children real. The first result then of the philosophy is the basest cruelty and selfishness; no compassion for sufferers and supreme egoism.

"To study Hindu philosophy it is best to visit India and experience it. Plenty of opportunities are afforded even if you go only to Bombay. That city is very large and it is very hot there; but that will make no difference to philosophers who never experience heat at all. The people of India and the philosophers who have studied with the learned men ought to feel alike toward all people and all beings; but they never show a particle of kindness to the women, and their lives are made so unbearable that they want to kill themselves. These philosophers have shown mercy toward all lower animals. They have established hospitals for animals, but they have never established hospitals for women. The preachers who have come over here to preach Buddhism to the American people have established a hospital for animals in Bombay. In that hospital there is a ward devoted to bugs, and a man is hired to feed those bugs on his blood every night. They never take any thought of the women who are dying under the weight of this philosophy, but they just show their charity toward the bugs. I recommend that hospital for the edification of American students of Buddhism. Let them stay one night in that bug ward. That will pay them for all their labors in studying that philosophy."

The Pundita goes on to draw a horrible picture of women, and especially of the child-widows of India, a picture which is more or less familiar to the West. He tells us the philosophy of India teaches that there are five sinless lies, and among these are lies told to women. No matter whether it is a mother or sister or wife or daughter, women must be met on their own plane, and so the man tries to deceive them.

## RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ONE of the uppermost topics of public discussion in England at the present time relates to ritualistic practises in the English church. The agitation was started some time ago by a layman, Mr. John Kensit. His protest against ritualistic practises in London churches culminated in a petition to both Houses of Convocation, formally arraigning the usages objectionable to Mr. Kensit and his supporters as illegal, and the bishops of the Church of England as solely responsible for their prevalence. In his protest, Mr. Kensit submitted the following lists of ornaments and ceremonies which have already been declared by the Queen's courts to be illegal:

"*Unlawful ornaments of the minister:* (1) the alb; (2) the biretta; (3) the chasuble; (4) the cope; (5) the dalmatic; (6) the tunic or tunicle; (7) the maniple. *Unlawful ornaments of the church:* (8) a baldacchino; (9) lighted candles when not required for giving light; (10) a stone altar; (11) a cross on or over or in apparent connection with the communion-table; (12) a crucifix; (13) stations of the cross. *Unlawful ceremonies:* (14) bowing down before or addressing worship to the consecrated elements; (15) the attendance of acolytes; (16) tolling of bell at consecration; (17) making the sign of the cross over the people; (18) hiding the manual acts; (19) elevation of the elements; (20) the use of incense; (21) the ceremonial mixing of water with the wine during divine service; (22) the use of wafers in lieu of bread, 'usual to be eaten.'"

These illegal practises have grown in fifteen years, according to Mr. Kensit's statistics, the use of vestments from 336 cases in 1882 to 1,632 in 1897, the use of incense from 9 cases to 307, that of altar lights from 581 cases to 3,568, and the "hiding of manual acts" from 1,662 cases to 5,964. "These abuses, tho growing rapidly, owing to the protection afforded to the wrong-doers by the bishops, have gone on uninterruptedly for many years, declares Mr. Kensit; and he asserts further "that the prevalence of these superstitions is due to the neglect of the bishops to enforce the decisions of her Majesty's courts and to abide by the statutes of uniformity."

In the discussion of this protest, the Archbishop of Canterbury condemned the course and methods of Mr. Kensit severely. He admitted, however, that there is real reason for the bishops to take counsel together on this matter, and to endeavor by every means in their power to restrain a great deal that he could not too severely censure in those against whom Mr. Kensit has protested. The bishops are required to take some notice of it, and before long some notice would have been taken of it in that house.

The Bishop of London declares that the authorized services are founded upon individual preference in many cases, and at the bottom of that lies a disregard of all authority." "The end, with these persons," says the bishop, "was entirely indefinite, and they did not know in many cases what they were doing at all."

On the other hand, the Bishop of Rochester says that if there has been any excess in the present times, it has been caused by ecclesiastical marauders, who have gone about into the parishes with which they had nothing to do and employed methods which are provoking to religious feelings.

At a later date a debate on the subject took place in the upper house of the Convocation of York. It was occasioned by a motion made by the Bishop of Liverpool, to the effect that the lawlessness of many of the clergy in the conduct of divine service, the introduction of unauthorized services and practises, and the growing dissatisfaction of the laity, demand immediate action on

the part of the bishops. The chief speeches were made by the Bishops of Durham and Wakefield, and the Archbishop of York. From an editorial review of the proceedings in convocation, in *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago), we make the following extracts:

"Bishop Westcott considered that there could be but one mind as to the evil of deliberate lawlessness and the duty of vigilance on the part of the bishops. But a large degree of liberty must be allowed. They could not overlook the marvelous growth of spiritual life, while guarding the simplicity, sobriety, and rational seriousness of English worship. The subject was one of great complexity. The great intellectual and social changes of our day had produced great effect on religion in theory and practise. . . . What was needed was patience on all sides, and it was impossible to find a solution of the grave issues at stake in the course of a few weeks or months. Legislation under panic and pressure was not only inefficient but harmful. Dr. Westcott repelled the complaints to which the bishops were subjected, of indifference and at the same time of inconsiderate despotism, by showing that such charges were mutually contradictory, and simply bore unconscious testimony to their desire to be fair.

"The Bishop of Wakefield, while agreeing with Dr. Westcott as to the evil of disloyalty and the necessity of restraint and guidance, also said that the dealing of a bishop with his clergy was an exceedingly delicate matter. It was of necessity to a large degree confidential, and they must either forfeit the confidence of many of the most devout and best of their clergy, or else they must do the best they could in their respective dioceses by private admonition and advice. It was right to remember that there were a great many scandals on the other side which were as serious and distressing as the excesses to which their attention had been called.

"The Archbishop of York made an excellent speech, presenting an able statement of the whole case. There were, no doubt, in every diocese a certain number of noisy, wrong-headed men who would take their own course. But they were a mere handful among the 25,000 clergy of the Church of England. Ecclesiastical bodies as well as material bodies were subject to ailments. The present evil he regarded as a temporary thing that would run its course, and pass away if it was wisely dealt with. He did not believe there was any widespread defection from the principles of the Church of England. Anything of that kind was very limited indeed. The statement brought forward by the Bishop of Liverpool about Jesuits in the Church of England could hardly be regarded seriously. The idea of the alienation of the laity on account of the services and practises of some of the clergy was not borne out by his own observation and experience. . . . . .

"When the vote was taken, the Bishops of Liverpool and of Sodor and Man were found to stand alone, in favor of some alarmist action against the policy of all the other bishops. It is evident from this debate, as well as from that which recently took place in the upper house of Canterbury, that the English bishops do not intend to allow themselves to be coerced by partizan menace, or swept off their feet by panic. It has happened more than once, both in England and America, that the bishops have been induced, under the influence of an excited public sentiment, to take action which has subsequently embarrassed themselves, and put the church in a false position. It is encouraging to find that our English brethren have reason to feel assured that nothing of that kind will result from the present agitation. Those were wise words of Bishop Westcott, that 'Legislation under panic and pressure is not only inefficient but harmful.' We shall be disappointed if it does not appear in the sequel that the endeavor of the bishops to deal in a spirit of kindness and sympathy with those of their clergy whose doings they are inclined to disapprove, does not effect far better results than any policy heretofore attempted."

For a view of the situation from a strongly anti-ritualistic quarter, we have the following from *The Witness* (Presbyterian, Belfast, Ireland):

"Some important public utterances have been made on this great question of the hour. In Parliament Sir William Harcourt has declared that he withdraws nothing he had said as to the immoral and dishonorable conduct of Episcopal clergymen eating the bread of one church and betraying it to another. He was not crying 'No Popery,' but 'No treachery.' In the end Colonel Sandys promised to promote a bill to purify the Church of England from the Romish corruptions left in at the Reformation. That is precisely our historical attitude. We Presbyterians have always maintained that the root of the evil is the imperfectness and incompleteness of the English reform. The prayer-book retains much of the medieval sacerdotalism, and did so in the interests of comprehension. Whatever mealy-mouthed people may say or think of Mr. Kensit's crusade or Sir W. Harcourt's speech, they have done a good work, they have roused the indignation of all evangelical persons. Mr. Kensit declares that he will visit and expose a host of other churches, whose out-and-out Popery is being taught and practised every day. It is amusing to outsiders like ourselves to read the excuses and explanations made by some Episcopalians, as that all this is the work of a secret society, Jesuits plotting the ruin of the church. No, no, gentlemen, your priestism and sacramentarianism was kept in at the Reformation, and is now ripening its poisonous fruits."

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## THE REVISED VERSION IN LITURGICAL USE.

AN article in the London *Expository Times* relative to the forthcoming American version of the Revised Bible gives *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) occasion to reaffirm its own position as to the version best adapted for use in the church which it represents. Some persons have been impatient, it is said, because the church had not adopted the Revised Version to be read in the service; but the action or non-action of the church in this matter finds its justification in the statements of *The Expository Times*, as to the defects and mistakes of the Revised Version, the way in which the supposed extraordinary advance of Biblical scholarship has tended to make it obsolete after no more than twenty years, and the consequent necessity for a new version. From this *The Living Church* proceeds to say:

"We have never doubted the peculiar merits of the Revised Version, or its value to students. What we have questioned is the utility of ordering or allowing its liturgical use. Such a statement of its defects as that which appears in *The Expository Times* confirms us in that attitude. It is constantly forgotten that other things must be taken into account besides the display of exact technical scholarship. We accept the challenge so often made that the more exact the rendering, tho it may be at the sacrifice of idiom, the nearer we get to the truth of the original. On the contrary, the truth may be conveyed to the reader or hearer more really by a translation which is not literal, provided it is idiomatic, than by precise grammatical rendering. There is a certain atmosphere to be maintained and conveyed to the mind of the reader which is itself a part of the truth of the impression contained in the original. The 'solemn music,' the stately rhythm of the English religious dialect, we hold to have great importance as an instrument of imparting divine truth. If this be 'plaintive estheticism,' we are quite willing to bear that reproach. But our conviction is that those who understand how much force resides in the impressions, the suggestions, the *nuances* (to use a French term) of style, the effect of rhythm and association in producing the thoughts and feelings which are desired in any case, will agree with us that the language and mode of expression employed are factors that can not be safely disregarded or disesteemed as mere esthetic adjuncts.

"No vehicle for conveying religious truth, that is, the truth of supernatural religion, can take the place for us of the old religious dialect of English; and no version in which this dialect is disregarded can supersede the English Bible of our forefathers, without serious loss. Nor is it desirable that the phraseology be changed, when the change conveys no new meaning whatever to the ordinary reader. It is here that the Revised New Testament did much that it ought not to have done. There is no advantage in reading 'Wise men from the East came to Jerusalem,' rather than 'there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem' or 'gathering together all the chief priests and scribes of the people,' rather than 'when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together.' Instances of this kind are countless. To the scholar there may be a subtle difference, to the ordinary reader there is none."

## HAS THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL RECEIVED A SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATION?

THE reading public has heard more or less of "The Strange Case of Mrs. Piper," a Boston Spiritualistic medium and mind-reader. This woman, under the tests of such able psychologists as Professor James, of Harvard University, and Dr. Hodgson, of the London Society of Psychical Research, has furnished psychic phenomena which, so far as they are accepted as genuine, tend to demonstrate scientifically the immortality of the soul.

The Society of Psychic Research was established for the purpose of examining, without bias, the alleged phenomena of spiritualism. Among the mass of evidence it has collected in its sixteen years of life it has found nothing, up to this latest examination of Mrs. Piper, that was deemed to have established the future existence of the soul, altho in the tenth report (1894) of the society the statement is made that "between deaths and apparitions of the dying persons a connection exists which is not due to chance alone."

Mr. James H. Hyslop, in an article in *The Forum* (August), draws freely on the society's latest report concerning Mrs. Piper. This woman was first examined for her ability in reading other people's minds without the aid of sense impression, as it was necessary to understand this humbler gift, before the higher spiritualistic one could be comprehended. But since 1888 Dr. Hodgson has addressed himself to the higher gift, taking every known precaution against fraud. The society challenges any one to show that there was any possible room for fraud. The most that can be suspected is muscular and verbal hints from the "sitters," who were persons seeking information from the medium; but those who have studied the case thoroughly will find, Mr. Hyslop thinks, that this theory will go a very little way. Mrs. Piper, during the examinations, was in a "trance," as is attested beyond doubt. In this state the medium delivered communications, sometimes purporting to come from deceased friends of the "sitter," and sometimes of a character which, tho not purporting to come from such a source, was beyond all ordinary comprehension.

The following are samples of the experiments that Dr. Hodgson made on Mrs. Piper, as described by Mr. Hyslop:

"Dr. Hodgson had an intimate friend whom he calls in his report by the pseudonym 'George Pelham.' Some time before his death he had a discussion with Dr. Hodgson in which he denied the immortality of the soul, or questioned it, until at last he pledged himself, if he died first, and survived, to endeavor to make the fact known through telepathic mediumship. Mr. Pelham died in February, 1892. Dr. Hodgson knew of his death a day or two later. He was present at several sittings with Mrs. Piper soon after; but no allusion was made to George Pelham. Four or five weeks later, at a sitting by Mr. Hart (pseudonym), a friend of Pelham—the proper precautions having been taken to prevent Mrs. Piper from knowing who Mr. Hart was—George Pelham announced himself in a number of communications; 'Dr. Phinuit,' the alleged personality possessing Mrs. Piper, acting as intermediary. It must be remembered in this connection that one of the strange facts about the case is that experimental success—why, no one knows—is very much facilitated by putting into the hands of the medium some object or trinket familiar to the deceased. In this instance, one of the pair of studs Mr. Hart was wearing was given to Phinuit (Mrs. Piper) with the question by the sitter: 'Who gave them to me?' The reply was: 'That's mine. I gave you that part of it. I sent that to you.' 'When?' 'Before I came here. That's mine. Mother gave you that.' 'No.' 'Well, father then, father and mother together. You got those after I passed out. Mother took them. Gave them to father, and father gave them to you. I want you to keep them. I will them to you.' Mr. Hart adds in his notes 'The studs were sent to me by Mr. Pelham as a remembrance of his son. I knew at the time that they had been taken from George Pelham's body, and afterward ascertained that his stepmother had taken them from the body and suggested that they would do to send me, I having previously written to ask that some little memento be sent to me.'"

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Hart was an entire stranger to Mrs. Piper, and his name had not been mentioned to her. But Mr. Hyslop does not regard this experiment above the average mediumistic trick. He thinks the next of very much more importance:

"In the same sitting the names of James and Mary [Mr. and Mrs.] Howard were mentioned, and in connection with Mrs. Howard came the name of Katharine. This was the name of her daughter. 'Tell her,' said the alleged George Pelham, 'she'll know. I will solve the problems, Katharine.' Mr. Hart explains in a note: 'This had no special significance for me at the time, tho I was aware that Katharine, the daughter of Jim Howard, was known to George, who used to live with the Howards. On the day following the sitting, I gave Mr. Howard a detailed account of it. These words, 'I will solve the problems, Katharine,' impressed him more than anything else; and at the close of my account he related that George, when he had last stayed with them, had talked frequently with Katharine (a girl of fifteen years of age) upon such subjects as Time, Space, God, Eternity, and pointed out to her how unsatisfactory the commonly accepted solutions were. He added that some time he would solve the problems, and let her know, using almost the very words of the communication made at the sitting.' 'Mr. Hart added,' says Dr. Hodgson, 'that he was entirely unaware of these circumstances. I was myself unaware of them, and was not at that time acquainted with the Howards, and in fact nearly every statement made at the sitting during which I was the note-taker, concerned matters of which I was absolutely ignorant.'"

This could not have been a case of mind-reading, for Dr. Hodgson says that both he and Mr. Hart were entirely ignorant of the data. He does not tell whether or not Mrs. Piper could have had an opportunity to use spies to get the information, but the great precautions he had taken to prevent frauds on her part presupposes that she could not.

Mr. Hyslop refers to three remarkable experiments Dr. Hodgson made to remove all suspicion of mind-reading during the sitting. We quote one of them. Mr. Hyslop says:

"As long as the information given by the medium represents only what the sitter knows, or has known, a transcendental source for it will be under suspicion. To effect this, an arrangement was made at one of the sittings with the alleged George Pelham that he should watch his father and see him do something that the Howards could not know about, and tell them at the next meeting, which was fixed for the following day. Mrs. Piper's illness prevented the experiment until the day after this. Dr. Hodgson reports: 'Most of the sitting was private; and of the rest I quote only the passage for which I have contemporary documents. George Pelham wrote: 'I saw father, and he took my photograph and took it to the artist's to have it copied for me. . . . I went to Washington; my father will be hard to convince; my mother not so hard.' Mrs. Pelham wrote [in regard to the statements thus made]: 'Some of the things you state are very inexplicable on any other theory than that George himself was the speaker. His father *did*, without my knowledge, take a photograph of him (the same as the one sent you) to a photographer here to copy—not enlarge. The negative had been broken.'"

Mr. Hyslop copies verbatim from Dr. Hodgson's report several interesting cases.

One of these occurred on March 21, 1894, and involved a curious recognition of the Rev. Minot J. Savage. Says Dr. Hodgson:

"After George Pelham began to write, I asked: 'Do you know this gentleman, M. J. Savage?' Mr. Savage had had sittings years previously, and was known to Mrs. Piper. 'Yes, I do. How are you, sir? Speak to me. This is too delightful. I am pleased to see your face again.' 'You remember meeting him in the body?' 'Oh, yes, well, I do well.'"

Dr. Hodgson's comment is as follows:

"I supposed at the time that Mr. Savage had never met George Pelham, and that was Mr. Savage's opinion also, and we both

expected the answer 'No' to my first question, and I, at least, was further surprised at the amount of feeling indicated both by the words written and the excitement of the hand. Very soon, however, during the sitting, I recalled what I had temporarily forgotten, viz., that when George Pelham had his sitting with Mrs. Piper on March 7, 1888 [before his death] the Rev. M. J. Savage was the committee officer who was present officially at the sitting. But George Pelham was not introduced under his real name to Mr. Savage, and it was specially recorded in the report of the sitting that he was unknown to Mr. Savage."

Mr. Hyslop says that all these facts seem to have but one meaning, and that is survival after death. Dr. Hodgson boldly advances this doctrine, and Dr. Hodgson, it will be remembered, is the man who exposed as frauds Madame Blavatsky and a number of other Spiritualistic mediums.

But Mr. Hyslop pertinently asks why, in all these experiments, the alleged communicator refuses or is always unable to give his name, sometimes asking for delay, and then failing, and sometimes actually giving a false one. Another difficulty is the frequent almost invariable limitation of the messages to the facts that the "sitters" already know, thus rendering the phenomena explicable by telepathy. Another thing still more remarkable is that the alleged spirit never gives any information about its transcendental existence. Nevertheless, Dr. Hodgson's allegations can not be dismissed with a sneer. Mr. Hyslop concludes:

"What strikes the reader with amazement, if fraud of any kind is excluded from the account, is the astounding character of the theories required to escape the conviction that the immortality of the soul has received a scientific demonstration. If fraud be eliminated—and it is an easy matter to prove it if it exists—the amount and selective power of the mind-reading necessary to cover the facts are so enormous that the supposition seems absolutely intolerable. There is no doubt that spiritualistic communication is the *easier* explanation. But science often requires us to take the most difficult path; and, until the scientific claims for immortality are still better attested, skepticism must be entitled to hold the field."

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**Congregationalists and the Color-Line.**—Race-feeling has long divided the white and colored Congregationalists in Alabama and Georgia; but, if the Congregational National Council has its will, it shall do so no longer. The colored association, being the older, has often proposed union, but without success. *The Independent*, New York, reports the action of the National Council as follows:

"They refused to acknowledge the black association or the white convention as now being a true state body, and insist that they unite on the same basis as in other States; that is, in a conference in which each church shall be admitted by pastor and delegates. Now, this is what the older association, with its churches, mostly colored, has repeatedly proposed, but which the white convention has as often refused to do, solely because it would bring it into close fellowship with negroes. It was a sacrifice for the Alabama delegates and their friends to yield their old right and privilege as being the state body; but they were willing to do this if only the principle of equality in the church could clearly be set forth. If now the convention shall refuse to join such a body, they can have no standing in a future session of the council."

Strangely enough, the North caused all the trouble:

"Northern Congregationalists are to blame for the condition there. They have sent two societies into these States, the one working for negroes and the other for white people. They have drawn the color-line unwillingly, and it will continue to vex them until the work for both races is put into the charge of a single society. The American Missionary Association, which first occupied the field and which can best manage the race problem, ought to take charge of the entire work in the South, both white and black, church and school; and we believe both societies would be the better for the change.

"In Tennessee, where one society only manages the work, there is no difficulty, and white churches and black meet affectionately in conference, and at the last meeting hands white, black, and brown were laid together in ordination on the head of a white candidate."

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**The Jews Avenged of Spain.**—The Jews have something more than a lost battle-ship to remember against Spain, and their prayers during the war have been with the United States. That this is true, not only of the Jews in this country, but all over the world, is shown by the following prayer recently offered, in Hebrew, by the congregation of the "House of Jacob" at a special service at the "Wall of Wailing," in Jerusalem:

"Avenge the blood of Thy servants that has been shed by a cruel nation, and crush Thine enemies forever, in order that it may be known among all the inhabitants of the earth that Thou, our God, art a righteous Judge between the nations, and that all the tyrants shall recognize Thy power and the glory of Thy kingdom. For Thou, O God, art the King of the universe. And may a Redeemer come unto Zion. Amen."

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## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

*The Illustrated Christian World*, Bishop Taylor's periodical, has suspended, having secured its object, it says, of impressing the churches with the principle of self-support, which was its mission.

Rev. James De Normandie, of Roxbury, Mass., enjoys the distinction of being the only Unitarian minister in a New England pulpit, under seventy-five years of age, having the degree of D.D. from Harvard University.

In the annual conferences of the Methodist church in Canada, the question of the oversupply of ministers was seriously considered. The same question was up in the Canadian General Assembly. In both, steps were taken to raise the educational standard for the ministry.

*The Catholic Review* says: "By a recent order of Secretary of War Alger, Catholic priests who have permission from their bishops may celebrate mass, hear confessions, and visit the soldiers of any of our camps. No pay, however, will be given by the Government for such service."

Major Whipple, who is laboring under the auspices of the Army Commission, is quoted by *The Congregationalist* as saying that it is difficult for one who is not at the front to form an idea of "the tenderness of the soldiers, their willingness to listen to the gospel, and their sympathy with the message they hear."

Dr. George H. Schodde, writing in the New York *Observer*, controverts the impression that the Protestant church in Germany is dominated by liberalism. "On the whole," say Professor Schodde, the 'German church is evangelical, at least so far as represented by the rank and file of the member and by the average pulpit."

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, has recently returned from a brief journey to Great Britain at the invitation of British Endeavorers. He says that the transformation of British feeling in favor of America within the last year is simply wonderful. All seem to recognize, he says, that our war for Cuba is just and humanitarian.

The following paragraph comes from *The Christian Advocate* of New York. "No church can permanently grow if its pulpits are filled with latitudinarians, nor can any one long exert moral power if its pulpits are filled with platitudinarians, and no church can make numerous accessions, except by perverting from other denominations, if its pulpits are filled with attitudinarians. Only those religious bodies can flourish whose pulpits are filled by men who have convictions, who believe, who know what and why they believe, and attach importance to that which distinguishes them from others."

A conference has just been held by representatives of the American Board, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Presbyterian Board, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, with a view to "a frank and mutual understanding as to the responsibilities of American Christians to the people of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and an agreement as to the most effective distribution of the work among the several boards, if it shall be found expedient and practicable to undertake it."

"On a brief visit to a small country town of about a thousand inhabitants made a few days ago," says *The Presbyterian Review* (Toronto), "our attention was called to the fact that there were five Protestant churches in the place, not counting a little gathering of Plymouth Brethren. There were five pastors serving these churches and the stations lying in the immediate neighborhood, all of them worthy men and no doubt doing good work. All, we believe, were evangelical. But with one exception the congregations were all small and with little prospect of increase. One or at most two ministers could easily have cared for the spiritual needs of the whole community, and one could not help feeling that the remaining three were to all intents and purposes throwing away their time and strength in a place that did not need them."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## WHO DESTROYED THE FLEET AT MANILA?

FROM England comes a claim that the marksmanship which destroyed Admiral Montojo's fleet at Manila was not so much due to the efforts of American naval officers in training their gunners as to the employment of men enticed from her British majesty's ships. Mr. Cunninghame Graham wrote to the following effect to *The St. James's Gazette*, London:

I have it from good authority that the Spanish squadron at Cavite was destroyed by Englishmen. When the American ships were assembling at Hongkong, Dewey engaged British gunners at $500 per month. This explains the good shooting. It is quite common for English ships to lose some good seamen and gunners by desertion when they lie in the same port with Americans, as the Americans pay higher wages. In the present case, the question is whether the authorities at Hongkong winked at this desertion, thus committing a flagrant breach of neutrality. The British Government certainly should give information on the subject.

A voluminous correspondence is the result of this allegation. A Mr. Banister writes:

"The statement issued by the United States Navy Department concerning the proportion of aliens in the American navy is likely to be extremely misleading. What are referred to in the report as aliens only include the Chinese and other foreigners that have not taken out 'first citizenship papers.' As hardly any foreigners are nowadays permitted to enlist in the United States navy that are not willing to go through this formality, the number of so-called aliens in the 'personnel' of the American fleets is necessarily very small. If, however, all the American sailors born in Britain, Ireland, Nova Scotia, Scandinavia, etc., were to be classed as aliens, regardless of their intended citizenship, the report would undoubtedly show that of the men that man Uncle Sam's fleets a large majority are aliens. . . . During the visit of our North Atlantic squadron to New York in order to participate in the Columbian celebration, one of the British captains admitted to some reporters that a considerable number of the British sailors had taken the opportunity to desert to the American navy. While the British fleet was lying in the North River then hundreds of the sailors and marines came ashore, and I had an opportunity of talking with a great many of them. I remember that practically all those I conversed with had something to say in regard to what certain saloon-keepers, policemen, American petty officers, etc., had told them concerning the higher pay and better food and treatment they would receive by joining the United States navy. I am positive that many saloon-keepers in the neighborhood of the pier where most of the Englishmen came ashore had been offered a bonus on every British sailor they could persuade to desert his ship, and enlist under the stars and stripes."

A correspondent signing himself "Englishman" makes answer to these claims in the following words:

"Referring to the letter of Mr. Cunninghame Graham in yesterday's paper, any one who knows anything of the American navy will take the assertion as to Dewey's fleet being in great part manned by deserters from English navy with a little salt. Assuming, however, such was the case, how can it be explained that the shooting off Cuba by Sampson's fleet was equally as good as Dewey's fleet? I have spent over ten years in the United States, and have had the opportunity of knowing how the Americans can use their guns, and their ability has been demonstrated in the present. In regard to the balance of the statements made, the one trouble is that the average Englishman is full of prejudice, and can see nothing good outside of England, and knows absolutely nothing of Americans or the United States except what he learns through the papers and from a few noisy politicians."

In the same journal Mr. Hiram S. Maxim (of Maxim-gun and aeroplane fame) also replies to Mr. Graham's charges. He says in part:

"I have nothing but admiration for the skill of English gunners, and there is no question that, with the single exception of the Americans, they are the best in the world; but it must be remembered that the American navy has given much greater attention to the question of accuracy of fire than any other nation, and that they have various improvements in the mountings of their guns which enable them to be fired with greater accuracy than is possible in other countries. When I was in Washington several years ago, the naval authorities told me that in case of war the superior accuracy of our fire would be so great as to be a most important factor in the struggle. Is not this accuracy due in some measure to the fact that the very large guns in the American navy are trained by electricity, which enables a species of telescopic sight to be employed which is completely impracticable with guns trained by hand?"

Mr. Graham's claim has resulted in a communication from Admiral Dewey to the Washington authorities (in reply to inquiries), to the effect that there are in our fleet in the Philippines but eight English sailors, none of whom were enlisted at Hongkong, and all of whom have declared their intention of becoming American citizens.

## THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"AT the eleventh hour, just before the close of the war, attempts are made by the English to sow dissension between Germany and the United States," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "and that in the face of those clear, unmistakable declarations on the part of the United States ambassador in Berlin." The reference is to the reports that come from Hongkong and are sent, via London, with embellishments, so it is charged, to America. The latest of these reports is that concerning the German gunboat, the *Irene*, and her protection of Spaniards against the insurgents, until the appearance of an American vessel. The *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, says on this subject:

"No reliable account of the affair has yet been received, but it is certain that if the German vessel interfered at all, it was for the protection of people who have a right to be protected. It should be remembered that Germany is neutral toward Spain and the United States, but not toward the rebels. The latter are merely private persons, and not recognized as belligerents. Germany occupies exactly the same position as in the Franco-German war, when the Communards were not recognized. It is not possible to act otherwise."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"It is of greatest importance at this point that the United States should declare its intentions, whether it is willing to assume a protectorate over the Philippines and thereby give a guaranty of protection to the foreigners or not. If the United States intends to recognize Aguinaldo, it is quite possible that Germany will not be satisfied, and that she will take energetic measures for the protection of her nationals in Luzon and others of the islands."

The Manila Germans seem to know nothing of an estrangement between Dewey and Diederichs. Here is an extract from a letter received from a resident of Coburg from Manila, and published in the *Tageblatt*, Berlin:

"Things are little changed here. The rebels are up throughout the province, but they do not seem able to make any headway, for the Spaniards know that it's a matter of life and death, and they fight bravely. We are under the protection of the German ships, but the Spaniards will suffer if the city is stormed. Naturally our enviable position does not make us more popular with the Spaniards. You must know that other nationalities, Austrians, Swiss, Italians, Dutch, are also under the protection of Germany, and the officers of our war-ships are not pleased with the task before them. I can't see anything of the rebels in the neighborhood of the city yet. The German colony has chartered two steamers for our accommodation. They are anchored near our ships of war. The city looks very gay on account of the many flags, of which the British and the German are the most numerous. The rebels and the Americans have issued proclamations threatening with execution all persons caught looting. If they are as good as their word, the foreign residents must naturally profit."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CUBAN: PAST AND PRESENT VIEWS OF HIM.

"IF public opinion about the Cubans had been the same a few months ago as it is to-day, the course of events might have been different," writes the New York correspondent of the London *Times*.

"It is simply ridiculous," says the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam. "If the Americans had been better informed about those sweet cherubs of insurgents, who were represented to them as martyrs by the war party, there would perhaps have been no war at all!" These two excerpts strike the keynote of newspaper comment abroad regarding the present attitude of Cubans and Americans toward each other. Yet well-informed journals evince no surprise. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"As had been expected, the Cuban insurgents do not make a very favorable impression upon the Americans who have gone to help them. The majority of the insurgents probably had not the slightest idea of the fact that the Americans took so seriously a struggle which to themselves was more a sport than anything else. . . . But do not the Americans see now what was clear to other people from the beginning—that these rebels rebel against all and every authority? If they do not rise against the Spaniards, they will rebel against the Americans. . . . The humanitarian principles and the quick, nervous ability to create order out of chaos for which the Americans are noted will now find ample scope. It is not too much to say that the administration can not well be placed in any hands but their own."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"We all still remember how the Americans used to regard Gomez and Garcia as, in a sort, miniature Washingtons, and how this illusion led them to draw comparisons between the insurrection and their own war of independence. They hoped to furnish Rochambeaus and Lafayettes to a people struggling for their liberty, and this sentiment was largely the cause of the war. . . . All that is changed now. The majority of American papers now realize that the task the United States has undertaken is long and difficult—like the task of rendering Egypt capable of self-government, for instance. It is also assumed that the insurgents represent neither the opinions nor the ideals of the majority of Cubans, and there is no reason to doubt that this is correct. It is very doubtful that serious people in Cuba desire the island to be added to the list of small, ever-convulsed states which border the Caribbean Sea. Many Cubans doubtless prefer Mr. McKinley's rule to that of Garcia or Maximo Gomez. But it is none the less interesting to note how the Americans, with arguments drawn from stern realities, prepare themselves to violate the declarations of disinterestedness made before the war."

Not many papers say anything in defense of the Cuban. *Lloyd's Weekly*, London, says:

"There is not even decency enough amongst the insurgent leaders to enable them to conceal their disappointment at not being allowed to plunder and murder the conquered Spaniards, and fears of their making trouble are openly expressed. Any attempt to create such trouble must, of course, be instantly and sternly repressed, and if President McKinley wishes to secure his avowed object of inaugurating proper and peaceable government of the island so near his own shores it is clear that the American troops will have to assist in enforcing the laws. To withdraw the strong hand of power would be to let loose a merciless horde of semi-savages upon the people who, whatever their shortcomings may be, have kept up a form of civilized government in the Cuban cities."

*The Weekly Scotsman*, Edinburgh, does not see how Cuba, with its large colored population, can be admitted into the Union as a State. *The Home News*, London, makes a little dig at the United States by saying that "it would be an odd Nemesis for the nurture of Fenianism were the United States to find in the Pearl of the Antilles a dependency in which all the British troubles over Ireland were immeasurably magnified. But the event is not unlikely. Seen afar, the Cuban insurgent was a patriot worthy of a good man's blood; near at hand the Cretan cutthroat is as a king to him." This paper, nevertheless, thinks that the friendly feeling which has arisen between the Spanish and American soldiers is very remarkable and pleasing. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"No Cuban republic can be discovered by the most searching examination—only little bands of brigands, who are in no sense white men, and for whom the American soldier has speedily contracted a deep contempt. He will not as much as allow the high-souled Cuban patriot to come into his own native Santiago. This has outraged patriotic feeling, and Garcia is off in a fit of the sulks. What is to be done now? Obviously there is only one possible course. America must keep that promise of hers—so solemn and so explicit—not to annex Cuba, in a diplomatic sense. She must keep it '*à la manière d'Egypte*' and for an unspecified period. But it seems that there are Americans who, on discovering that there is no Cuban republic and that the insurgents are a hateful rabble, are beginning to say that they have been tricked into this war on false pretenses."

Goldwin Smith, in *The Weekly Sun*, Toronto, proceeds to lecture in the following manner on the subject of "Spanish Atrocities":

"We are not bound to pin our faith to the rodomontade of the yellow press of New York or General Fitzhugh Lee. We need not believe that Weyler destroyed 600,000 Cubans, more than a third of the population; that he fired a revolver into an infant's mouth; or that he deflowered a Cuban maiden before his troops. We need not charge the yellow fever to the account of the Spanish authorities. Nor need we saddle the Government with the confusion consequent on negro emancipation, or the decline in the value of products, both of which form serious factors in the situation. We have had a warning against credulity in the case of the Cuban insurgents, who, after being represented as a set of noble patriots fit, according to the Senate of the United States, to be recognized as a republic, turn out to be a set of squalid, savage, and vagabond marauders, nearly akin to the Maroons. . . .

"We are now assured that a government of humanity and intelligence is to follow; not, let us hope, of the humanity which burns negroes alive, or of the intelligence which framed the Dingley tariff."

Many papers admit that Uncle Sam, if he "pays the piper," may also order the music. "A permanent military occupation of Cuba may be necessary in the interests of peace and order, but it is a big price for the United States to pay," says the London, Ontario, *Advertiser*, and it adds: "A protectorate might answer the purpose, but it would be annexation in all but name, and there is little sense in making two bites of the cherry." A few other journals become sarcastic. *The Telegram*, Toronto, says:

"Warm and glowing is the United States' love of Cuba, but chill and chillier is the United States' love of the Cuban. There was a time when Uncle Sam just doted on the Cubans, when those exiled children of freedom were struggling toward the light. But since the war began Uncle Sam has learned a lot both about Cuba and the Cubans. He has learned that Cuba is extremely valuable, and that the Cubans are extremely worthless. . . . When American troops have been chasing Cuban patriots through the dim interior of the island for the next fifty years, the great republic will come to understand that Spain was sinned against as well as sinning."

Only a very few papers seem inclined to take the part of the Cuban. The St. Thomas, Ontario, *Journal* thus draws a comparison between Cubans and Americans:

"Disorderly bushwhackers, indeed! At any rate, they are no worse than the train robbers and lynchers who form a part of the population of the conquering nation. Such expressions impel one to the belief that the war was not undertaken so much to aid Cuban independence, as was so loudly claimed, but to avenge the *Maine*, and place Cuba's lone star in company with the other stars on the United States flag. In other words, it is a war for conquest and not of humanity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## COLOMBIA AND ITALY.

THE Italian Government has despatched a squadron of five ships to the coast of Colombia to collect a debt. The cause is described in the *Secolo*, Milan, to the following effect:

During the civil war of 1895 in the United States of Colombia some foreigners suffered loss, among them an Italian named Cerruti, who laid his claim before his own Government. The Colombian Government refused to pay, and after some wrangling President Cleveland was accepted as arbitrator by both parties. Colombia was found in the wrong and told to pay $300,000, besides satisfying the creditors of Cerruti. The $300,000 was paid, but the creditors received nothing, and they have asked the Italian Government to collect. The case might have run on for another weary period, but the Italian Government preferred to enforce the Cleveland award. Admiral Candiani has gone with five ships to Cartagena in the state of Bolivar. He will use force if his demands are not complied with. Admiral Candiani does not answer to telegrams of the Italian Government, and it is possible that his answers have been confiscated by the Colombians. This would hardly be wise, as he is much more likely to act with energy if left to himself than if he is hampered by instructions from home. It is nevertheless rumored that Candiani has orders to wait until he can communicate with the new Colombian Congress and the new President.

It has been noted that some of our papers object to the coercion of Colombia. The Italians think this is hardly just. The *Tribuna*, Rome, says:

"It seems that some people in New York are dissatisfied, as they consider the action of the Italian Government opposed to a doctrine that the Americans have of their own. It is, however, very remarkable that the Americans should object to the enforcing of an award made by their own President. Other nations should be grateful to Italy for her disregard of the Monroe doctrine where her own interests are concerned. Perhaps it would be best if this petty South American state were to give Admiral Candiani a chance to teach it a lesson."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

ALTHO some papers, like the Berlin *National Zeitung*, think the United States asks too much from Spain, the opinion prevails in Europe that peace is not far off. It is thought that the incompetence of their Government, its corruption, its planlessness, have completely upset the Spaniards. They want peace. One of the most interesting accounts we have seen is that of the Spanish correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, Brussels, which we summarize as follows:

In Catalonia, Spain's most progressive province, there are lots of people who desire immediate peace, and who would even be pleased if the colonies were lost.

"We could not be worse off than we are if Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Englishmen, or even Americans ruled over us. Catalonia pays more than four fifths of the taxes, and we are tired of it. The maladministration of the country is the sole cause of our defeat." The Government has asked for subscriptions to purchase Krupp guns for the defense of the coast. Some $400,000 is wanted, only $200,000 has been given, and the Catalonians have given very little of that. Their reasons are very characteristic. "Let Krupp send the guns," they say, "and we will pay on delivery. But to send money to Madrid? No, sir! We'd lose our money and never get the guns." In other provinces the people are less downhearted, but peace is wished for everywhere.

The *Dresdener Nachrichten* thinks that, in view of the condition of Spain, her stern pride becomes mere childish stubbornness. Spain is sufficiently humbled to give her "I-told-you-so's" a hearing. General Polavieja's book, just out, attracts much attention. He advocated real, not pretended, autonomy as long ago as 1879. General Guyenecke said, "This is the end of Spain," when he heard of the outbreak of the present rebellion. Campos, Blanco, Linares, and other high officers advocated reform without ceasing. They lay the fault entirely at the door of the Spanish carpet-baggers, who failed to understand that there is a limit even to political corruption.

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, advocates a division of Cuba, the east to belong to the United States, the west to Spain. Both powers could then vie with each other in making their dark-skinned *protégés* happy. The *Handelsblad*, however, thinks the "business instinct" of the Americans will be in the path of moderate demands. It says:

"The Americans will not only get Cuba, but Porto Rico. The first reason is: Spain, Dr., to United States of America—To ——— shots fired at you, $———; to ——— enlisted, $———, etc. The next reason is much more simple. The Americans can take Porto Rico, and they can hold it. This argument appears the most convincing."

*The St. James's Gazette*, London, thinks the prospects for peace are not bad, if only Spain will see that she must not offer too little and the United States understands that she must not ask too much. It is interesting to note that the German papers regard the Ladrones as a group likely to remain in our possession, as it will be very valuable as soon as the Panama canal is a reality. On the other hand, some of the most anti-German journals abroad are disappointed that the Carolines, which are practically German, tho Spanish in name, are not to be annexed.

One result of the actual fighting seems to delight the editors of the most respectable papers of the world: the increased respect with which Spaniards and Americans regard each other. The treatment which Admiral Cervera and his officers receive has made a very favorable impression.

As to the impression made by America's military exhibition, opinions differ. "Strategists of the Mahan and Colomb type are little satisfied," writes the Frenchman Pressensé, in *Cosmopolis*. His English rival reviewer in the same magazine, Henry Norman, is confident that there never was such an army so ably mobilized and transported as the American. But not all Britons are equally enthusiastic. The Toronto *Globe* sums up as follows:

"Men equally brave and equally determined have faced each other in the trenches and rifle-pits, and the stronger and better armed have conquered. The defense of El Caney for nine hours by 600 Spaniards, without artillery, against 4,000 Americans, shows that the victory is due to the power of numbers and equipment."

The majority of German papers agree with the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which remarks that, tho Spain has suffered numerous defeats, the United States records no victory worth being proud of, and that, tho our booty may be large, it is not glorious. We find, however, a few notable exceptions. Maximilian Harden writes in his *Zukunft* that Hobson's entrance of Santiago harbor was the greatest feat of the age, heralding the victory of the vigorous Americans over the stupid and effete military nobles of Europe. And the *Deutsche Töpfer- und Ziegler-Zeitung*, Berlin, believes that the United States could not but win, because her educational system is much superior to that of Spain, the latter country having fallen from the high pinnacle which marked her medieval terra-cottas. Here and there our victory is attributed to British support, tho continental papers are sorry that the British publications which talk of a coalition against the United States do not think it worth the while to give data. Our Canadian contemporaries are the most persistent in defense of this theory. Yet there are British writers of note who warn the United States in a friendly manner against arousing the enmity of strong nations. Frederic Greenwood, in *The Nineteenth Century*, says:

"The United States is in no condition to resist by force and arms the dictates of a European partnership of three. The unpleasantness of this fact takes nothing from its truth. To point to an error which we all shared with the American people, the

visible mass of their strength, their abounding resources, a limitless but unexaggerated confidence in the vigor and tenacity of a vast population, blinded them to their inefficiency as a fighting nation. 'In six months—— Yes, but fleets are not built in six months; and what havoc and humiliation the States would have to submit to in less than that time, if their half-made army and their little navy had to deal with the trained millions and the strong fleets of a European coalition, they have now some means of judging. Yet I read the other day in a distinguished London journal that 'America will regard any interference by Europe as an unfriendly impertinence, to be met by cold disdain.' Why, so it might be met, if intervention were confined to verbal remonstrance and advice. Cold disdain would do very well for an answer in that case, but it is not the case in contemplation. What the United States look to with suppressed concern is the interference which begins with protest, goes on to menace, and, if then confronted, ends with the employment of force."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Rats in the Azores.**—"A resident of Fayal," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "complains of the abundance of rats and rabbits. The rats multiply fast, and make all sorts of depredations, not only within houses, but in the fields and gardens. They attack a great number of edible fruits, such as bananas, oranges, and grapes; they infest granaries, houses, and fields. Among other depredations, the rabbits have attacked a field of tea plants, and of 4,000 vigorous shoots that were set out by the proprietor they have destroyed 3,988 completely, leaving him 12 by way of consolation. The farmers are beginning to ask what they shall do. Shall they import the mongoose? The example of Jamaica makes them hesitate. And still another example in the Azores is of a kind to render them cautious in matters of acclimatation. The pigs there have been allowed to run wild and live in a state of freedom; the result is that imported partridges have almost entirely disappeared, the young having been eaten by the swine. It is thus difficult to tell what to do, and meanwhile rats and rabbits are abandoning themselves to all sorts of excesses."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

SOME fears are entertained in Europe with regard to the yellow fever among the Spanish troops about to be sent back to Spain. The *Vossische Zeitung* suggests a quarantine at the Canary Islands.

GREAT BRITAIN has annexed the Santa Cruz and Duff Islands, near the Salmon Islands. The islands contain about 800 square miles, with a population of Papuan negroes numbering about 5,000. The islands are likely to be valuable as coaling-stations.

PENNY (two-cent) postage throughout the entire British empire will probably soon be a reality. Canada is for it, the Cape is satisfied, only Australia holds back. But if it is introduced in the other parts of the Empire, Australia will hardly be able to continue the old rate, think the English papers.

A SERIOUS rebellion seems to be in progress in China, it is pointed chiefly against the reforms which the Emperor thinks necessary if China is to preserve her independence. Curiously enough, these ultra-conservative rebels are said to have their headquarters in a republic. The rebels are supposed to be directed by a "junta" in San Francisco.

A BAVARIAN voter showed his contempt for parliamentary institutions in a unique manner. During a hotly contested election, at which nearly all the German parties had solicited his vote, he placed in the urn a slip marked "Isaiah xli. 24." The passage reads: "Behold, ye are of nothing, and your work of naught, an abomination is he that chooseth you."

THE second Zola trial has, like the first, ended with the conviction of the novelist. But this neither ends the case against Zola nor the agitation for another Dreyfus trial, which Zola advocates. Colonels Picquart and Esterhazy, who accuse each other of being really the spies who committed the crime for which Dreyfus has been sentenced, have been arrested by order of the military tribunal.

AN agitation is carried on in England to take the appointment of the parish clergy out of the hands of the bishops. So far the movement has failed, and it is thought that this will still further increase the antagonism of the Welsh dissenters against English central rule. Yet very moderate English papers oppose the election of vicars by the parish, altho they wish that the bishops would as much as possible consider the wishes of the parishioners.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### GENERAL SIGEL'S REMINISCENCES.

NO name arouses as much enthusiasm among the German veterans of the Civil War as that of Franz Sigel. The old general, now nearly seventy-five years of age, is still hard at work, publishing a magazine called *The New York Monthly*. A series of articles under the title of "Half a Century" have recently appeared from his pen, in which he gives an interesting

GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

account of his memorable life, many of the facts of which, especially those pertaining to his revolutionary career in Europe, will be new to most American readers.

General Sigel was born November 18, 1824, in Sinsheim, grand-duchy of Baden. He was educated in the gymnasium in Bruchsal and the military academy at Carlsruhe. After serving in the regular army for four years, he resigned for political reasons, and devoted himself to the study of law.

When the revolution of 1848 broke out, Sigel at once joined the army of the insurgents and was entrusted with the organization of a volunteer force at Mannheim. In 1841, when the people of Baden and of the Palatinate arose in arms for the protection of the German Parliament and the new constitution, the regular army of Baden revolted and took sides with the people. Sigel was appointed commander of the Army of the Neckar, which was stationed between Mannheim and Heidelberg, and, on May 30, he fought the battle of Heppenheim against the Hessian General von Schaefer-Bernstein. Sigel was appointed Minister of War soon afterward, and when the Polish General Mierolowski was placed in command of the revolutionary forces, Sigel served as his adjutant. The revolutionary army was soon attacked by seventy thousand Prussians, commanded by Prince William, who later on became the first emperor of united Germany. After a number of sharp engagements, the insurgents were compelled to surrender at Rastatt. The remnants of the army crossed the Rhine into Switzerland, and there disbanded.

The Swiss Government always had offered an asylum to politi-

cal exiles, but, through foreign influence, the revolutionary leaders of the German uprising, among them Sigel, were expelled from that country. He had lived at Zurich for some time, but, on hearing the news of the action of the Swiss Government, he fled to Geneva, where he lived under an assumed name. In the home of Mrs. Hohenemser, a liberal-minded woman, he became acquainted with other noted exiles,—Frapolli, an Italian; General Klapka, a Hungarian who had fought for liberty at Komorn; Friedrich Kapp, the author of the famous work on the Hessians; and Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist and patriot. Of the last named, General Sigel says:

"Mazzini impressed me as a sincere and honest man to whom conviction was everything. His pale, intellectual face showed unceasing work and care, and his clear eyes reflected the nobility and kindness of his heart. He often spoke to me as a father would speak to his son, giving me good advice on a number of subjects. He was a great agitator, very enthusiastic for the welfare and prosperity of the people, the true friend of his own country, and a martyr to his convictions."

Sigel, while living in Geneva, wrote an article for the *Basler Landeszeitung* entitled "A Project for Invasion," which attracted the attention of the Swiss Government. He was compelled to leave that city and went to Lugano, in the canton of Tessin. Here he remained a few months, studied Italian and English, and wrote down his reminiscences of the Baden uprising.

But even at Lugano his identity became known to the Swiss officials. He was arrested by a police commissioner and taken to the French frontier, where he was turned over to a French officer, who took him to Paris. This official was gracious enough to allow Sigel to remain in that city twenty-four hours before taking him to Havre, where he was to be shipped to America. He was paroled on his word of honor to return the next day to police headquarters, and, after being set free, he visited the different points of interest in Paris. By mere chance he strolled into a hotel where lived a number of other revolutionary exiles, among them being Carl Schurz, who had also fled from Switzerland. The next day Sigel returned to police headquarters, as he had promised, and was promptly sent to Havre. Through the intercession of Crosby, the American consul, however, Sigel was permitted to sail on the *Franklin* for England, instead of going direct to America. After landing in Southampton, he went to London, the place of refuge for the exiles of all nations. He met Kinkel—the famous German poet who had been rescued by Schurz—Arnold Ruge, Louis Blanc, Carl Blind, Ledru Rollin, and many others who had participated in the continental revolutions. He supported himself in a precarious manner by giving piano lessons and playing the piano in a "side show" of the World's Fair of 1851.

There was great excitement in London in the fall of 1851 over the political conditions which prevailed in France. The exiles in London had strong hopes that the National Assembly would win over the reactionary party, led by Louis Napoleon, and by its example open a chance for other revolutions in Europe. But the *coup d'état* of Napoleon, December 2, 1851, put an end to their hopes. Most of the exiles, among them Sigel, resolved to leave Europe. He departed from Southampton May 1, 1862, on the *Washington*, and a few weeks later arrived in New York, after a stormy voyage. Here he was received by two of his brothers and escorted to the Constance Hotel, kept by Major Max Weber, who later served as a brigadier-general in the Civil War.

In 1857 General Sigel went to St. Louis to take a position as teacher of mathematics, history, and French in the German-American Institute of that city. In 1860 he was elected one of the directors of the public schools of St. Louis, but at the outbreak of hostilities he resigned his position and organized a regiment of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. It was through his example that the Germans of Missouri organized troops and by their heroic efforts saved the State for the Union. Sigel's regiment participated in the affair of Camp Jackson, May 10, 1861, then marched to the southwest of Missouri, and there fought the battle of Carthage. Sigel commanded a brigade at Wilson's Creek and gave valuable aid to the brave General Lyon, who was killed in this battle. It was through Sigel's excellent generalship in March, 1862, that the battle of Pea Ridge, Kansas, was won and the Confederates overwhelmingly defeated.

On March 20, 1863, a meeting of the Loyal National League was held at Cooper Union. This league had been formed for the purpose of "binding together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory, and integrity of the nation." At the meeting at the Cooper Union, the following letter, written by General Sigel, was read, and received with great enthusiasm:

"I can not be present at the inauguration of the Loyal National League this evening, but I send my best wishes, and request you to enrol my name among its members. I believe that the self-preservation of the North and the preservation of republican principles on this continent have made this war on the part of the United States Government necessary, and that there can be no rest until our arms have triumphantly established the rights of man and the majesty of the law over the whole South. All the talent and energy, the wealth and resources of the people should be laid on the altar of the nation; and if the Government will employ all these agencies and trust in men of energy and character, unfettered by petty jealousies, to break the ranks of the enemy in front and at home, this war will be speedily ended. We must have the sharp sword as well as the sharp pen—the strong arm as well as the strong and fearless mind, to help us in this terrible struggle. The people must awaken those who sleep and stir up those who are creeping along instead of marching onward with self-relying boldness.

"I believe in the Monroe doctrine, in the Butler code, in the President's proclamation, in the good-will and perseverance of the people, in the undaunted courage of our volunteers, in the final vindication of the honest, the just, and the brave, in the liberation of the downtrodden and the slave, and in the overthrow and death of the Southern oligarchy."

Just before the close of the war, General Sigel resigned from the army to become partner and one of the editors of the *Wecker*, a German newspaper of Baltimore. In 1867 he moved to New York. In 1869 he was nominated on the Republican state ticket for secretary of state, but was defeated. In 1870, by invitation of President Grant, he went with the San Domingo commission to the West Indies, and on his return was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Ninth district of New York. This position, however, he gave up to become the register of the city of New York. In 1886 Sigel was appointed pension agent for New York, which position he held until 1889. In the last presidential election he supported McKinley and Hobart, and published an appeal to the soldiers of the Civil War, urging them to support the Republican candidates.

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## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech Again.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Your number for June 18, on "contemporary opinion of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech," quotes Colonel Lamon, in conversation, as depreciating very rudely its effect upon the audience. The interview is full of inaccuracies, and contains absolute misstatements of fact, as is shown by reference to the newspapers of the time. "While the President delivered his few hundred words the multitude observed perfect silence," says the account. "One might have been able to hear the proverbial pin drop." The absurdity of attributing to want of appreciation the solemn hushed attention with which those high thoughts and grandly simple expressions were heard, is apparent. But in the intervals of the speech, the contemporaneous report (of the Associated Press) shows that there was spontaneous applause five times repeated.

Colonel Lamon is represented as saying: "I am the only Lincoln biographer who was on that platform at Gettysburg, the others got their material at second-hand." Colonel John Hay, one of Lincoln's biographers, and now United States ambassador at London, was present throughout, and his account bears marks of authenticity which are wanting in these far-off reminiscences of Lamon. Mr. Everett is represented as uttering his disappointment, in answer to "a whispered question from Secretary Seward." Is it likely that Colonel Lamon heard whispered questions amid such a throng?

Another of Mr. Lincoln's biographers, Col. J. G. Nicolay, the President's Secretary, was also present, and has given the fullest and most authentic account of the occasion, the speech, and Lincoln's preparation of it, which has appeared anywhere (*Century*, February, 1894).

A. R. SPOFFORD.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1898.

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

The prospects of peace and what it will bring has stimulated trade. July was notable for its small number of failures, and August promises an increase of business activity all over the country, especially in the West. Prices of securities and produce both show an upward tendency and the general outlook is encouraging.

**Few Failures.**—"Failures were in number fewer in July than in either four preceding years, and in amount of liabilities smaller than in any year excepting the last, when July failures were the smallest in any month on record. Trading failures were both fewer and in amount smaller than in any previous year. Two large failures of real estate corporations make up nearly a quarter of the aggregate this year, and a few others not connected with the general condition of business make up over 40 per cent. of the manufacturing aggregate. In the three full months since the war was declared, the failures in manufacturing and trading have amounted to only $46,000 more than last year, and have been smaller than in the same months of any other year."—*Dun's Review, August 6.*

**Peace Prospects and Prosperity.**—"The stimulating influences of the apparently near approach of peace, coupled with the general expected beneficial effects it is hoped will flow from the opening up of new markets in the lands added to the national domain, seem to increase as the summer wanes. That the improvement while as yet admittedly one largely of sentiment is not entirely so confined, however, is proven by reports of a still further increased distribution of staple goods in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, where the excellent crop situation has rendered harmless the supposed benumbing effects of war."—*Bradstreet's, August 6.*

**Stock Prices Climbing the Ladder.**—"Stocks seem to have started upward after a surprisingly long period of steadiness. The average for sixty most active stocks, $60.43, rises for the first time in this year over $60 per share against $59.94 a week ago, having never been lower than $58.45 nor higher than $59.94 until this week since the first of June. There appears strong buying of good stocks by substantial parties who do not purchase for quick returns. Money is in better demand, and eleven of the principal banks have made 55 per cent. of their loans on paper, against 40 to 45 per cent. for several weeks past. Foreign exchange is unsettled, especially since $2,125,000 gold from London and $1,650,000 from Australia through San Francisco was ordered. Failures for the week have been 196 in the United States against 237 last year, and 21 in Canada against 29 last year."—*Dun's Review, August 6.*

**General Prices Advance.**—"Prices are quite generally firm or tending upward in spite of the midsummer quietness in many lines of trade, and the approximate index number on August 1 stands at a higher figure than at any previous time since October, 1893. As a result of operations in July, 32 or about one-third of all staples advanced in value, 27 declined, while 44 remained steady or unchanged. Advances in many cereals, except wheat and flour, live beeves and hogs, a number of provisions, dairy products and groceries, most raw textiles except cotton, petroleum, rubber, alcohol, opium, and quinin, are features of the month's operations. Important decreases, aside from that in wheat, are found in some few makes of iron and steel, some other metals, and in building lumber. The list of unchanged prices is a long one, including many groceries and provisions, hides and leather, most grades of cotton goods, coal and coke, most building materials except lumber, drugs and chemicals. Compared with August one year ago, 66 out of 104 staples are higher, 29 are lower, and 9 are unchanged, so that it may be said that compared with a year ago there have been more than two advances for every decline reported."—*Bradstreet's, August 6.*

**Activity in the West.**—"Features of distributive trade in the West, the section reporting relatively the most activity at present, are the improving demand for dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and hats at such centers as Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Omaha. At all these cities the fall demand is reported in excess of a year ago, and crop prospects continue of a stimulating character. Features of the week are the sale of 50,000 pairs of shoes to the Government at Chicago, advances in prices of steel plates, the taking of considerable quantities of steel rails for export, and more activity in lumber. Buyers from the South and Southwest are increasing in number at St. Louis, and orders are larger than usual at this period. Kansas City reports live-stock receipts, sales, and prices are good and packing-house products active, while Omaha reports the heaviest fall shipments in years. Throughout the Northwest the good crop outlook gives tone to trade, and prospects are exceptionally good. The same is true of reports from the States of Oregon and Washington, where export trade is increasing. Dry weather has caused a falling-off of trade in California and the shutting-down of some mining plants owing to the scarcity of water."—*Bradstrets, August 6.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Hot weather in the Dominion of Canada limits trade, which, however, is reported fair and in excess of last year. Toronto reports the outlook for the Manitoba wheat crop as improved, lumber more active, and northwestern lumber camps working all summer, an unusual feature in this industry. Hot weather has checked trade at Montreal, an exception to this being business in fruit, which is very active. A satisfactory business is doing at Victoria and Vancouver, with the jobbing trade larger than a year ago. Business in the maritime provinces is quiet and reports from the fisheries are not encouraging."—*Bradstreet's, August 6.*

## PERSONALS.

COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT of the *Gloucester*, formerly J. P. Morgan's yacht the *Corsair*, who has won such plaudits for his destruction of the Spanish destroyers at Santiago, is considered one of the best tacticians in the navy. While at the

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head of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence he soon become master of the disposition and composition of foreign navies. Thus it was that after his service as executive officer of the *Maine* he was ordered by Secretary Long to Washington, where his counsel helped largely to mold the future naval plan.

Mr. Wainwright entered the Naval Academy in 1864 and was graduated in 1868; in 1868 he was assigned to the *Jamestown*, of the Pacific fleet; he was promoted to ensign in 1869, and was in 1870 ordered to the Hydrographic Office. The same year he was promoted to master, and from 1870 to 1872 was assigned to the *Colorado*, of the Asiatic fleet. He was in 1872 commissioned as lieutenant, and was in 1873 ordered back to the Hydrographic Office. From 1875 to 1878 he was in command of the Coast Survey vessel *Arago*. Since then he has made two cruises to China.

A COUPLE of generations ago, the Rev. Jedediah Dewey, one of the famous admiral's progenitors, one day was holding services in honor of the victory of Bennington, and was giving Providence all the credit for the triumph of the American arms. Ethan Allen, who was present, chafed under this neglect of his own part in the battle, and, according to the *Argonaut*, rising in his pew in the very middle of the "long prayer," called out: "Parson Dewey, Parson Dewey, Parson Dewey!" The clergyman stopped and opened his eyes. The intrepid Allen went on: "Please mention to the Lord about my being there." Not daunted by this outrageous interruption, the holy man thundered: "Sit down, thou bold blasphemer, and listen to the word of God."

IN an article on the age of our generals now at the front, the Buffalo *Express* says:

Gen. Samuel B. M. Young is the first of our general officers to be sent back to Key West on account of illness, but the heat and exertion seem to be disabling the leaders of our army much faster than the enemy's bullets. This calls attention to the fact that our army is almost entirely led by old men—men of an age which in civil life would be held to make them incapable of the severe physical exertion they are obliged to undergo. General Young is fifty-eight, and carries the scars of four severe wounds received in the Civil War. General Shafter is sixty-three, and would have been retired for age next year.

General Wheeler is only a year younger than General Shafter. General Hawkins, who was shot through the feet and is ill from heat and overwork besides, is older even than General Shafter. His retiring age of sixty-four will be reached this year. General Kent, who is thus far reported well, is Wheeler's age, sixty-two, while General Lawton is one of the boys of the army, being only fifty-five. Generals Sumner, Bates, and Chaffee are each fifty-six.

These are the nine general officers who went to Cuba with Shafter. The four oldest are already fit subjects for the hospital, and it will be a miracle if three out of the nine survive long the rigors of the campaign. Yet the conditions would have been but little different if others now in the camps of instruction at home had been sent to the front instead. General Coppinger is sixty-three, General Brooke sixty, General Corbin fifty-six, General Sheridan fifty-eight, General Henry fifty-nine, General Graham sixty-four, General Wilson sixty-one, General Butler sixty-two and a one-legged man, General Lee sixty-three. The youngest of the major-generals is Wade, who is fifty-five.

GENERAL LAWTON, the "fighting commander" at Santiago, is a soldier of experience and ability. He served in the Union army throughout the war, having entered as sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861, and being successively promoted through merit on the field of battle to first lieutenant of the Thirteenth Indiana Infantry in August, 1861; to captain in May, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel in November, 1864. In March, 1865, he was breveted colonel for gallant and meritorous service during the war.

He entered the regular establishment in July, 1866, as second lieutenant of the Forty-first Infantry (colored), and remained with that branch of the army until January, 1871, when he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, with which he remained until September, 1888, when he was appointed inspector-general with the rank of major. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and held that rank until the opening of the present war with Spain, when the President appointed him brigadier-general of Volunteers and assigned him to the command of a division of the Fifth Army Corps commanded by General Shafter.

## Current Events.

*Monday, August 1.*

The **American army in Porto Rico** occupies the town of Juana Diaz. . . . On its way to San Juan, the cruiser *Columbia* **goes ashore**, but will be floated. . . . The Spanish cabinet discusses the **terms of peace** and asks the President for further explanation. . . . It is announced that the **expenses of the war** so far have been $90,000,000. . . . A despatch from Manila, via Hongkong, says that the **Philippine insurgents** are becoming defiant, and that General Merritt is having trouble in protecting the citizens of Manila. . . . It is announced that **Camp Alger is to be abandoned** because of its unsanitary condition. . . . Col. John Jacob Astor reaches Washington with General **Shafter's official report** of the campaign at Santiago. . . . The President appoints George G. Pierie, of Philadelphia, to be United States **consul at Munich**, Bavaria. . . . Governor Pingree, of Michigan, addresses the convention of the **League of American Municipalities** at Detroit. . . . **Hosmer, Codding & Co.**, of Boston, one of the largest boot and shoe dealers in New England, make an assignment. . . . **Martin Thorn is electrocuted** at Sing Sing. . . . The San Francisco commissioner of immigration is instructed to treat all **immigrants from Hawaii** as aliens until laws can be perfected to govern the matter.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Curzon announces that there are no negotiations in progress between the United States and Great Britain regarding the **Philippine Islands**. . . . It is reported that **Hawaii will pay Japan $200,000** in settlement of Japanese immigration claims.

*Tuesday, August 2.*

Madrid advices by way of London state that **Spain has accepted** the principal of the American peace conditions, and that the Government's reply left there on Monday evening. . . . The State Department makes public a summary of the **terms of peace** offered by the United States to Spain. . . . Reports from Cadiz to London state that not a single ship of **Admiral Camara's squadron** is fit for action. . . . The Surgeon-General of the army orders a thorough investigation by the **medical department at Santiago** to fix the responsibility for the overcrowding and lack of equipment of transports. . . . Speaker **Reed is renominated** by acclamation for Congress.

The Canadian Department of Marines receives from Washington a check for $475,000, the amount of the **award to Canadian sealers** in the Bering sea. . . . It is announced that **Bismarck's personal estate** amounts to fourteen million marks.

*Wednesday, August 3.*

**Spain accepts the peace terms** without asking for material modifications. . . . All of **General Shafter's cavalry**, including the Rough Riders, are ordered to Montauk Point. . . . Major-General Wade's division, comprising eighteen regiments of volunteers, is **ordered to Porto Rico**. . . . **General Garcia** if reported to have taken the town of Mayria, and to have captured 500 Spanish prisoners. . . . **Captain Philip**, of the battle-ship *Texas*, will be promoted to the grade of commodore in September, by the retirement of Rear-Admiral Sicard. . . . The **cruiser** *Columbia*, which went ashore on an uncharted reef at Ponce, is floated without injury. . . . **Gen. James B. Weaver** has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats, Populists, and Free Silver Republicans of the sixth Iowa district. . . . Attorney-General McCormick, of Pennsylvania, decides that **certificates of nomination**


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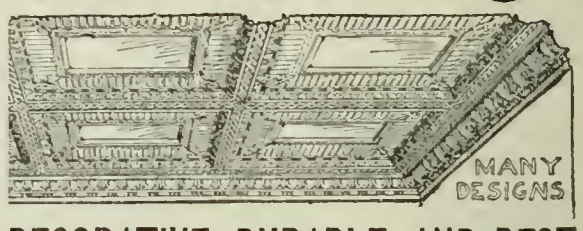


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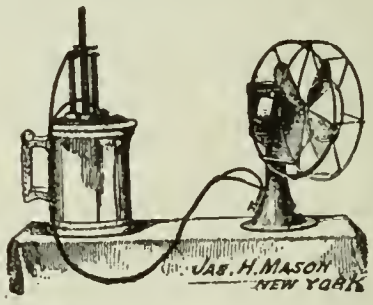


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**Where People are Going .. .. this Summer.** 'Twill doubtless be about as safe at the seashore or on the Atlantic this season as last. Spanish cruisers will not molest the "ocean greyhounds" to any great extent, nor waste much powder shelling summer resorts. The dons will have other business.

Still, it is already quite evident that neither the transatlantic trip nor the seashore are going to be entirely popular. Those who feel they must go somewhere (as who does not) are turning their eyes in other directions. Where more gratefully than toward the breezy mountain areas of our great Northwest? Take *Banff* for instance. We are getting so many more inquiries than ever before that we believe this delightful resort is going to be "just the fashion." At *Banff* is located our own magnificent hotel, the famous medicinal hot springs, the "lakes in the clouds." There one enjoys all sports with rod and gun, boating, driving, wheeling, the health-giving mountain air, and an inspiring scenic panorama. We can't recount here a hundredth part of its attractions, but we've prepared a pamphlet with half-tone views and a topographical map showing all the mountains, glaciers, streams, lakes and pleasure resorts in the vicinity. A postal card will bring it, and we will also send another pamphlet showing how the *Canadian Pacific Route* can take you *around the world;* or we will send you pamphlet about our China and Japan route, or one about our route to Alaska.

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and nomination papers filed in the State Department are not required to have revenue stamps attached. . . . It is announced that the Government will soon return to the International Navigation Company the steamers *St. Paul* and *St. Louis*, which will be at once restored to the transatlantic passenger service. . . . The **United States Spirits Association**, said to be the strongest combination of distillers ever formed, is organized in Cincinnati.

The editors of *La Petit* journal are fined and ordered to pay damages in the libel suit brought against them by **Emile Zola**. . . . It is announced that George M. Curzon, British Parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed **Viceroy of India to succeed the Earl of Elgin**. . . . A formidable **Carlist uprising** is reported from Catalonia, Spain.

*Thursday, August 4.*

The **Spanish cabinet meets**, the Queen Regent presiding, and discusses the peace proposals without arriving at any definite decision. . . . The Navy Department receives report of the **operations against Manzanillo**, showing that ten Spanish ships were sunk or destroyed in the engagement. . . . Edward W. Harden, a financial writer of Chicago, has been appointed by the Secretary of State **to study the financial conditions of the Philippines**. . . . Col. Sam Martin, the **Spanish commander who evacuated Ponce**, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. . . . The Spanish prize steamer *Buena Ventura* is sold at New York. . . . **Horace G. Alger is nominated for governor** by the Wyoming Democrats and Silver Republicans. . . . Congressman **Joseph D. Sayers is nominated for governor** by the Texas Democrats. . . . Samuel L. Black, mayor of Columbus, Ohio, is elected president of the **League of American Municipalities**. . . . **Lieutenant Hobson** presides at a meeting in New York for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association.

The funeral services in memory of **Prince Bismarck** are held in Berlin, the Emperor and Empress being present. . . . **Jean L. C. Garnier**, the architect of the Grand Opera-House in Paris, is dead.

*Friday, August 5.*

General Hains's brigade **captured Guayamo** near the south coast of Porto Rico, driving the Spanish force of 500 men back toward Cayey, with a loss of one killed and two wounded; American casualties, three wounded. . . . Several officers of the **Sixth Massachusetts regiment** resign. . . . American marines land near San Juan, Porto Rico, and take possession of the Cape **San Juan lighthouse** and other lighthouse stations along the coast; the inhabitants welcomed the invaders. . . . **Captain Charles E. Clark**, commanding the battle-ship *Oregon*, breaks down and is ordered home. . . . General **Wheeler's report** on the operations before Santiago is made public. . . . Six deaths are reported by General Shafter; **deaths** in the camp of surrendered **Spanish troops** at Santiago average twelve daily.

It is stated that **Russia** is endeavoring to obtain a port on the Persian Gulf. . . . **Sir Thomas Lipton** presents to the Princess of Wales $500,000 to start dining-rooms in London at which working-people may secure substantial meals for from 2 to 8 cents.

*Saturday, August 6.*

The **Spanish Cabinet** approves the basis of the reply to the conditions of peace. . . . The transport *Gate City* sails from Santiago, bringing American cavalrymen North. . . . General Shafter reports fourteen deaths in his army at Santiago. . . . The raised Spanish cruiser *Marie Teresa* is about to start under her own steam for Norfolk.

The **English fleets** are on a war footing, prepared to sustain Lord Salisbury's stand with regard to Russia. . . . There is much criticism of the arrangements for the **funeral of Bismarck**, and the Emperor is said to have shown great tact in the face of open rebuffs.

*Sunday, August 7.*

The **Spanish Cabinet** finally **approves** the acceptance of **peace conditions** in reply telegraphed to Paris. . . . The general advance of divisions in the United States **army in Porto Rico** begins. . . . The First Regular Cavalry and the "Rough Riders" **sail from Santiago** for Montauk.

**Turkey repudiates** all responsibility for the **losses** sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres. . . . A dispatch from Shanghai to the London *Daily Mail* says that Russia is practically in **possession of New Chwang**. . . . A memorial service **in honor of Prince Bismarck** is held in Berlin.

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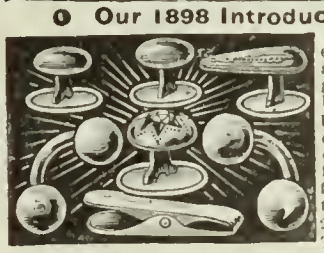

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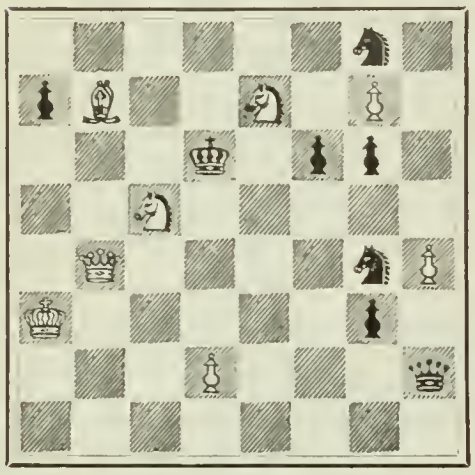
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 307.

BY DR. TH. SCHAAD, SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

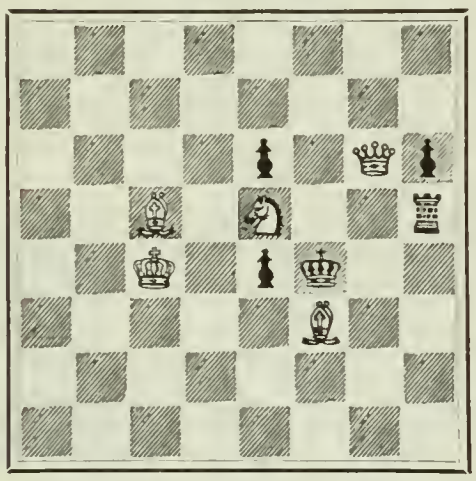
White mates in three moves.

### Problem 308.

BY W. THOMAS.

First Prizes, *The Morning Herald* Tournament, Sydney, Australia.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 302.

Key-move, R—K B 2.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. T. H. F., Kinston, N.C; T. H. Varner, Des Moines; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; Walter K. Wood, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; N. C. C., Southport, N. C.; W. R. Ellis, Bloomfield, Neb.; N. Crosskill, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; Mrs. S. W. G., Sing Sing, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Prof. W. G. Brown, Arrington, Va.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Eaton and Patten, Redlands, Cal.

Comments: "Very easy"—M. W. H.; "Very interesting, owing to Black's superiority of force"—H. W. B.; "A 'Happy' hit"—I. W. B.; "Very ingenious problem"—F. H. J.; "A perfect little gem"—R. M. C.; "Pretty piece of mechanism"—F. L. H.; "Deceptive at first sight; but not difficult"—T. H. T.; "Very neat"—T. H. V.; "Easy to see that unless the R is moved the B on Kt sq is useless"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.; "Variations are clever"—W. K. W.; "A good two-mover"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Very ingenious conception"—N. C. C.; "A 'Happy' idea very cleverly executed"—W. R. E; "Almost required a nut-cracker"—N. C.

Several of our solvers were caught by R—R 7. The reply is B x P, and no mate next move.

No. 303.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. B—Q 2 / K—K 4 | 2. Kt—B 4 / K x R | 3. Kt (B 4)—Q 3, mate |
| | 2. . ... / K x P | 3. R—R 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—Q 2 | 2. B—B 4 / K—B sq or Q sq | 3. Kt—K 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—B 4 | 2. B—B 4 / K x R (must) | 3. B—Q 6, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P., W. K. W., W. R. E., Dr. W. S. F., H. K., C. F. P.; Subscriber, Albany, N. Y.

Comments: "Short and sweet; and not very hard to see through"—H. W. B.; "Deserves commendation for difficulty, economy, and originality"—I. W. B.; "Looks easy, but troublesome and full of snares for the unwary"—R. M. C.; "A very neat composition"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.; "I greatly admire the uniform construction, altho the key is easy"—W. K. W.; "Well up to the standard of ingenuity and true merit displayed in all the problems you publish"—W. R. E.; "Most clean cut"—Dr. W. S. F.; "Odd and pretty"—C. F. P.

Those who sent R—R 7 should look again, and they will see a large-sized hole through which Black escapes.

W. W. F., got 296 and 297. F. L. Hitchcock and S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala., were successful with 297.

### The Cologne Tournament.

The Eleventh International Tournament of the German Schachbund began on August 1, in Cologne, Germany. The absence of Tarrasch and Pillsbury detracts somewhat from the interest, but the Chess-world is well represented. Of those who played at Vienna there are Steinitz, Showalter, Janowski, Tschigorin, Burn, Schlechter, and Schiffers. The others are: Charousek, of Budapesth; Cohn, of Berlin; Popiel, of Lemberg; Gottschall, of Posen; Heinrichsen, of Cologne; Fritz, of Darmstadt; Schallopp, of Berlin; Albin, of Vienna; Berger, of Gratz. This is a one-round tournament, six days a week, fifteen moves an hour. The eight prizes aggregate $850. At the time of going to press we have received the result of the sixth round, with the following total score:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albin | 2½ | 3½ | Janowsky | 4 | 2 |
| Berger | 2 | 3 | Popiel | 2 | 4 |
| Burn | 4 | 2 | Schallopp | ½ | 5½ |
| Charousek | 4½ | 1½ | Schiffers | 3 | 3 |
| Cohn | 5½ | ½ | Schlechter | 4½ | 1½ |
| Fritz | 2 | 4 | Showalter | 2 | 4 |
| Gottschall | 1½ | 4½ | Steinitz | 4 | 2 |
| Heinrichsen | 1½ | 4½ | Tschigorin | 4½ | 1½ |

### An Absent-minded Chess-Player.

Dr. Zukertort, the celebrated Chess-player, was walkiug in the street one day when an idea struck him with regard to a certain Chess-opening, and he began carefully to think it out, with a view of playing it in his next game with the equally well-known player, Mr. Steinitz, says the Newcastle (England) *Chronicle*. Lost in thought, he stood at the corner of a street for a long time, until a policeman, suspecting him, went up and told him to move on. "Beg pardon," replied the little doctor, absently, without looking up; "it's your move."

### Chess-Progress.

As an evidence of the progress made in Chess in the last thirty-five of forty years, Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, calls attention to the fact that Morphy in 1859–1860 could have given the odds of a Knight to any player in America except Paulsen and H. P. Montgomery; and declares that "now the United States has, at least, fifty players too strong for that odds, even from a Morphy. Philadelphia and New York could furnish ten each."

### Full Score of Vienna Tournament.

We call attention to several very interesting facts revealed in this score: First, Dr. Tarrasch has made two new records in the history of Chess: (1) of the 37 games he played he lost only two; and (2) he played 20 games (from the 14th to the 34th) without being defeated. Second, while Pillsbury lost three more games than Tarrasch, he won three more. Third, Blackburn beats Schlechter as a drawing-master, for he had 20 games that gave him ½ a point. Fourth, Schlechter lost only six games.

| Players. | Alapin | Baird | Blackburne | Burn | Caro | Halprin | Janowski | Lipke | Marco | Maroczy | Pillsbury | Schiffers | Schlechter | Showalter | Steinitz | Tarrasch | Trenchard | Tschigorin | Walbrodt | Total lost | Total won. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | : | 1 | ½ | ½ | 0 | 1 | ½ | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | ½ | 1 | 0 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 19½ |
| Baird | 0 | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 28 | 21½ |
| Blackburne | ½ | 0 | : | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | 18 | 19½ |
| Burn | ½ | 1 | ½ | : | 0 | ½ | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 23½ |
| Caro | 1 | 0 | ½ | 1 | : | ½ | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23½ | 16½ |
| Halprin | 1 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | : | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 16½ |
| Janowski | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | : | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10½ | 16½ |
| Lipke | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 1 | ½ | 0 | : | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16½ | 16½ |
| Marco | ½ | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | : | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16½ | 16½ |
| Maroczy | ½ | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16½ | 16½ |
| Pillsbury | ½ | ½ | ½ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8½ | 8½ |
| Schiffers | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 19 |
| Schlechter | ½ | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14½ | 14½ |
| Showalter | 0 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 21 |
| Steinitz | 1 | 1 | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12½ | 12½ |
| Tarrasch | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8½ | 8½ |
| Trenchard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : | 1 | 1 | 3 | 31 |
| Tschigorin | 1 | 0 | ½ | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | : | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| Walbrodt | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | : | 21½ | 21½ |
| Won | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | |
| Total lost | 0 | 1 | ½ | ½ | 0 | 1 | ½ | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | ½ | 1 | 0 | ½ | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 361 |

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CLOSE OF THE WAR.

ONE hundred and fourteen days after the date of formal declaration of war, President McKinley proclaimed a suspension of hostilities, in accordance with the provisions of the following protocol:

"His Excellency, M. Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French republic at Washington, and Mr. William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, having received respectively to that effect plenary powers from the Spanish Government and the Government of the United States, have established and signed the following articles, which define the terms on which the two governments have agreed with regard to the questions enumerated below and of which the object is the establishment of peace between the two countries, namely:

"Article 1.—Spain will renounce all claim to all sovereignty over and all her rights over the island of Cuba.

"Article 2.—Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, as well as an island in the Ladrone archipelago, to be chosen by the United States.

"Article 3.—The United States will occupy and retain the city and bay of Manila and the port of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines.

"Article 4.—Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. To this effect each of the two governments will appoint commissioners within ten days after the signing of this protocol, and those commissioners shall meet at Havana within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, with the object of coming to an agreement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands; and each of the two governments shall likewise appoint within ten days after the signature of this protocol other commissioners who shall meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within thirty days after the signature of this protocol to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

"Article 5.—Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five commissioners at the most for either country. The commissioners shall meet in Paris on October 1, at the latest, to proceed to negotiations and to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the two countries.

"Article 6.—Once this protocol is concluded and signed hostilities shall be suspended, and to that effect in the two countries orders shall be given by either government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

"Done in duplicate at Washington; read in French and in English by the undersigned, who affix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals, August 12, 1898."

**Formal End of an Unequal Conflict.**—"The war between Spain and the United States, which was begun on April 21, when, in response to the ultimatum of the United States, Spain gave Minister Woodford his passports, ended August 12, when the protocol was signed, preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty of peace. The blockade of Cuba was begun on April 22, when the first gun of the war was fired, but war was not actually declared until April 23. The original demand of the United States was that Spain should abandon Cuba. The protocol provides that she shall abandon Cuba, Porto Rico, and all her other possessions in the West Indies, one of the islands of the Ladrone group, the city, harbor, and bay of Manila, and submit to such other actions as may be decreed by a joint commission. The section of the protocol provides for the cession of the city, bay, and harbor of Manilla is qualified by the statement that they shall be held by the United States 'pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which shall determine the control' of the islands; but when the treaty of peace shall be made it will likely be found that, in accordance with general expectation, the city, bay and harbor of Manila, and probably enough outlying territory to form a strong naval station, will remain in the permanent possession of the United States. It is further stipulated that Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish West Indian islands shall be evacuated at once, and that commissioners to arrange the details of the evacuation shall be appointed within ten days, and shall meet to execute it within thirty days, in Havana and San Juan. The speedy conclusion of a treaty of peace is provided for by the agreement that the Spanish and American peace commissioners shall meet in Paris not later than October 1. During the progress of a war lasting less than four months not a single advantage was gained by Spain. She captured no American vessels, tho scores of Spanish vessels were taken; she took no prisoners except Hobson and his men. Two of her fleets were destroyed without injury to an American ship. In these naval engagements she lost at least 2,000 men killed and wounded; the American loss did not exceed a score of wounded. The land engagements at Santiago were better contested, but even there the Spaniards were invariably beaten, with heavy loss, and General Miles has conducted a triumphant campaign in Porto Rico. The end of the war comes barely in time to save Spain from absolute and crushing defeat. Not more than one third of the American land force already gathered for the conflict has been engaged in active service against the enemy, nor has the country exerted its full naval power. It is well that the unequal conflict has been stopped at this stage, for the next move would have been against Spain itself.

"Hostilities will now cease, and the difficult task of adjusting terms of peace and providing for the removal of Spanish troops from Spain's former possessions will begin at once. It is not probable that there will be any hitch in the proceedings, and extremely improbable that the war will be renewed. It may be necessary, however, to retain the volunteers in service for some months, for we must establish stable governments in our new possessions, including Hawaii. The important news of to-day, however, is that the protocol has been signed, and that as soon as the cables can flash the news to the troops in the field we shall again be at peace with all the world."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

**"Mañana Now If You Please."**—"Plenty of opportunities for the delay in which Spain delights are afforded by the terms of the

protocol signed yesterday by her representative, the French ambassador. The evacuation article for the West Indies provides that commissioners on terms shall meet within thirty days. It fixes no date for the termination of their labors. The session of the Philippines commissioners, provided for in Article 5, is set down for October 1, without limitation as to its rising.

"It should be remembered that delay now is not to the disadvantage, and rather, in fact, to the benefit, of the United States. This country has no desire to send garrisons into Cuba before November, altho, as General Shafter has pointed out, no such illness is to be expected among fresh troops as has visited his army, exhausted as it was by twenty days of hard campaigning in a tropical jungle. On the other hand, there is no reason why, under the armistice, charitable associations should not continue the labors in Cuba interrupted by the war. These could be seconded by government assistance, either by virtue of war powers or through the employment of the balance of an appropriation as yet, we believe, not entirely expended. Experiences in the province of Santiago show that not so many dead reconcentrados will be found as may have been expected. But all found, living or dead, will help to bring the country back to a realization of its original purposes.

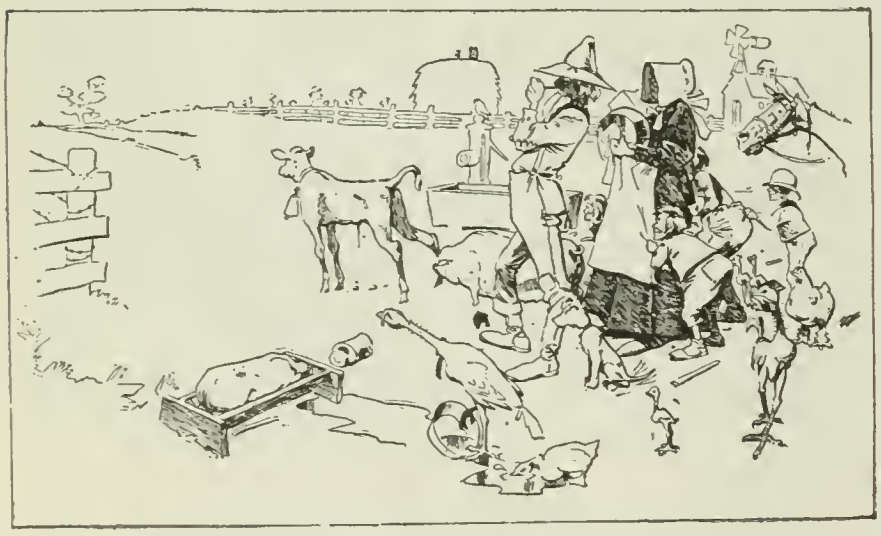
"Nor as long as possession is had, as under the protocol stipulated, of Manila need there be any worry about the Philippines. The questions which Admiral Dewey's victory have raised are so entirely new, so completely unanticipated, that no time spent in consideration of them is likely to be wasted.

"Having the upper hand, which allows the sudden curtailment of any disingenuous procrastination in which the enemy may seek to indulge, the country can, within the limits set by the natural requirements of a business people, permit itself the recreation of a little mañana."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

**Spain Throws Herself upon Our Mercy.**—"Everything is therefore clear, save only in respect to the control and government of the Philippines, and here Spain has given herself over to the reasonable and honorable disposition of the United States in the matter. Spain has, in a word, permitted herself to be disarmed pending a settlement of that question. For it will be noticed, (1) that Manila is to be given up by Spain pending the negotiations; (2) the United States troops will immediately take peaceable possession of San Juan in Porto Rico; (3) Cuba and Porto Rico are both to be evacuated before the peace commissioners meet at Paris, for it is provided that other commissioners to arrange and execute the details of evacuation shall be appointed within ten days and shall assemble at Havana and San Juan within thirty days, or before September 12, while the peace commission will not meet at Paris until about October 1.

"Evacuation will thus have proceeded far on its way before the peace negotiations are fairly begun. Spain will have abandoned every point of advantage possessed by her in standing for a favorable disposition of the Philippine question, before that question comes up for settlement. Still entrenched at Havana Spain could insist upon a retention of the Philippines at the cost to the United States, if we refused, of resuming the war and squandering much blood and treasure in the reducing of that Cuban stronghold—and all for the purpose of securing the far Pacific islands for ourselves. But dispossessed of Havana and of every other spot of advantage in all her colonies, Spain is deprived of the power of insisting upon anything in respect to the Philippines. She has thrown herself completely upon the mercy of the United States.

"It would appear to be clear, therefore, that Spain has been given to understand that the United States will not ask more than a coaling and naval station in the Philippines. The fact that the terms are explicit in all other respects implies that in the case of the Philippines the Government of the United States does not contemplate any demand for the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in those islands. If President McKinley did contemplate such a demand, he could not have acted honestly and fairly by Spain in failing to give it voice until the enemy had been led voluntarily to abandon all positions of advantage."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*



OUR BOY'S COMIN' BACK FROM TH' WAR!
—*The Journal, Chicago.*

## CRITICISM OF ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

A TERRIFIC storm of newspaper criticism pertaining to the conduct of army affairs prevails in all parts of the United States. The circumstances which have provoked it were reviewed at length in this department last week. The demand that responsibility for the conditions revealed must be located has led to the publication of a mass of statements, personal and official, by way of explanation. In substance, these statements consist of defenses made by the several branches of the army organization, each of its own conduct, and attempts to shift the responsibility upon another branch.

General Shafter, in despatches to the War Department, has disclaimed responsibility for the publication of Colonel Roosevelt's letter and the "round robin" from the officers. He says further:

"I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned; a great deal more than the situation warranted. The situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent. of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly, and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever. Placed now in the same condition in which they were when they came here, I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I don't believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, are well clothed and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread, and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during a period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August, with good camps, good water, abundance of tentage which they will find here, need not apprehend serious danger. I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have read this to Generals Wheeler, Lawton, Bates, and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above."

Concerning the suffering of the wounded on transports, General Shafter says:

"The *Seneca* and the *Concho* were ordered to stop at Siboney and report to Dr. La Garde, to carry convalescents home. The question of their supply of water was one to be attended to by Colonel Humphrey, who tells me to-day that the captains did not ask for water. He did not personally inspect them. . . . . .

"Surgeon La Garde has the reputation of being a very thorough and careful man, and has been working under the most disadvantageous circumstances, but I have no doubt that he did the very best he could, and in this connection I wish to say now that from the day this expedition left Tampa until to-day there has never been sufficient medical attendance or medicines for the daily wants of the command, and three times within that time the command has been almost totally out of medicines.

"I say this on the word of the medical directors, who have in each instance reported the fact to me, the last time yesterday, when the proposition was made to me to take medicines away from the Spanish hospital.

"I understand from the public prints that the surgeon-general

states that if men came away unsupplied it was the fault of the commanding general. Such is not the case. It is as La Garde says. Everything possible was sent with them.

"The matter of shortage of water is inexcusable. The chief quartermaster took it for granted, however, that they had sufficient water, or the masters would have called for more.

"Referring to the convalescents on the *Yucatan*, the same remarks apply as to medicines and attendants. There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than should have been, owing to the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever and were wholly without hospital accommodations.

"The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they wore into battle, and, of course, that was ragged and worn out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue to them at the time they left, and their own extra clothing they could not get at.

"There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived, and their complaint has been universal of lack of means and facilities.

"I do not complain of this, for no one could have foreseen all that would be required, but I will not quietly submit to having the onus laid on me for the lack of these hospital facilities."

Surgeon-General Sternberg's defense of the medical department includes his order to commanding officers of regiments to take along a complete field outfit and medical supplies for three months, and a memorandum of supplies sent to Santiago and Cuba. He received, he says, but one requisition for supplies from the chief surgeon at Santiago, and they were sent on the *Olivette*. He adds:

"I made every effort to anticipate the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in Cuba without waiting for requisitions, but as we have had communication by cable, the fault does not rest with me if, owing to the failure on the part of the chief surgeon with General Shafter's army to ask for necessary supplies, there has been a failure to meet the requirements of the sick.

"The hospital ship *Relief*, which arrived at Siboney July 8, had on board medicines for twenty regiments for six months, calculated upon the basis of the field-supply table, and large supplies in addition of the more important medicines, hospital stores, dressings, etc. If these supplies were inadequate, there was ample time to inform me of the fact before the sailing of the *Olivette*, July 26."

The surgeon-general also says that a letter from Capt. E. L. Munson, assistant surgeon, commanding reserve ambulance corps, fully accounts for any deficiency of medical supplies at Santiago. This long letter states that ample hospital supplies and equipment accompanied the transports of the Santiago expedition, but that in the rapid landing and advance of the expedition transportation of the supplies from the ships to the troops was almost wholly lacking. Nor could means of transportation be secured from the quartermaster's department or the commanding general, Shafter. Captain Munson says:

"The landing on Cuban soil was made as rapidly as possible, each organization accompanied by the medical attendance assigned to it, and troops were pushed forward with no other equipment and supplies than could be carried by the soldiers. Having no means of transportation for even their field chests, the regimental medical officers had absolutely no resources at their command except such as were provided by the orderly and ship corps pouches, and the first-aid packets carried by the soldiers. Having only left their ships, the latter were promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Baiquiri to permit the unloading of other ships. These partially unloaded ships, in obedience to their orders, then proceeded to sea from five to fifteen miles, where they remained, hove-to indefinitely. Such orders were given the transports carrying the reserve and the first divisional hospitals. The one carrying the reserve hospital, in obedience to its orders, proceeded to join the naval blockading squadron off Morro Castle, where it remained five days and nights, the other transports disappearing, if I was correctly informed, for an entire week. . . . . .

"The exigency of the situation [after the fight at La Quasina] did not apparently appeal to the commanding general, and for two days the medical department was unable to get transportation of any kind to the other ships or to the shore, altho there were a large number of naval launches and boats employed on various other duties. On the third day, by order of the adjutant-general, one boat was turned over to the medical department for the purposes above named, and at the same time an order was issued for land transportation to carry medical supplies to the front, 'not to exceed one six-mule team.'

"On getting into this boat with supplies from the headquarters transport, I was directed by sundry staff officers to take them on various errands. On my refusal to recognize their authority, the commanding general, who had appeared on the scene, personally revoked the previous order and directed, after the landing of the supplies already in the boat, that it should return without delay. Presenting the order for land transportation to the quartermaster on shore, I was informed that only pack-mules had as yet been landed; that neither wagons nor harness had been brought ashore; and, finally, that the road was impassable for wagons. After this boat had been taken away, the chief surgeon was without means of communication with the medical officers on shore, or still on transports, of finding out their wants or of remedying the many already known to him."

Up to July 10, supplies from perhaps a third of the transports had been landed. Captain Munson continues:

"Appealing on several occasions for the use of a lighter or small steamer to collect and land medical supplies, I was informed by the quartermaster's department that they could render no assistance in that way, and the medical department was compelled to rely entirely upon its own energies and improvise its own transportation. I feel justified in saying that at the time of my departure large quantities of medical supplies urgently needed on shore still remained on transports, a number of which were under orders to return to the United States. Had the medical department carried along double the amount of supplies, it is difficult to see how, with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the quartermaster's department, the lamentable conditions on shore could have been in any way improved.

"The outfitting of transports for the reception of sick and wounded is a duty demanding thought and experience, and should never be entrusted to any one but a regular medical officer."

Secretary Alger, of the War Department, after having ordered the troops to be transported from Santiago to Montauk, Long Island, gave out an explanatory statement in addition to that quoted in our columns last week. This additional explanation (as printed in the New York *Tribune*) is as follows:

"Until quite recently it was supposed that yellow fever was epidemic in Santiago, and it was not believed that it would be safe to send shiploads north of men largely infected with yellow fever. The disease, it was believed, would spread rapidly on shipboard, and result in the death and burial of many at sea.

"On the 28th ult. the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Shafter that as soon as the fever subsided the men of his command would be moved north to a camp that has been selected for them on Montauk Point. On the 30th of July General Shafter telegraphed: 'Made known Secretary of War's telegram that troops would be moved north as soon as fever subsided, and it had a very good effect on the men.'

"When, however, the true condition was made known, an order was issued to General Shafter to move his command North as rapidly as possible, and all ships in the quartermaster's service possible to get to Santiago were sent there, and the great liners *St. Paul* and *St. Louis* were also ordered there. All this was done before the communication signed by General Shafter and his generals was received, and before Colonel Roosevelt's letter was published.

"Over 150 surgeons are at Santiago, and 176 immune nurses have been sent there, besides the usual hospital corps that always attends such an army. There have been less deaths in Santiago by yellow fever than by typhoid fever in any camp of the same size in the United States."

The fever of criticism among the newspapers has become an

epidemic, quite unprecedented in many ways. General Shafter, Colonel Roosevelt, the medical department, and the quartermaster's department do not escape blame; but the head of the War Department is generally held responsible. It is noticeable that, except for continuing Secretary Alger in office, the President is not thus far criticized in any quarter.

Early in the war the New York *Times* (Ind.) began to call for the resignation of Secretary Alger on the ground of alleged incompetence and favoritism. Among the papers which have now joined *The Times* in urging Alger's resignation are the New York *Press* (Rep.), New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.), Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.).

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) in this connection says:

"Within the present week the most responsible newspapers of the country have been directing attention to the War Department, and denouncing Secretary Alger and his staff in the severest terms. 'There is scarcely a possibility that the conduct of the War Department under this peculiarly maladroit and incompetent chief will escape searching inquiry in course of due time,' says the Philadelphia *Record*. The Philadelphia *Ledger* said yesterday:

"'Secretary Alger has been already tried and condemned by the record of his own official acts—a record of gross incompetence, of political favoritism, of disregard of the needs and well-being of our brave men, afield and afloat, in the trenches and in the transports, in the tentless, foodless, medicineless camps, where the sick and wounded soldiers lay cruelly exposed by day to the fierce tropical heat and at night to the chilling temperature and rain-sodden earth upon which they lay without shelter or sufficient clothing. On this official record the country has tried and condemned the Secretary of War.'

"The Boston *Transcript* says:

"'It can now be stated positively that there will be a demand for a congressional investigation of Secretary Alger's administration. The scandals as to army contracts, the political uses to which the high office of the head of the War Department has been prostituted, the inefficiency and extravagance of the conduct of the war in some of its phases, capped by the charge, now freely made here, that the Secretary garbled the Roosevelt letter and omitted explanatory passages for the sake of making a theatrical use of it, will leave Mr. Alger in a very uncomfortable situation for fooling the public, unless he does what, it is said, the President and at least half the Cabinet have been hoping he would, and take himself out of service by resignation.'

"The New York *Times* proves that every movement managed or every camp superintended by the War Department has been a disgrace, while work done by the army out of reach of the department has been admirably done. The Baltimore *Sun* yesterday had a denunciation of the Secretary, and thus it runs. The list might be extended to fill every column of *The American*. We quote from the papers named because they all supported the Republican Party when President McKinley was elected, and all, probably excepting the Philadelphia *Record*, have been more than friendly to the Administration. The history of congressional investigations is not hopeful, especially, as *The Ledger* points out, as Secretary Alger's main strength has been in his use of patronage with the Congressmen. It is a bad mess, and it seems to be getting worse all the time. For instance, troops within two hours' ride of New York have been lying in the rain, without food or medicines, this week, simply because of the blundering incompetency of the War Department. And these are the men who risked their lives in Cuba!"

The New York *Press* (Rep.) says:

"There is little more than a laugh in the notion of Secretary Alger 'censuring' General Shafter and Colonel Roosevelt. The respect which the people hold for the Secretary's high office will not protect from ridicule an occupant petty enough to take first thought of his own poor passing dignity in the face of an appeal from the officers of the crack corps of the army for the preservation of the invaluable lives of their command.

"But in the consideration of one cognate subject the country will find no room for mirth. It will inquire with most serious interest as to whether it has a crowning reason to censure Secretary Alger. . . . Has it to censure him for ordering General Shafter to move his army into the interior of Cuba while giving the impression to the country that General Shafter's army had been ordered home? Such is certainly the conclusion at which we arrive from the 'round robin' and the semiofficial statement of circumstances which accompanied it. It is only from Santiago that the country has been made aware that the army was ordered to the interior. [An Associated Press despatch dated August 3 said: 'Summoned by Major-General Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters, and, in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth Army Corps, General Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him, at the recommendation of Surgeon-General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is healthier.'—*Editor* THE LITERARY DIGEST.] It had rested for two weeks under the belief that General Shafter had been directed to bring his army North at his discretion. That the general and his officers were convinced of the necessity of this disposition of the troops is amply evidenced by the course taken by them upon the receipt of the order to march into the hills. Thus, we may inquire if the country has to censure Secretary Alger for forcing the veteran commander and officers of the Fifth Corps to appeal virtually to the people for the preservation of the lives of the magnificent troops, the cream of the army, under their command?

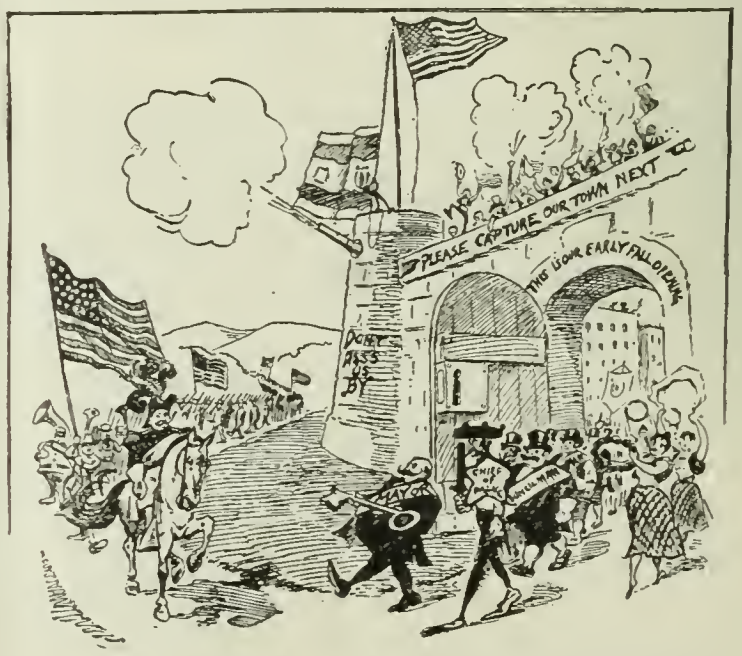
"Again, has the country to censure Secretary Alger for issuing this order of detention in Cuba when he knew it would be an order of destruction in Cuba? Was he aware that the sick reports, tho sincere and technically encouraging, were misleading? Did he know that the men 'returned to duty' after their malarial fever were not hale soldiers, but debilitated wrecks? If so, the country has a measure of censure for Secretary Alger which should lead, with or without executive assistance, to his retirement from an office which he has filled with far more readiness to escape the consequences and resent the utterance than to remove the grounds of just criticism."

A few Republican papers come to the defense of Secretary Alger, notably the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, which says, in part:

"The yellow pack which has been hounding one public man after another ever since the war began is now out full cry after General Alger. It is bare justice to say that no series of attacks since the war began is more unjustifiable and disgraceful than this.

"From the day the *Maine* was blown up down to the present time, General Alger has done his full duty as a full-bred American. Not once has he stepped aside from the line of straightforward Americanism and official efficiency. Both as an executive and a diplomatist he has earned by his conduct the everlasting gratitude of the whole nation. . . . . .

"Since the declaration of war General Alger's department has acquitted itself far beyond the expectations of all acquainted with the tremendous task before it. Equipped at the outset with facilities for 25,000 men, almost totally lacking in the necessaries for the transportation and commissariat of a large army in the field, our war office has been forced to handle more than 250,000 troops and to send abroad nearly 75,000 men, many of them even across the Pacific to the far-distant Orient. Possibly transportation




THE WILD RUSH TO SURRENDER ON THE PART OF THOSE PORTO RICAN TOWNS PORTENDS ANOTHER SPANISH VICTORY.
—*The News, Chicago.*

facilities have not been all that might e desired. Doubtless the arms have occasionally been of archaic pattern. Without doubt the medical service has been far from adequate to the needs of the troops. But even so; the mere fact that the army has been mobilized as it has been, fed as it has been, transported as it has been, and attended medically as it has been, and thus enabled to win the victories which it has won within the short period of three months, is enough to mark General Alger as one of the finest executives that our War Department has ever known.

"If the gentlemen who are now so free with their criticisms of the Secretary of War, who are so eager to place on him the responsibility for every defect in our medical, commissary, and transportation service, will but turn to England's history in the Crimean war, or to France's at the outbreak of the war of 1870, they will learn that both these European countries, with their great armies and their apparent readiness for quick mobilization, failed utterly where the United States War Department has won glorious triumphs.

"All honor, then, to General Alger, and shame upon the pestilential creatures who, after venting their spleen upon Sampson, upon Shafter, and upon the President himself, now turn on him as a new victim of their falsehood and their malice."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) asserts that "two thirds of the criticism seen in the press is the product of ignorance. . . . At present there seems to be more wrangling and criticism in this country in the hour of its triumph than there is in Spain, which is swallowing the bitter dregs of defeat and appalling losses. Let us hope that our people will soon recover their good nature and treat the men at the head of the Government, the army, and the navy with more fairness and consistency."

The New York *Sun* now seeks to minimize current criticisms. It formerly held General Shafter responsible for failing to advise the Government of "the terrible truth." And, on the arrival of the *Concho*, *The Sun* said:

"Nearly a month, therefore, has elapsed between the shocking information that our splendidly gallant army had gone into action without having with it the necessities for the wounded, which any normal military prudence could have foreseen, but which General Shafter's own despatch showed had never accompanied the expedition, and the sailing of a transport to bring a band of invalids from Santiago home. There had been time enough to get to Santiago all the doctors, nurses, medicines, and food in the country. Yet a transport left there without the facilities for giving its passengers decent care and sustenance, and this, too, right upon the heels of another horror ship, the *Seneca*.

"Can not the criminal be found and be brought to justice? There must be more than one man to-day enjoying the emoluments of United States employment, who for the good of the country should discover that the good of his health will not permit him longer to remain in service."

A later *Sun* editorial reads, in part:

"Certain official reports of indubitable authenticity have indicated a friction between different branches and departments of the armed service, which was, of course, as real as it was reprehensible; and it is surprising that their publication was tolerated by superior authority. They indicated a disposition to engage in acrimonious controversy which was distinctly unmilitary and ought to have been rebuked sharply at once. Moreover, they revealed a spirit of corps rivalry which deprived their allegations of the weight they would have had otherwise. But it must be remembered that this war, conducted wholly in the tropics, has put a severe strain upon the tempers of our soldiers and sailors.

"Generally, however, the results achieved so rapidly and so uniformly afford sufficient indication that, as a whole, both the military and naval management has been of the highest efficiency. We have performed successfully one of the most difficult of tasks incident to war, in the transportation by sea of large numbers of troops to great distances; and, landing promptly and safely, they have proceeded rapidly and successfully to the execution of arduous military operations. There has been no exception to this most praiseworthy record.

"We might have done better in some details, but the general result has been a sweeping triumph."

The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"It remained for this mercurial and care-free firebrand [Roosevelt] to introduce into the public discussion of the war question in all its phases those excesses of partizanship which disgrace our political campaigns. He applied the torch of passion to the tinder of political partizanship, and the lamentable result is that yellow newspapers all over the country are assailing the authorities with a virulence and madness that are seldom equaled in the heat of political contests. . . . . .

"Secretary Alger is the chosen and particular object of the vilification of Populistic and freak newspapers, notwithstanding every succeeding official report from the officers of the army speaks in strongest words of praise of the surprising completeness and despatch with which the War Department has discharged every one of the great burdens imposed upon it by a sudden and almost unexpected declaration of war. To Teddy Roosevelt, intrepid fighter and unbalanced politician, belongs in great measure the credit for precipitating the shameless discussion of politics in the midst of war."

Of the papers which favor an investigation of the many subjects of complaint may be mentioned the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), Washington *Star* (Ind.), St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), Cleveland *Plain-Dealer* (Dem.), Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), Boston *Globe* (Ind.), Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), and Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.).

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) says that the record of the War Department "from first to last, is one of unparalleled blundering, incompetence, and inertness." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) says: "The War Department practically pleads guilty. The 'round robin' signed by Colonel Roosevelt and the other general officers of our army at Santiago finds ample moral justification in the order issued by the department to have the troops sent home at once." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) thinks that "only one thing can explain why the writing of such a letter [as Roosevelt's] was not at once followed by the arrest and court-martial of the writer. The facts must have been as stated, the

JOHN BULL: "It's really most extraordinary what training will do Why, only the other day I thought that man unable to support himself."
—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

advice must have been clearly sound, and the implied censure must have been justified beyond the possibility of rebuttal." The Portland, Me., *Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"It's all right about the *Seneca* and the *Concho*. The War Department has investigated itself and found itself not guilty. To be sure, it is acknowledged that there were 'unfortunate occurrences' on these transports that brought home sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago, but these occurrences were due to the overcrowding of the ships by convalescents anxious to get home and by civilians who rushed aboard and got staterooms that should have been given up to soldiers, to the high surf and loss of lighters which made the landing of supplies difficult, and to the failure of the shipmasters to report that they needed water. 'No such conditions will be possible hereafter,' says the War Department. They had better not. In a word, the Department seems to put itself in the attitude of saying: 'Not guilty, but we promise that it shall not occur again.' The explanation is very well, but it does not explain everything. It does not explain why these unfit vessels were taken to transport invalids, why it was not possible to supply them with necessities weeks after Santiago had surrendered and time enough had elapsed to get to the scene plenty of doctors, lighters, and hospital supplies, why the ships were not put in sanitary condition, and why no army surgeons or nurses were supplied."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) can not reconcile General Shafter's statement that he knew nothing of the publication of Roosevelt's letter with the Associated Press correspondent's despatch stating that Roosevelt's letter was handed to him by General Shafter himself:

"One or the other states a positive falsehood. In justice to the general and to the Associated Press this question of veracity in a most serious matter should be settled promptly and unequivocally.

"To understand the state of the case, it should be borne in mind that the entire press statement, including the Roosevelt letter and the 'round robin,' was sent over the military wire controlled by General Shafter, and that after the receipt of the telegraphed reprimand from Secretary Alger all press despatches from Santiago were subjected to strict censorship. The answer of the Associated Press correspondent to the statement of General Shafter impugning his veracity may therefore be delayed."

**Alger's Dire Failure.**—"The condition of the troops at Santiago is not the only count in the indictment against this incompetent secretary. In the matter of the investigation of the officials who sent the *Seneca* and the *Concho* to New York from Santiago in an unfit condition for carrying sick and wounded troops, no one was held responsible. Unforeseen circumstances, says the Secretary, upset the arrangements. The march of the Second Army Corps from Falls Church to the Manassas battle-ground, a distance of thirty miles, and occupying two days and a half, is another instance of his incapacity. These soldiers, belonging to Indiana, Kansas, and Pennsylvania regiments, made this march without food, and as they had not been paid for July, were without money with which to pay for food, which should have been furnished by Alger and his commissary department. Some of them were helped by generous farmers on the way, many of them fell by the wayside, and all arrived at their camping-ground in a half-starved condition.

"All this happened right under Alger's eyes. And this is the man who deliberately puts a misconstruction upon Colonel Roosevelt's private letter, who violated the rules of gentlemanly conduct by making public a confidential letter, who has the effrontery to talk of court-martialing the colonel for writing him a letter which reminded him of his own failure to perform his official duties and of the condition of the troops in the pest-hole of Santiago. Under these circumstances the people of this country would decide that Alger is the man to be 'bounced' as inefficient and unfit for his place, not Roosevelt, who did his duty manfully and promptly. Roosevelt should be promoted for having demonstrated that Alger's order to remove the troops to San Luis, in the interior, was a huge blunder. He, not Alger, has saved the lives of thousands by his promptness and foresight."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Chicago.*

**"Murder Most Foul."**—"How many heroic men have been murdered by the incompetency, the favoritism, and corruption of this Administration can not be easily reckoned. The camp at Miami is the latest Golgotha established by, and Lieutenant Sneed, of Company A, First Louisiana Regiment, is the most recent victim of the criminal incompetency, cupidity, subserviency, and favoritism of the Administration. If the troops to which he belonged had been left in or near this city, or if they had been left near Mobile, this splendid young soldier and gentleman would be well and doing service for his country to-day. But there were no millionaire landowners in the vicinity of Mobile or New Orleans to be placated, coddled, and obliged, and so the Louisiana soldiers were sent to a sand bank belonging to a plutocratic Republican and friend of the Administration, there to camp and march and drill in sand and to drink rotten water. The consequences are that typhoid fever has broken out among these troops, hundreds of them are sick, some of them seriously ill, and many have died.

"But, avaunt all such sentimental twaddle! Are we not engaged in a war with a dying nation to redress the wrongs of a horde of worthless mulattoes? Are we not establishing the liberties of the savages of the Philippines? Are we not even engaged in stealing Hawaii and what other leper and fever-smitten lands we can lay our hands on? What the devil then is it if several thousand American soldiers have been sacrificed at Santiago, a place of no strategic importance; if typhoid has scourged the army at Miami? The work of humanity is going forward, the flag that was once hailed as the ensign of the free heart's only home flies like a miserable piratical rag over island savages, fever-scourged colonies, and leper-smitten communities. Let the dead pass; they are now but as carrion; they count for nothing in politics; the mulattoes and savages must be made free, and their votes will count in a short time. Therefore, hurrah for the dead, and here's to the niggers and savages whose votes we are to count for the Republican Party."—*The States (Dem.), New Orleans.*

**Official Reports and "Fake" Immunes.**—"Up to the time of the meeting of the 'round-robin' generals, the reports put forth under the signature of General Shafter were of the most reassuring character; but all at once Shafter's generals, not having read his reports, or placing no confidence in them, fell into a panic and soundly berated the President and the Secretary of War, by implication, for holding the army at Santiago!

"Now, if Shafter did not know the facts, or would not tell the truth in his despatches to the war office, how was the war office to learn the condition of the sick at Santiago? That is a question that will not down, and we doubt not the matter will be made the subject of a searching inquiry.

"While it is altogether proper for Shafter's shattered and, we must say, rather disorganized army to be taken away from Santiago, our Government is practising a 'fake' upon the public by pretending that it will supply those men's places with 'immune' regiments!

"We have no immune regiments. Most of the so-called immunes were enlisted in parts of the country where the oldest inhabitant has never seen a case of yellow fever. Senator Bacon is perfectly correct in the letter that he wrote on this subject.

"Of course, officers and men who enlisted in immune regiments, thereby declaring themselves immunes, can not well plead that they are not what they said they were. So we suppose it is right enough for them to be sent to Santiago, since troops of one sort or another must be sent there, but it might as well be known now as later on that nearly all of them are in danger of taking the yellow fever."—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond.*

**Shafter's Army and the Confederate Army.**—"General Shafter, in recounting in a report to the President the hardships through which his army passed, said:

"'What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign, when they had nothing but meat, bread, and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender.'

"Such a statement makes many of the Confederate veterans of the Civil War smile. They can recall that, for the greater part of the last three years of their service, they bivouacked, winter and summer, under the sky. They had no tents, and met snow and rain with no other shelter than could be constructed with a blanket and a few fence rails. As for change of clothes, that was a luxury rarely enjoyed. And how the starving soldiers at Santiago must have suffered on a steady diet of meat, bread, and coffee! In

comparison with the luxurious fare of the Confederates, the Santiago menu makes a poor show. If General Shafter had only fed his men on parched corn and water every few days, he would have brought them out of their troubles. But it is mighty rough on soldiers who have to live twenty days on meat, bread, and coffee. The mule meat and corn-dodgers fed to the defenders of Vicksburg for months, in 1863, make luxurious fare compared with what Shafter's men had to subsist on."—*The Picayune (Dem.), New Orleans.*

**Palpable Attempts to Shift Blame.**—"There is a continued attempt to force General Shafter to endure the blame for the maltreatment of the wounded at Santiago and after. It is a palpable attempt to shift a blame that belongs elsewhere. Nobody knows better than the officers of the commissary and medical departments that it is not a commanding general's place to run about and see if ambulances are ready and if ships are properly stocked with food and water. If it is, the commissary and medical departments may as well be abolished and full authority vested in the field officers. The staff departments, as a matter of fact, were created expressly to deal with those affairs of feeding, transporting, clothing, paying, and nursing, that lie outside of the work of fighting men. The placing of blame on Surgeon-General Sternberg by General Shafter fits the case more precisely and naturally than the attempt of General Sternberg to place it on General Shafter."—*The Eagle (Ind.), Brooklyn.*

**Roosevelt and Alger.**—"It is evident that a statement of the conditions at Santiago had been sent to Washington, and that instead of ordering the men home, the department advised Shafter to send the troops to the hills. Every officer at the front knew that not an iota of good would result from this change, and Colonel Roosevelt, who stands not in the fear of war departments, or principalities, or aught else earthly, promptly conceived the idea of appealing the case to a higher court—to the people of the United States. Accordingly the letter was prepared, and, after being signed, was given to the Associated Press for transmission. While it was nominally a letter to General Shafter, in reality it was a letter to the people of the United States. The day after it was published we first knew definitely that orders were issued to bring the troops North.

"The more the American people learn about the affair, the more they will respect Colonel Roosevelt. He's a gallant soldier, and he knows when to cut the red tape. Would that there were more like him in the service of the country!"—*The News (Ind.), Detroit.*

**The Political Phase.**—"It is very shrewdly surmised by many people posted on New York politics that besides the microscopic personal spite which led the head of the War Department to dig out an extract from a two-weeks'-old private letter of Colonel Roosevelt's, and publish it, together with a reprimand, plainly an after-thought, for what was not an official act, there was politics behind it. The secretary denies that assertion; but the gap already demonstrated between that functionary and the common rules of honor leaves his personal word without much weight.

"What is certain is that Colonel Roosevelt's conspicuous gallantry in the Santiago campaign and his well-known integrity, energy, and independence have caused his name to loom up prominently among the possibilities for governor of New York, where the need for an able and incorruptible governor has lately become monumental. This is gall and wormwood for Platt. That machine leader has not been left in a strong enough position by the canal exposures to be able to alienate any Republican elements. But to have a governor elected in New York who owns himself and hates jobbery would be the ruin of Platt's machine. Alger is hand in glove with Platt. They are of the same caliber of politician, to whom bravery in the field and signal service to the country are mere trivialities, and integrity and independence positive offenses. Alger has stood by Platt in the jobs which the latter has forced on the Administration, such as the envelope contract to the notorious Payn. The public can balance these facts against Alger's denial and form its own judgment as to the presence of politics in the latter's act of petty spite."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.) Pittsburg.*

**Proper and Timely Rebuke.**—"That Colonel Roosevelt has the highest order of physical courage is a notorious fact, and not a braver man charged up San Juan hill than he. In that famous charge he displayed the highest personal courage, but he did not display any pronounced qualities of leadership. Instead of leading his men he seized a rifle and went to fighting like a soldier in the ranks, the very last thing an officer should do. That is bravery, but it lacks a great deal of being leadership. And now Colonel Roosevelt has taken occasion to express to the Secretary of War his contempt for the American volunteers. He should now institute a quiet investigation to find out in what estimation he is held by the officers of the regular army, who know what an officer's duty is under fire, and who perform that duty.

"Secretary Alger has administered a very proper and timely rebuke to Colonel Roosevelt."—*The Herald (Ind.), Salt Lake City.*

## GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEWS OF BISMARCK.

ALL German-American papers have devoted a large amount of space to the death of Bismarck, and whole "Bismarck numbers" are no rarity. Most of the German-American editors acknowledge that they owe a debt to the Iron Chancellor, as their position in the United States would have been much less pleasant without his work. One of the few exceptions is the Socialist *New-Yorker Volks-Zeitung*, in whose editorial columns, however, praise is never accorded to any one, not even to Socialist leaders. This paper asks:

"Where on earth *is* the greatness of this man, whose most formidable internal enemy, the German Socialists, is more triumphant to-day than ever? Let those who sorrow over his parting place him on as high a pedestal as they please; coming ages and generations will give him his right position, among the petty spirits who thought they were moving while they were only moved."

Not all Socialists judge thus. The *Vorwärts*, Milwaukee, thinks he was "a man, every inch of him, not a mere talker." The paper adds:

"When the 'new master' thought he could curb Socialism by speeches and newspaper articles, Bismarck uttered his great word: 'Socialism can not be killed by speaking or writing; but Socialism may be shot dead while you have still the power.' Well, Socialism in Germany is too wise and too well disciplined to provoke a deadly conflict. . . . The German Socialists will not belittle him. To the best of his ability he served his master, and he was a mighty figure in history."

The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, thinks only two statesmen before him exercised equal power—Richelieu and Mazarin. The bond which united Wilhelm I. and Bismarck was the same which held Louis XIII. and Richelieu to each other, *i.e.*, a great work begun and accomplished together. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says:

"No one knew so well as he how to rouse the German spirit. It is ten years ago—February 6, 1888—since he spoke those memorable words, so humble and yet so proud: 'We Germans fear God—but nothing else in the world!' No one ever roused our self-respect as much. . . . Without a Bismarck, it would be more difficult for us to preserve the spirit of the German on American soil. His work gave us prestige and power, and as the empire stands firm, so we, too, will stand against the nativists for German ways and the knowledge peculiar to the German."

The *Morgen Journal*, New York, which is less German than the paper from which we have just quoted, but which seeks its *clientèle* chiefly among the small German-American *bourgeois*, says:

"What made Bismarck so very dear to us is that he was human, with human virtues and weaknesses. That he was a true husband to his wife for half a century; that he was a loving father and a trusty friend; that he knew how to hate well; that he smoked like a student and drank like a man; that he was, to express it with one word, a German—all this endeared him to us perhaps as much as his statesmanship."

Most of our German-American papers at this time pass discreetly over the manner in which Bismarck retired from office. A few Socialist papers with undisguised pleasure assert that the present emperor dismissed him "without warning." Some papers think the emperor ought to have followed the Chinese custom of keeping an old servant from sheer piety to his ancestor. But the majority acknowledge that there was not room enough for two such men as Wilhelm II. and Bismarck at the head of affairs. The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, expresses itself on this point to the following effect:

Any saving, honest, hard-working man can run a corner grocery. But a big department-store requires more—above all, knowledge of men. The master of a big store is generally very careful, but also very liberal. He is careful in choosing the men

to manage his business under him, he is very liberal in giving them the utmost freedom once he is satisfied with his choice. But he can not allow one of his subordinates to "run" the business altogether.

Germany is a lot of "little stores" united into one. Bismarck was the manager who brought about the unification. But Bismarck became old, and a younger man, with modern and more liberal ideas, took hold of the reins. Wilhelm II. was held responsible. He could not afford to be a puppet. Yet he could not be anything else unless he dismissed Bismarck, who would brook no power beside his own. And so, with a heavy heart, the emperor decided to send the man who had done so much to found the empire into retirement. The croakers said the empire would be wrecked. This was not only unjust to the emperor, but unjust to Bismarck as well. The determination of the emperor now has proven that the work of the Iron Chancellor is lasting. Bismarck has founded a school, and his influence will not die.

German Catholic opinion is very well represented in the following from the *Volksfreund*, Buffalo:

"For the sake of truth and justice, the Catholics are forced to witness against Bismarck, for he has lifted his mailed fist and has inflicted grievous wounds upon the Bride of the Lamb. Perhaps he acknowledged his error before his death, but the very fact that the greatest statesman of the nineteenth century dared to attack the rock of St. Peter shows the weakness of man in the presence of the Almighty. . . . Yet we German Catholics may not rejoice at his death, for he has earned for the Germans everywhere recognition and respect, if he failed to make himself beloved."

Many papers defend Bismarck against the charge of servility. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"The foreigners misunderstand his epitaph ['a faithful German servant of the Kaiser Wilhelm I.']. They explain it in a way to imply that his services were for the Hohenzollerns only. In Germany people know better. He was, indeed, in the first place, an enthusiastic adherent of his king, because he knew that, with the help of the king, he could best accomplish his work of uniting Germany."

The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"Some Germans are inclined to dim his memory because he had not the same appreciation for German freedom as for German unity. We think this criticism unjust. He laid the foundation by giving universal suffrage. If the Germans split up into numberless parties and did not know how to use the weapon he provided, it is their own fault. It merely proves that another Bismarck is needed for internal politics. He will come, perhaps, under a ruler less wise than the present, one who does not know how to steer clear of exaggeration. For the present, the Germans can not do better than follow in the footsteps of the deceased statesman, defending their rights and preserving their unity."

The following are some of the most-quoted sayings of the late founder of the German empire, who held high rank as an epigrammatist:

"All we have to do is to put Germany in the saddle. She'll know how to ride."

"We must hold to the maxim *Nec pluribus impar;* we are stronger than several others together."

"Laws are only mild diseases intended to drive out worse ones."

"One of the most prevalent errors is the belief that natural intuition will teach political *dilettantes* what wise men do not understand."

"Every country has to pay for the windows its press has smashed. The bill will be presented through the dissatisfaction created in another country."

"Whoever will not obey the law, outlaws himself."

"Discipline is as necessary in the diplomatic service as in the m litary service."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## OVEREXULTATION REGARDING EXPORT TRADE.

TO the almost uniform rejoicing of the press of the United States over the unprecedented magnitude of our foreign trade in two record-breaking years just passed (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 30, 1898, and September 4, 1897) exception is taken by *The Textile Record*, Philadelphia. That paper says:

"It might be difficult to determine just how much real warrant there is for the exultation with which in some quarters is regarded the recent extraordinary increase of exports of American manufactures. There is significance in the fact that this gain was largest in the very period in which American manufacturers suffered most from low and insufficient prices for their products. Appearances indicate that we sold much of this material abroad solely because the home market was too poor to take it, and because the manufacturers were unable to get, either at home or abroad, a price with a profit in it. Prices fell so low that we were able to meet foreign competitors in foreign markets; and the glory of that achievement was its sole reward. The statistician may find comfort in considering the figures representing these movements and transactions, but consolation for the producer will not be so readily obtained. The free-trader has been long convinced that unless a thing can be sold across the seas it can hardly be regarded as sold at all. But the American manufacturer, excepting in rare cases, knows that he is better off when the home market takes his whole product. Under ordinary circumstances it is more profitable to sell in Pittsburg than in Paris or Peking. No sane American mill-owner would mourn if his prices, readily obtained from home buyers, were so high that he could not sell a dollar's worth outside of our own boundaries. The number is small of the manufacturers who run their business for national glory and the gratification of statisticians. The purpose of the mill-owner is to procure a return for his investment and his effort; and it may be that the swift growth of our exports of manufactures really indicates that his chance of accomplishing this purpose is becoming smaller.

"Possibly the matter may be presented with some approach to exactness in such terms as these: Whenever American ingenuity permits the production of an article under such circumstances that high wages and high profits may be retained despite European competition, increase of the export of the article is advantageous to the country. Thus with sewing-machines, watches, hardware, many kinds of woodwork, and improved machinery, we have incontestible superiority, beyond any question of wages or of anything else. But this is not true of many other things. We sold much pig iron to England last year; but unless the reports are untrustworthy, we sold no little of it at a loss. Other articles thus sent to foreign markets were parted with at small profit or no profit. In these cases Americans simply enriched other countries at the expense of this country. The professional statistician and the free-trader regard the figures with joy; but the higher such figures are piled up, the heavier the loss becomes. These gentlemen tell us, however, that we must thrust our products into foreign markets because we produce in excess of home requirements. No! Did the farmers of the United States obtain for their materials reasonably good prices there is no doubt whatever that, excepting in the cases of a few industries, the demands of the domestic markets could hardly be met by running every bit of manufacturing machinery full time all the year round. The home population will take the stuff if it be provided that prices shall advance so that the producer of agricultural material may gain a fair return for his labor. At this very moment the strongest impulse felt by business is given by the wonderful rise of the price of wheat. With that price-enlargement continued all along the line, including cotton, the manufacturers of the United States, as a rule, could have afforded to regard with indifference all the markets of the outside world."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

KENTUCKY may be put down as safe for colonelization.—*The News, Dallas.*

PORTO RICO'S delegation to the next national convention will be solid for Miles for President.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

SEÑOR SAGASTA finds that Mr. McKinley's idea of peace corresponds closely to General Sherman's idea of war.—*The News, Detroit.*

PROBABLY General Miles's method of conducting the Porto Rican campaign is to send menu cards in advance of his army.—*The Banner, Nashville.*

WHAT we need in Chicago is a mayor who will jump into the river occasionally and, with the aid of a boy, rescue a few women.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

THE epitaph which Bismarck prepared for himself, "A faithful German servant of Emperor William I.," is only conventionally correct. "A successful German master of Emperor William I.," would have been nearer the truth.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

THE response of the people of Porto Rico to General Miles's invasion recalls the case of the sheriff who had been deputed to serve attachment proceedings on an aged maiden lady. The sheriff went to her house and said: "I have an attachment for you." "Your attachment is reciprocated, sir," was the coy response.—*The Republican, Waterbury, Conn.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## LITERATURE VERSUS SCIENCE.

ULTIMATELY, the objects pursued by literature and science, respectively, are radically different, yet there is an incessant rivalry, a constant "duel" between them, tho the duel is one which inspires, fructifies, and improves both. Science aims to instruct man; literature aims to entertain and liberalize him; but neither has an exclusive sphere or special methods. There is action and reaction between them, with the result that the progress of either is reflected in the position of the other. The struggle is for supremacy, but neither can attain it and hope to preserve it for any length of time. In the long run, science has been victorious over literature, but the latter has had its compensations and revenges, and has itself enjoyed periods of domination.

With these general ideas, M. Georges Renard opens an elaborate article in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) on the true relation between science on the one hand and letters and poetry on the other. He sets forth the great and permanent benefits which each has rendered to the other. He first deals with the "happy and legitimate" influence of literature upon science, and his observations on this head may be condensed as follows:

First of all, literature has taught science a good and attractive style. Eminent men of letters (like Montesquieu, Diderot, Voltaire) treated scientific subjects with literary charm and excellence and thus rendered science popular. By teaching the scientists themselves to write lucidly and well, literature has brought science within reach of the whole world, while otherwise it would have been confined to a select few. It has thus been a grand *vulgarizer* of science, in the commendable sense of the word. It has made the most abstruse topics plain and agreeable. Scientific works aim to be literary, and a sort of automatic division of labor has been brought about. "Science confines herself more and more to statements of facts, general or specific, to tracing relations between cause and effect, to analyzing texts, documents, phenomena, while literature concerns itself with arrangement, proportion, and style."

The second of the signal services rendered by literature to science consists in widening horizons, paving the paths and indicating directions of advance. In "pure" science such help is rare, altho even there imagination has sometimes forestalled science in fertile ideas. Great inventions—the phonograph, the submarine vessel, etc.—have more than once been foreshadowed by literary men. Chiefly, however, the service named has been performed in the sphere of the politico-social sciences. Poets and romancers have penetrated verities which scientists have subsequently laboriously developed and established. Literary men have divined historical facts which scholars, thus guided, have discovered and brought to light. What is this anticipation of truth by the inventive and poetical faculties but a reaction of the literary spirit against the timidities and dogmatic prohibitions of the scientific spirit? Chimerical, Utopian, such literary ventures may be, but they are a legitimate and wholesome protest against the limitations of excessive prudence and overestimation of scientific knowledge.

After pointing out additional minor services, M. Renard turns to the action of science upon literature. He finds this to have been varied and manifold. Science has so far dominated modern thought. It has shown all literary and intellectual workers how to penetrate to the core of things and look for realities behind appearances. Historical literature has been especially affected by the scientific spirit. We find no more arbitrary conjectures, assumption of providential interposition, groundless speculation; testimony is examined with care and evidence is pondered and analyzed. Criticism has become exact; instead of personal taste, we have definite standards of merit. Philosophy is no longer metaphysical word-juggling; it is based on trustworthy data. Even the drama has been influenced, at least externally, while the novel has been radically transformed.

How has science affected poetry, the product of imagination *par excellence?* M. Renard next asks. It is usually supposed, he says, that poetry has suffered disastrously from the tyranny of science, since the latter destroys the attraction of the mysterious and dispels the illusions and mirages of mankind. Myths, legends, and fairy tales have been banished by science, and the poet is supposed to be left without a field for the free exercise of his fancy. To this M. Renard replies:

"In point of fact, imagination is as essential a faculty as reason. Not only has poetry preserved inviolably her domain, but it has drawn from science itself new elements of life and inspiration. Our conceptions of life, nature, humanity, and history are grander and more majestic; the generalizations of science are themselves transfigured poetry. . . . . .

"Let no one fear the disappearance of that mystery, that penumbra, which dreamers and admirers of the old poetry hold so dear. If we see a little farther ahead to-day, we yet do not see all, and never shall see all. There is, in the words of Montaigne, the ignorance of A B C, elementary ignorance, and the ignorance of learning. Science starts from the former and runs up in the end against the latter. The origin and ultimate of things are still impenetrable to human sight, and there will remain an open field to the visions, reveries, and intuitions of the poets."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A BEAUTIFUL GIRL AND A BEAUTIFUL VIOLIN.

"A BEAUTIFUL girl playing on a beautiful violin is the most beautiful thing in the world—*bien entendu* that the beautiful girl is full of genius and sensibility."

Thus the Rev. R. H. Haweis begins a rapturous article in *The Contemporary Review* (July), an article that fills one's soul with longing to gaze upon the entrancing sight referred to. He speaks of the destruction of late years of the barriers which, "in spite of St. Cecilia and the angels," warned off women from violins. Now "it is a common sight in London to see maidens of all ages with fiddles of all sizes," and "no ladies' seminary is now complete without the violin tutor." Then the reverend author of "Music and Morals," etc., sweeps us into ecstasy as follows:

"Of course, the advantages to a girl of performing on the violin are obvious. If she sings, she may lose her voice, and if she has not got one she can't sing. If she plays the piano, no one will cease talking, in England at least; no, not even if she plays divinely; and then she can not be well seen at the piano. But if she holds a violin she is at once isolated. In our overcrowded female population isolation is everything. To be picked or to pick yourself out of the crowd, to command the undivided attention of the room, to have your innings, and to have it all to yourself under the most advantageous, the most fascinating circumstances, that is a great point. A girl may go to a dozen 'at homes' and parties, but there are dozens more girls there along with her, and she is but one in the dozen. But let her suddenly appear with her violin, and she gets her opportunity. She is perfectly seen as she stands at ease. If she plays at night, her arms and shoulders are bare, her head, with its artistically dressed hair, set off with a rose or diamond comb, falls into a natural and fetching pose, just a little on one side, her cheek leans lovingly upon the smooth surface of her glowing Cremona, and is set off at once by its somber orange or gold red varnish. Every motion of both her well-rounded arms is expressive; every attitude, if she plays really well and knows how to hold her instrument, *must* be graceful—displaying her flexible wrists, arms, and shoulders to the best advantage. Expression, pathos, passion, sweetness, tenderness, vigor, aspiration, ecstasy, delicious imaginative wo, all sweep over her countenance like swift cloud shadows that chase each other on a summer's day over the wide uplands or sunny cornfields. She reveals herself without self consciousness, for she claims the *virtuoso's* privilege of being lost in her art. She charms by her spontaneity, her enthusiasm is infectious; see, her eyes are now half closed in dreamy languor, but presently they flash forth like beacon fires, and then on a sudden seem to fill with tears that glisten in her long dark lashes and forget to fall. The congealed girl is melted by the very essence of her divine art.

The silent maiden finds a frank and fearless tongue more eloquent than her own. Her emotional consciousness, which lay buried in the depths of her virginal nature, is suddenly brought up to the surface; it pervades the whole of her tingling frame, and her soul, a moment before apparently so cold and pallid, like a piece of Labrador spar when set at a particular angle, gives off beautiful and iridescent tints.

"It is indeed strange that woman should have had to wait until the last quarter of the Victorian era before her claims to the violin were fully recognized, when a moment's reflection will show how perfectly adapted the instrument is to her whole constitution, and how exquisitely fitted she is to manipulate its anointed fabric and call forth the secrets of its mysterious soul. Her sensitive hand seems made to clasp its smooth and taper neck. How gracefully and expressively do her white, rosy-tipped fingers spread themselves upon the black finger-board, now pressing down close and tight, now hovering over the vibrating chords. With what swiftness of command does her bow attack, caress, or dally with the willing strings; how comfortably and fondly does the Cremona nestle under her little chin, close above her throbbing heart, as tho listening fondly to the whispering rustle of those tender beats before transmuting their message into mystic sound. At last, at last! she has found a vehicle worthy of her subtle or passionate, but too long imprisoned, emotions; all those vague day-dreams, those quick returns upon self, those shy reticences which yearn for an ear that can not be found, those confidences which will be revealed through her violin, but never betrayed, that suffocation of feeling that finds no relief until it is suddenly seized, explored, embraced, and lifted away upon those tidal waves of ineffable melody, the spiritual counterpart of herself, the ministers of her agony and of her delight, the interpreter of things which 'words are powerless to express, and leave them still unsaid in part, or say them in too great excess!'

"Yes, surely the violin is made for woman, and woman is made for the violin."

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## SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF AN AMERICAN SCULPTOR.

AN effort is being made to collect for the Metropolitan Museum of Arts (New York) a complete collection of the bronzes and the original works of the eminent American sculptor, John Rogers. In these days of intensified patriotism, Mr. Rogers's thoroughly American work, and especially his war groups, appeals with revived interest to the country, and Miss Gertrude F. Lynch gives us (in *Ev'ry Month*) an appreciative sketch of the now retired artist.

JOHN ROGERS.
Courtesy of *Ev'ry Month.*

His first artistic success was the group "Checkers at the Farm," which was modeled for a Chicago fair. Its Americanism attracted instant attention. Miss Lynch writes:

"It was about this time gelatin molds were invented, and the casting in these molds was carried to such perfection that Rogers was able to reproduce his work accurately and with little cost. He started in a small way in New York with but one Italian workman who did his casting, and who stayed with him until his retirement from active life.

"Particular attention has always been paid to strength in these plaster groups. In some instances the more exposed and delicate parts are made entirely of metal, which is colored uniformly with the Rogersite composition, while an iron framework gives strength internally to all the parts.

TAKING THE OATH."
Courtesy of *Ev'ry Month.*

"From the production of 'Checkers at the Farm' to his latest group, 'The Football Players,' Rogers produced about fifty pieces. They may be classified as the War Groups, Scenes from Song and Story, and Scenes from Folk-lore.

"The recent interest in everything martial has caused a renewed demand for the War Groups, which are destined to enjoy an aftermath of well-deserved glory. These groups include 'The Picket Guard,' 'Taking the Oath'—which Mr. Rogers is said to consider his best piece of work—'The Home Guard,' 'One More Shot,' 'Union Refugees,' 'The Camp Fire,' and 'The Returned Volunteer.' Not only are these groups of value historically, but they have received from men of eminence all over the country unstinted words of praise.

"Among his single pieces are to be found many portraits, those of Beecher, Lincoln, and Grant being the most noteworthy.

"Edwin Booth sat as model for his Shakespearian work and Joe Jefferson for his *Rip Winkle* series and as *Fighting Bob* from the 'Rivals.' His facial expression in these figures is particularly felicitous and the likenesses to Booth and Jefferson admirable."

It is regretted that Mr. Rogers did not turn a part of his attention to the Revolutionary period, for then we should have had a fairly complete history of the country in bronze and plaster. Miss Lynch, speaking more particularly of him as an artist, says:

"John Rogers has done a great deal for American art. He has not attempted to imitate. There is no trace of the slavish copier in his work. He represents the life and the people he knew, and it is to the people he owes his popularity. He has lived the life of a self-respecting, self-made, straightforward man, and his art shows his order of living. He has been severely criticized by the captious who know and praise only the work which follows the schools and plans laid down by the authorities of Paris and Rome,

but the great mass of his fellow artists award him the highest meed of admiration for his originality of talent, his varied and graphic conceptions, his purity of sentiment, and his fidelity to his ideals. To quote *The Art Arena:* 'He stands alone in his chosen field, a genuine production of our soil, enlivening the fancy, kindling patriotism, and warming the affections by his lovely and well-balanced groups in plaster and bronze.'

"At the Columbian exhibition the sculptor exhibited an heroic statue of Lincoln, which the critic, William H. Goodyear, in his 'Renaissance and Modern Art,' speaks of as a 'serious and important work of the first class.' Another one of his larger works, standing before the City Hall, in Philadelphia, is the statue of General Reynolds, which exhibits the most marvelous knowledge of the anatomy of the horse, as does 'The Headless Horseman and Ichabod Crane,' a piece which has never been in public exhibition. Before attempting the construction of the horse, Rogers studied its anatomy a whole year, and his work shows this painstaking care. Another one of his large groups exhibited in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is 'John Eliot and the Indians.'

"It may be urged that the Rogers groups are usually seen in unattractive and inartistic surroundings; that they have become synonymous with hair-cloth furniture and parlors stiff and formal; but as a matter of fact this argument is the strongest plea for their existence; and John Rogers should be proud of the fact that he has brought an artistic impulse into thousands of homes that would otherwise have been without the one spot that stood for sentiment and emotion."

## KIPLING'S THEORY OF SHAKESPEARE'S "TEMPEST."

MR. KIPLING has turned Shakespearian commentator. Recently a writer in the London *Spectator* expressed the opinion that the vision of the enchanted island in "The Tempest" was woven entirely out of imagination, there being, in Shakespeare's world, no corresponding reality. Kipling writes to controvert this theory. He has seen in Bermuda, about two miles from Hamilton, a place which fits closely Act II., Scene 2, and describes it as follows:

"A bare beach with the wind singing through the scrub at the land's edge, a gap in the reefs wide enough for Stephano's butt of sack, and (these eyes have seen it) a cave in the coral within easy reach of the tide whereto such a butt might be conveniently rolled ('My cellar is in a rock by the seaside where my wine is hid'). There is no other cave for some two miles. 'Here's neither bush nor shrub'; one is exposed to the wrath of 'yond same black cloud,' and here the currents stand wreckage. It was so well done that after three hundred years a stray tripper and no Shakespearian scholar recognized in a flash that old first set of all."

But how did Shakespeare get a description of the place? Mr. Kipling's theory is that he got it from a sailor, and tells how this was probably done. Some shipwrecked mariner may have been in one of the audiences of Shakespeare's theater. Passing here and there among the people, the dramatist may have caught snatches of the mariner's story of shipwreck, and, his curiosity aroused, he may have plied the man with drink to get fuller details. At first the hypothetical mariner offered only topographical details. Mr. Kipling then continues his supposititious story as follows:

"Up to this point the manager [Shakespeare] has gained little except some suggestions for an opening scene, and some notion of an uncanny island. The mariner (one can not believe that Shakespeare was mean in these little things) is dipping to a deeper drunkenness. Suddenly he launches into a preposterous tale of himself and his fellows, flung ashore, separated from their officers, horribly afraid of the devil-haunted beach of noises, with their heads full of the fumes of broached liquor. One castaway was found hiding under the ribs of a dead whale which smelt abominably. They hauled him out by the legs—he mistook them for imps—and gave him drink. And now, discipline being melted, they would strike out for themselves, defy their officers, and take possession of the island. The narrator's mates in this enterprise were probably described as fools. He was the only sober man in the company.

"So they went inland, faring badly as they staggered up and down this pestilent country. They were pricked with palmettoes, and the cedar branches rasped their faces. Then they found and stole some of their officers' clothes, which were hanging up to dry. But presently they fell into a swamp, and, what was worse, into the hands of their officers; and the great expedition ended in muck and mire. Truly an island bewitched. Else why their cramps and sickness? Sack never made a man more than reasonably drunk. He was prepared to answer for unlimited sack; but what befell his stomach and head was the purest magic that honest man ever met.

"A drunken sailor of to-day wandering about Bermuda would probably sympathize with him; and to-day, as then, if one takes the easiest inland road from Trinculo's beach near Hamilton, the path that a drunken man would infallibly follow, it ends abruptly in swamp. The one point that our mariner did not dwell upon was that he and the others were suffering from acute alcoholism combined with the effects of nerve-shattering peril and exposure. Hence the magic. That a wizard should control such an island was demanded by the beliefs of all seafarers of that date."

The London *Academy* reprints Mr. Kipling's communication, thinks the theory advanced therein "is plausible, almost convincing," and calls Kipling "the latest and most entertaining of Shakespearian commentators." The theory has called forth quite a number of letters in both *The Spectator* and *The Academy*.

## MRS. WARD'S NEW ANTI-CATHOLIC NOVEL.

IN her latest novel, "Helbeck of Bannisdale," Mrs. Humphry Ward takes up arms against the Roman Catholic Church, and, in the opinion of the London *Christian World* (Protestant), deals "Rome" a more effective blow than any she has received "in the purely literary sphere" since the days of Pascal. On this point, however—the effectiveness of the blow—there will be sharp division of opinion, and we find the critic of *The Literary World* (Boston) actually suggesting that the Catholic propaganda might do well to assist in circulating the book!

As a work of literary art the novel is highly commended, tho it seems to be the general opinion that the story possesses less dramatic power than "Robert Elsmere," and that the religious problem is too constantly and depressingly present. The plot of the story is briefly sketched as follows in *The Independent:*

"The hero, Helbeck, is a man in early middle life, somewhat romantically pictured as a Catholic zealot, living on an old estate in England. He is a bachelor growing gray, and his whole life is concentrated upon advancing the interests of his church. Indeed, he is slowly but surely consuming his estate, even selling off piecemeal his household furniture, pictures, everything, to build and equip chapels and to strengthen the influence of his Jesuit brotherhood. The heroine, who is the step-daughter of Helbeck's sister, comes to his house with her invalid mother at the opening of the story.

"The man and the girl of course fall in love; but she has been reared by an agnostic father and regards Helbeck's religious enthusiasm with aversion. So the story's interest arises out of the play of passion between them, a passion against which Helbeck's churchly connections lift up an impassable barrier, so long as the girl remains unconverted. They become engaged; she tries to overcome her antagonism to the church, and especially to his peculiar religious zeal; but in the end she fails, and commits suicide by drowning."

Of Mrs. Ward's literary workmanship *The Independent* speaks as follows:

"Mrs. Ward's style is at its best clear, fluent, suggestive of unlimited reserve, yet ample, stately, and almost luxuriant, a style not often met with in novels. It is pleasant to find Mrs. Ward dealing so freely and so effectively with landscape in a story which needs all the freshness that nature can afford. After

all, however, it is a morbid, unwholesome, depressing novel. From the beginning hopelessness prevails; we read on to the end knowing that failure must come. When it does come, we wonder what is the good of such a fiction.

"Regarded exclusively as a piece of literary art, 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' fills a large measure of success. It would be hard to imagine a clearer, stronger picture of what Mrs. Ward had in mind. It is a soulless piece of work, cold as marble, chiseled almost to perfection; and despite the certain foreknowledge we have all along of an inevitable falling to pieces in the end, we read on with a sort of protesting fascination. What we feel at last is regret that Mrs. Ward can not escape from what she evidently regards as her artistic mission. Stripped of all glamour, this story is wholly ugly in its spirit and substance. The chief characters stand out as types of almost grotesque unhappiness; and we are not to be tricked into believing that a little bit of genuine human nature could not easily cast aside the entire hindrance to a healthful life."

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

A reviewer in *The Critic* also finds disappointment in the book:

"As a novel 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' falls short because the problem submerges the individual, not indeed because the individual is not vividly conceived and strongly and tenderly drawn, but because the problem, involving as it does the past of the race and the future, the long course of history and more of prophecy than has yet been uttered, is more exciting, more appealing than any single life or lives can be. The problem is felt ever present behind the person as a symbolist's meaning is apprehended behind its veil of woven words. This result is not intended by the writer, who makes an obvious effort to prevent it. The impersonal, abstract side of the relations between Helbeck and Laura is never dwelt upon, is, indeed, kept out of sight so far as the mere text is concerned. There is no long explanation, no sermonizing, next to no comment by the writer on the moods and actions of her creatures. They live an independent life. The part of chorus is once or twice very briefly played by Dr. Friedland, but in general the story explains itself. Yet in spite of this excellence of method and in spite of the warm humanity of the characters, the human interest is somehow overborne, and the book lacks just that touch of appealing reality with which Mrs. Ward elsewhere enlists the entire sympathy and affection of the reader. Simply as a stimulant to thought, however, it is the strongest book she has ever written, and that chiefly because of what she leaves unsaid."

*The Literary World* dwells almost wholly upon the religious aspect of the book. It says,

"Her [Mrs. Ward's] motive is to depict what she considers the foolish superstition and medieval tyranny over conscience and conduct of the Papists on the one hand, and the narrow, hard, unlovely bigotry of Protestantism and Dissent on the other, leaving the figure of what poses for a high-minded, large-hearted, free-moving agnosticism of the Matthew Arnold type mounted severe and beautiful upon its pedestal for the admiration of a religiously perplexed and questioning world.

"If we mistake not, Mrs. Ward has failed in her object. Her Roman Catholic readers will secretly exult over her book, claiming that she has builded better than she knew. . . . . .

"The story is solemn, sad, and impressive. It is built upon an intelligent and artistic plan, written with a force and elegance that command attention and insure respect, and engages the mind with lofty themes, some of them the loftiest that can be reached. Its appeal is to thoughtful and earnest readers, some of whom will think it sounds like a homily on the text, 'What must I do to be saved?' And the curious thing about it is, as we have intimated above, that, if we are not mistaken, not a few readers will find themselves yearning to accept Alan Helbeck's answer to the question rather than Mrs. Ward's. In spite of herself, Mrs. Ward has produced a book which the propaganda might well assist in circulating, for the personality of Alan Helbeck and his part in Laura Fountain's life quite outweigh the influence of the sycophantic Jesuits by whom he is surrounded."

Another disappointed critic writes in *The Evening Post* (New York). He censures the choice of subject as one for which the first keen relish abated in the reign of Elizabeth, and condemns the portraiture of Helbeck as that of a character that would have been exceptional, rather than typical, among English Catholic laymen even in the Middle Ages.

The best critical opinion in England is yet to express itself on the book. Mr. W. T. Stead, however, in his *Review of Reviews* (July), thinks that the *denouement*—the suicide of the heroine—"can hardly be regarded as tending to vindicate any doctrine unless it be that of the moral disorder of the universe," and he is not, therefore, disposed to believe that Catholics will have any reason to regret the way in which Mrs. Ward has posed the question.

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**How Sienkiewicz Works.**—How does the author of "Quo Vadis" make a book? Jeremiah Curtin, the American translator of the Polish novelist's works, tells us in the following paragraph, which we take from *The St. James's Gazette:*

"He works out a detailed plan, and writes it down carefully. He fixes this in his head, and lets it 'seethe and ferment' there, as he says. When ready to begin work, he divides his time, not into days, but weeks. During the first week he produces a certain amount, the second week a similar amount, and so on, week after week. He writes without correction, and never copies, producing just one manuscript—the one which he sends to the printer. Each week's work continues that of the preceding week. Tho the plan of the book is elaborated carefully in advance, this plan is not followed strictly; from the 'seething and fermenting' in his head changes are suggested to the author, and he makes them. He has no secretary, amanuensis, copyist, or assistant. To write such books as he does without copying or correcting, to create works like the trilogy and 'Quo Vadis?' by a series of efforts, each one of which gives a finished part, and each part

being a seamless and flawless continuation of the preceding, till the last, together with all the others, forms a complete, unbroken whole, is perhaps the most amazing *tour de force* in literary experience. Sienkiewicz employs no man or woman to help him. He makes all literary researches himself; visits and studies the places which he needs to see; and when writing in Switzerland, Italy, France, or other countries, takes with him all the books he requires, and shuts himself in with them during working hours, which for him are from 8 or 9 till lunch at 1 o'clock, and then a couple of hours later on. He never writes after dinner in the evening, and has so ordered his 'works and days' that he needs no assistance. Sienkiewicz has studied various literatures extensively. He began to read novels in boyhood. He read them in school and out, and during his career in the gymnasium and university."

## GEORG MORITZ EBERS, NOVELIST AND EGYPTOLOGIST.

TO breathe life into the dry bones of Egyptology by writing novels with ancient Egyptian characters, is an accomplishment more admired than imitated. Few novelists care to be archeologists, and still fewer archeologists could be novelists if they tried. Georg Moritz Ebers, whose death was announced

GEORG MORITZ EBERS.

a few days ago, was at once a novelist of recognized merit, and an Egyptologist of very high rank. He is compared with Sir Walter Scott and with Felix Dahn. The latter, a German university professor, like Ebers, also possesses the rare combination of imaginative power and love of research, and is doing for ancient Germany what Ebers has done for ancient Egypt.

The story of his first book, "An Egyptian Princess" ("Eine aegyptische Koenigstochter"), which still remains his most popular book, is related as follows by *The Saturday Review*, London:

"Determined, with the peculiarly characteristic German tendency toward special branches of knowledge, to devote himself to the study of Egyptology, Dr. Ebers had the good fortune as a young man to be placed under the guidance of the great Lepsius. His course of study, mapped out for him by the latter with the broadest latitude as regards kindred sciences, led to the aggregation of an immense number of valuable facts connected with Asiatic history, especially as regards the twenty-sixth dynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt and the fall of the kingdom through the Persian invasion under Cambyses. Dr. Ebers felt that this rich material was well adapted for the construction of a history of that critical period, and straightway applied himself to the task. But as he progressed in the work it was borne in upon him more and more that the subject was far more suitable for epic or dramatic treatment than to stand the critical test of historical exactitude. Instead of a dry chronicle he therefore wrote the romance which made his fame, and carried the bulky MS. in considerable trepidation to his master Lepsius. It was received with scientific scorn, and the fear expressed that Dr. Ebers would seriously compromise his academic reputation by such a piece of folly. But after reading the book Lepsius changed his opinion. He pronounced it to be a learned work worthy of being published, and of absorbing interest; but he thought it too erudite for the general reader and advised a careful reconstruction. Ebers had the good sense to perceive the truth of the criticism, and the story was thoroughly revised before it was issued in its present form."

The main events of Ebers's life may be told as follows:

He was born March 1, 1837, in Berlin, his father, a banker, dying before his birth. He had the remarkably good fortune to live in the same house with the brothers Grimm, the great grammarians and masters of German folk-lore, and the bent of his mind may have been partly due to their influence. In 1856 young Ebers matriculated at Göttingen, but an attack of paralysis soon compelled him to leave. In 1859 he had recovered sufficiently to attend the University of Berlin, where he devoted himself to Egyptian languages and paleontology. His course at Berlin and subsequent researches in the great European museums brought him into such prominence that in 1865 he was made a lecturer at the University of Jena, and three years later was given the chair of Egyptian languages and archeology. In 1869–70 he made extensive researches in Egypt and other North African countries, and in the latter year his talents were recognized by the University of Leipsic, which made him professor of Egyptology. In 1872–73 he again visited Egypt, but in 1876 his explorations and active university work were interrupted by a second attack of paralysis. His retirement from active life gave him more opportunity for literary composition, however, and he became a prolific writer. He resigned his professorship, on account of his ill-health, in 1889. Paralysis held him a prisoner till his death at his villa, near Munich, on August 8.

Ebers wrote, in all, sixteen historical novels, many learned treatises, fairy tales, biographies, two great works of reference on Egypt and Palestine, and some verse. His principal novels, with their dates, are as follows:

"An Egyptian Princess," 1864; "Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt," 1877; "Homo Sum," 1878; "The Sisters," 1880; "The Emperor," "The Burgomaster's Wife," 1881; "Only a Word," 1883; "Serapis," 1885; "Cleopatra," 1894; "In the Fire of the Forge," 1895; "In the Blue Pike," 1896; "Barbara Blomberg," 1897; "Arachne," 1898.

His principal works other than of fiction are as follows:

"Through Goshen to Sinai," 1872; "Egypt, Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque," 1878; "Palestine, Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque," 1881; "Lorenz Alma-Tadema; his Life and Work," 1886; "Story of My Life," 1893.

Ebers also discovered a papyrus, one of the best in existence, which is thus described by the Springfield *Republican:*

"He added greatly to his reputation as a scholar by his discovery of the Ebers papyrus, the second in extent and the first in preservation of all the Egyptian handwritings known to us. This manuscript of the 16th century B.C. is described by himself in his treatise (published in 1873) as a 'Hieratic Manual of Egyptian Medicine,' and is, in fact, a complete system of medical practise in that distant day, while it casts a remarkable light on the language and culture of the ancient Egyptians. Dr. Ebers also discovered the important biographical inscription of the 'Amen em Neb'; which, by the way, is brought effectively into one of his historical novels."

His last work, "Arachne," is just now being reviewed in the American and English critical journals.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## RECENT PROGRESS IN ASTRONOMY.

THE progress of astronomy during the year 1897 is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 23) by M. L. Barré. His review has the eminently French fault of laying undue stress on the work of his fellow countrymen, but otherwise it is just and as complete as is consistent with its brevity. M. Barré begins with the sun, and notes that the belief that sun-spots are depressions in the solar surface, which has been held since 1769, altho combated by such authorities as the Herschells, Secchi, Faye, and Young, has now, as he thinks, been seriously shaken, owing to observations made during 1897. He also notes the demonstration by Sir William Huggins of the existence of calcium in the sun, in a state of great rarefaction, and some recent slight corrections in the numerical value of the solar distance. He then goes on to speak of that interesting subject, the "variation of latitudes," which he treats as follows:

"The learned researches of Professor Chandler seem to show that the axis of the earth moves in the interior of the globe, and that the North Pole describes in one year of 365 days an ellipse having a major axis of 30″ and a minor axis of 8″, the former coinciding with the meridian 43° east of Paris.

"M. Gonnessiat, of the Lyons observatory, has studied this difficult and interesting question for about twelve years. He has presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a memoir entitled 'Researches on the Law of the Variations of Latitude,' of which the following is a short extract:

"'The object of M. Gonnessiat's researches was to verify and complete Chandler's law, according to which the variations of latitude are composed of two oscillations, one with a period of 14 months and the other annual. The phase of these oscillations depends on the longitude of the place of observation; they imply a revolution of the terrestrial pole, taking place from west to east. The author's calculations confirm the reality of these two terms . . . but he adds to Chandler's formula two new terms of longer period, the first one of 20 months and the second of 9 years 3 months; and this last oscillation takes place from east to west.'"

Of recent work on the planets M. Barré speaks as follows:

"Because of the very great difficulties of measurement, the question of the period of axial rotation of the interior planets Mercury and Venus is far from being settled. Some astronomers, among whom is M. Leo Brenner, find that this revolution is just what the astronomers of the last century thought, namely, 24 hours 5 minutes and 23 hours 21 minutes, altho others agree with M. Schiaparelli (1890) in the belief that these rotations are of the same duration as the revolutions of the planets around the sun, or about 88 and 225 days respectively.

"The nature of the canals of Mars continues to elicit floods of ink and to cause the sharpest discussion. Some go so far as to say that their doubling is probably an effect of retinal fatigue, which produces in certain circumstances a doubling of objects, or even that it results from imperfect focussing.

"The new asteroids for 1897 are few; only seven were discovered, of which six were found by our compatriot Charlois of the Nice observatory. All these discoveries were made by photography. These minor planets now number 432. . . . . .

"Five new divisions of the rings of Saturn have been noted. . . . These are very fine and difficult to see. Father Foulkes has observed in the dark interior ring a notable increase of opacity.

"Uranus has been made the object of special study by M. Leo Brenner, who has succeeded in determining its period of rotation at about 8 hours 27 minutes.

"As to Neptune, its great distance still prevents us from finding out with certainty the condition of its surface and the duration of its rotation.

"Comets have been few this year. A new one was discovered on October 16 by Mr. Perrine at Lick observatory, who also rediscovered on June 28 the periodic comet of D'Arrest."

We close by quoting M. Barré's remarks on the development of astronomical photography:

"The applications of photography to astronomy increase in importance daily and contribute much to recent successes.

"Messrs. Loewy and Puiseux continue to prepare new sheets for the magnificent lunar atlas of the Paris observatory; they have been imitated by the astronomers of the Lick observatory. M. Weinek, the author of learned studies of the lunar negatives, proposes to publish a splendid reproduction of the surface of our satellite, representing its diameter on a scale of more than three yards—a proportion much greater than that of Schmidt, who nevertheless took 35 years to finish his important map. . . . M. Isaac Robert continues his fine series of nebulæ and star-clusters.

"The work of charting the entire heavens is making good progress. Messrs. Paul and Prosper Heny, at the Observatory of Paris, hope to finish in 1900 the reproduction of that particular portion of the work that has been entrusted to them."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

IN view of the recent reports, exaggerated tho they doubtless have been, of injury to the Brooklyn Bridge by overloading, it is pleasant to realize that the East River will soon be spanned by another great suspension bridge, which will dispute with its sister the honor of being the finest in the world. The following illustration and brief description are from *The Engineering News* (New York, August 4):

"We show herewith a perspective view of the new East River Bridge, now under construction between New York and Brooklyn, which we have had engraved from a water-color drawing made for the new East River Bridge Commission by Mr. C. W. Reinhardt, chief draftsman of *The Engineering News*. Only a few of the leading dimensions of the completed structure will be given here. These are as follows:

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Length between terminals | 7,200 |
| Width, out to out | 118 |
| Minimum height at pier-head lines | 117 |
| Minimum height at center of span | 135 |
| Height of masonry in tower foundations above mean high water | 20 |
| Height of center of cables at top of towers above mean high water | 335 |
| Width of carriageways, each | 18 |
| Width of two footwalks, each | 12 |
| Width of four trolley-car tracks, c. to c | 10 |
| Width of two elevated railway tracks, c. to c | 12 |
| Distance apart of stiffening trusses, c. to c | 72 |

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.
L. L. Buck, M. Am. Soc. C. E., Chief Engineer.

"The towers above the masonry and the entire suspended structure, except the flooring, will be of steel. The four suspension cables will each be 17½ inches in diameter.

"As most of our readers will remember, Mr. L. L. Buck, M. Am. Soc. C. E., is engineer-in-chief of the new bridge, and Mr. O. F. Nichols, M. Am. Soc. C. E., is his principal assistant. Work is now in progress upon the tower foundations and the anchorages, and bids have been received for constructing the towers and end spans, but contracts have not been awarded."

## MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

THE statement of Dr. Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, that he has become a convert to the view that malarial germs are introduced into the human body by mosquitoes has been made the basis of numerous articles in the daily papers, assuming that this theory is new, and that it originated with Dr. Koch. Readers of THE DIGEST will remember that it was fully discussed several years ago, and we now learn from an editorial in *The Medical Record* (July 30) that the hypothesis is still older than that. Says *The Record:*

"The theory that certain diseases may be conveyed by means of insects is not a new one. Linnæus was among the first to make the suggestion, altho his views in this respect gained no foothold. Dr. Drake and Sir Henry Holland also drew attention to its probability. Latterly many investigators have endeavored to show that the mosquito is indirectly instrumental in the production of many diseases, and especially in that of malaria. Dr. Charles Finlay, of Havana, in 1881, submitted some papers to L'Académie Royale des Sciences Médicales in Belgium, tending to prove that the mosquito under certain conditions may act as the transmitter of yellow fever, and has repeatedly since that time written in support of this belief.

"Quite recently Dr. Patrick Manson, who for many years has held the belief that the mosquito may 'act as the intermediary host of filaria sanguinis hominis,' has stated his opinion that the mosquito plays the part of the extracorporeal host of the *plasmodium malariæ*. Koch, who has just returned from East Africa, where he has been studying the clinical and etiological aspects of malaria under peculiarly favorable circumstances, is in agreement with these views. He bases this agreement on the ground that mosquitoes are always prevalent wherever malaria prevails, and he mentions one locality in which, mosquitoes being absent, there is no malaria, altho the conditions are otherwise favorable to its production. Bignami last year published a paper in which almost identical conclusions were drawn. Referring to the observations of Smith and Kilborne, he drew attention to an example of a disease of the blood due to an intracorpuscular parasite and inoculated into cattle by a suctorial insect, and went on to say: 'Malaria behaves itself with regard to man as if the malarial germs were inoculated by mosquitoes.' As long ago as 1893 Marchiafava repeatedly asserted in private his belief in this mode of transmission of malaria, but he did not publish this view as what he regarded as a positive demonstration was wanting. Now, however, the contention that the malarial poison is disseminated by the mosquito is supported by facts which are practically as convincing as those which can be adduced in favor of any other theory as to its cause. The question as to how the fever is contracted is a most important one, for, once it is solved, the way will be paved for a rational prophylaxis of malaria."

**Determination of Sex.**—The experiments and theories of Dr. Leopold Schenck, of Vienna, about which the daily papers told us so much a few months ago, have now been given publicity in a book, of which an English translation has just appeared in this country. The included matter is largely technical and can not be quoted directly; but, as might be expected, Dr. Schenck's claims are very modest indeed, compared with the exaggerated newspaper reports. His view is that in a normal state of things the number of boys and girls in a family should be approximately equal. When this is not so, something is evidently wrong. In cases where the number of girls is larger than is natural, he believes that by regulating the diet of the mother in accordance with his experiments, he can turn the scale in favor of the boys, and he gives physiological reasons that uphold his belief theoretically, as well as actual cases of treatment that give it practical support. The sex of a child, he believes, is determined by the "sexual superiority," as he calls it, of one or the other parent, the sex being that of the inferior parent, according to the law of "cross-heredity of sex." Thus, he concludes, to quote the closing paragraph of his book: "If a woman be dieted according to our method, she can reach a stage in which she becomes sexually superior to the man, and her offspring will then be male."

## A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

A GOOD deal has been said of our hospital and ambulance ships, but very little of the train of cars that the Government has equipped for similar purposes. According to a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, this is a new thing in its line. The correspondent gives the following description:

"The establishment of a regularly equipped hospital train is an entirely new departure in the time of war, and to our Government the entire credit for its existence is due. Heretofore many inconveniences and dangers were met in transferring the wounded from the scenes of conflict, but it can now be done expeditiously and without the risk of aggravating wounds or subjecting the sick to undue excitement or the jostling incident to other forms of conveyance.

"This train is composed of 15 easy-riding cars of Pullman build, very similar to our colonist sleepers. Twelve of these cars are fitted each with 30 berths, washrooms, toilets, compartments for drugs, nurses' room, etc. Each car has its own nurses, who are under the direct charge of an assistant to the head surgeon of the outfit. There is also a dining-car, with its chef and a corps of assistants, which serves alike to patients, officers, and help. In addition to the government rations, there are provided many delicacies by the Ladies' Aid Society of the United States, the head of which is Mrs. Alger, wife of the Secretary of War. This association also supplies quantities of night-shirts and underwear for the unfortunate soldiers received into this hospital on wheels.

"Another car is fitted up as a complete operating theater, with its varied assortment of instruments and furniture, and a separate room for the disinfection of the soldiers' clothes. In this car is every appurtenance for an emergency surgical operation *en route*.

"Then there is a car devoted entirely to supplies, etc., and last, but not least, the rear car is fitted up as a headquarters for the officers and surgeons.

"The train has its own locomotive, runs on a special fast schedule, and is manned by the crews of the various systems over which it runs. The headquarters of the train is at Fort McPherson, Ga., and Port Tampa, Fla., a point of easy access to the government transports. The hospital train is in charge of Major Charles Richards and Captain Stiles, both able surgeons in the United States army."

## OVERHEATING OR OVEREATING?

THE illness that we are accustomed to charge to the account of the excessive summer heat is really due, so we are told by *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., August), to what we are taking into our stomachs. Stay at home and eat temperately is its advice. It says:

"Just now great crowds of people are rushing about from place to place, trying to find a cool spot. Residents in seacoast States hie them to the shore towns and villages, which for the most part are called 'resorts,' as they are supposed to furnish a safe refuge from the scorching rays which 'Old Sol' is pouring down upon the earth in all this region—not for the purpose of tormenting human beings, but for the purpose of painting deep tints on our cherries, peaches, and plums, putting rich and delicate flavors into their juices, and of ripening for us an abundant harvest of corn and wheat.

"The sun is no enemy of the race. The rich brown tint which the sunshine paints upon the cheeks of a country lass is as much a sign of high health and fine spirits as is the bright crimson of the peach a token of luscious sweetness. Heat—sunlight—is the

most essential and powerful of all vital stimulants. There is nothing equal to its potency in all the range of forces as a means of awakening and maintaining vital activity. Witness the magic quickness with which vegetation springs into life as soon as the vernal sun has melted the frost out of the soil, and reached the expectant rootlets of the forest plants and shrubs. How soon is the brown sward covered with a carpet of green. Think of the vast vital activity and energy manifested in a budding forest shooting out its new twigs in early spring, or in a great Western cornfield filling up its well-wrapped parcels of golden maize.

"The sunlight is God's message of mercy and peace to the world, at once the symbol of His glory and the vehicle of His infinite power. The idea that the sunlight or the sun-heat is in itself a deadly thing, is quite an error. Cold is a depressing, paralyzing agent; heat is a physiological stimulant and tonic. Under any but the most extraordinary conditions, human beings are not injuriously affected by exposure to the sun, that is, normal human beings. Of course, a greenhouse plant taken out into the sun wilts and withers at once, because its feeble constitution, the result of forcing or other unnatural conditions, has not sufficient vital resistance to enable it to adjust itself to the change. So also the hothouse-reared and artificially forced population of our cities find themselves unable to cope with a change of temperature which raises the thermometer ten or fifteen degrees higher than usual. The Arab of the Sahara Desert, the black Apollos of the Sudan, the Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico, the native dwellers of the *terres calientes* of eastern Mexico, are all habitually exposed, and for a great portion of the year, to a daily temperature the very mention of which in a New York or Boston paper would drive half a million people to the seashore. Imagine what would be the result if the thermometer should show a range of 120° to 130° F. in the shade for six weeks in midsummer. Thousands would die, but not of heat. Of what, then? Of alcohol, of tobacco, of tea, of coffee, of ice-cream soda, of beefsteak and sausage, bacon, fried pork and lamb chops, calves' brains, pigs' feet and stewed entrails, fricasseed liver, deviled kidney, new and old cheese, ginger-snaps, mustard, pepper sauce, Saratoga chips, griddle-cakes, and cherry pie(-crust). Babies die of sour nursing-bottles and Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup rather than of 'heat.' The fact is, we are looking altogether in the wrong direction for the cause of human maladies and mortality. Instead of studying the weather bureau reports and the forecasts of the weather prophet, let us carefully revise and supervise our bills of fare, and let us discover and nip in the bud the conspiracies of the cook and the caterer who are unquestionably far more responsible than is the weather for the enormous increase in sickness and mortality during the hot weeks of midsummer."

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**Purity of Cave Air.**—Commenting on the statement made in a recent magazine article that the air of the Mammoth Cave preserves a temperature of 54° F., summer and winter, the editor of *The Alienist and Neurologist*, St. Louis, July, says that he can confirm this fact from his personal experience, and adds this information about the quality of the cave air:

"The cave may be said to breathe twice a year—inhaling during the winter and exhaling during the summer. This breathing of the cave, and the purity of the air and its freedom from germs, are among the most interesting problems to be studied. By what process the air in the cave becomes sterilized remains to be determined; but it is supposed the air gets into the cave after having been first drawn through water, the river in the cave being subject to rising and falling at certain times. Neurasthenics and persons extremely debilitated feel invigorated after they once get into the cave, so that they can endure physical exertion much beyond what they could outside.

The influence of the cave appears to be rather antirheumatic than otherwise, owing probably to the remains of the saltpeter beds therein, which were the chief source or one of the chief sources of the supply to the gunpowder-makers during the war of 1812. A colony of consumptives once took up their abode in the cave, but it did not cure them, and consumptives used to be sent to the cave for its pure air, but the absence of sunlight is a serious counteracting influence to these cases. But a life near this cave, with frequent visits into the cave enjoined, ought, because of its restful quietude and pure air, to prove a good prescription for part of the treatment of chronic city neuratrophics. Asthmatics have also been much benefited by the air of this cave."

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**Liquid Air as a Drink.**—"At the meeting of the Society of Biology held on June 9," says the Paris correspondent of *The Lancet*, London, July 23, "M. D'Arsonval referred to some researches which he had made with regard to the action of liquid air upon sundry tissues and upon mucous membranes. Actual contact did not take place and the substance could be introduced into the stomach. M. D'Arsonval had offered a guest some liquid air mixed with champagne, and he, without waiting till the champagne thawed, swallowed the whole glassful containing about 15 cubic centimeters [about 1-10 gill] of liquid air. After a few moments his stomach was acutely distended, but a sudden violent expulsion of food and gas relieved this condition. If liquid air be poured upon the hand it assumes the spheroidal state and breaks up into globules which scatter in various directions. It has been proposed to employ it in diving operations, for a diver carrying a liter [quart] of liquid air upon his back would have 1,000 liters of air to breathe. M. D'Arsonval also placed in liquid air some dried bacilli and bouillon cultures of diphtheria and the bacillus pyocyaneus. In one case they were there for six days and nights until the air evaporated. He then sowed the cultures on agar and found that, contrary to what he had expected, the liquid air had very little effect. Growth went on regularly, the individual bacilli were slightly damaged, and the only marked modification was that the bacillus pyocyaneus had lost its chromogenic power—a modification which, of course, is not of the least importance."

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**Hastening the Sprouting of Seeds.**—"It is well known," says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 16), "that it is possible to accelerate germination, or, more exactly, to shorten the period that elapses between sowing the seed and its sprouting, by soaking the seed some time before planting. M. Phippchenko has made some interesting experiments in this direction on beets. He noticed that when the duration of the latent period was 15 days, for instance (that is, when the seed remained 15 days before sprouting when placed dry in the earth), the latent period is not more than 4 to 6 days, if the seeds are previously soaked for 12 to 15 days. It is not necessary to immerse the seeds; they must only be kept moist, often moving them about. It is evident that the process of germination is not really hastened, but that the time that the seed, as a seed, passes under ground is shortened, and thus it is removed from danger and from enemies. It would be useful to generalize these experiments and to see in what measure this method can be applied to other common seeds."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is difficult to get people to understand," says *Meehan's Monthly*, "that trees can die from root drowning. A Boston correspondent refers to two large horsechestnuts which were moved last spring with the greatest skill, but they died. In the fall, an examination was made, and the holes found to be full of water within one foot of the surface of the ground. The holes were really flower-pots without the necessary holes in the bottom to allow the water to escape. There can be no better lesson in gardening than to be continually remembering why it is necessary to have a hole in a flower-pot."

THE HEAVIEST THING IN THE WORLD.—"This," says *Popular Science News*, "is the metal osmium, the bluish-white metal with violet luster, which Mr. Smithson Tennant discovered ninety years ago in the residue from dissolved platinum ores. This metal has a specific gravity of 22.477, that of gold being 19.265, lead 11.367, iron 7.79, and lithium, the lightest, only 0.594. The French chemist, Joly, determined that osmium is likewise the most infusible of metals. It could never be made to yield to the oxy-hydrogen flame which makes platinum and iridium run like water. But Joly has been subjecting osmium to the excessively high temperature of the electric arc which Moissan has of late employed successively in the manufacture of diamonds.

Under this fierce heat the rare metal, ruthenium, which used to be deemed all but infusible, readily melts. But osmium remains refractory, there being apparent only the faintest traces of fusion. On this account osmium can not be prepared in sufficient quantity to make it very useful in the arts. But its alloy with iridium, which defies the acids, is of some value, nothing better having been found wherewith to tip gold pens. Being non-magnetic, its employment for the bearings of the mariner's compass has been advocated."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## MASONRY AS THE CAUSE OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

AMONG the causes alleged to be at the bottom of the Spanish-American war is a conspiracy of the Freemasons in this country, the Spanish West Indies, and Spain herself. *The Catholic Review* is sure that the war is due to nothing else than an effort of the American Masons, backed by their Spanish brethren, to destroy Catholic Spain and the Catholic Church. *The Review* gives the following as a direct quotation from the *Revista Antimassonica* of Barcelona:

"Journals that are undoubtedly sectarian and others that might be classed as such have had the effrontery to accuse the 'clericals' for the breaking out of the Spanish-American war.

"None but the exceptionally stolid or the exceptionally malicious could pretend to place any confidence in such a stupid assertion.

"But since, *Stultorum infinitus est numerus*, we think it is not amiss to put on record for the readers of our *Rivista* an answer that will meet the case of those blind fools who may advocate the interests of the secret societies.

"Our excellent correspondents in Madrid and Barcelona have given us information, published in the *Rivista Antimassonica*, which shows, with the greatest clearness, that, instead of this destructive war being caused by 'clericals,' it was brought about by the combination of the Masonic lodges of Spain and her two colonies, Cuba and the Philippine Islands, in union with the lodges of North America.

"Apart from some trifling and unimportant matters chiefly national, such as may be seen in hundreds of cases to distract Masonic measures, the end is to destroy one of the eminently Catholic nations—for such is Spain.

"But is that possible? some one may ask; is it possible that Spaniards could be found who are so unpatriotic as to become accomplices in the utter ruin of their country?

"It is quite possible. For the B.B.·. Masons, their country is the sect. To obey this sect, country is ignored without scruple. Was it not found to be the case in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870?"

On this point of the Franco-Prussian war, *The Catholic Review* quotes at length from *L'Autorité*, a Paris journal, going to show that that war also was the result of the machination of the Masons. This journal, April 20, said (as quoted in *The Catholic Review*):

"We can, we ought to ask, 'what would happen if to-morrow another war should take place?'

"What would happen may be seen, and is plainly seen in the sudden development of the Dreyfus affair, of Dreyfus the Hebrew and the French Mason, the convicted traitor of his country, altho it is true that nobody can say to what country the Hebrews and the Freemasons belong—they are always foreigners. How account otherwise for the extraordinary activity of the Freemasons and Hebrews in every country to save Dreyfus from the charge of treason to France?

"Turning to Spain and the war into which she has been forced by Freemasonry, *La France Chretienne* has analyzed it both timely and well and established its cause on a firm and undoubted basis, and has published for the information of the world a list of the Freemason lodges which have labored and are working for the ruin of Catholic Spain in Cuba and Porto Rico.

"Not only is it working to destroy Spain's interests in Cuba and in Porto Rico, but it is actively engaged in fitting out a powerful fleet to bring havoc and ruin to the seaport towns of the peninsula to destroy lives of non-combatants, the property of the citizens, public buildings, churches, especially churches, religious houses, hospitals, and whatever comes within the range of shells and modern artillery. This is the acknowledged, the avowed purpose of Freemasonry in every part of the world. To the filibusters will succeed the 'carpet-baggers' and the capitalist. It has already been stated that Pando, who has been operating at a safe distance around Santiago, bears in the lodge the symbolical name 'Sr. D. Jesu Christo,' a very good emissary to persecute the church. He can not be otherwise than a traitor to the country he professes to serve, as he undoubtedly is to the people and the religion of that country."

*The Catholic Review* asserts that there are nearly two hundred very active Masonic grand lodges in the Spanish colonies, and more than a dozen influential Masonic journals. It also reprints the statement of a Havana paper concerning the strength of the Odd Fellows in Cuba:

"The Order of Odd Fellows, a sect having intimate relations with Masonry, has many and intimate ramifications throughout all the Spanish possessions. The most active lodges of the Odd Fellows are: the Parvenir, in Havana; Fraternidad Universal, Guanabaga; Cuba, Havana; Havana, in Havana; America a'Regla (Cuba); Regla, in Regla.

"In Havana, a city of 230,000, there are about eighty Masonic lodges in full activity, three lodges of Odd Fellows, and a number of female lodges known as Sisters of Rebecca."

*The Review*, speaking for itself, says:

"The Boston *Standard*, an organ of the A. P. A., a little more than two years ago accused Weyler of trying to close the Masonic lodges in Cuba. It defied him; told him that the lodges would meet and plot under the shadow of his palace, and he could not prevent it; assured him that the Masons in Cuba would be actively and efficiently supported by their B.B.·. Masons in the United States, for the majority of the lodges in Cuba owe allegiance to the grand lodge in Charleston, which is the head of the Southern jurisdiction of the United States.

"The Orangemen of Canada showed as deep an interest in this matter as did the Masons of Detroit when they joined in that symbolical banquet to a distinguished Mason, more than a year ago."

*The Review* concludes that the whole political world is now practically under the domination of Masonry:

"In France, in Italy, and lately in Spain, all political measures are in the hands of Freemasons and subject to their exclusive control. Germany and the Scandinavian states are ruled by it; Asia, Africa, and China are in its meshes, and 'free' England, 'enlightened' England with her equally enlightened and progressive past and present colonies, is the Grand Mistress of Masonry throughout the world, for it has made her the mistress of the seas and the possessor of a large share of the wealth of the world. Our American neighbors, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, and Venezuela are in the control of the lodges and governed by the enemies of religion and of social order."

According to *The Tribune* (New York), one of the Mexican papers, *Tiempo*, also blames the Masons for the war, for the surrender of Santiago, and for the general reverse that has come to Spanish arms. Says *Tiempo:*

"One explanation, and only one, is admissible, and that is that the surrender was the result of a Masonic agreement. The Sagasta cabinet, from the premier to the lowest officials, are all Masons. They are all, all Masons, and the Government is completely undermined by this accursed society, and the interests of the country, as is universally the case where Freemasonry predominates, are secondary to those of this satanic organization."

## SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN MORMONISM.

A SEEMINGLY well-informed writer in *The Church Standard* (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia) gives a brief but comprehensive survey of the situation of the Mormon church as it exists to-day. As evidences of the continued power of the Mormon church, he calls attention to the facts that four fifths of the population of Utah are still adherents of the system; that in corporate capacity it has large holdings in real estate and is possessed of great wealth; and that many of its people, as individuals, are very wealthy. Nothing short of the financial failure of the institution could cause a sudden collapse. As an organization it is unimpaired and admirable, with an administration that

touches every individual member. Its Sunday-school work is unsurpassed. Its system of improvement associations, as carefully modeled as the Chautauqua system, pervades the State. It is perpetually active in missions, sending hundreds of missionaries every year to foreign lands, to the country places, and even to the cities of our own land. Through the work of these missionaries, hundreds of converts are gained every year, even at the present time, and are brought to Utah in large numbers. "At the

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

head of all this is a determined hierarchy, wielding absolute authority, if not absolute power, and encouraged by the fact that Utah is now a State."

But it is also a mistake, the writer says, to declare, as some do, that the Mormon church is the same to-day as ever, and he goes on as follows to note the changes that have taken and are taking place:

"Mormonism has changed, and is changing. It is losing its coherency and its power.

"Tho it makes hundreds of converts every year, they are among the ignorant and uneducated, and outside of Utah, while it is suffering continual losses, and these among the educated, and from among the very converts.

"More than this, there are modifications to be noticed. The masses are less tractable. Since 1892, at least, when the hierarchy instructed the faithful to follow the National Party lines, abandoning the old distinction of People's (Mormon) and Liberal (Gentile) party, discussion and dissension have been common among them in politics. A year ago the hierarchy endeavored to regain their former hold, by declaring that no official in the Mormon church should accept political nomination without the consent of his ecclesiastical superiors. As almost every adult man is at least an 'elder' in the Mormon body, this was practically a universal prohibition. But the awakened spirit rebelled. Many wards refused in public meeting to ratify the manifesto. Moses Thatcher publicly protested. He was disciplined, and ultimately submitted, but not till the hierarchy had publicly indorsed a modified interpretation of their manifesto.

"Again, the masses are no longer afraid of Gentile life and influence and manners. Gentiles are treated often with superciliousness, more or less overt, but not often with suspicion, and rarely with hostility, except where they give cause for it.

"More than this, there is a growing enthusiasm for education. Here, too, the growing liberty of thought is manifest. Within the hierarchy itself there are conflicting views as to the best plans for religious and secular education. Some would insist on 'church' schools from top to bottom. Others advocate leaving general education to public schools, establishing only higher academies and kindergartens under church control. This is the plan now followed.

"Finally, there is a growing national sense. The conferring of statehood, whether best or not, wrought at least this good, giving a sense of unity with the nation.

"Polygamy is not dead, but it is moribund, so far that it need not be looked upon as an 'issue.' Many people in the East do not know three important things touching polygamy:

"1st. It is not an original part of Mormonism (is forbidden in the Book of Mormon).

"2d. It was always disliked by some Mormons.

"3d. It has now been forbidden by the hierarchy itself. They did not declare it wrong. They said: 'We believe it right, but for the sake of the law of the land and for peace we order the practise to stop.'"

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## NEW PROBLEMS IN NEW-TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

NO department of Biblical science has been more assiduously cultivated by specialists than the text of the New Testament. It was generally supposed that these labors, especially those of Tischendorf, Tregelles, and Westcott-Hart, had practically settled this text, and that at best slight modifications of their readings would be made. In recent years, however, a new departure has taken place in the researches of this field, and of this we have a good account in an article by Professor Bossuet, in the *Theologische Rundschau* (Vol. I., No. 10), to which source we are indebted for the following data:

A change in the studies of the New-Testament text has been effected by the closer investigation of the famous Codex Cantabrigiensis. This manuscript contains the Gospels and the Acts, in both Latin and Greek, and contains a large number of variants, differing in a marked degree from the readings of the group of manuscripts which have been used by modern editors in settling their New-Testament text. It has been further discovered that the readings of this manuscript, also called Codex Bezæ, or D., are found in the oldest Latin version, the *Vetus Latina* used throughout the Latin church of Italy, Gaul, Africa, and Spain, down to the ninth century. Then, too, the recently discovered Sinaitic-Syriac gospel text presents the same group of readings in general. Among the peculiarities of these sources are, *e.g.*, the closing of Mark with verse 8 of chapter xvi., in the words: "The gospel of Mark is here finished." Then, too, the whole pericope of John vii. 53–viii. 11, is omitted, and, at least in the Syriac text, Matth. i. 16, reads: "Joseph, to whom Mary was betrothed, begat Jesus." The differences of reading, especially in Luke and the Acts, are so considerable that Professor Blass, of Halle, has on the basis of these undertaken to prove that Luke himself issued two separate editions of his two books, and that the oldest form, at least of the Acts, is not that found in our current editions of the book, but that in the Codex Bezæ. In general, the form of the text here found contains detailed facts and data which could not, it is thought, have been added later to the original, but must have been contained in the first form of the Acts and were afterward omitted by the author in preparing his second edition. Thus, *e.g.*, in Acts xi. 28, the D. text reads: "But there was great joy, and while we were conversing, one of them, by the name of Agubus, spoke through the Spirit." Blass argues that the original or D. type of the text was first current in Rome, and is accordingly to be called *Forma Romana*, while the later, or revised edition, retained by us, is the *Forma Antiochena*.

It is evident that the text presented by the D. class of manuscripts is found in older sources than the MSS. of the Sinaiticus (Greek) and the Vaticanus type, which have been chiefly used in the preparation of our current New-Testament texts. The date of the latter is about 400 A.D., while the date of the former is about 200 A.D. As the latter readings were not confined to one locality, but were spread throughout the church, east and west, being found as early, in fact, as the writings of Justin the Martyr and the Gnostic Marcion, the problem arises whether this group of sources does not contain the form of New-Testament books

older and consequently more reliable and nearer to the autographs of the sacred writers than the currently accepted text does, which is based on later sources. The chief reasons why the Codex Bezæ readings had not been closely considered in the past was in the fact that they are found in this one Greek manuscript alone, the other sources being translations, Syriac and Latin. Different explanations have been given for the variations in this text, but recently a strong tendency has been displayed to find the proper explanation in the fact that it is the older form of the New-Testament books. With this, Bossuet, who does not accept the specific Blass theory in reference to the text, substantially agrees, and he regards the D. readings as the earliest form of the text extant, and that it had authority as early as the second Christian century. —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## A FRENCH PRIEST AMONG BRAHMANS AND PARIAHS.

IN the library of the Madras Literary Society (auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society) is a remarkable portrait that compels the attention and interest of every visitor—who is apt to take it for the likeness of a Hindu, robed in white, wearing a white turban, and bearing the bamboo staff of a Hindu pilgrim. It is a memorable face, bespeaking a man of no common mold—a countenance most impressive by what it denotes of character and self-consecration. This is the "counterfeit presentment" of the Abbé Dubois, a Christian missionary, who labored for thirty-one years in India among Brahmans and Pariahs, and who erected in his own honor a monumental record of the manners, customs, institutions, and rites of the mysterious people among whom he spent so large a part of his life. In his day there were no royal roads to the knowledge he pursued; there were no text-books to clear the way for his critical analyses of the sacred writings. Such knowledge was to be acquired only at first hand, and by the more laborious and more trustworthy method of personal inquiry *in situ*. He had lived as the Hindus lived; dressed as they did; adjusted himself to their modes of expression, their ways of life, their customs; he even went so far as to avoid any display of repugnance to their peculiar prejudices and practises, often revolting. Thus he won for himself free and cordial recognition among people of all castes and conditions, who, of their own accord, often disclosed to him the most curious particulars concerning matters which were *taboo* to the stranger and infidel. Major Mark Wilks testifies concerning the extraordinary respect that the abbé's prudent and irreproachable conduct inspired, that, "on his approach to a village the house of a Brahman is cleared for his reception, as a spontaneous mark of deference and confidence."

The Abbé Dubois was ordained in the diocese of Viviers in 1792, at the age of 27, and left France the same year for the Pondicherry mission. So quickly did he make a name for himself that, after the fall of Seringapatam, he was invited, on the recommendation of Colonel Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington), to visit the capital of Mysore, to "reconvert and reorganize" the Christian community which had been forcibly perverted to Mahommedanism by Tippu Sultan. He recovered these lost sheep—of whom there were 1,800 in Seringapatam alone—to the Christian fold. He met the problem of poverty by founding agricultural colonies on the lines that, during these last few years, have been followed by the Salvation Army; and he applied his influence with such excellent effect to the prevention of epidemics of smallpox by promoting vaccination (then so novel and so distrusted) that a pension was subsequently bestowed upon him by the Honorable East India Company.

The French manuscript of the abbé's original work was committed, in 1800, to the care of Major Wilks, who sent it with urgent recommendation to the Government, Erskine and Sir James Mackintosh confirming his judgment. Lord William Bentinck purchased the manuscript, on behalf of the East India Company, for 2,000 "star-pagodas" (about 8,000 rupees, $3,880). This sum, at the abbé's request, was invested in government paper, and the interest paid to him regularly—"a recompense sufficient to shield the life that remained to him from those miseries of extreme want which he had already encountered."

The published English edition of this first draft of the abbé's work—incomplete and faulty as it was—has nevertheless been freely drawn upon by English writers. Mill, the historian of India, has been largely indebted to it; Oriental students like Professor Wilson have acknowledged the help they derived from it; and in the British Museum is a copy enriched by a note from the hand of the poet Coleridge. Now, Mr. Henry K. Beauchamp, of Madras, gives us a translation, with notes and corrections, from the author's later French manuscript, revised and expanded. This is introduced by a prefatory note from the pen of Max Müller, who says of the abbé that, "by his position as a scholar and as a student of Indian subjects, he really belongs to a period preceding the revival of Sanskrit studies in India, as inaugurated by Wilkins, Sir William Jones, and Colebrooke." Says Professor Müller further:

"I had no idea when, in 1846, I was attending in Paris the lectures of Eugène Burnouf at the Collége de France, that the old abbé was still living and in full activity as Directeur des Missions Étrangères, and I doubt if even Burnouf himself was aware of his existence in Paris. . . . There are few men now left who, like the Abbé Dubois, have actually been present at the burning of widows, or who can give us, as he does, the direct reports of eye-witnesses who saw a king cremated, with two of his queens joining hands on the burning pile over the corpse of their husband."

The abbé is not of those who regard caste as "not only useless to the body politic, but even ridiculous, and tending to bring trouble and disorder upon the people." On the contrary, he regards this peculiar institution as the happiest effort of Hindu legislation. He is persuaded that it is solely due to such a social distribution of the people that India did not lapse into barbarism, and that "she preserved and protected the arts and sciences of civilization." We can judge, he says, what the Hindus would have been had they not been strictly held within the social pale by the regulations of caste, if we consider the condition of their neighbors west of the peninsula, and east of it, beyond the Ganges, and as far as China We can imagine what would have become of the Hindus if they had not been checked by the restraints of caste, and had been abandoned to the licentiousness of the Pariahs, subject to no moral forbiddings. He is convinced that a nation of Pariahs (the most numerous class in India) would shortly become worse than the hordes of cannibals who roam over the wastes of Africa, and would presently take to devouring each other.

A division of the people into castes existed among the Egyptians, and, with certain modifications, among the Arabs and Tartars. The abbé argues that the institution was in force among several of the ancient peoples. Acrops, Solon, and Numa Pompilius favored and applied it. Those who instituted the caste system were not slow to perceive that, with nations "in an embryonic stage," the more class distinction there is the more order and symmetry there will be. One may see, as a result of caste alone, the tradesmen and merchants of a whole district closing their stalls, the laborers abandoning their fields, the artisans deserting their workshops—all because of some petty insult or extortion suffered by some one member of their caste at the hands of an overbearing master.

Moses established caste among the Hebrews, in obedience to the command of the Almighty. The Hindu precepts concerning cleanliness and pollution, as well as the means of preserving the one and abolishing the other, are curiously similar to those of the ancient Hebrews. The rule as to marrying in one's caste, and even in one's family, was specifically imposed upon the Jews by

the Mosaic legislation; and we find such a law in force even among the Chaldeans; the Hindus themselves claim for caste a diluvian antiquity, for the flood is as well known to them as it was to Moses.

As to the Pariah, the idea that he was born to be subject to the castes is so ingrained that he freely accepts his fate as irrevocable, He is never heard to murmur; nothing can ever persuade him that men are made of the same clay. And yet Christian missionaries, more hopeful than the good abbé, are doing, or trying to do, much for him.

There are Pariah associations in Madras, and even a journal devoted to Pariah interests.

Says the abbé:

"About half of my various congregations consisted of Pariah Christians. On reaching the hut to which my duty led me, I was often obliged to creep in on my hands and knees, so low was the entrance to the wretched hovel. . . . I would find there a mere skeleton, perhaps stretched on the bare ground, tho more commonly crouching on a strip of rotten matting, with a stone or a block of wood for a pillow. . . . 'Father, I am dying of cold and hunger.' . . . I would leave the scene with my heart torn by the hopelessness of it all, and my body covered with vermin; yet this was the least of the evils. The thing that most afflicted me was having to stand face to face with such a spectacle of utter misery and all its attendant horrors.

"As for myself, for the first ten or twelve years that I was in India, I lived in such abject poverty that I had hardly sufficient for the bare necessaries of life; but even then I was as happy and contented as now that I am better off. . . . Nineteen twentieths of the people among whom I was living were enduring far greater trials than any that I was called to bear."

Among the forests on the Malabar coasts, there is a tribe which in degradation and squalid misery surpasses even the most abject of the Pariahs. These are the Puliahs, who are regarded as less than the beasts that share the wilds with them. They are not permitted to build huts to shelter them in the rains. A sort of "lean-to," supported by poles and open at the sides, may serve to shield them from the downpour, while it leaves them naked to the wind. They build themselves nests in the branches of trees, where they perch, like birds of prey, all day and night. They are not permitted to walk on the highways. They must keep a hundred paces between their vile bodies and the person of any man or woman "of caste." If a Nair, who always carries arms, chances to meet a Puliah in the way, he may stab him on the spot.

And there are the Chucklers, or cobblers, with whom even the Pariahs will not converse or consort.

The Kuravers are fortune-tellers. They have a separate language of their own—a tongue unknown to any other Hindu. They are the gypsies, the Zincali, the Bohemians of the land. Their women tattoo the designs of flowers and animals that decorate the arms of many Hindu maidens. The Kurumarus are thieves and pickpockets—proud of their calling and boastful of their dexterity; and the Lambadis or Brinjaris are brigands and dacoits—pillagers in peace and ravagers in war.

Contemplating the tragic poverty of the Hindus of the laboring classes and the lower castes, the abbé assures us that for three months in the year almost three fourths of the inhabitants of the peninsula are on the verge of starvation. In July, August, and September, in the southern provinces, "those who have grain to eat need not envy princes," as their pagan philosophy expresses it.

As to the education of women, all that a Hindu maid or matron needs to know is how to grind and boil rice and look after her household concerns. Courtesans, whose business in life is to dance in the temples and at public poojas, are the only women who may learn to read and sing. A respectable woman in the abbé's time would have blushed to be thought mistress of such shameful arts. But they manage those matters better in these days of Pundita Ramabai.

Of the self-sufficient, arrogant, and overbearing Brahmans, posing as gods, the abbé, their intimate neighbor, shrewdly scrutinizing, has these curious facts to note:

"Of all Hindus they care least and have the least faith. It is by no means uncommon to hear them speak of their gods in terms of utter contempt. . . . There is a well-known Hindu proverb, 'A temple mouse fears not the gods'; this exactly applies to the Brahmans, who enter the temples without the slightest manifestation of serious thought or respect. . . . But little danger is incurred in ridiculing the gods in the presence of Brahmans. Often they agree with the scoffer and enlarge upon what he has said."

In view of such testimony, it is easy to understand that a Brahman is not bigoted. When the abbé had a church or chapel to build or to restore, it was often from Brahmans that he procured a gift of the site and the necessary materials; and when he did encounter angry opposition, it was not from Brahmans, but from fanatical sectaries, religious mendicants, and other vagabonds. Nevertheless, it "pays" to be a Brahman, which is the substantial reason why a Brahman is so hard to convert. "It is curious to note," says the abbé, "that, while the Brahman does not believe in his religion, he outwardly and strictly observes it, and while the Christian does believe in his religion, he does *not* outwardly observe it," which is perhaps another potent reason why the Brahmin is hard to convert.

There is this impressive difference between the Brahman and the Mussulman: the arrogance of the Moslem is supposed to be justified by the political authority with which he is presently invested or the eminence of the rank he holds; whereas the Brahman's rank and authority are inherent in himself, and remain unimpaired, no matter what his condition in life may be. Rich or poor, prosperous or unfortunate, he proceeds upon his inborn principle, that he is the most noble, the most excellent, the most perfect of created beings, that all the rest of mankind are under his feet, and that there is nothing in this world so admirable, so sublime, as his manners and his customs. How can so fine a gentleman admit the European to his set—that most unpleasant person, who gets drunk, who is familiar with his wife in company, eating, drinking, joking, even dancing with her, or with the wife of another man, which is almost as bad; that unpleasant person who wears bifurcated garments and shoes and gloves made from the forbidden skins of beasts?

The abbé despaired of the higher castes ever becoming Christians, tho he was ready to acknowledge that there was a ripe harvest among the lower Pariahs and outcasts:

"During the long period I have lived in India I have made, with the assistance of a native missionary, between two and three hundred converts of both sexes. Of these, two thirds were Pariahs or beggars; the rest were Sudras, vagrants, and outcasts of several tribes, who, being without resources, turned Christian, in order to form advantageous connections for marriage and with some other interested motive.

"To make a new race of the Hindus, one would have to begin by undermining the very foundations of their civilization, religion, and polity, and so turning them into barbarians and atheists. . . . Let us take care lest we bring about, by some hasty or imprudent course of action, catastrophes which would reduce the country to a state of anarchy, desolation, and ultimate ruin; for, in my humble opinion, the day when the Government attempts to interfere with any of the more important religious and civil usages of the Hindus will be the last of its existence as a political power."

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## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the last Presbyterian General Assembly at Winona, a resolution was passed that Presbyterian churches could neither give letters to nor receive letters from such bodies as the Christian Scientists.

THE Scotch reverence for Gladstone is displayed in this conversation between two Scotchmen reported by *The British Weekly*: One of them said, with much emphasis: "There hasna been a lawgiver equal to Mr. Gladstone since the day o' Moses." "Moses!" retorted the other, "Moses got the law gien tae him frae the Lord, but Mr. Gladstone makes laws oot o' his ain heed."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## A DECADE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RULE.

JUNE 15 William II., the German emperor, ended the first decade of his reign. The simplicity which had led him to dispense with the pomp of a coronation, and which has marked his life ever since when he did not appear as official head of the nation, caused him to decline the festival planned to celebrate the occasion; but most European papers devoted an editorial to the anniversary, especially as the German elections were to take place soon after. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, said:

"The Social Democrats will doubtless make a further gain in votes and in seats; but, curiously enough, the Socialists in Germany do not increase in influence as they increase in numbers; and, altho the leaders vehemently repudiate the charge, they are undoubtedly tending, having secured nearly two million adherents and fifty members, to become moderate and practical—almost constitutional in their aims. . . . The Emperor William, in his attempt to build up a Conservative majority, is endeavoring to conciliate those who still harbor grudges dating from 1866 and 1870, and not without success: as witness the fact that at the last election the number of Alsatian 'protesters' had fallen in less than ten years from fifteen to eight, and their poll from nearly a quarter of a million to little over a hundred thousand. . . . And there are not wanting symptoms that he may succeed—not, indeed, at this election, but in time; for if the present wave of prosperity in Germany lasts, and if European peace be maintained, time will fight on the side of the emperor. He is still young, altho the facts that he has been ten years on the throne, and that the crown prince is a lanky youth of sixteen, remind us that he is not so young as is sometimes thought, and he has lately been growing in personal popularity. . . . Theoretically the average middle-class German is still, no doubt, as in the seventies, a Liberal of the Lasker or von Bennigsen type; but a study of the working of Liberal institutions in France has not encouraged him to hope for the millennium from parliamentary government and universal suffrage. He is becoming more friendly to the empire, and more reconciled to one-man government; and it is probable that to-morrow's elections will show it—not so much, as we have already said, in the numerical strength of the parties as in their composition and tendencies."

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, pointed out that many dark predictions were uttered at the beginning of the reign. Gradually friend and foe have been forced to admit that these prophecies were groundless. The same paper thinks that in part Germany's fine army organization, her schools, and her extraordinarily pure administration are responsible for her prosperity; but chiefly she must rely upon the efforts to preserve the healthy youthful moral character of the nation. The *Kölnische Zeitung* hopes that those Germans who at first believed the calumnies sown broadcast against the emperor are now ashamed of their conduct, and says:

"Nothing did greater harm than the falsely interpreted saying that the emperor would be his own chancellor. For, of course, the difference between ruling and governing is too great to be obliterated, and no man, be he ever so industrious, can rule and govern in person. To-day the emperor is honored not only by his own people, but by the world. We are proud to notice that thinking men everywhere are jealous of the care bestowed upon the welfare of the empire by him. We have come to regard him as the German of Germans. He has worked hard during the past ten years, and it must be admitted in justice that he can show good results of his work."

*The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"When the present emperor came to the throne, he made a genuine and earnest attempt to ally himself with the Socialists. There is at bottom a sympathy between imperialism and socialism, in that they are both paternal and opposed to individual liberty. Each carried to its final condition would abolish all individual rights. The emperor sought the confidence of the classes from which the Socialists are recruited by embodying some of their ideas in his policy and in the laws of his kingdom. Laws were passed regulating the employment of labor and for the protection of life and health, the technical school systems were improved, and insurance against old age was made compulsory.

"The franchise was already so low that it could hardly be extended. The changes indicated had all been included in the demands of the Socialists. In entering into personal relations with the Socialist leaders, in investigating even the details of class grievances, and in ordering many and varied small reforms, wise and unwise, the emperor displayed his usual ardor and energy. Much good was done that has not since been undone and never will be. But when the emperor found that there was no reciprocal support for his own militarist, imperialist, and colonial views, he cooled off, and soon the old methods of repression and intolerance of every popular movement and of the encouragement of the classes as against the masses reasserted themselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

THE attempts of sober British journals to lead British public opinion in the direction of an Anglo-German alliance continue, and it is interesting to note that the possibility of the United States becoming a third partner is not denied. But the Germans are doubtful that Great Britain is available as an honest partner. They want to be informed in detail what Great Britain has to offer. The English press has not yet reached that point, and therefore the Russians have scored on them. *The Morning Post* London, expresses itself to the following effect:

The most important development in recent times is that England may be had as an ally, and that a British minister can openly express an opinion to that effect. An alliance between Germany and England would be the most beneficial, not only to these countries, but to the world in general. Both Great Britain and Germany are anxious to work for the advance of civilization as well as for their own benefit. Neither desires the possessions of the other. Each is the other's good customer. German expansion means the expansion of British trade, and *vice versa*. German expansion should lie in the direction of Asia Minor, and it should have the full support of Great Britain there.

Prince Bismarck has made some unflattering remarks regarding Mr. Chamberlain's speech; but then Prince Bismarck has tried in vain for years to bring England to the views expressed by Mr. Chamberlain. England was no reliable candidate for an alliance. It is the duty of the new generation to bring about a better comprehension of our national interests. The movement in this direction is certainly gaining strength. The hands of British ministers must be strengthened sufficiently to make alliances possible.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* denies that Prince Bismarck ever sought more than an *entente cordiale* with England. The paper asserts that Great Britain's Government, or rather its policy, is not stable enough to warrant an alliance. When another party gets into power, it is the habit of the British Government to repudiate what has been done. At present England is looking for a catspaw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, and Prince Bismarck hoped that Germany will not assume that duty.

Another article on this subject appears in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin. Prof. Hans Delbrück, the editor, writes to the following effect:

Once under Bismarck and once under Caprivi Germany welcomed closer relations with England. Then came Russia, who honestly offered her friendship to Germany, and Germany took the proffered hand. But this friendship is no more unchangeable than the hatred between England and Russia. As late as September last *The Saturday Review* advocated an alliance between England and Russia for the avowed purpose of destroying German industry and trade. Now Germany is courted. Prince Uchtomski's opinion, that the British empire is doomed to destruction if Germany stands aside, must, however, be accepted cautiously. The question is not only whether Russia can trans-

port and maintain sufficient troops in India, but also whether the inhabitants of India are loyal to the Queen; and that is not easy to answer, considering the many different races and castes in India. The Russians are better off in so far as they can strike a crushing blow, while England's power to do them harm is practically *nil*. On the other hand, the financial strength of Great Britain must not be underrated.

That England is arming, that she is worried, has been acknowledged by Mr. Chamberlain with a frankness unknown in Europe since the days of Bismarck. Chamberlain sees that it is better to fight sooner than later. Meanwhile Russia has come to terms with Austria, thus obtaining, if not an ally, at least immunity from attack from the southwest. This has put a very effective damper on the warlike spirit of Great Britain. England, however, has played her cards so well that she is now secure from an American attack. Until recently it was not only possible but probable that the United States would side with Russia.

We Germans have not the wish to see the earth under the dominance of the English-speaking peoples any more than to have it Russianized. We want all civilized nations to possess an equal share of power. We certainly do not begrudge the French their just share, and we just as certainly demand ours in the sphere of interest among barbarous and semicivilized nations. That England and the United States are related to us is *not* unimportant, but neither is it a conclusive factor. The most important question is: How are we to get what is due to us? Our support will be given to those who are most fair and just.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA.

AN account of the "dispensary system" of conducting the liquor traffic was published in our columns at the time of its introduction in Russia. The government monopoly of the liquor traffic has been gradually extended over the greater half of European Russia, and the intention has been to complete the reform by applying it throughout the European possessions of the Czar. The minister of finance and special commissioners have made frequent personal investigations of the system, and at first it was regarded as a great success—not from a revenue-producing standpoint, but as a temperance measure; for it was originally adopted as a means of checking the growth of drunkenness and the evils connected therewith.

Of late, however, there have been appearing disquieting reports in the press regarding the actual results of the dispensary plan, which are said to be contrary to those the Government had intended and expected. The opponents of the system are chiefly those who have for years labored to promote temperance among the Russian peasants and laborers. A comprehensive and thorough revision of the reform has been entered upon by the Government in consequence of the prevailing dissatisfaction, and at the end of the summer changes may be recommended. The trouble seems to be that in the pale of the government liquor monopoly, drunkenness is as widespread as ever. The income from the liquor dispensaries is heavier than the original estimates, and the temperance effects are inconsiderable.

In speaking of the coming inquiry and revision of the dispensary law, the St. Petersburg *Novosti* says editorially:

"The revision has become a necessity in the interest of the great reform itself. The liquor monopoly is a gigantic and novel affair. Mistakes and blunders are unavoidable in the first attempts at introducing so sweeping a change. It can hardly be supposed that the advocates of the reform really hoped that as an immediate result of its adoption in a certain locality the consequences of saloon-drinking would disappear. If they really entertained this hope and have been disappointed, it does not necessarily follow that government monopoly of the sale of liquor is a delusion and vain undertaking. It would simply prove that too extravagant expectations were indulged in. . . . . .

"But it is clear at all events that no sort of effort to promote temperance will do away with drunkenness. It may be possible to mitigate the grosser and more flagrant external evils of disgraceful consumption of liquor; but drunkenness will exist just so long as liquor will be sold. To abolish drunkenness is possible in but one way—by abolishing through absolute prohibition the manufacture and sale of liquor. We have spoken of this repeatedly before this, and no one should imagine that the total abolition of the consumption of liquor is an unrealizable dream. Liquor is far from being a necessary article of consumption, or a condition of human existence, and consequently it can be stricken from the list without the slightest hesitation or apprehensions regarding the future welfare of the masses and the Government. But we recognize, of course, that this is a matter for future discussion."

The *Novosti* is a leading organ of the liberal elements, and it was among the strong advocates of the dispensary reform. Now it declines to accept, in the event of the failure of the government monopoly plan, the alternative of private sale, as under the former plan. While it believes that many of the theoretical and interested friends of the liquor traffic are deliberately exaggerating the failure of the reform, it declares that if any change should prove needful, it should take the direction of more rigid and drastic restriction.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ARE THE VINEYARDS RESPONSIBLE FOR FRENCH DECADENCE?

IS the cultivation of the vine (aside entirely from the question of wine-drinking) responsible for the mental attitude of the French and for the tendency to vulgarity which prevails in their literature? Are the French a people incapable of self-government, or even of self-maintenance when deprived of their agricultural pursuits, and is the vineyard here again the root of the evil? M. E. Demolins, in his latest work, the "Frenchmen of To-day," of which the first volume, treating of southern France, has recently been published, answers these questions in the affirmative.

In an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (June 15), M. Réné Doumic briefly outlines the arguments of M. Demolins, and the conclusions which may be deduced from them.

The French, we are told, abound in faults which, ever increasing with the march of time, are becoming a menace to the existence of the nation. This fact M. Doumic tells us he has long proclaimed to please his French readers, with whom it is now the mode to decry their own virtues and to deplore their own faults. This same attitude is adopted by M. Demolins in his book, in which he writes:

"The Frenchman has no taste for work, is devoid of energy, of initiative, incapable of daring enterprises and continued efforts. At once an advocate of routine and constant change, he is equally powerless to direct his own course, and fractious under all discipline. In public life he has no choice but to submit to the state, whose power he recognizes while rebelling against it; he leaves all ameliorations to the Government, content to implore its favor like a sort of celestial manna; he is a born functionary. In private life egotistical, timorous, jealous of his welfare and tranquillity, he forms the most narrow conception of family life, and contents himself with the most limited education. It is said he possesses wit; it is a caustic and biting wit, animated by envy. That which characterizes his literature is a sort of raillery and irony which betoken a lack of intelligence, a critical faculty which is the sign-post of impotence; in addition, a liking for indecent pleasantry which is peculiar to us, which makes our books a cause of scandal throughout the entire universe, the more terrible in that for some inexplicable reason they are everywhere read."

It would not be difficult, M. Doumic thinks, to extend this enumeration of defects indefinitely. He cuts it short that it may not lose force by undue prolongation. But whence does this evil spring? How explain these faults of mind, these weaknesses of character, this lacuna in the social organization? The reply is easy, but astounding: the cultivation of the vine—the vineyards.

M. Doumic finds this to be the predominant conclusion to be drawn from M. Demolins's study. The author's countrymen were ever ready to amend their ways in the past by adopting foreign theories, which at times proved somewhat disastrous for them. But this time, at least, the cause of their inferiority and its remedy are to be sought in France alone. In each country the conditions of the soil and the products it yields determine the national industries. Certain conditions of family life, certain habits, certain mental characteristics, are the result. The theory is not new, since Michelet refers to it, and Taine employed it in his "History of English Literature." But to M. Demolins belongs the credit of reducing it to a system which conforms to scientific principles.

Poets and tourists have at all times praised the beauty of the countryside of France, the variety of its aspects, the richness of its products. André Chenier wrote of "our innocent trees," "our delicious wines," etc. But in this he erred; one should hesitate to pronounce the trees innocent, to admire the waving grass, since the scientist points out that the grass produces and influences a community, and that the members of this pastoral community, by the force of their education, are never inclined to arduous labors, never willing to assume the initiative in the march of progress. Each is dependent upon his family and his surroundings; remove these, and he is incapable of turning his activities into other channels. Nature's prodigality is dangerous, since it destroys energy; the mild climate produces laziness, nonchalance, a habit of indolence. Life is spent in the open; the politics are clannish, conducted along theatrical lines; the politicians traffic with their influence. According to M. Demolins, in face of the fact that many of the leaders are not southerners, the politics of France rest in the hands of the meridionals; hence their recognized evils. And these evils are to be traced to the depressing influence of the chestnut-tree, the enervating stagnation of the luxuriant olive, and above all to the vineyards.

The cultivation of the vine is a seductive occupation, since it demands but little attention and is most productive, the harvest of a small plot sufficing for the maintenance of several families. Here commences its responsibility. It creates a type of instability, the intermediary between the pastoral community and the individual type, without possessing the advantages of either. In the former, children are submissive to their parents; in the latter the individuality is emphasized at the expense of that submission. The cultivation of the vine creates a class of beings whose intellectual wants are confined within the limits of their property. Added to this, their labor is not exacting, and they find much leisure, with the accompanying evils of idleness. The vine-dresser becomes improvident, luxurious in his habits and tastes, critical, sarcastic. In public life this pursuit plays a still more important rôle, since it is the principal promoter of democratic ideas. To quote M. Demolins again: "The sentiment of equality is doubled in the vine-dresser, exaggerated by a feeling of envy toward those who have risen above him; he is envious as a result of the incompatibility between his pretensions and the reality."

Observe that France is the most extensive wine-producing country and draw your own conclusions as to its political inferiority.

M. Doumic turns to the literary aspect of the proposition. M. Demolins, he remarks, believes literary questions to be primarily economic, and offers the vine-dresser as a typical example, since he represents in the highest degree that which is known as Gallic wit, a wit at once clever and somewhat vulgar. There lies the explanation of the mental attitude of the French, which it is as impossible not to perceive as it is deplorable. It is a product of the soil, of the chief occupation of the people. It has been a predominant feature in all Gallic productions since the very earliest days of literature. M. Doumic finds that this unusual mixture of obscenity and religion, roguery and sentiment, eroticism and family feeling, reveals a state of mind in the highest degree vulgar and repulsive. According to political economy, this Gallic propensity reveals itself throughout the entire country, but more particularly in Touraine, that paradise of vine-growers. M. Demolins cites three examples of Touranian literature, Rabelais, Paul Louis Courier, and Balzac, in support of his theory.

So far M. Doumic has been reproducing the views of M. Demolins. Now he proceeds to criticize them:

"The assurance with which he [Demolins] advances his economical doctrine savors of something not quite scientific. His collection of data is not forceful. His premises, correct at the outset, are false when carried too far. . . . It is possible to run a vineyard and yet be a good son and good citizen. . . . The middle classes for whom the political economist professes such profound contempt have hitherto been supposed to possess, to the highest degree, patient energy, good sense, and morality. To deny France in all its history, past, present, and future, the faculty of initiative, the power of undertaking great enterprises, is a proof of ignorance, not of prejudice. Since he strives to obliterate the knowledge, he must be reminded that France, this country of slight and faulty culture, stands in the foremost ranks of the world's civilization, alike for its culture, its disinterestedness, and its idealistic enthusiasms. As regards its literary history, it would be impossible to find a manual of literature that does not warn its students against the comparison of different environments. The opposition between Racine and Lafontaine, both countrymen, is become classical. . . . That a man is dependent upon his environments we admit; but we protest against the assertion that he must be their prisoner."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## WILL SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM AGREE?

THE change of tactics on the part of the German Socialists, referred to in THE LITERARY DIGEST some time ago, continues to make itself manifest. It is not rare to-day for Socialists to admit that the complete destruction of capitalism is neither possible nor desirable. The aim of Socialism is now described to be the improvement of the condition of the workingmen, always by peaceful methods. Thus Edward Bernstein, a writer of no small influence among the German Socialists, declares in the *Neue Zeit*, Berlin, that many doctrines formerly regarded as unimpeachable must be discarded as erroneous. He says, in effect:

A sudden total breakdown of the present manner of production in consequence of the development of society as a whole is not likely. Statistics do not uphold the theory that the large establishments are swallowing up the smaller ones to such an extent that in the end only a few great monopolies will remain which could easily be expropriated by the Social-Democratic state. Socialism, therefore, could not keep its promise if it was placed in power to-morrow. If all political power were in its hands it would, as society is constituted, find itself in the face of a problem it could not solve. Capitalism could not simply be legislated out of existence. On the other hand, Socialism could not grant to capitalism that amount of protection which it needs absolutely to perform its functions. Socialism would, therefore, be wrecked by a huge contradiction. But if the breakdown of the present economic system may not be expected, and is not even to be desired, what, then, is the aim of Socialism? It must educate the laboring masses to a sense of their political importance, organize them, form a true democracy, and fight for all reforms which are likely to raise the workingman above his present level and permit the establishment of a genuinely democratic commonwealth.

Still more remarkable is the change which has come over the *Vorwärts*, the official organ of the German Socialists. We quote from an article on the British engineers' strike, in which there is a total absence of that violence and bitterness which formerly was a special feature of the paper. It says:

"The assistance which a toadying press gave the strikers was of rather doubtful value. Unmeasured insults were heaped upon the employers, utterances were credited to them which they never

made, and the great mass of the workmen were deceived regarding the real issue as well as their actual power of resistance. It may seem curious to state this in a Socialist organ, but the labor papers are, perhaps, the very place where the truth about such matters should be told. Theatrical phrases and romancing may do for other readers—the workmen are entitled to the truth; but they do not hear it even now. Those who first spoke of the unassailable strength of the labor organizations now tell of the almighty power of capital. The one is as much an exaggeration as the other. The employers certainly have been strengthened by their victory; but that does not render them invincible. The workmen have been vanquished with the help of capital, but the capitalistic superiority of the employer is not the main cause of the workingmen's defeat.

"Leaving aside all other causes of the strike, its main object, as set forth officially by the unions, was to insure the pay due to skilled labor for all work done with machines, however easily handled. But is not this a demand which, if made in one country only, must ruin that country's industries, especially if a reduction of the time of labor below the standard of all other countries is also demanded? . . . Thus far a reduction of hours has only been carried out without loss if new machinery was introduced. Does not, therefore, the one demand naturally preclude the other? . . . It would seem wise to acknowledge, in the interest of the labor movement, that the unions were beaten because they made a mistake; because they credited 'capital' with sinister motives, and believed that the power to carry out these motives rested with the capitalists. 'Capital' is not quite as strong as that.

"One swallow does not make a summer, and one mistake or one defeat does not necessarily end the trades-unions. Trades-unionism will continue to exist, not only because it is necessary for the workmen, but because it is needed in modern society. It speaks volumes for the political progress of England that the majority of the British press should have advocated peace—peace with, not without, the existence of trades-unions."

The *Nation*, Berlin, remarks on this:

"The Socialists have therefore given up the idea that they can replace the existing state with one modeled after a series of abstract political and economical speculations. They do no longer ask, What demands must we make according to our program; but, What reforms can be carried out to-day and in the immediate future. This proves that the Socialist Party is politically healthy. If it were not vigorous, it could not calmly discuss its own regeneration and reconstruction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**A German View of Hobson.**—When Lieutenant Hobson sank the *Merrimac*, as he may be surprised to learn, the New World conquered the Old. This is not a sentiment that comes from an American jingo, but from a foreigner, and a German—Maximilian Harden. Writing in the *Zukunft*, he says:

"What we have viewed with astonishment is the triumph over feudal decay, of *technic*, produced by democracy and typified by Lieutenant Hobson, who, in the hour of supreme test, had the courage to sink the *Merrimac* in the channel of Santiago.

"This is the way modern heroes look, who have passed through their first experience in war. They wear no feathered hats, no knight's boots or caballero cloaks; but they are clad in the education and culture of the century. Because they had such heroes in their ranks, because every one was at his right place and knew what to do—for this reason the fortune of war crowned the Yankees with the wreaths of victory. . . . Has the German mind become so aged as to be imbued with the prejudices of senility against new things, while it grows warm over decaying peoples? It can well be understood that many are solicitous and are asking the question what is to become of the German sugar production when Cuba is managed by shrewd American capitalists, who will be able to control the entire sugar market of the world? Such considerations, however, will not help to pass over a great historical event—an historical event which should show Germany what a commercial nation can do which has pressed the *technic* into its service. No deception is possible; for the New World conquered the Old when Lieutenant Hobson prevented Cervera's fleet from escaping."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## REVIVAL OF THE CELT.

IT is one of the curious phenomena of our age that nationalities which were long since supposed to have been assimilated by their conquerors are once more assuming an independent attitude. The movement begins, in almost every case, with a revival of the languages supposed to have been doomed to extinction. In the Balkan peninsula and in the Danube states patriotism has been fostered by such a revival. In South Africa the revival of Dutch is held to be the chief cause of the decline of British influence. The decline of German on the shores of the Adriatic has fostered the cry for an *Italia irredenta*, and the Czechs, Ruthenes, and Poles oppose German supremacy because they find themselves in the possession of a literature. But most astonishing because most rapid, is the rise of national sentiment in the Celtic nations. We summarize below a series of excellent articles by Prof. H. Zimmer, of Greifswald University, which appeared in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin:

We have here to do with a movement not unlike Panslavism, altho it may never reach such a degree of international importance. Yet the number of people interested is not so very small, especially if we consider the Celtic Bretons, who number 1,300,000, of whom 679,000 speak only Bretonic. The official number of Irish-speaking Irish is only 700,000; but it must be remembered that Irish until recently was held in contempt. Altogether the Irish number still 4,700,000. Of Cymric-speaking Welsh, there are 1,200,000; of Gaelic-speaking Highlanders, 254,000.

The movement must not be underrated. Let us remember that, only a few years ago, the Czech nationalists were thought to be doomed to extinction. Of the Slovakians and Slavonians, hardly anything was ever heard. In a similar manner, Welsh as a national language was thought to be rapidly nearing extinction during the first half of the present century; but the Welsh have shown themselves very much alive since then. The Methodist revivals gave the impetus, for, in order to turn the Welsh from the Church of England, the Methodists addressed them in their own language. The result is startling. Cymric is to-day a perfectly developed literary and scientific language, with a literature altogether out of proportion to the number of Cymric-speaking people. To mention one instance only, there is a carefully edited encyclopedia of ten volumes, which has had two editions already! The Liberals wanted the support of the Welsh, and the latter wrung from them the concession that Cymric is to be used in all schools. There is a Cymric university, and it is only a question of time when the Church of England will be disestablished and a special law code be formulated for Wales. Altho the country has been united with England since 1536, the Welsh have lately managed to obtain some concessions, and they are agitating for home rule after the manner of the Irish, asking to have their Red Dragon and Leek represented in the arms of Britain. Young Wales opposes the English with an enmity that reminds one of the old hatred of the Sassenach.

How the Irish hate England is well known. It seems, therefore, peculiar that they allowed their language so to decline. The explanation is, probably, that the Roman Catholic Church hoped to win back England through the Catholic Irish. Hence the church discouraged Irish services until about a quarter of a century ago. Since the national patriotism has become so very strong among the Irish, however, the church has changed its tactics, and Irish is once more spoken by the clergy. But Irish is more difficult to teach on account of its obsolete orthography. The agitation for de-Anglicization is carried on very vigorously. Sermons are preached in Irish, and Maynooth College has special teachers for Irish. Testimony before the courts is often refused unless it may be given in Irish, and Irish bicycle clubs do much to bring the old language into repute again. It is of special importance, too, that the Irish in England and in the United States are fostering their language to a great extent. The three great branches of the Celtic race have national meetings, at which they receive delegations from other branches and accentuate their opposition against everything English, as at the Highland Mod, the Welsh Eistedfodd, and the Irish Oireachtas.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### TALKS WITH MR. GLADSTONE.

OF the many books that are being published about Mr. Gladstone, one of the most enjoyable, from the personal point of view, is a small volume containing a number of easy conversations over the teacups between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lionel Tollemache.

Mr. Tollemache was a near neighbor of Mr. Gladstone's at Hawarden, and the two men became intimate friends some fifty years ago. Mr. Tollemache gives a general sketch of his intercourse with Mr. Gladstone from 1856 to 1870. It appears that they did not meet again till 1891 at Biarritz, in France, where Mr. Gladstone was accustomed to go every year for a rest. Mr. Tollemache being a Conservative in politics, Mr. Gladstone, we are told, avoided almost entirely the discussion of English politics; but on all other subjects broached the great Englishman talked frankly and freely, and, Mr. Tollemache having an extraordinary memory, a great many of these talks, especially since 1891, are given verbatim.

Naturally enough, the conversations contain but fragmentary views, taking quick turns and coming to indecisive conclusions.

We summarize here the most interesting fragments of the talks:

"In July, 1864," says Mr. Tollemache, "I was so fortunate as to meet Mr. Mill at breakfast with Mr. Gladstone. The two eminent men talked about the probable effect of the war between Prussia and Denmark. Mr. Gladstone mentioned that a high financial authority expressed the opinion that if Canada were ever annexed to the United States, the value of land in Canada would be greatly increased (I think he said 'doubled'), and I understood Mr. Gladstone to add that, in like manner, the value of land in Schleswig-Holstein would be increased by the annexation of those provinces to such an active and progressive nation as Prussia."

Mr. Tollemache asked Mr. Gladstone to explain how it was that nearly all Anglo-Americans felt such antipathy for colored men. Mr. Gladstone replied that he thought, as Macaulay did, that such race antipathy was largely born of the imagination. He instanced then a negro gentleman of his own acquaintance who was not only agreeable and accomplished, but distinguished by the refinement of his manners. It was his opinion that you could tell nothing of the character of a person by the physiognomy of his face. In a recent conversation about the negroes in the United States he expressed a very disparaging opinion of their ultimate future.

Mr. Gladstone spoke of English literature of the nineteenth century as "quite extraordinary." He thought this strange "because of the Elizabethan outburst." He said that there had been practical continuity, and that this was very rare, and was, moreover, a great disadvantage to living poets. No book nowadays produces an excitement at all equal to that caused by Walter Scott's novels. The nearest approach was shown in Tennyson's last poems; but this was not at all equal to the interest awakened by Scott. Scott he considered the greatest delineator of character next to Homer and Shakespeare.

He thought there is a want of harmony in George Eliot's novels. "She makes such absurd people marry one another. Why did Adam Bede marry Dinah?"

"After talking of American novelists and contrasting them with Scott, Mr. Gladstone said that an American had declared that he did not suppose there were ten men in Boston equal to Shakespeare."

Mr. Gladstone regarded the editor of *The Spectator* (Mr. Hutton) as being, at least since Mathew Arnold's death, the first of English critics. Since his own policy had been each week attacked in *The Spectator* he had left off taking it. This, he added, was due to his great regard for the editor: "I found that reading those weekly attacks tended, to use a vulgar term, to establish a raw." Mr. Gladstone expressed himself as follows about the poet laureateship when asked if he did not think the office should have had a grand euthanasia in Tennyson. "At any rate, I should have waited until some one of Tennyson's caliber had turned up. I felt a special difficulty in recommending a successor to Tennyson, because by far the greatest of our English poets is practically out of the running." He went on to give reasons for this latter opinion, and spoke of some lines in which the great living poet to whom he referred had touched on the death of the late Czar. Mr. Tollemache expressed surprise that the difficulty about Mr. William Morris's political opinions could not be got over.

"Would you place him as a poet anywhere near Swinburne?" asked Gladstone.

Then comes the following on Carlyle:

T——. "I find it hard to think that Carlyle's popularity will last very long."

G——(smiling). "I find it hard to be impartial; for Carlyle did not at all like me."

T——. "Also he did not at all like Disraeli, at least before Disraeli offered him a knighthood."

G——. "Yes, I know that he did not like Dizzy; but, with regard to myself, the hard thing was that I had a long, interesting, and, as it seems to me, amicable conversation with him at Mentone; and then, to my amazement, I found when Froude's life of him came out, this very conversation is mentioned in it, and I am described as utterly contemptible and impenetrable to new ideas. I don't look upon Carlyle as a philosopher. Tennyson once said to me a very good thing about him. He said: 'Carlyle is a poet to whom Nature has denied the faculty of verse.'"

T——. "This reminds me of what Tennyson said to a friend of mine about Walt Whitman. He said: 'The first requisite of a singer is that he should sing. Walt Whitman has not this requisite; let him speak in prose.'"

G——. "Does this not seem rather inconsistent with what he said to me?"

T——. "I think not. He seemingly regarded both Carlyle and Walt Whitman as poetical torsos, as poets without the faculty of verse. This being so, he blamed Walt Whitman for attempting verse. He would doubtless have commended Carlyle for never (or hardly ever) attempting it."

Mr. Gladstone was of the opinion that Professor Bryce, in his social aspects of America, has not dwelt enough on the influence of wealth. He thought that the "era of wealth," *i.e.*, of colossal fortunes, is setting in; and he regretted it. He spoke of the report that Mr. Astor has two and a half millions a year. "The Duke of Westminster is a pauper to him." Over the distribution of wealth he felt uneasy, and he thought the irresponsibility attaching to the conditions of holding wealth nowadays, especially in the United States, and the difficulty or impossibility of bringing home to men the responsibility of riches held under the present conditions, is the black spot of the future.

Speaking of Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena, Mr. Gladstone said:

"I believe that Napoleon narrowly escaped being shot, and I understand that Wellington was in favor of his execution. But I am glad his life was spared."

Mr. Tollemache expressed the opinion that Blucher also favored Napoleon's execution, and asked how it was that he managed to escape. The reply was that the Emperor of Austria intervened because of the fact that Napoleon was his son-in-law. Mr. Gladstone added:

"Napoleon at St. Helena used to protest against being compared with Cromwell; he used to say that he had not cut off his king's head, but had merely appeared as the savior of society. Well, it was the allied powers, and especially the English, who, by making war on the French, frustrated every attempt of the republic to set up a durable form of government. And in the mean time the English laborer was impoverished."

Mr. Gladstone evidently had more admiration for Napoleon than most Englishmen are willing to confess for themselves. Mr. Tollemache says:

"It was therefore very interesting for me to observe that Mr. Gladstone seemed to feel—what nearly all men of imagination sometimes feel—an odd sort of sympathy, even with such greatness as Napoleon's; with greatness divorced from goodness, with force which not merely makes history exciting, but also stirs up the stagnant pools of civilization."

Mr. Gladstone's strong orthodoxy will be observed in the following observations:

"I asked him what he thought of Professor Mivart's article in *The Nineteenth Century*, called 'The Happiness in Hell.'"

G——. "If a man begins by being tipsy sometimes and ends by being dead drunk daily—if he begins by beating his wife and

ends by killing her, I see no reason to think that he will begin to improve as soon as he dies."

"He was asked if he had observed the singular absence of the sense of sin in the works of American divines of all schools. 'Oh,' said he, slowly, 'the sense of sin—that is the great want in modern life; it is wanting in our sermons, wanting everywhere.' That was said slowly and reflectively, almost like a monologue."

Speaking of the Jews:

G——. "I used to think the Irish the most oppressed people on earth; but now I think that the Jews have been even more oppressed."

But he did not take the same high view that many take of the old Hebrew literature, regarded merely as literature. He agreed with Max Müller, that, with the exception of Isaiah, the Jewish intellect did not become great until it came into contact with the Aryan intellect. He contended that Moses was a real person: the Jewish intellect lacked the imagination to create him.

Mr. Tollemache tells us that Mr. Gladstone ranked Disraeli as the greatest master of parliamentary wit that had ever lived; but Disraeli was never at his best after his old antagonist, Peel, died. Gladstone looked upon his character as a great mystery, and it pained him to feel that the mystery will never be solved.

He was asked if he thought Bright the finest speaker he had ever heard in Parliament.

G——. "That is very hard to answer. There is so much that goes to make a great orator. But I will say that there were certain passages in Bright's speeches which I have never heard equalled."

T——. "Had not these been carefully prepared?"

G——. "They were said to be."

T——. "Was Peel a great orator?"

G——. "Not at all in the same way."

T——. "You once told me that Parnell's speeches reminded you of Lord Palmerston's, in their way of expressing exactly what the speaker meant to say. But of course you would call Parnell a pigmy compared with Lord Palmerston."

G——. "I should not call him anything of the sort. He had statesmanlike qualities; and I found him a wonderfully good man to do business with until I discovered him to be a consummate liar."

Mr. Gladstone considered Aristophanes and Shakespeare the two wittiest men, but confessed his inability to distinguish between wit and humor, and said that quite the best thing he had ever heard was the remark of Falstaff, who, being called on to pay for satin which he had purchased, said that Bardolph should be his surety. And then Mr. Gladstone asks: "Was this wit or humor?"

In one of their talks, Mr. Tollemache asked Mr. Gladstone if he did not take a thoroughly sanguine view of the prospects of this very reforming age.

G——. "Not altogether. The future is to me a blank. I can not at all guess what is coming."

T——. "Do you mean that you are afraid that democracy may bring everything to a dead level, or that science is too hastily moving the old theological landmarks?"

G——. "I am not so much afraid either of democracy or of science, as of the love of money. This seems to me to be the growing evil. Also there is a danger from the growth of that dreadful military spirit."

He did not feel certain that the perfecting of war machines would make war more dreaded.

T——. "Is not the moral standard of public men higher than it used to be?"

G——. "I should say that in England the change has been all the other way. About the Continent I am not sure (*after a pause*). Since the retirement of Bismarck, Crispi would probably rank as the first of continental statesmen. I am no great admirer of the public career of either Castlereagh or of Metternich. But, judging as a moralist, I should say that the careers of Castlereagh and of Metternich would compare favorably with those of Bismarck and Crispi."

Being asked by another of the party what he thought of Bismarck, he replied: "He is a very big man, but very unscrupulous."

Mr. Gladstone was asked about the fall of Bismarck.

G——. "According to English notions, Bismarck was clearly wrong; he insisted on his subordinates not communicating with the emperor except through him."

T——. "Would it make much difference in England if this were done?"

G——. "Immense; but I find it difficult to give the reason."

Mr. Tollemache goes on to say:

"I remembered that Bourget fears, in his book 'Outre Mer,' that perils may be in store for America from the exotic element—that is to say, from the great and increasing number of German and other immigrants who are not bound to America by any patriotic tie, and who in many instances are Socialists, if not Anarchists; did Mr Gladstone think that there is any risk of a disruption of the Union?"

G——. "I think none whatever. At the time of the American Civil War, the Union was subjected to a tremendous strain. There was a threefold antagonism; there was the opposition between the interests of some individual States and that of the federation; between emancipation and slavery; and between free trade and protection. And over these three dangers the Union triumphed; and I can see no dangers of equal magnitude to which it is now exposed."

He was then reminded of the Venezuelan dispute as an indication of the widespread animosity in America toward England.

G——. "I very much fear that is so. And unfortunately this is not all. We seem to be unpopular all over the world. The French dislike us. The Dutch hate us, and naturally, and so do the Germans. . . . I can not help wondering, when England is so much disliked, if it may not be to a great extent her own fault. Have you remarked that England has several times of late years submitted an international dispute to arbitration, and that the decision has generally been against her? This is to me a very unpleasant subject for reflection. The English are a very strange people. They have very great qualities; but also they have great faults."

This reminded Mr. Tollemache of the case of the *Alabama*.

G——. "The case of the *Alabama* is a very difficult and complicated one."

T——. "I suppose you consider that the award was extravagantly high?"

G——. "It was enormous."

Mr. Tollemache calls the reader's attention more than once to the fact that, while Mr. Gladstone was very orthodox in religion, he thought the Greeks superior to the Hebrews morally, and greatly admired their religion. This may be explained on the ground of his passionate fondness for Homer.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to an inquiry, replied that he was in favor of opening the professions to women, but he thought they should be excluded from the franchise. If they were once given the franchise, it would he hard to prevent their having everything else. He said they would want to become judges and generals.

On being asked his opinion about mind-reading and clairvoyance, he said:

"I keep my judgment in suspense about thought-reading. I don't let myself be entangled in the belief in it; but I am not violently opposed to it. There seems to be very strong evidence for the stories of second-sight at the moment of death."

He then told of one instance when one of his old servants died, and he saw him standing at the breakfast-table at the moment of his death. He said it might have been an ocular delusion.

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## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### Anecdote of Mr. Gladstone.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Some years ago, I read an amusing anecdote of Mr. Gladstone which, in substance, is as follows:

A Mr. A. once went into the private office of Mr. B., the chief member of a large shipping company, to see him on business. Mr. B. was absent at the time, but as he was expected to return soon, Mr. A. decided to wait. A gentleman was in the office, busily engaged in writing. Mr. A. happening to see his handwriting, said to him in one of the English dialects: "You are a beautiful writer. If you will be one of my clerks, I will give you so much" (naming a very fair salary). The gentleman smiled, and quietly said: "We'll see." By and by Mr. B. came in. The gentleman mentioned said to him: "Mr. B., this gentleman is greatly pleased with my handwriting, and he has offered me so much (naming the salary) if I will be one of his clerks. What think you?" Mr. B. smiled and said: "Well, if you think proper to accept his offer, you are at liberty to do so. I will not stand in the way of your promotion." Then he turned to A., and after greeting him, said: "Allow me, Mr. A., to introduce you to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer." Poor A. was so much surprised that he almost looked in two opposite directions at the same time. Mr. Gladstone had been "taking some notes" which he meant to use in a forthcoming speech in Parliament. T. FENWICK.

WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

The advance in prices is the feature of the week in trade circles. Iron and steel, wheat and corn, oats, lard, beef, coffee, lead, rubber, copper, and cotton show strong upward tendencies. Actual peace has encouraged trade. Evidences of increased business at the East are beginning to appear.

**Improvement in Iron and Steel.**—"Changes in general trade and business this week have been very generally toward further improvement. Notable in this respect has been the iron and steel trade, which has passed from the stage of promise to that of fulfilment on increased demand and marked advances in values. From all the leading iron centers East and West come reports of more or less improvement in tone, demand or prices, specially prominent in the latter particular being steel billets, with an advance of $1 per ton, steel rails with advances ranging from 25 cents to $1, and sympathetic advances are likewise noted in Eastern pig iron, wrought-iron pipe, steel beams, and other structural material and steel plates."—*Bradstreet's, August 13.*

**Peace Revives Trade.**—"Prospects of peace have had a curious influence on business contracts, not quite explainable on common-sense grounds. Nobody really feared disaster, or exhaustion of national resources, and nobody feared that anybody else was afraid of either. Yet orders unusual in number and size have been placed since Spain asked for peace. In some industries the gain has been large for about two weeks, while in some textile manufactures it has only begun to appear this week, but it involves a considerable increase in the working force. Crop prospects are on the whole more encouraging, for the Government's latest report as to corn is much larger than the commercial estimates, and its cotton return promises a heavy yield, while allowance is made for its habitual error in its wheat return. Money markets show no sign of possible disturbance, securities are stronger, and there is no harmful speculation in stocks or products. Rarely has the financial outlook been more nearly unclouded."—*Dun's Review, August 13.*

**Farmers Holding Their Wheat.**—"While wheat is four cents higher for the week, there is less doubt than a week ago that it will rule lower during the coming year. The general holding back of grain by farmers and consequent heavy shrinkage in Western receipts have reduced the visible supply below all past records, but everybody understands that at this date many times that quantity is almost within a day's run of Chicago. The more effective change is the decrease in exports, which have been only 3,237,819 bushels, flour included, from both coasts, against 3,832,974 last year, showing but a slight increase of half a million bushels for two weeks, compared with last year. The price of corn has declined a shade for cash, and the government report promising almost 2,000,000,000 bushels, against 1,825,000,000 bushels promised by commercial accounts, has more weight because the official returns as to corn have not been systematically misleading and everywhere discredited. A slight flurry in cotton lifted the price a sixteenth on Tuesday, but it dropped again the next day with the official foreshadowing of a large yield."—*Dun's Review, August 13.*

**The Stock Market.**—"Speculation in securities in New York has been active and strong on the success of the peace negotiations and the more favorable Western crop outlook, of which the August 1 government report is an indication. To the latter circumstance is due the large appreciation in the granger, Pacific, and Southwestern railway shares. The general list has been strong, with bonds of investment and speculative issues showing marked activity and advances. Public participation has increased, tho London has continued to sell our securities mainly on the unsettled feeling there caused by Russian complications in the East. Toward the end of the week speculative realizing by professionals gave an irregular and somewhat reactionary appearance to the stock market. Government bonds have been firm, the 3 per cent. war loan selling after a reaction on realizing. Foreign exchange is steady at 4.85¼ @ 4.85½ for demand sterling. Business in exchange is dull, and momentarily the prospect of gold imports is uncertain with rates above the gold point."—*Bradstreet's, August 13.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"The excellent Canadian wheat-crop outlook has been further improved by the hot, dry weather of the past two weeks. For the same cause, however, distributive trade has


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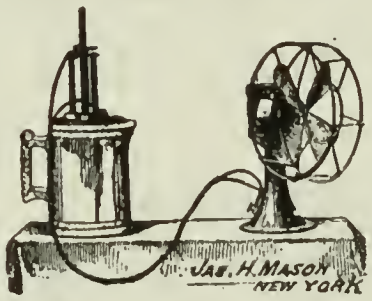


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been rather quieter. Montreal reports rather less doing in business, but failures are fewer in number and trade prospects are good. Toronto reports a good business on fall account, with the probable wheat yield of Canada larger and better than ever before. This is expected to be reflected in a volume of business passing all previons records. Stocks of imported goods are heavy, but Canadian mills are working full time in an endeavor to catch up with orders. Business in the Eastern maritime provinces is slow, but in British Columbia the jobbing trade fully meets expectations, and a heavy salmon pack is indicated. Bank clearings in the Dominion aggregate $24,209,000 for the week, a decrease of 5 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 6 per cent. over this week a year ago. Business failures for the week number 33, against 23 last week, 31 in this week a year ago, 35 in 1896, 29 in 1895, and 40 in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, August 13.*

## PERSONALS.

DURING Mr. Gladstone's illness the Irish express going to Holyhead was several times stopped at Sandyford in order to put down the doctors. There is a Hawarden tradition, related by the London *Daily Chronicle*, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone once stopped this express by pulling the signal against it with his own hand. The narrative is that Mr. Gladstone had been hurriedly summoned south by the Queen. He drove over to Sandyford—the date is supposed to be years and years ago—and asked the official there to have the train stopped. "No, sir," was the timorous reply, "I can not stop the Irish express without orders, and as she is almost due, there is no time to telegraph for them." "Well," quoth Mr. Gladstone, "I understand your position and appreciate it. But in the interests of the nation I must get to London with the least loss of time. Therefore I shall take the responsibility of stopping the train myself." With that he went to the lever and pulled it, saying: "In the Queen's name."

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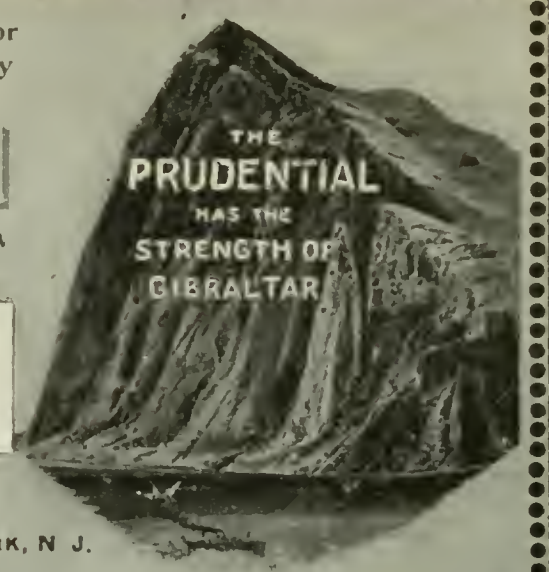


JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRES'T, NEWARK, N J.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, the new assistant Secretary of the Navy, is a personal friend of both President McKinley and Secretary Long. Indeed, he was one of the real "original McKinley men." Mr. Allen was born in Lowell, Mass., a little more than fifty years ago. He is a large lumber merchant of his native city, was a member of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, where he formed the acquaintance of Mr. McKinley, which ripened into personal admiration and friendship. He has held many important offices in his own city, has been a member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, was a colonel on Governor Robinson's staff, and in 1891 was nominated for the governorship of the Bay State, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Governor William E. Russell.

## Current Events.

*Monday, August 8.*

**Spain's reply** to our peace conditions **reaches** the **French Ambassador** at Washington. . . . General Shafter's report shows that on Sunday **3,445 were sick**, new fever cases 412, recovered 406. **Eleven died**; five of yellow fever, four of typhoid. . . . General Shafter attributes the condition of his troops to necessary hardships. Assistant Surgeon Munson, however, **criticizes General Shafter** and the **quartermaster's department**, in a report, for the deplorable medical conditions. **General Shafter**, in another report, **denies** responsibility. . . . **Adolph Sutro dies** in San Francisco.

Georg Moritz **Ebers**, novelist and Egyptologist, **dies** at his home near Munich.

*Tuesday, August 9.*

The French ambassador presents **Spain's answer** to President McKinley. . . . The **American troops** at **Malate**, near Manila, were **attacked** by 3,000 Spaniards the night of July 31, and after three hours' fighting the **enemy was repulsed** with heavy loss. Eleven Americans are killed and forty-four wounded. The monitor *Monterey* **reached Manila** August 4. The three transports which sailed with General Merritt arrived there on the 6th. . . . The Secretary of War has stopped the despatch of further reinforcements to Porto Rico. The **troops** at the southern camps **will be moved north**. . . . A despatch from Ponce says that General Ernst's brigade has **captured Coamo**. Seven Americans were wounded. Twelve Spaniards were killed and 200 captured. . . . A **fire at Bismarck, North**

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**Dakota,** Monday night, destroyed a large part of the city, causing a loss of over $600,000.

The Chinese Government thanks England for its promise of protection, but asserts that no threat of aggression has been made.

*Wednesday, August 10.*

Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon **agree upon a protocol,** which is transmitted to Spain. . . . The President has determined to recommend that **Captain Sampson** be advanced eight numbers, and **Commodore Schley** six. This will make each a **rear-admiral,** but with Schley ranking immediately below Sampson. **Captain Clark** of the *Oregon* is to be **advanced** six numbers in the captain's grade and Lieutenant-Commander **Wainwright** will go up eight numbers. . . . General Merritt's army in the Philippines is to be increased by the 7,000 troops now at San Francisco. . . . A **mob** at Clarendon, Ark., on Tuesday night, broke into the jail and **lynched four negroes.**

The **Chinese** foreign office, by consenting to all **Russia's** conditions regarding the New Chwang railway loan, has **violated its agreement** with **Great Britain.** . . . The appointment of George N. Curzon as British Viceroy of India is announced.

*Thursday, August 11.*

The text of the peace **protocol** is received in Madrid and **approved by the Spanish Cabinet.** . . . General Miles announces the **repulse of a strong Spanish force** north of Mayaguez Porto Rico, The Spanish loss was heavy. Two, American privates were killed and a lieutenant and fourteen soldiers wounded. . . . A force of 800 Spaniards tried to recapture the lighthouse at Cape San Juan, Porto Rico, Wednesday, but were repulsed. . . . The Ordnance Department has secured a **smokeless powder for** use in **the Springfield rifle,** used by nearly all the volunteer troops. . . . **Fire in New Orleans** Tuesday night caused a loss of $200,000. . . . A **negro** is **lynched** at Corinth, Miss. . . . About **367,000 acres** of land in Minnesota will be restored to the **public domain** on October 5.

Out of regard for the United States, Italy decides to give the Colombian Government eight months to pay the Cerruti claim. . . . **China** has **formally consented** to the Russian railroad conditions, in **direct conflict** with the Chinese contract with England, thus striking **a blow at the British interests.**

*Friday, August 12.*

After hostilities with Spain lasting three months and twenty-two days, a **protocol formally suspending the hostilities is signed** at Washington. . . . Orders are sent to American military and naval commanders directing the suspension of hostilities and the **raising of the blockades** of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila. . . . An **armistice is proclaimed** by President McKinley. . . . To allay public feeling, Spain caused the publication of a semi-official note expressing the hope that the Philippines will remain under Spanish sovereignty and that the armies in Cuba and Porto Rico will be permitted to depart honorably. . . . **Rear-Admiral William A. Kirkland,** retired, **dies** at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco.

The British Parliament is prorogued until October 29.

*Saturday, August 13.*

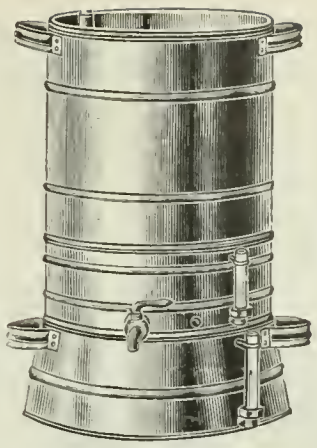
American war-ships **bombarded Manzanillo** Friday night and Saturday morning until General Shafter sent news of the armistice. **Fifteen Spaniards** were **killed.** . . . The cruiser *San Francisco* is **struck by a shell** from the Havana battery and slightly damaged. . . . More **reinforcements** are to be sent **to General Merritt.** . . . Senor **Palma,** head of the Cuban Junta, **has accepted the armistice** and asked the Cuban army to suspend hostilities. . . . The **Spanish battery** at Asomanta, near Arbonito, Porto Rico, was **silenced** on Friday. **One American** was **killed** and four wounded.

The **death of the Sultan of Morocco** is reported. . . . A serious rebellion is reported in southern China.

*Sunday, August 14.*

It is estimated that the **war** so far **has cost** the government **$150,000,000,** of which $98,000,000 has been paid out of the Treasury. The war appropriations made by Congress aggregate about $360,000,000, and cover the time to January 1, 1899. . . . General Shafter expects that all his command will have left Santiago by Wednesday or Thursday. . . . Transports with troops continue to arrive at Montauk Point, L. I. It is repore that at least **twenty lives** were **lost** on Friday **in a cloudburst** at Black Creek, Tenn. . . . A **fire** at Fresno, Cal. causes a **loss of $500,000, and four lives.**

A violent **earthquake** shock is felt at Messina, Sicily.

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## CHESS.

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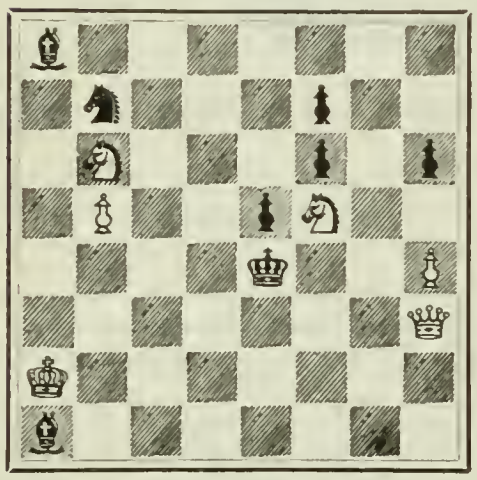
### Problem 309.

BY P. H. WILLIAMS.

Second Prize, *B. C. M.* Tourney.

(*Economical Mates.*)

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 304.

Key-move, R—K 6.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Z. Grenell, Chicago; N. C. C., Southport, N. C.; W. R. Ellis, Bloomfield Neb.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. W. G., and Mrs. R. L. P., Sing Sing, N. Y.; J. N. Singer, Union Theological Seminary, New York City; Dr. and Mrs. Phillips, Cleveland; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; E. A. Wayne, Columbia, S. C.; John Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; F. G. Norman, San Francisco; R. D. S. Robertson, Nashville; J. M. Crook, Chicago.

Comments: "A clever composition"—M. W. H.; "A finely constructed two-er"—H. W. B.; "Not as hard as the author's name"—I. W. B.; "Remarkable for originality and variety"—F. S. F.; "A fine piece of work on account of the number and symmetry of the variations"—R. M. C.; "A good and ingenious problem despite the author's awkward name"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Tell Belerius Dnitiu, 'Balenus I-dun-it.' The problem is interesting because of the many 'Almosts'"—Z. G.; "Very good"—N. C. C.

No. 305.

(Author's Solution.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. K—B 7 / K—K 6 | 2. Q—Kt 3 ch / K—Q 5 | 3. Q—Q B 3, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Kt—Q 6 | 3. Q x Kt mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt(R 8)moves | 2. Q—K 5 ch / K x Q must | 3. B—B 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt(Kt 7)moves | 2. Q—B 4 ch / K—K 4 | 3. Kt—Q 7, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—K 6 | 3. Q—K 4. mate |
| 1. ..... / P—K 4 | 2. Kt—Q 5! / B x Kt | 3. Q—Kt 6, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Kt(Kt 7) moves | 3. Q—B 4. mate |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. B—B 3, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., and "Subscriber," Albany.

Comments: A fine problem"—M. W. H.; "A composition of the first-class"—H. W. B.; "Versatile, ingenious, magnificent"—I. W. B.

J. M. Crook, and the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa., sent solution of 303.

E. E. Wayne, J. M. Crook, and F. G. Norman, San Francisco, got 302.

### New York State Chess Association.

The midsummer meeting began at Keuka Lake, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 9. The Manhattan Club, of New York City, won the *Staats Zeitung* Cup. The match between the New York team—Delmar, Lipschutz, Hanham, Souweine, Levy, Marshal, Koehler,—and the Pennsylvania team—Stuart, Voigt, Bampton, Young, McCutcheon, Bowers, Kemeny—was won by the Pennsylvanians by a score of 30 to 19.

| PENNSYLVANIA. | Won. | Lost. | NEW YORK. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bampton | 5 | 2 | Lipschutz | 5½ | 1 |
| Voigt | 5 | 2 | Hanham | 4½ | 2½ |
| Stuart | 4½ | 2½ | Koehler | 3 | 4 |
| Kemeny | 4½ | 2½ | Delmar | 2 | 5 |
| Young | 4 | 3 | Marshall | 1½ | 5½ |
| McCutcheon | 4 | 3 | Souweine | 1 | 5½ |
| Bowers | 3 | 4 | Levy | 1 | 6 |
| Totals | 30 | 19 | Totals | 19 | 30 |

### Cologne Tournament.

At the time of going to press we have received the result of the 11th round. The full score:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albin | 3½ | 7½ | Janowsky | 6 | 5 |
| Berger | 6 | 5 | Popiel | 5 | 6 |
| Burn | 8 | 3 | Schallopp | 1½ | 9½ |
| Charousek | 8 | 3 | Schiffers | 4½ | 6½ |
| Cohn | 9 | 2 | Schlechter | 7½ | 3½ |
| Fritz | 3 | 8 | Showalter | 6½ | 4½ |
| Gottschall | 3 | 8 | Steinitz | 6½ | 4½ |
| Heinrichsen | 2 | 9 | Tschigorin | 8 | 3 |

### Shadow-Pictures of the Vienna Players.

BY ARMIN FRIEDMANN IN *Pester Lloyd.*

(*Translated for The American Chess Magazine.*)

Through the kindness of Mr. William Borsodi, publisher of *The American Chess Magazine*, we have received advance-proofs of the very interesting article of Herr Friedmann. We regret that we have not room to give it in full. Speaking of the masters who played in Vienna, Herr Armin says:

"Only two famous names are missing—Emanuel Lasker, of Berlin, the giant-killer, and Rudolph Charousek, of Budapest, the genial victor at Berlin, of last year.

"The Master is carefully nursing his young fame and wraps it in wadding so that it may not suffer damage, and evidently does not dare to subject it to the sharp draft of an international tournier. The young matador of Budapest is evidently more courageous and more cautious of triumphs, but a malignant and serious sickness prevents his playing. . . .

"There he is, the old, the great William Steinitz, for fully thirty years the sole, supreme ruler in the realm of Chess, who held the world's record with an iron hand until there came along young Lasker, who compelled him to abdicate. Blooming youth conquered decaying age. The health of Steinitz is no longer of the best, and to this is added the grueful cares of daily life, which cause him anxiety. He began in Vienna in the brilliant form of his palmiest days. At the very outset he conquered his old antagonist, Tschigorin; then followed victory upon victory, until at last the powerful swing of his wings grew weaker and his mighty flight was checked. Since then he does not make the same progress, but is among the possibilities. The hoary veteran may still pull himself together, and, recovering his strength, may forge ahead. Let me give fair warning: Steinitz will deprive many a contestant of an important game in this pending contest, because even one half of Steinitz would make a formidable enemy, and when the old lion is aroused he is dangerous. 'Altho I am old, no one must put his finger in my mouth, or I'll bite,' he said in 1892, and it is still true of him to-day.

Steinitz is a small man, his great head resting upon a strong body, which, however, his weak limbs can hardly bear. . . . The full face, enframed by a thin, reddish beard, is almost beautiful, especially when the left profile is observed, and he gazes thoughtfully upon the Chess-board. The mighty domelike forehead predominates over all. In his intercourse he is amiable, modest, pleasant. One wishes he may gain the victory; he is so accustomed to victories that without them he can not live. His is, indeed, a deeply tragic fate. Almost for half a century, to countless people, he has given pleasure and joy, and for his ceaseless toil and almost superhuman intellectual efforts he received almost nothing in return. . . .

"Old Mr. Blackburne, of London, is also present—a chieftain with the most immovable quietude of soul, whom nothing on earth could throw out of his equanimity. He too, was at one time a mighty victor, and in many an important contest did he carry off first honors. He bears his misfortunes less tragically; he smokes his short-stemmed pipe, and quietly addresses his victorious antagonist in German, using the only two German words he has learned here—one of which is not German at that—*Grosser Ganef.* . . .

"One of the strongest Vienna players is the officious, busy Secretary of the Club, Georg Marco, and his system of annihilating and crushing his opponents is feared by all. Unfortunately, his head is filled with administration details, in addition to which he edits match reports, publishes books and periodicals devoted to Chess, sends telegrams and cables broadcast, so that, as a penny-a-liner expressed it—it requires his massive brain to produce his results. Marco is the most good-natured giant, the most amiable ogre that can be imagined. Three Schlechters, thin and lean, could easily be carved out of him, and there would be enough left to make a complete Walbrodt. This fellow Marco is an original one; he loves the big, polysyllabic words, the most grotesque exaggerations, and his comparisons are confined to exotics and the strangest specimens of botany. The whole tropical world opens when he bombastically preaches. He is the Freiligrath of Chess. . . .

"Social old Adolph Schwartz, a native of Hungary, resigned soon after the opening of the Tournament, and has taken his seat among the 'lookers-on in Venice.' They wouldn't let him win a single game and he got angry. . . .

"Dr. Tarrasch is one of the strongest of living Chess-players. He educated himself on the lines of Adolph Anderssen and Louis Paulsen, but developed his own energetic style to a high degree of independence. Out of the smallest advantages of position; out of particles—one may say—he builds up the chance to win. This then grows and grows and steadily increases, and every avalanche was once but a tiny snowflake. He knows naught that is immaterial; naught that is insignificant; he considers and uses everything if it can be turned to good account for his hidden objects. Admirable is his appreciation of safe positions. The safest is to him the best; daring experiments he does not attempt. He loves to bring about complications; he orchestrates somewhat strongly because he presumes that his opponent does not feel at home as much as he does. Personally he is a gentleman of the world, with the most elegant of manners; genial, sarcastic, witty, and sharp-tongued. . . .

"Geza Maroczi, of Budapest, engineer of the water department of that city, is the only Hungarian player here, and he wins a great deal of honor for his fatherland. The vehemence of his attacks is universally feared, and the very best take him seriously. . . .

"Pillsbury is a beardless young man, whose Anglo-American origin is easily read in his face. His profile is cameo-like, nobly cut. Every movement is dignified and gentle elegance. For such a youth to acquire so much self-constraint, deliberation, and coolness is wonderful, and could only have been obtained by occupation at the Chess-board. When Pillsbury sits at the board, he has an absolute stony calmness in his face; not a muscle moves; only now and then will he wink a bit faster when he feels himself slowly and satisfactorily nearing the goal, so finely calculated and elaborated. He is a disciple of Grand Master Steinitz. The idiosyncracies and stubbornness of the veteran he has acquired, but he plays in grand style always, the simplest moves which conform to his purpose. The victor of Hastings plays the openings like a master; the middle game he treats powerfully, and with grandeur; the most complicated positions of the end he treats with astonishing finesse, and with the most positive assurance he grasps the knottiest threads and the most complicated entanglements.

"His friend and compatriot, Showalter, whom he had but lately conquered in a match, is a tall, handsome, blond man, blue-eyed, with martial mustache. . . .

"Amos Burn, of Liverpool, is a serious Chess-ascetic. As for him all the governments of the world could go into shreds to-morrow, if his white and black Kings retain their reign over the board. Burn is a silent Britisher in blue flannel. With broad-soled shoes, he tramps through the world in which, however, he does not seem to take any interest. He does not deem it worthy of a look through his eye-glasses. His hair, parted in the middle, falls over his forehead, in which there is thought only for Chess, and when his bony hand grasps his brown full beard at the chin, it is done only to think more seriously over the problem, which variation of Ruy Lopez would just then be the most advantageous.

"Janowsky, from Paris, a young dark-eyed Pole, wearing glasses, who plays as elegantly as he does forcibly, is an outspoken enemy of all 'draws.' With him there is no such a thing as a weary 'sitting-out' game, and nothing does he hate more cordially than stubbornness. His play is, according to a remark of his own, like Mary Stuart, 'beautiful, but unfortunate.' . . .

"Tschigorin, whose genuine Slavic type and genial appearance arouse immediate attention, must be, whatever may be his achievements in Vienna, recognized as one of the foremost stars. He is somewhat stubborn, and that costs him many a potent point in his score. He plays the 'old school,' with brilliant attacking combinations, and boldly rushes to penetrate the very Chess-board, and the figures of the enemy he looks at with hatred, malice, and contempt, a veritable passionate, fighting Pole."

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE PHILIPPINES?

When on Friday, August 12, after 4 o'clock P.M., the peace protocol was being signed in Washington, it was about 5 o'clock A.M. of Saturday, August 13, in Manila. And on that very day an assault on Manila was made by Admiral Dewey's fleet and General Merritt's army which resulted in the surrender of the Spanish and the occupation of the city by the American troops. The official notice from General Merritt, dated at Manila, August 13, after reciting events of the few preceding days (notice of bombardment and demands for surrender) closed as follows:

"On the 13th joined with navy in attack, with following result: After about half-hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade on right and Greene's on left, under Anderson, made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known—about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent; cooperation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city, upon which white flag shown and town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city San Miguel. All important centers protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage."

This assault followed a series of engagements beginning Sunday, July 31, when Spanish troops assailed the American entrenchments near Malate, and were repulsed after sharp fighting. On August 1, 2, and 3 there was additional fighting. On August 7 a forty-eight hours' notice was given of bombardment by the American fleet. On August 9 surrender was demanded and refused. Four days later came the successful joint attack as stated.

Two questions have been raised by this surrender. Coming after the signing of the peace protocol, but before notice could reach our Philippine forces, the bearing that the surrender will have upon the peace negotiations is likely to be a matter of contention. Premier Sagasta is said to have asserted that the surrender could not rightly change the situation; but the American press is generally of the view that it greatly strengthens any claim we may make for permanent possession of territory there. The other question raised is whether the surrender of Manila, the capital city of the Philippines, carries with it, either explicitly or constructively, the surrender of the entire group of islands.

These are questions for the peace commission to settle; but the broad question of what we as a nation should demand and insist upon in the disposition of the Philippines, is the liveliest topic now treated in the American journals, and is already appearing in party conventions, and calling forth utterances from commercial bodies, especially those interested in the Pacific trade. Thus the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., after full discussion, adopted a memorial to President McKinley approving the annexation of Hawaii, the holding of Porto Rico and other Spanish West Indian islands, the acquisition and retention of the Philippines, the Carolines, and the Ladrones. The commercial bodies of San Francisco are reported firmly of the conviction that the Philippines should be retained. Americans resident in Australia have memorialized the President to the same effect. The Asiatic Society of New York, composed of merchants engaged in Asiatic trade, is more moderate in its expressions, calling, first, for the retention of a foothold in the Philippines for the protection and furtherance of our commercial interests; and, second, expressing the hope that "no conditions of peace between the United States and Spain will be concurred in which do not secure for the United States equal privileges of trade in the Philippine archipelago with all other countries."

Most important, perhaps, among the more recent expressions of view by individuals, is the following from a New York *Tribune* interview with Congressman Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the House ways and means committee:

"The question of the Philippines is most difficult to dispose of, and can not yet be reckoned with. It is interesting to note the growth of public opinion all over the country for the complete annexation of the group. From all parts of the country this is heard. A most important point in this connection is the attitude of the religious press and the Christian church, which is practically a unit for annexation. This great element of our population we would naturally expect to find arrayed against a proposition of this character, inasmuch as it comprehends a departure from our established national policy. In this instance, however, the reason is obvious. They feel that it would be a crime to turn the Philippines back to the incompetent rule of Spain. The alternative must be government by this country. The influence of this great conservative element of our population must exercise weight in determining this question of the Philippines."

Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, is quoted as follows:

"It may be that we do not want the islands as colonies. But we can certainly make them free and independent. To give them back to Spain would disgrace us in the eyes of England and all Europe, and turn our battles of glory into victories of dishonor."

Our consul-general at Shanghai, John Goodnow, expresses his views in these words:

"We should hold the Philippine Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Ladrone Islands, also Cuba and Porto Rico. It does not matter whether we call them war indemnity or what. We need them in our business. You have no idea and can not have until you get out here how all nations are fighting for trade, and what an intense jealousy there is of the United States. Just now the

continental powers seem more jealous of us than even of England. If we are to have anything to say, we must have a navy. To have a navy we must have coaling-stations. That means the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines."

Prof. J. Beal Steere, of Michigan University, who has twice visited the Philippines in the prosecution of the scientific work of the university, is strongly opposed to taking over the islands. He says:

"I think if we annex the islands, with our form of government and our institutions, we will have an endless amount of difficulties. The Indians themselves are in a state of pupilage, with no experience in self-government, and are in no state to become citizens, less so than were the Africans in the South after the Civil War. The parishes are in possession of the Spanish priests, and if they are expelled there is nothing to take their place. Then there are 100,000 Chinamen in the islands, who get the greatest share of the trade and who are a continual source of trouble to Spain. It is claimed they keep the islands poor by taking their money to China. The church and the different orders of monks hold immense portions of the cultivated lands by their own title. Then there are several millions of Mohammedans who occupy a large part of the southern islands. They are in a continual state of warfare with the Christian inhabitants. . . . . .

"The islands could only be governed by the United States as they would an Indian reservation."

From a large number of press editorials on the subject we select the following extracts as fairly representative:

JULES CAMBON, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

[NOTE.—The portrait in THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 13, was not a portrait of Jules Cambon, who signed the peace protocol for Spain, but of his brother, Paul Cambon, also a French ambassador.—EDITOR OF THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**An Outlet for Surplus Products.**—"There is no solution of the Philippines problem, save that which looks to the assumption by the United States of all the responsibilities for governing these islands, which is not full of difficulties and replete with all manner of danger for our future peace and commercial prosperity. There can be no half measures likely to afford a solution as permanent and, on the whole, as satisfactory, to all concerned, as the substitution of the American for the Spanish flag over the entire archipelago. Anybody who is disposed to question this must be prepared with some other plan that will stand the test of discussion. The question is not an academic one, to be decided by a reference to the traditional policy or the administrative limitations of the republic of the United States. We are actually masters of the Philippines, and can not, if we would, shirk the duties which that position involves. We are face to face with the approaching necessity of defending our treaty rights in China in a more vigorous fashion than has hitherto been attempted. No political qualms about the dangers of territorial expansion can save us from the necessity of being ready to defend, by force of arms if need be, the right to share on equal terms with all other nations the opportunities of trade which the vast and undeveloped Chinese market affords. In short, the Philippine problem must be decided with a full recognition of the fact that what nature has made us—one of the great powers of the Pacific—we have manifestly become by the successes of our arms and the necessity of finding an outlet for the surplus products of our factories and workshops."—*Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin (commercial), New York.*

**The Key to the Wealth of the Orient.**—"There are now eight colonial nations, all of them European. They are, in the order of their colonial importance, Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Denmark. Under the terms of peace a ninth nation should be added to the list. In colonial area and population the United States would still be comparatively small, but the commercial importance of the Philippines is such that possession of them would make this country second only to Great Britain from the colonial point of view.

"The colonizing nations of Europe already named have a home area of 905,992 square miles and a home population of 192,415,000; a colonial area of 23,110,056 square miles and a colonial population of 428,290,000. About two thirds of this colonial area and three fourths of the population belong to Great Britain.

"American enterprise and genius for improving great opportunities fit us as a nation for entering the foreign field. With our immense home area and population we need only the advantages abroad which the Philippines would give us to become the greatest commercial power on earth, Great Britain not excepted. The total area of the Philippines is 114,326, a little greater than Illinois and Iowa combined. The population is nearly 8,000,000, about the same as Illinois and New York together. Supplementing our Pacific coast and our possession of Hawaii, that group of islands would be the key to the wealth of the Orient. To throw it away would be an even greater blunder and calamity than it would have been half a century ago to hand back to Mexico California and all that belt of precious metals which we acquired through the treaty of peace which followed our last foreign war."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

**Would Make Us the Laughing-Stock of Nations.**—"To the cost of reducing the island [$50,000,000 to $100,000,000], and to the $20,000,000 of constant annual expenditure that would be required for the maintenance of the troops of the Department of the Pacific, we must add at least $10,000,000 annual increase to our naval expenditures, so that the Philippines would cost us from $60,000,000 to $110,000,000 a year, until their savage inhabitants were reduced to subjection, and afterward about $30,000,000 a year for the defense of our Asiatic interests.

"Now, what would the people of the United States gain from this enormous expenditure, which would make necessary the continuance of the war taxes?—for the Government can only procure money by taxation. Some revenue would be derived, of course, from the Philippines. Under Spanish rule taxation is very heavy,

and the revenue received from the islands is about $13,500,000. The United States might obtain $15,000,000 of revenue by reason of better and more honest administration of the tax laws. From this sum must be deducted the cost of the civil service, of the post-office, of the administration of justice, and of other functions of government. The net revenue received by Spain from the islands is less than $300,000. Let us suppose that the United States would receive at least $10,000,000 over the actual expense of holding the islands, not counting the increased cost of the army and navy. Deducting this annual contribution of $10,000,000 from the cost of the military services, the people of this country, then, would be obliged to pay in taxes from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year while we were engaged in subjugating the natives, and $20,000,000 a year afterward, on account of the Philippines. The last sum is nearly as great as the total value of all the exports of the islands in 1896, which reached the sum of $20,756,250, and nearly twice as great as the total value of the imports, which in the same year amounted to $10,937,500. These values are approximate, but they are those of *The Statesman's Year-Book* for 1898. The figures that we are certain of are those of our own Bureau of Statistics concerning our trade with the Philippines. These show that for the fiscal year 1898, ending on the 30th of June, the value of our exports to the Philippines amounted to $127,804, and of our imports thence to $3,830,415. In other words, it is proposed to tax the people of this country to an amount ranging from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year, in order that some private persons in this country, some of whom may not even be citizens, shall conduct under the American flag a trade which, all told, has not over an annual value of quite $4,000,000, and the profits on which may possibly reach $1,000,000. . . . Without regard to the great moral and political questions involved, without regard to the proposition that we, a democracy, shall exercise despotic rule over an alien people without their consent, that we shall take away from Spain territory that we have practically promised to leave untouched, the shrewd and business-like American people will be the laughing-stock of practical business men the world over if they finally insist on the acquisition of a commerce which may possibly make an annual market of from $2,500,000 to $16,000,000 worth of our products at a yearly cost to the country of at least $20,000,000."—*Harper's Weekly* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

**High Civilization in the Philippines Impossible.**—"To-day the torrid zone is a belt of semibarbarism. Its inhabitants resist the civilization of the temperate zones instinctively, because they have not the mental and moral fiber to uphold it.

"Civilization is the result of effort; in the temperate zones effort is necessary to existence. To those peoples whose life is a protracted struggle for existence against the forces of nature, civilization, which is the other name for the subjection of the conditions hostile to existence, is the final reward. The struggle for existence, century after century, has made out of wild men the nations which control the world. Any people which attains a position where constant labor and energetic effort are not necessary to existence, and which in consequence ceases effort, will surely fall to the rear and be labeled a decaying nation. . . . . .

"And yet with this belt of invincible barbarism around the earth's center, enthusiastic people talk of carrying the civilization of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany to the inhabitants of the Philippines, and with it propose to transform them into a highly civilized people in a comparatively limited space of time. Climate and costless sustenance have, during the centuries, made these people what they are, and no great intellectual and industrial advance can be expected until the conditions are changed. Even if the inhabitants of the torrid belt should be transplanted to the sterner climates of civilized countries, it is probable they would not possess the stamina to bear the burdens which civilization imposes."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Indianapolis.*

**Simplest Solution to Take All the Islands.**—"Senator Thurston yesterday [August 10] expressed himself in favor of the last-named view [retain Luzon alone], and we perceive that it will be the solution that soon will be widely and strongly urged. But why should the island of Luzon be retained and the other islands be handed back to Spain or divided among the hungry nations of Europe, which will hasten to seize upon them if we withdraw our claim? Do those who favor keeping the island of Luzon realize the relation which it bears to the remainder of the group? According to the more or less accurate census of 1887 the population of all the islands was about 7,000,000 and their area a little over 114,000 square miles. The island of Luzon alone contained a population of 3,442,941 and an area of 40,875 square miles. Just about half the whole population is in Luzon, and if any difficulty in establishing government will be met it will be met in the mountainous interior regions of that island. The others are much easier to handle. And, besides, Luzon dominates the group. Practically it is the Philippines. The additional responsibility which this country would assume from keeping all the islands would be comparatively small.

"On the other hand, the responsibilities which we would assume and the dangers we would court from declining to take the other islands would be very great. If we have all the islands, we can avoid complications with other countries. If we have only one of them, and Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, and Japan divide the others up among them, we shall be in perpetual danger of becoming involved in squabbles with some or all of them. By having all the islands the problem of governing them will be simple."—*The News* (*Silver Rep.*), *Denver.*

**Another Indian Question Multiplied by Thirty.**—"The only questions, then, as to the Philippines is what we want to take and what we are entitled in honesty to take. To take the whole or a preponderant part of the whole is simply to take another 'Indian question' multiplied by thirty. These 7,500,000 to 9,000,000 Mestizos, Negritos, Chinese, and Malays would become the 'wards of the Government.' We should have to conquer them—a task for which Admiral Dewey estimates a need of 150,000 men, while General Merritt wants 50,000 even to regulate affairs in the outskirts of Manila; but after conquering them we could neither expatriate nor assimilate them. We should have to treat them as we do our own redskins, pay for their land when we took it, and provide a vast system of agency government whether we did or not. Such a system costs now over $8,000,000 for a little less than 250,000 Indians. There are thirty times as many Filipinos, of whom the vast majority are less capable of civilization than our aborigines, who have yielded less to the influences of the Roman

From a New Portrait

CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO.

Head of the Spanish Commission for the Evacuation of Cuba.

Catholic church than any other barbarians on earth. . . . It is easy to talk of 'civilizing' them, but what are the data for such an accomplishment? We tried all other methods on the North American Indian before settling upon the present expensive but apparently unavoidable means. Shall we go back into the 'century of dishonor' and efface these tribes as we did at first those of our plains? The administration that is caught at it by the American people would have a short shrift. But what else can be done except, as we have indicated, to follow our recent and fearfully costly Indian policy?"—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"The home and business interests of the country are abundantly satisfied with peace on the highly favorable terms already explicitly secured, and they will demand that the peace continue even at the cost of leaving the mercenary and treacherous Aguinaldo to fight out for himself the problem of life in the Philippines under a radically reformed Spanish administration."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield, Mass.*

"While bloodless pedagogs of the Mugwump stripe are remembering Sumner and Cleveland, the virile yeomanry of the Democratic Party are thinking of Jefferson and Jackson. They do not object to the spread of American civilization and the increase of American strength and prosperity, and they feel quite as competent as the English, French, Dutch, and Russians have proved themselves to be to get along with a newly recruited citizenship of alien origin and residence."—*The Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *San Francisco.*

CAPTAIN-GENERAL MACIAS,
Spanish Commissioner for the Evacuation of Porto Rico.

"If ever we assume sovereignty over those islands, we will be at once, and without help, plunged into the maelstrom of European politics and diplomacy, and will have wandered irretrievably away from the safe and firm foundations on which the wise fathers and founders of our republic planted its everlasting pillars and supports."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

"It is not merely a question of self-interest which bids us to keep the empire we have won. It is a moral duty as well. There would be no kindness to Spain in permitting the continuation of its disastrous colonial policy in the Philippines. There would be no justice to any one in handing the islands now to another power. The only thing we can possibly do is to keep them. This is becoming so obvious that even the most timorous of Little Americans must soon be forced to admit it."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Providence, R. I.*

"Our commissioners have only to insist on retaining what the American army and navy have wrested from Spanish dominion. Public opinion in this country will not tolerate the idea of the surrender of a single island, or forgive the statesmen responsible for such a surrender."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"Let us have imperialism, and we shall have political plunder galore. Incidentally we shall have a foreign alliance, either with England or some other 'thief of the world,' for she is not alone in meriting that title. Much good it will do the American taxpayer to know that he is supporting an enormous army for the purpose of plundering ten million Asiatic hybrids, not for the benefit of him, the taxpayer, not for the benefit of the army, but for the benefit solely of a gang of adventurers who are 'carrying the banner of civilization to the far East,' in their carpet-bags."—*The Pilot* (*Irish Cath.*), *Boston.*

"As we probably must hold all that we have acquired, and as the acquisition of Manila will carry in it the control of the entire island of Luzon, the remainder of the archipelago could alone be left to Spain, under any circumstances. No circumstances can be naturally conceived in which Spain would not rather have the remnants of the Philippines go, with Luzon, to the United States than undertake to hold or manage them herself."—*The Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Brooklyn.*

"The flag raised by Rear-Admiral Dewey in Manila is there to stay. There is no occasion for hysterics to assure this fact. . . . But Manila is not the Philippines. Its possession and retention fortunately do not impose upon us the government and care of 1,400 islands, with their seven millions of barbarians. We have the juice of the orange without the rind and pulp."—*The World* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

## THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

THO President McKinley has not yet been in office eighteen months, he has had two Secretaries of State and is about to have a third. The present incumbent, William R. Day, has announced his intention of retiring to private life. It was understood that he assumed the duties of the office upon Mr. Sherman's resignation with great reluctance, and only because of his personal loyalty to the President. It is also understood that he will head the peace commission and thus formally close the war before returning to his home in Canton. The reasons for his retirement are thus reported by the press:

"I can not afford to retain this position. I am not a rich man, and the social responsibilities that go with the place are more than I can assume. Foreign ambassadors and diplomats extend courtesies to me as Secretary of State that I naturally feel called upon to reciprocate, and no man of moderate means can return the courtesies in a proper manner and live on the salary attached to this office."

The announcement is made that Colonel John Hay, ambassador to the court of St. James, has been requested to take the portfolio which Secretary Day lays aside, and that he has consented to do so. The newspaper comment on the retiring and the incoming secretaries is almost without exception gratulatory. Especially does Mr. Day's course call out the highest praise. The following from *The Mail and Express* (Rep., New York) is a sample of the general tone of comment from journals of all parties:

"The victories of diplomacy have kept pace with the victories of war and have gone far toward the restoration of peace upon the terms prescribed by the President. Judge Day's statesmanship has averted foreign intervention, repeatedly threatened before hostilities began and urgently sought by Spain at every stage of her disasters. It has met and countered every byplay of an enemy skilled in all the arts of hoodwinking chancelleries and outwitting diplomats. It has made friends of enemies and converted jealousies into sympathies. It has been supported, with how much ability history yet unwritten will record, by the skill and ability of our representatives at every foreign court.

"So swift has been the rush of events and so rapid have been the changes in our international relations that it is difficult to

bring the mind to realize all that has happened and all that has been prevented from happening in the great field outside the actual theater of war. Only last spring the hand of every nation seemed against the United States. Our relations with Great Britain, while those of formal harmony, were chilly, and were irritated by the new tariff and by the group of questions relating especially to Canada. France and Italy were both open in their expressions of sympathy with their Latin neighbor. Germany echoed with the theatrical impudence of her kaiser and threatened further exclusion of American products. Austria's premier, Goluchowski, uttered a bold overture to all Europe to join in a tariff war against the United States. Even Russia, our historic friend, viewed with suspicious gaze our approaching conflict with a power that held possessions in the Orient which would be sure to become one object of our attack. Almost every republic of Central and South America, even tho free from Spanish rule by successful rebellion, and even tho under obligations to the United States for protection from European bullying, rang with words of inherited Latin sympathy for the mother country so obviously rushing upon her own destruction.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. C. BUTLER. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES F. WADE.

UNITED STATES CUBAN COMMISSION.

"Such was the aspect of our foreign relations upon the verge of war. If not menacing, it was an outlook not inviting to aggression. But the advent of peace beholds a wondrous change. . . . Throughout this war our Department of State has been firm, yet tactful; determined, yet conciliatory. We emerge from the conflict strengthened upon every side, ready to take our new position among the family of nations with the cordial welcome of most and with the applause and approval of all."

Many of the journals moralize upon the reasons which Secretary Day gives for his retirement. The following on this point is from the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"The frankness of Secretary Day commands respect. It has long been known that the pay of the high officers of the United States Government was inadequate. We do not forget that Walter Q. Gresham lived within his salary when he was Secretary of State. He had the strength of character to keep within his income, and his income was such as compelled him to refrain from extensive entertainment of the members of the diplomatic corps. Other cabinet officers without independent fortunes have not always had the same courage. They have left Washington with a burden of debts. Rich men, like Blaine and Evarts and Olney and Foster and Bayard and Sherman, have lived within their means, but they had a large independent income in addition to the $8,000 which they received from the Government. The social duties of our representatives abroad are such that only rich men can afford to accept appointment. Whitelaw Reid received $17,000 a year as ambassador to France, and it was commonly reported that he paid $18,000 a year house rent in Paris. We know it may be said that the rich men who have received appointments abroad and at home have set a pace which poor men can not keep. We think, however, that the truer explanation of this condition will be found in the fact that other nations pay higher salaries than the United States, and that it is the pace set by representatives of other governments that is responsible for the heavy expenses of holding high office.

"The members of the British cabinet receive $25,000 a year. The salary of the British ambassador in Washington is as large as that of President McKinley. George N. Curzon, who is to be the British viceroy in India, will have an annual income from the office of $250,000. . . . It is a high honor to serve the country at Washington, but men should not be compelled to pay for that honor. The salary of members of the Cabinet should be doubled, and the Government should at least own the ministerial residence in capitals to which we send ambassadors, if not in all the large capitals. Then the big item of rent would be eliminated from the expenses of our representatives abroad, and our Government would have a fixed habitation on the Continent."

The principal events in the career of the incoming Secretary are already well known to the public. They are restated in the following from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

"A glance at Colonel Hay's lifework will suffice to show that he is a trained diplomat, as the word is understood abroad, where it is justly deemed ridiculous to entrust delicate and complicated matters of international import to the care of a mere politician or any one else who has not the skill and knowledge of negotiation which come alone from long training and seasoned experience. Colonel Hay, after his Brown University course, studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, whose private secretary he afterward became. Before the end of the war he served as a staff officer under Generals Hunter and Gilmore, and after the war was successively Secretary of Legation at Paris, Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna, and Secretary of Legation at Madrid. From 1879 to 1881 he was first Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, and in March last was appointed to the court of St. James. Colonel Hay has at times acted as the editor of the New York *Tribune*, and his literary productions are genuine contributions to American literature. The most striking characteristic of the man is his versatility—his 'many-sidedness.' His 'Castilian Days' has the delicacy, the charm, the lightness of touch of literary playfulness; his 'Life of Lincoln,' written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay, is a work of monumental laboriousness, which must serve as the storehouse from which future biographers of Lincoln will draw their materials; and his poem, 'Jim Bludso,' has a rude strength which breathes with a certain elemental vigor and freshness. He is a sound constitutional and international lawyer, a scholar without pedantry, a wit, a genial man, and, as Sydney Smith would say, 'he has as much sense as if he had no wit, and as much wit as if he had no sense.'

"It is a fortunate circumstance that such a man has been found to conduct our foreign affairs at this period of our history."

Comment of a somewhat less trustful tone is found in the Chicago *Journal*:

"Mr. Hay's career is all before him. It is unusual for a man to spend forty years in public life as politician and political writer without creating a pretty definite impression of his abilities. But this is true of Mr. Hay. He is known as a skilful writer, a man of fine taste in literature, and an amusing public speaker. He is an agreeable man personally, and therein he is an improvement on his predecessor. He married a very rich woman, and he has spent gracefully the money that Amasa Stone ground out by the customary methods of the Western millionaire of the pioneer days. He has been suspected of hunting tufts; he has a gusto for the luxury of riches; he is popularly supposed to be the author of that cowardly libel on American workingmen called 'The Bread-Winners.' He has had the good taste to escape conviction for this last offense, but he seems to be more ashamed of the homely verses with which he first burst upon the attention of the public. He is one of the authors of a life of Lincoln that outweighs other lives.

"But none of these things—nor all of them—decisively fix the character of Mr. Hay. At sixty years of age, after an intimate acquaintance with public affairs extending over a period beginning before the war, he is almost an unknown quantity. While we have no reason to expect anything from him, we have many reasons to hope much. He seems to be of an indolent disposition, but the task before him is one to give life to all the powers with which he has been credited by his indulgent friends."

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## SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

THE cessation of hostilities with Spain has been taken by the newspapers as a sort of release from the obligations which they recognized up to that time of suppressing harsh criticism on the conduct of the war. We have already treated at some length the comments that have been made upon the War Department; but the Navy Department is now also in receipt of considerable censure, not, indeed, for the conduct of its share of the war, but for the division of honors since. In the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy for advancement of those officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, Commodore Schley was recommended for advancement six numbers, to the post of rear-admiral, and (Acting) Admiral Sampson was recommended for advancement eight numbers.

The controversy that had already occurred, shortly after the Santiago engagement, when it was thought by many that Sampson's despatch announcing the result was an attempt to deprive Schley of the honors rightly due the latter, but which had ceased in large measure when Sampson's full report, accompanied by Schley's, was received, has been renewed since the action of the Secretary was announced. To meet the criticism made, Secretary Long gave out for publication, August 8, a letter written by him in response to one of the critics. The letter contained the following paragraphs:

"(1) Admiral Sampson was selected for the command of the North Atlantic squadron because the department, in the exercise of its best judgment, with an eye single to the public interests, believed that he was especially fitted for the place. Admiral Sicard, who held the command, having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn, by order of the department, and Sampson was next in command. These two are especially accomplished ordnance officers, having been each at the head of the Ordnance Bureau and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science. Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward, and when you accuse him of anything of that sort you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty. . . . . .

"(4) Please bear in mind the variety and weight of the responsibilities which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet. He was commanding officer of the whole squadron; charged with the blockading of the whole Cuban coast; charged with the detail of all the movements of ships; charged with clerical correspondence with the department and other officials, and especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember that this man, whom you so sweepingly accuse, was devoting his days and nights to these duties. If you will read the orders issued by him, beginning with June 1, you will find that the most thorough precautions had been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line, so far from the entrance at night, and so far by day; that the most rigid care with searchlights and every other appliance was taken every night; that the commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt to escape; so that, when that attempt came, the movement to prevent it, by the attack of our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards, went on like clockwork; as, at Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, altho General Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Lookout Mountain."

Points 2 and 3 of the Secretary's letter, omitted above, refer to Sampson's course at Porto Rico, where, the secretary says, he followed instructions from Washington to make a simple reconnoissance, and to his course in refraining from taking the fleet into the harbor of Santiago in pursuit of Cervera's fleet, which course also was in accordance with his explicit orders "not to expose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines." The Secretary adds further that all Admiral Sampson's subordinate officers recognize the fact that "the battle was fought under his orders, and the victory was the consummation of his thorough preparations."

The day before the above letter was made public a statement appeared in the press from Captain A. T. Mahan, of the naval board of strategy, also defending the action of the department in recommending Sampson's advancement beyond Schley. Captain Mahan also makes the point that all the previous disposition of affairs had been made by Sampson, and that to the completeness of his arrangements was due the fact that Cervera was forced to attempt escape by day instead of by night. The United States ships fought and chased the Spanish fleet in the order previously determined upon. Captain Mahan says further:

"From first to last the second in command needed to make no signal of a tactical character, and made none, so far as is shown by his own report, or that of the captain of the ship. That is, the second in command exercised no special directive functions of a flag or general officer while the fighting lasted. In this there was no fault, for there was no need for signals; but the fact utterly does away with any claim to particular merit as second in command, without in the least impairing the commodore's credit for conduct in all possible respects gallant and officer-like."

These statements have not, however, silenced the newspaper critics. The Washington *Post*, for instance, admitting that Sampson made the arrangements beforehand, proceeds to criticize some of those arrangements:

"The judgment of nine out of every ten impartial laymen is that Sampson's blockade was neither so wonderfully designed nor so superhumanly conducted as its author and his laureates claim. The problem itself was absolutely devoid of complications. Any sub-lieutenant in the fleet would have made exactly the same arrangements, for none other were imaginable. And, as for the execution, it is undeniable that Sampson himself committed the only act which could by any possibility imperil its success. When he left the blockading force on Sunday morning to sail to a point seven miles distant for purposes of conference with General Shafter, he took with him one of the two vessels which, according to his own and everybody else's belief, were capable of running down Cervera's fastest cruisers. He weakened his own squadron at its most urgent and important point, and this for no conceivable reason unless it was his unwillingness to neglect his own personal comfort. Cervera's ships were captured or destroyed, as things turned out, but the detachment of the swift

cruiser *New York* at such a critical moment can hardly be said to have contributed to that glorious consummation.

"There was another blunder, also, which does not appear to be uppermost in the minds of Sampson's champions, and that was the attempt to block the channel at the entrance of Santiago harbor. Everybody now knows that the capture of Santiago was made easy for us by the attempted escape of Cervera's fleet, and yet Sampson ordained the very expedient which, if it had succeeded, would have made that attempt impossible. Had the *Merrimac* been sunk exactly where Sampson planned to have it, Santiago would have cost us thousands of lives and untold sufferings."

The Philadelphia *Times* also tries its teeth on Secretary Long's statement. It says:

"The Secretary of the Navy has justified Commodore Sampson's claim to honors for the destruction of Cervera's fleet, in which he had no active part, on the ground that he was the commander-in-chief of the naval forces engaged, and, therefore, constructively present. But how came he to have that position? The secretary says that when Admiral Sicard, who held the command of the North Atlantic squadron, was incapacitated by sickness, 'Sampson was next in command.' This is one of those half truths that give respectability to lies.

"Sampson was the senior captain in the particular squadron that had been under Sicard; but the other squadrons in Atlantic waters were in command of commodores—Howell, Watson, Schley—and there was at least one able and experienced rear-admiral available for assignment to a fleet. Bunce, however, was left on shore, and since both Watson and Schley would have outranked Sampson, then but a captain, if their squadrons were joined, Sampson was made an acting rear-admiral, by an arbitrary 'gunboat commission,' and so became 'commander-in-chief.'

"This was before he had done anything whatever to distinguish himself, before he had even given an order for the blockade of Santiago; so that even if we admit the technical claim growing out of this position, it but emphasizes the injustice to the man who was naturally entitled to the command, who actually did command, both when the blockade was instituted and when it was broken, and who is now practically degraded to give permanent effect to this premeditated favoritism."

The New York *Herald* places itself in line with the critics, as follows:

"It is all very well to say that he [Sampson] laid his plans for an effective blockade skilfully; that Cervera's squadron was destroyed when it tried to escape, altho, 'unfortunately,' Admiral Sampson was absent just at the moment it made its attempt. The cold fact remains that Sampson has been put ahead of Schley and has not proved himself either another Farragut or a Porter, or even a Dewey, as a justification for it."

REAR-ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. W. GORDON

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE.

UNITED STATES PORTO RICAN COMMISSION.

The Chicago *Times-Herald*, on the other hand, accepts Secretary Long's statement as entirely satisfactory:

"The answer of Secretary Long to one of the inconsiderate assailants of Admiral Sampson is a sweeping and masterful rebuke to those who have criticized the course of the admiral in the operations at Santiago. That these criticisms have been devoid of sense or reason is now generally acknowledged even by those who were foolish enough to give them currency before the public was fully advised in regard to the conditions which prevailed at the time Cervera made his attempt to escape from the harbor."

The Boston *Transcript* calls attention to the fact that the controversy is one in which neither Sampson nor Schley is taking any part, and it calls in question the newspaper opinion of Schley's "dashing" qualities. It reproduces from *Harper's Weekly* a portion of a letter written from Schley's fleet as evidence that this opinion of his "dashing" character is not sustained by facts. The letter was, in part, as follows:

"It soon became known that Cervera was at Santiago, and had reached there on the 19th. As soon as the news was credibly confirmed—on May 21—Sampson sent despatches to Schley so informing him, and directing him to proceed to Santiago, first satisfying himself that the Spanish ships were not at Cienfuegos. Schley received these despatches on the 23d. It took him another day to convince himself that the Spanish squadron was not in Cienfuegos, and on the evening of the 24th he sailed for Santiago—or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say, in the direction of Santiago; for from the time Schley arrived at Cienfuegos his movements lack promptness and purpose. The distance from Cienfuegos to Santiago is three hundred miles—twenty-five hours at Schley's best squadron speed—twelve knots. The object being to blockade and hold Cervera, his plain duty was to reach Santiago as soon as possible and institute a close blockade. It was not doubted that he would do this. Leaving Cienfuegos in the evening of May 24, he should have reached Santiago before midnight of the 25th. But he did not blockade Santiago until the evening of the 28th of May—four days after sailing from Cienfuegos. Why not, has never been satisfactorily explained. He proceeded to the eastward, and reached the vicinity of Santiago, but thirty miles to the southward, on May 26. On the 27th he started west, signaling to his squadron that he was going back to Key West (800 miles) to coal, and telegraphed the department to this effect; but before he had gone very far he was overhauled by the *Harvard* with a telegram which turned him back again, and on the 28th he appeared off Santiago and lay off the port until Admiral Sampson came on June 1."

*The Transcript's* comment on this is as follows:

"Here certainly was not a great display of energy or judgment.

On the contrary there was manifest an easygoing disposition that is scarcely consistent with the claims set up for Schley that he is a dashing commander. We have quoted somewhat extensively from this letter because there is good reason for believing that the views of its writer are identical with those held in naval circles likely to be peculiarly well informed."

## THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

THE war with Spain has furnished an opportunity to test the value of the negro, after thirty years of freedom, in military enterprises. The "regulars" sent to Santiago included four negro regiments, and many of the reports sent by newspaper correspondents make special mention of the courage displayed by these regiments, especially in assault. Thus in a despatch from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*, a non-commissioned officer is represented as speaking in the following words of the Tenth colored cavalry in the early fighting around Santiago:

"I was standing near Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish and saw them shot down. They were with the 'Rough Riders,' and ran into an ambuscade, tho they had been warned of the danger. If it had not been for the negro cavalry, the 'Rough Riders' would have been exterminated. I am not a negro lover. My father fought with Mosby's Rangers, and I was born in the South, bnt the negroes saved that fight, and the day will come when General Shafter will give them credit for their bravery."

T. Thomas Fortune, the colored correspondent of the New York *Sun*, reports one of the troopers of this same regiment as speaking as follows of the battle of San Juan:

"A foreign officer, standing near our position when we started out to make that charge, was heard to say: 'Men, for heaven's sake, don't go up that hill! It will be impossible for human beings to take that position! You can't stand the fire!' Notwithstanding this, with a terrific yell we rushed up to the enemy's works, and you know the result. Men who saw him say that when this officer saw us make the charge he turned his back upon us and wept."

The war correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* bears witness as follows:

"All that can be said in praise of any regiment that participated in the campaign can be said of those regiments which were made up of colored troops, and I am glad to quote General Wheeler as saying:

"'The only thing necessary in handling a colored regiment is to have officers over them who are equally courageous. Give them the moral influence of good leadership, and they are as fine soldiers as exist anywhere in the world. Put them where you want them, point out what you want them to shoot at, and they will keep on shooting until either their officers tell them to stop or they are stopped by the enemy.'"

The same correspondent goes on to say that these troops not only fought well, but that the Twenty-fourth colored regiment did great service in nursing the sick and wounded and in building hospitals.

The question of the enlistment of colored troops in the volunteer service created, it will be remembered, some friction in the beginning of the war. The President sent a message to Congress, in consequence of appeals made to him at that time by the negroes, recommending the enlistment of twenty-five negro regiments in the regular army, on which recommendation Congress failed to act. Colored troops were enlisted, however, in the volunteer service in Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. In nearly all these States the officers, from colonel down, were white men.

The question is still a disputed one as to the practicability of using the negroes as soldiers. The two principal dailies of New Orleans—*The Times-Democrat* and *The Picayune*—are at issue on the subject. The former says it would be better for the black man to stay at home. His place is not in the army. First, the negroes have not yet put such a length of time between themselves and barbarism as to make them sure of themselves on trying occasions. Second, comparing themselves beside white Southern soldiers would breed unpleasantness, perhaps mutiny. White privates might refuse to salute negro officers. Third:

"The white soldier would instinctively feel that the common performance of duties side by side with the colored soldier would be the entering wedge of that dream of 'social equality' between the two races which has been and is sporadically entertained at the North, but against which the white Southerner has set his face as firmly as if the maintenance of the chasm were a decree of fate."

On the other hand, *The Picayune* combats the suggestion that no negro soldiers should be enlisted. It does not want to see the South stripped of its young white men in order to keep the young black men at home. It insists that the latter should do their share of the fighting, and scouts the idea that their presence in the ranks will disgrace the flag. It remarks further:

"But for some such false notion in the early sixties of this century, the Southern slaves would have been freed and put in the ranks to defend their freedom. But that plan, which such a man as General Lee approved, was rejected by the people, who sent their sons to stop bullets, some of which at least they might have escaped if we had put in the field freed slaves to meet the 93,000 negro troops, mostly our own slaves, which the Federal Government sent against us. It is right and proper that the negroes should fight, whether voluntarily or under compulsion, for their country, and they should have such negroes for officers as may be found worthy and capable. But the negro troops should be kept distinctly separate from the whites, and they, as well as all the forces, should be kept under real military discipline. . . . . .

"As the great republic of the West seems about to engage in new lines of foreign conquest, in which the people of many races and nations will be brought under one flag, it would be wise to learn lessons from the Romans, who were the masters in foreign conquest, and in the administration of foreign provinces. The Romans had, in their armies, soldiers of many nationalities and races; but they were never mixed together. There were Gallic legions, British legions, Italian legions, Spanish legions, African legions, and others; but the troops of each nationality were kept separate, and interassociation was discouraged, even to the extent of keeping up race prejudices and conflicts."

While the negroes have everywhere manifested a lively disposition to enlist, in a great many places their leaders have laid down this ultimatum: No negro officers, no negro soldiers. This declaration has gone up from many of the religious bodies of the negro race. On this point the Minneapolis *Tribune* speaks as follows:

"This is the practical difficulty that has confronted both the state and the national governments and has prevented the enlistment of colored volunteers so far. Race prejudice is as yet too strong to admit of whites and negroes getting along amicably as officers and privates in the same company or regiment. The fact may be deplorable, but it is nevertheless a fact. If it were possible to secure enough competent colored men to officer a number of regiments or brigades, it might be well for the Government to undertake the task of organizing separate colored commands—but of course they would have to be under the orders of the corps or department commander or general-in-chief. The only other alternative would be to organize colored regiments on the model of the regular army, with white commissioned officers and colored non-commissioned officers and privates."

General Thomas J. Morgan, writing to the New York *Independent* on the question of making negroes commissioned officers, says:

"Naturally and necessarily the question of fitness for official responsibility is the prime test that ought to be applied; and if negroes can not be found of sufficient intelligence or preparation for the duties incumbent on army officers, nobody should object to the places being given to qualified white men. But so long as we draw no race-line of distinction as against German or Irishmen, and institute no test of religion, politics, or culture, we ought not to erect an artificial barrier of color. If the negroes are competent, they should be commissioned. If they are incompetent, they should not be trusted with the grave responsibilities attaching to official position. I believe they are competent."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

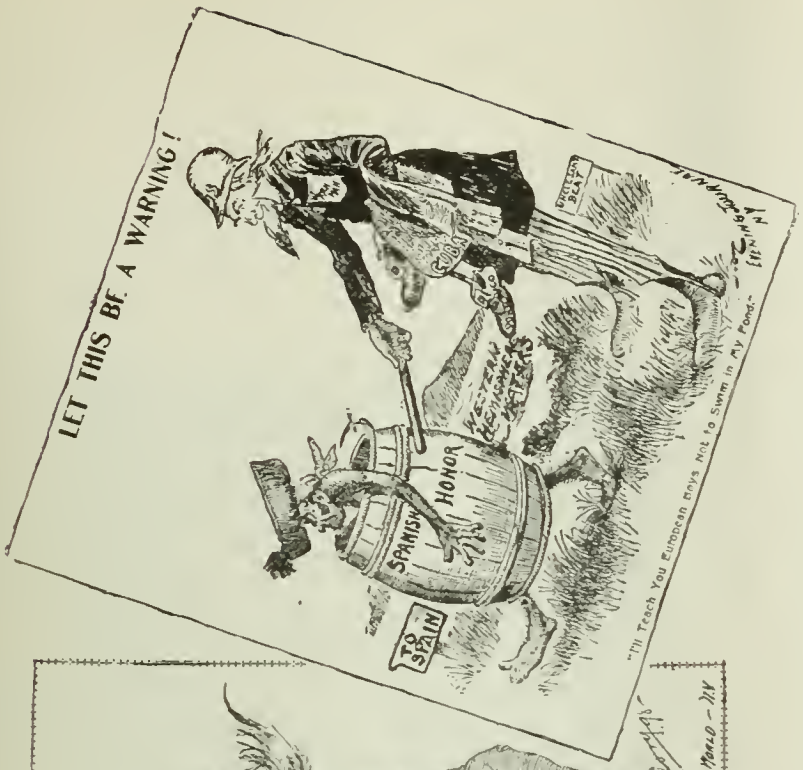
SECRETARY ALGER seems unable to get his flag of truce recognized.—*Detroit News.*

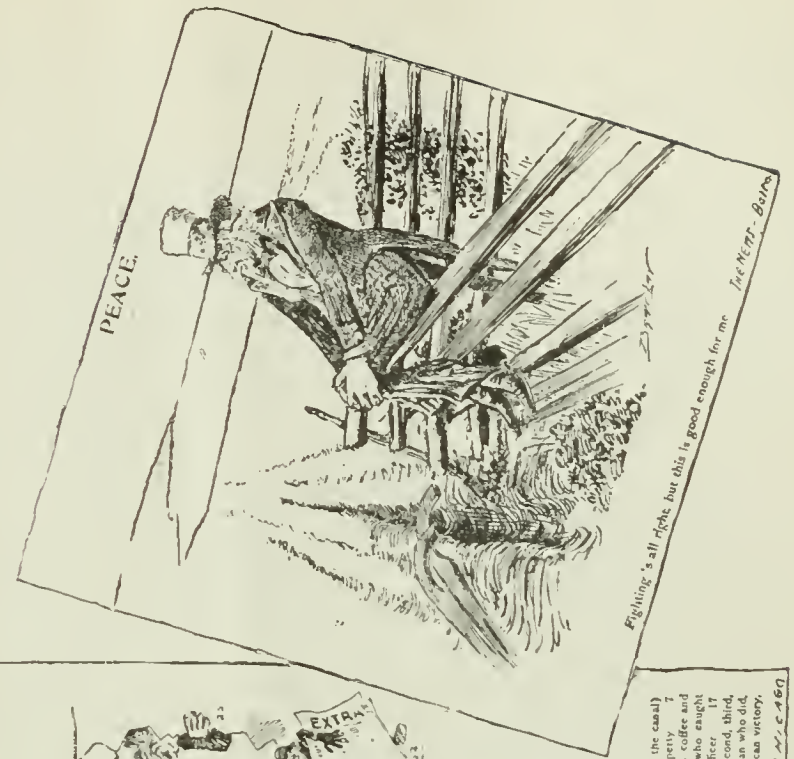
IT is incorrect to speak of the "fall of Porto Rico." It is a great rise for Porto Rico.—*Chicago Tribune.*

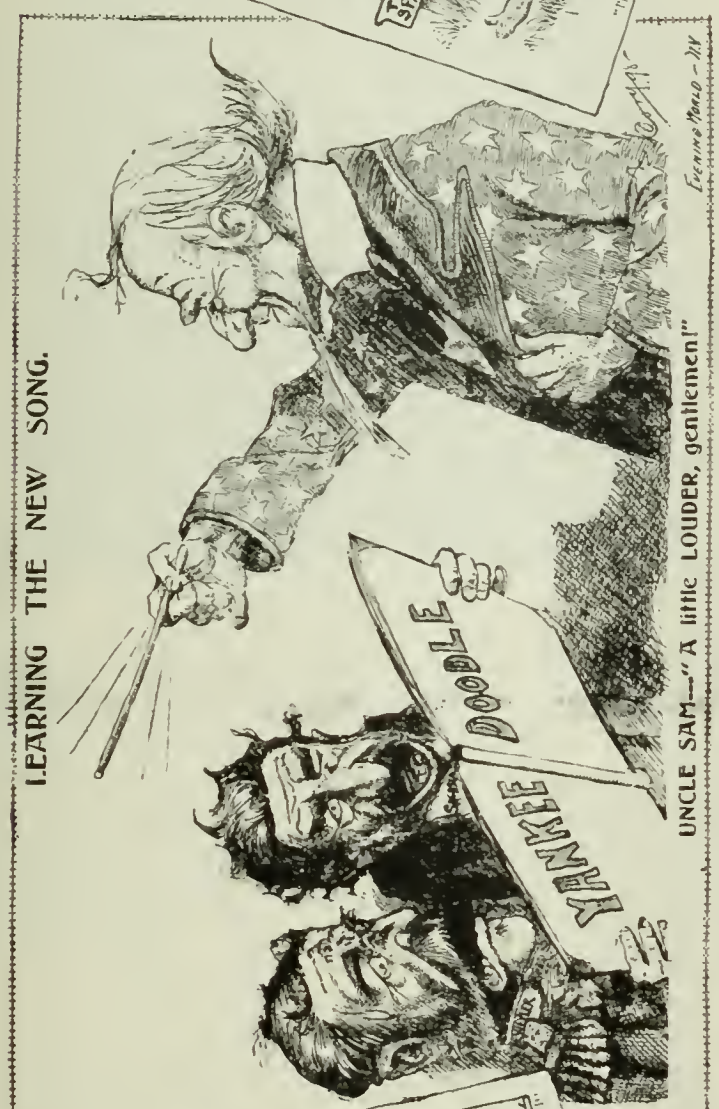
IT is ominous for Sampson to hear that no babies are being named after him.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

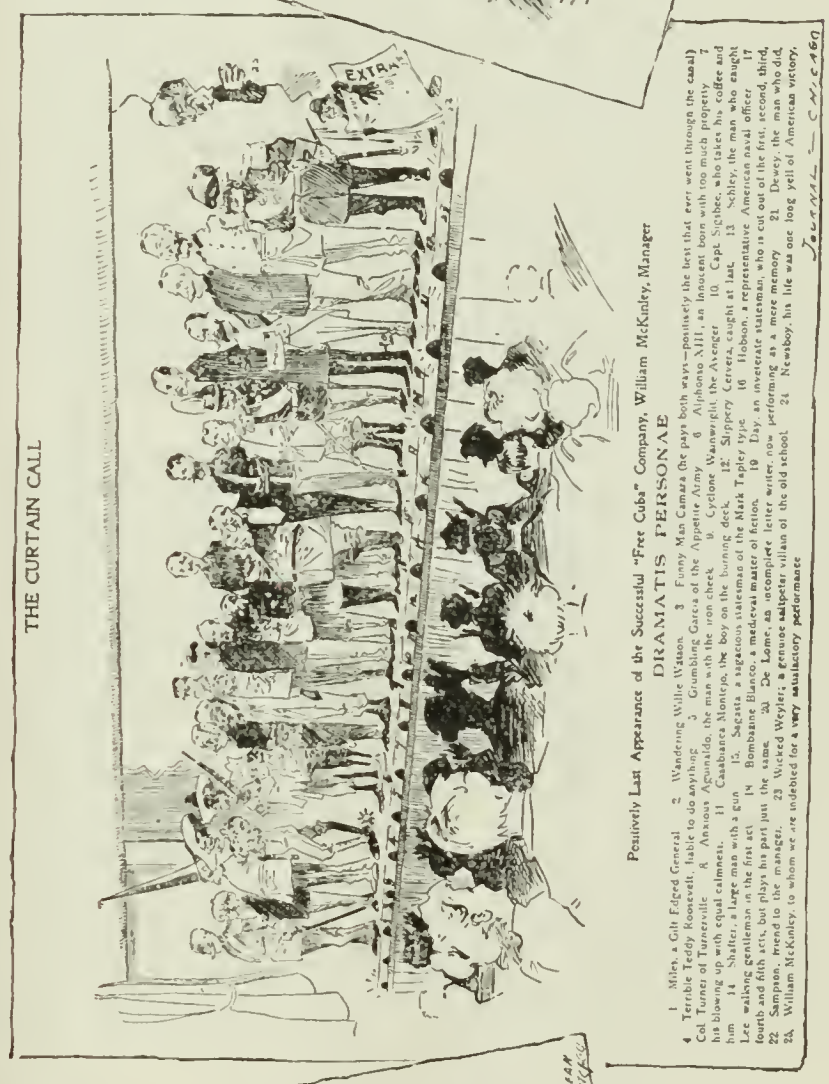
THE War Department is beginning to realize how rough Colonel Roosevelt can ride.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

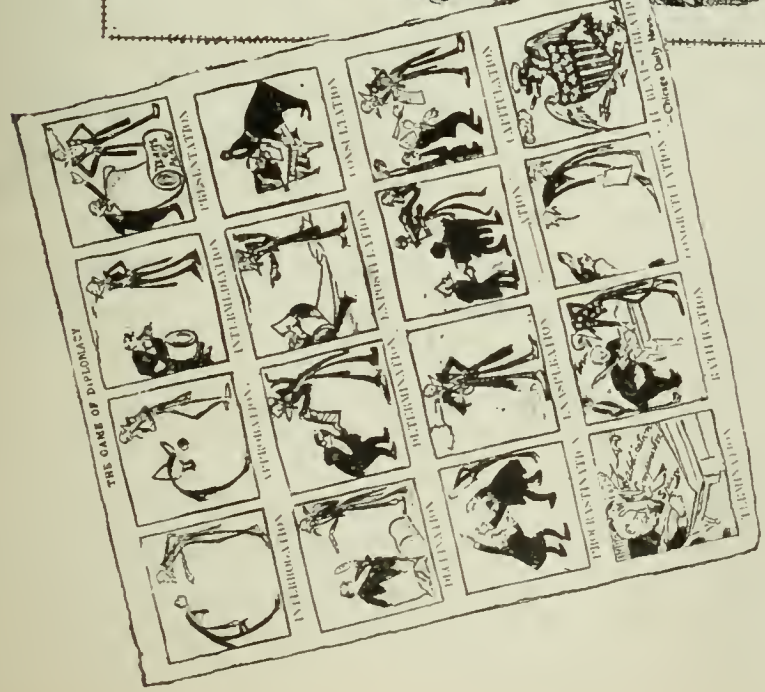
THE full name of the young king of Spain has twenty-one syllables in it. Shall we not retain one or more of these for coaling-stations?—*Chicago Record.*

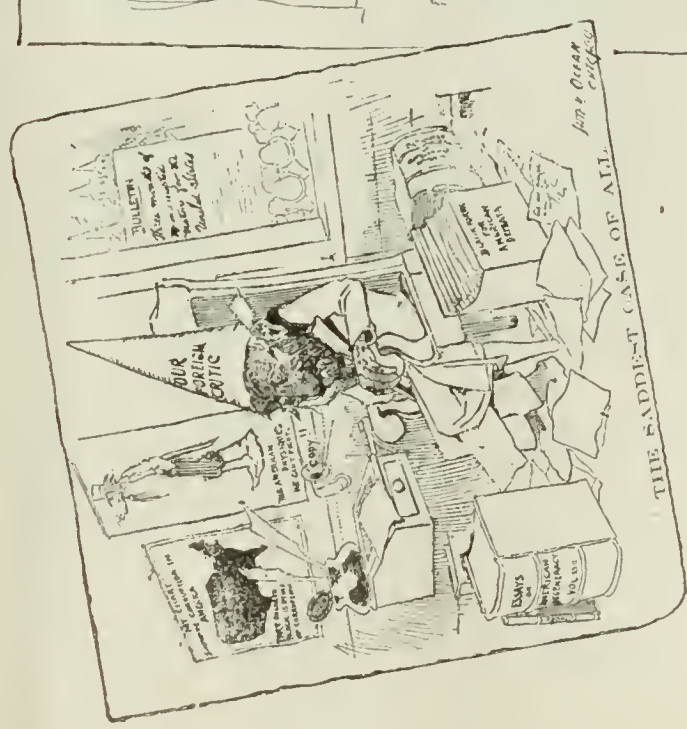

LET THIS BE A WARNING!
TO SPAIN
SPANISH HONOR
"I'll Teach You European Boys Not to Swim in My Pond."


PEACE.
"Fighting's all right, but this is good enough for me."


LEARNING THE NEW SONG.
YANKEE DOODLE
UNCLE SAM—"A little LOUDER, gentlemen!"
Evening World—N.Y.


THE CURTAIN CALL
EXTRA
Positively Last Appearance of the Successful "Free Cuba" Company, William McKinley, Manager
DRAMATIS PERSONAE
1. Miles, a Gilt Edged General. 2. Wandering Willie Watson. 3. Funny Man Camara (he pays both ways—positively the best that ever went through the canal) 4. Terrible Teddy Roosevelt, liable to do anything. 5. Grumbling Garcia of the Appetite Army. 6. Alphonso XIII, an innocent born with too much property. 7. Col. Turner of Turnerville. 8. Anxious Aguinaldo, the man with the iron check. 9. Cyclone Wainwright, the Avenger. 10. Capt. Sigsbee, who takes his coffee and his blowing up with equal calmness. 11. Casabianca Montejo, the boy on the burning deck. 12. Slippery Cervera, caught at last. 13. Schley, the man who caught him. 14. Shafter, a large man with a gun. 15. Sagasta a sagacious statesman of the Mark Tapley type. 16. Hobson, a representative American naval officer. 17. Lee, walking gentleman in the first act. 18. Bombazine Blanco, a mediæval master of fiction. 19. Day, an inveterate statesman, who is cut out of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth acts, but plays his part just the same. 20. De Lome, an incomplete letter writer, now performing as a mere memory. 21. Dewey, the man who did. 22. Sampson, friend to the manager. 23. Wicked Weyler, a genuine salpeter villain of the old school. 24. Newsboy, his life was one long yell of American victory. 25. William McKinley, to whom we are indebted for a very satisfactory performance.
Journal—N.Y.C.A.G.


THE GAME OF DIPLOMACY


OUR ENGLISH CRITIC
THE SADDEST CASE OF ALL.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## TOLSTOÏ THE SON VERSUS TOLSTOÏ THE FATHER.

A CURIOUS literary controversy has arisen in the house of Count Tolstoï, which is now divided against itself. The great writer's son, L. L. Tolstoï, who made his *début* several months ago by the publication of a story in a periodical, recently produced a novel of some pretension, called "A Chopin Prelude." The title suggests Tolstoï *père's* famous "Kreutzer Sonata," and was intended to suggest it. In fact, the young Tolstoï's work is a challenge and reply to the theories on love and marriage which startled the world in the count's assault upon the modern family. To Beethoven Tolstoï the son opposes Chopin; to a sonata he opposes a prelude; and even to the Biblical mottoes and quotations of the father he finds other Biblical mottoes to oppose. Tolstoï *père* quoted Matthew: "That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart." Tolstoï *fils* replies by quoting Genesis: "It is not good that the man should be alone," and: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh."

The critics regard this piquant literary controversy with great interest. They find the novel of the younger Tolstoï to be rather colorless as a work of art, but significant as an attack upon his father's teachings. In the mouth of the novel's hero, Komkoff, the author puts direct criticisms of the ideas of "The Kreutzer Sonata." We quote the following expressions, given in *Novosti's* (St. Petersburg) review of the book:

"From childhood up we are all taught perversely to treat sexual relations as something mysteriously illicit. When we read about the first sin and fall of man, we are induced to look upon the matter as really sinful, whereas, in reality, we have to deal with an organic necessity, without which man would not exist on the earth and upon which, moreover, depends even his psychical balance and welfare. Think how absurd it is, in reality, to treat that as a sin to which we owe our life, that sacred relation which has given us and breathed into us the divine principle of existence. . . . My poor brain can not assimilate such wisdom. That our ideal should be annihilation, the destruction of the human species, simply because the great sages, Buddha, Schopenhauer, Hartmann, have ever thought so! Our aim in life, we are told, should be absolute purity. When men shall attain that ideal, they will beat their swords into plowshares, lie down, embrace one another, and die! Then shall God's kingdom reign on earth. But, pray, for whom will that kingdom dawn? Why should we strive and suffer to reach an ideal when our only compensation is to be death? Whom will this prospect attract? What wiseacre will adopt a philosophy which asks the impossible?"

Komkoff sneers at those who advocate celibacy, and declares that the aim of life is to promote life, not death. The duty of the good and wise is to perfect man and make his life happier and fuller and freer. Progress, our hero says, means onward movement, and this is impossible except in conformity with nature and its laws. We must learn to comprehend and interpret these laws, not violate them. Regarding the effects of "The Kreutzer Sonata," Komkoff says:

"They have been mischievous, because many of the readers have remained single, desiring to lead a purer life and to preach the same. . . . Those who have tried asceticism and celibacy have killed their natural tendencies, their youth, all that is good in them, every gift of God. Adopt this doctrine, and the only alternative is death."

The Russian poet and writer, H. Minsky, in reviewing this story, says that at bottom it agrees with the views of Tolstoï *père* regarding sexual relations, and protests against them in the name of mere instinct. "There is no philosophic depth, no vital thought in the novel, and it can not be classed either with the old or the new literature. The father-giant built a tall, somber pyramid, while the son-pigmy made an attack upon it merely because he stands on the first step and, looking down, does not see what is over his head." The critic proceeds to show that in Ibsen and other modern writers we find the same ideas of love and purity as in Tolstoï the father's famous novel. He says:

"The heroine in the 'Comedy of Love' refuses to marry her lover *because* she loves him and prefers to marry an old man for whom she has no affection. The heroine of 'The Wild Duck,' Ellida, prefers the feeling of freedom and self-respect to love, and leaves the man she passionately loves. Perhaps the problem of life can not be solved as simply as this, but it is not impossible that for the most part our disappointments and the conflicts of the modern family result from the false conception we have of marriage. Whatever the practical forms and necessities of existence, they can not affect our philosophy and religious belief; on the contrary, they must be affected by the latter. The ideal of a true, unselfish, eternal love is in direct contradiction with reality, and can only be attained in eternal negation of all forms of life. . . . . .

"One of the most profound concerns of modern literature has been the destruction of romantic love, created by the poetry of previous ages. In this effort have participated all the masters of modern letters, beginning with Ibsen and Baudelaire and ending with Maeterlinck and d'Annunzio. The greatness of Tolstoï consisted in his sincere recognition of the new truth and in his ability to repudiate his own past. He did it not because he deliberately joined the new movement, but solely in obedience to his acuteness and truthfulness. This is why, in spite of his sharp attacks upon modern art, it regards him as one of its greatest expounders and exemplars."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## HOWELLS'S HIGH ESTIMATE OF BELLAMY'S LITERARY GIFTS.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS has written an appreciative and sympathetic, tho brief, estimate of the late Edward Bellamy as a literary artist. Speaking of Bellamy's vision, in "Looking Backward," of what the millennium should be, Mr. Howells expresses his doubt that man should have been made to invent all those new machines and appliances to make himself happy. Howells himself would have preferred to bring about such a result in a much simpler manner, for all these inventions would, he thinks, but be a severe temptation to man's greed. Aside from this, Bellamy builded better than we knew, and perhaps better than he himself knew; for in romantic imagination he was surpassed by Hawthorne alone.

We quote further from Mr. Howells's article (*Atlant Monthly*, August):

"Somehow, whether he *knew* or not, he unerringly *felt* how the average man would feel; and all the webs of fancy that he wove were essentially of one texture through this sympathy. His imagination was intensely democratic, it was inalienably plebeian, even—that is to say, humane. It did not seek distinction of expression; it never put the simplest and plainest reader to shame by the assumption of those fine-gentleman airs which abash and dishearten more than the mere literary swell can think. He would use a phrase or a word that was common to vulgarity, if it said what he meant; sometimes he sets one's teeth on edge, in his earlier stories, by his public-school diction. But the nobility of the heart is never absent from his work; and he has always the distinction of self-forgetfulness in his art.

"I have been interested, in recurring to his earlier work, to note how almost entirely the action passes in the American village atmosphere. . . . . .

"'Looking Backward,' with its material delights, its communized facilities and luxuries, could not appeal to people on lonely farms who scarcely knew of them, or to people in cities who were tired of them, so much as to that immense average of villagers, of small-town dwellers, who had read much and seen something of them, and desired to have them. This average, whose intelligence forms the prosperity of our literature, and whose virtue

forms the strength of our nation, is the environment which Bellamy rarely travels out of in his airiest romance. He has its curiosity, its principles, its aspirations. He can tell what it wishes to know, what problem will hold it, what situation it can enter into, what mystery will fascinate it, and what noble pain it will bear. It is by far the widest field of American fiction; most of our finest artists work preferably in it, but he works in it to different effect from any other. He takes that life on its mystical side, and deals with types rather than with characters; for it is one of the prime conditions of the romancer that he shall do this. His people are less objectively than subjectively present; their import is greater in what happens to them than in what they are. But he never falsifies them or their circumstance. He ascertains them

EDWARD BELLAMY.

with a fidelity that seems almost helpless, almost ignorant of different people, different circumstances; you would think at times that he had never known, never seen, any others; but of course this is only the effect of his art. . . . . .

"I am glad that he lived to die at home in Chicopee—in the village environment by which he interpreted the heart of the American nation, and knew how to move it more than any other American author who has lived. The theory of those who think differently is that he simply moved the popular fancy; and this may suffice to explain the state of some people, but it will not account for the love and honor in which his name is passionately held by the vast average, East and West. His fame is safe with them, and his faith is an animating force concerning whose effect at this time or some other time it would not be wise to prophesy. Whether his ethics will keep his esthetics in remembrance, I do not know; but I am sure that one can not acquaint oneself with his merely artistic work, and not be sensible that in Edward Bellamy we were rich in a romantic imagination surpassed only by that of Hawthorne."

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## THACKERAY'S EARLY YEARS IN LONDON.

As the memoir of Thackeray's life unfolds itself in his daughter's hands through her introductions to the biographical edition of his works, we begin to get something like a true measure of the man's personal character. Thackeray, it will be remembered, forbade in his will the use of his private papers for a biography, and consequently the events of his life have not been fully understood or appreciated. Mrs. Ritchie, his accomplished daughter, for this reason has thought it wise to disregard this clause of his will, in a measure by drawing upon his diaries, his private letters, and his sketches for biographical introductions to the new edition of his works now appearing in this country and Europe.

The most interesting period of Thackeray's life was that of his early years in London, because what then happened explains much of the man and his subsequent history. In Mrs. Ritchie's introduction to the third volume of the series (containing the "Yellowplush Papers," the "Great Hoggarty Diamond," "Cox's Diary," and various sketches) this period is illuminated in a manner heretofore impossible.

Mrs. Ritchie begins her introduction to this volume as follows:

"The early years which my father spent in London looking about him, trying his 'prentice hand in life, coming and going with his friends, were those in which he saw most of Edward FitzGerald, Charles and Arthur Butler, of John and Henry Kemble, all of whom seem to have been his playfellows. Alfred and Frederick Tennyson and John Allen are also among those who are constantly mentioned in the notes and the letters of that time.

"These young Knights of the Mahogany Tree used to meet and play and work together, or sit over their brandy and water discussing men and books and morals, speculating, joking, and contradicting each other—liking fun, and talk, and wit, and human nature, and all fanciful and noble things. Alfred Tennyson was already the poet laureate of this little court, which was roaming about London with so much vigor and cheerful mirth.

"They all went their own ways. They heartily admired each other (and no wonder), and they encouraged the minor graces as well as their major virtues."

Thackeray's parents and grandparents had come to the conclusion that he should go to the bar. Mrs. Ritchie tells us that he himself was very anxious to go to work. She says:

"Writing to his mother from Germany, January 25, 1831, he says: 'I do believe, mother, that it is not merely an appetite for novelty which prompts me, but really a desire to enter a profession and to do my duty in it. I am nearly twenty years old—at that time my father had been engaged for five years on his. I am fully aware how difficult and disagreeable my task must be for the first four years, but I have an end in view and an independence to gain; and if I can steadily keep this before me, I shall not, I trust, flinch from the pursuit of them.' By the autumn of this year the young student was established in the Temple."

Mrs. Ritchie next shows Thackeray as a young law student perched on a high stool in Mr. Taprell's office, drawing up legal documents. Mr. Taprell was a special pleader and conveyancer, and it would be curious to come across a legal document in his pupil's handwriting.

Thackeray sent his friend FitzGerald a drawing of himself seated on the high stool in Mr. Taprell's office at No. 1 Hare Court, Temple, and one of the lamp-posts and railings outside. The drawing given on the next page is from a letter home. A letter Thackeray writes to his old friend Major Carmichael-Smith in December, 1831, shows what a busy law student he was at this time:

"I go pretty regularly to my pedlers and sit with him until past 5; then I come home and read and dine till about 9 or past, when I am glad enough to go out for an hour and look at the world. As for the theater, I scarcely go there more than once a week, which is moderate indeed for me. In a few days come the Pantomimes! Huzza!

"I have been to Cambridge, where I stayed for four days feasting on my old friends, so hearty and hospitable. . . . I could have stayed there a month and fed on each.

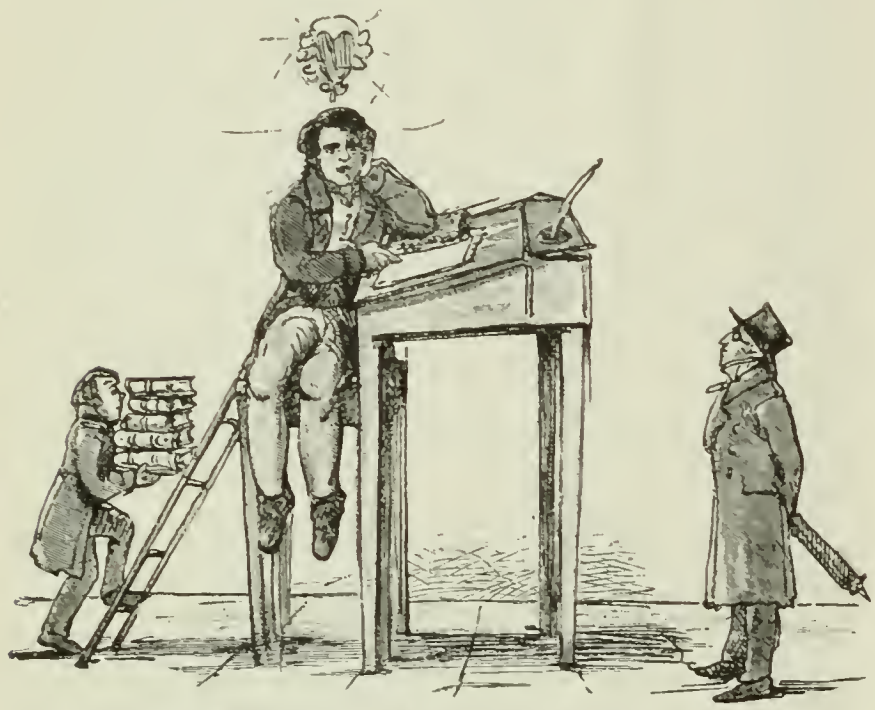
"I find this work really very pleasant: one's day is agreeably occupied; there is a newspaper and a fire, and just enough to do. Mr. Taprell has plenty of business, and I should think would be glad of another assistant, whom I hope to provide for him in my friend Kemble, with whom I am very thick. . . . I have been employed on a long pedigree case, and find myself very tolerably amused, only it is difficult to read dry law books and to attend to them. I sit at home a good deal, but proceed very slowly. I have to lay out nearly five pounds to-day for these same ugly books."

In his diary, Thackeray records having gone to see Macready

in "The Merchant of London," and his sketch of Macready is here given.

According to Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray was a very poor politician, but he took a keen interest in politics, even going to Cornwall to make speeches for his friend, Charles Butler, who was a candidate for Parliament in the Reform campaign of 1832. Mrs. Ritchie gives this estimate of her father:

"But he was never a keen politician. Pictures and plays form a much larger share of his early interests than either politics or law cases. Only he sympathized warmly with his friends and companions, and never hesitated to utter his sympathies. It is im-



THACKERAY'S SKETCH OF HIMSELF AT HARE COURT, TEMPLE.

possible also not to feel even now how just were his instinctive provisions and criticisms. Any one reading the speeches he made in 1858, when he was standing for the city of Oxford, might realize how many of the things which he advocated then have come about. I can still remember how people blamed him for some of the things he said, for wishing for the ballot, for universal suffrage, and for all the changes that we are quite used to now, which have proved to be friendly plows making ready the land for the harvest of the future, rather than those catastrophes and cataclysms which are anticipated. 'How deeply we all regret your dear father's dangerous views,' I can remember various voices saying, with a quaver of disapprobation; specially one dignified old lady, who, I believe, asked us to dinner solely on purpose to remonstrate with him."

Thackeray gives in his diary this pleasant glimpse of how a political campaign went in those exciting days in English history:

"After a merry day at Templars we set off in his cart to Newton, where we waited till 8:30 for the mail. At about 1 we reached Plymouth, and on Monday, 9th, arrived by mail at 10 o'clock at Liskeard, and found all the town in an uproar, with flags, processions, and triumphal arches, to celebrate Charles Butler's arrival. Rode out to meet him, and had the honor, with some half a dozen others, to be dragged in with him. The guns were fired, the people shouted and pulled us through all parts of the town. C. Butler made a good speech enough, then we adjourned to Mrs. Austin's to lunch, and then to submit again to be pulled about for the pleasure of the constituents. This business lasted from 12 to 4, during which I was three times gratified by hearing my song about Jope sung to a tune, I suppose, by some of the choristers. . . . Arrived at Polwellan at 6, and was glad to see it again, for they certainly have been very kind."

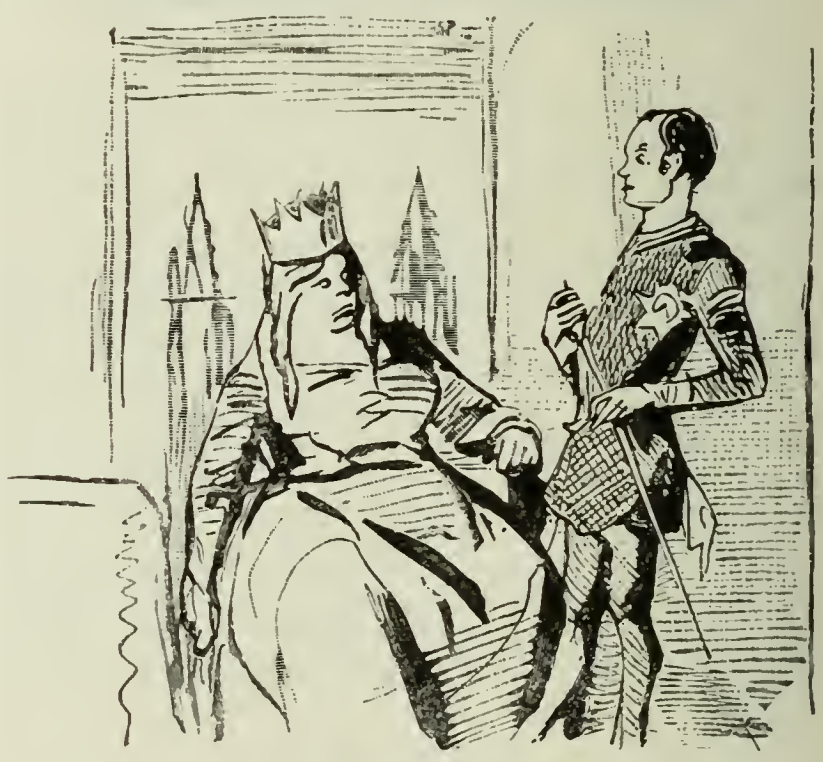
Thackeray was never cut out for a lawyer, and he probably knew very little law when he left Mr. Taprell's office, for it was then that he did most of those sketches that *Punch* would have paid for:

"I have heard [says Mrs. Ritchie] that the man who followed my father at Mr. Taprell's chambers found the desk full of sketches and caricatures, which he had left behind him. It was quite evident that, tho he was amused by the work at first, his real place was not in Hare Court; his gifts lay in other directions, and the visions here depicted were never to be realized, altho my father was actually called to the bar in 1848.

"In May, 1832, he had written: 'This lawyer's preparatory education is certainly one of the most cold-blooded, prejudiced pieces of invention that ever a man was slave to. . . . A fellow should properly do and think of nothing else than law. Never mind. I begin to find out that people are much wiser than I am (which is a rare piece of modesty in me), and that old heads do better than young ones, that is in their generation, for I am sure that a young man's ideas, however absurd and rhapsodical they are, tho they mayn't smack so much of experience as those of these old, calculating codgers, contains a great deal more nature and virtue. Here are hot weather and green trees again, dear mother, but the sun won't shine into Taprell's chamber, and the high stools don't blossom and bring forth buds. *O matutini roses aura que salubres!* I do long for the fresh air and fresh butter, only it isn't romantic."

If Thackeray by nature was not a lawyer, neither was he a journalist, with all his literary gifts. After returning from a visit to Paris in 1833, where he had gone to pursue his work as a sketch-artist, he decided to associate himself with Major Carmichel-Smith in the editorship of *The National Standard*, a literary and artistic journal. On September 6 he wrote his mother, expressing his dissatisfaction with journalism:

"He writes from Garrick Club, on September 6, 1833: 'I am wanting very much to leave this dismal city, dear mother, but I must stay for some time longer, being occupied in writing, puffing, etc., and other delightful employments for *The Standard*. I have had an offer made for a partner, which I think I shall accept, but the business can not be settled for a week or ten days. In the mean time I get on as well as I can, spending my mornings in St. Paul's churchyard, and my evenings in this club, which is a pleasant and cheap place of resort. We have, thanks to me and some other individuals, established a smoking-room, another great comfort. I am writing on a fine, frosty day, which, considering this is the height of the summer, or ought to be, is the more



THACKERAY'S SKETCH OF 'MEGREEDY" (MACREADY).

QUEEN (Mrs. Bulger): "Hamlet! thou hast thy father much offended."
HAMLET (Megreedy): "Madam, *thou* hast my father much offended."
QUEEN: "There's the least taste in life of linen hanging out behind."

to be appreciated. I find a great change between this and Paris, where one makes friends; here, tho for the last three years I have lived, I have not positively a single female acquaintance. I shall go back to Paris, I think, and marry somebody. There is another evil which I complain of, that this system of newspaper writing spoils one for every other kind of writing. I am unwilling, now, more than ever, to write letters to my friends, and always find myself attempting to make a pert, critical point at the end of a sentence. I have just had occasion to bid adieu to Regulus; he

has been breaking bottles of wine and abstracting liquors therefrom, and this after I had given him a coat, a hat, and a half crown to go to Bartholomew fair. He lied stoutly, wept much, and contradicted himself more than once, so I have been obliged to give him his congé, and am now clerkless. This is, I think, the only adventure which has occurred to me. I have been talking of going out of town, but *les affaires!*—as for the theaters, they are tedious beyond all bearing, and a solitary evening in chambers is more dismal still. One has no resource but the club, where, however, there is a tolerably good library of reviews and a pleasant enough society—of artists of all kinds, and gentlemen who drop their absurd English aristocratical notions. You see by this what I am thinking of—I wish we were all in a snug apartment in the Rue de Provence. FitzGerald has been in town for a day or two, and I have plenty of his acquaintances. There are a number of *littérateurs* who frequent this club, and *The National Standard* is, I am happy to say, growing into repute, tho I know it is poor stuff."

Mrs. Ritchie gives this felicitous glance at Thackeray as a lover and husband:

"My father has sometimes told me that he lost his heart to my mother when he heard her sing; she had a very sweet voice and an exquisite method.

"He was twenty-five when he married, in 1836, and I have lately read the register, copied verbatim from the French embassy at Paris, as quoted by Messrs. Merivale & Margiale. My mother was Isabella Gethen Creagh Shawe, daughter of Colonel Mathew Shawe; her mother was Creagh."

After two years of wedded life, Thackeray writes this beautiful letter to his wife:

". . . Here we have been two years married, and not a single unhappy day. Oh, I do bless God for all this happiness which He has given me! It is so great that I almost tremble for the future, except that I humbly hope (for what man is certain about his own weakness and wickedness) our love is strong enough to withstand any pressure from without, and as it is a gift greater than any fortune, is likewise one superior to poverty or sickness or any other worldly evil with which Providence may visit us. Let us pray, as I trust there is no harm, that none of these may come upon us; as the best and wisest Man in the world prayed that He might not be led into temptation. . . . I think happiness is as good as prayers, and I feel in my heart a kind of overflowing thanksgiving which is quite too great to describe in writing. This kind of happiness is like a fine picture, you only see a little bit of it when you are close to the canvas; go a little distance, and then you see how beautiful it is. I don't know that I shall have done much by coming away, except being so awfully glad to come back again."

*The Bookman* (New York, August), commenting upon this letter, says:

"It has been said the problems that made Swift savage made Thackeray sad. But the deeper causes of Thackeray's sadness need to be known to appreciate fully the passages of deepest pathos in his writings. The loss of his second child in infancy was always an abiding sorrow, and is described in 'The Great Hoggarty Diamond,' included in this third volume, just issued, in a passage of surpassing tenderness too sacred to be severed from its context. But the great tragedy of Thackeray's life was the illness of his wife, which set in after only four years of his wedded happiness. 'I can't live without the tenderness of some woman,' wrote Thackeray to Mrs. Brookfield. And yet this was the man who, before he was thirty, had to face a lifelong separation from the wife he loved and a long separation from the children.

"To us who see the years that followed there is a terrible pathos in the wistful earnestness and passionate tenderness of these words, which are taken from a letter just published by Mrs. Ritchie. After the birth of their third child Mrs. Thackeray's health failed. Some mental disease attacked her which totally unfitted her for her duties as wife and mother. She had finally to be put under proper care and protection; and the happy home was broken up. 'Tho my marriage was a wreck as you know,' wrote Thackeray years afterward to one contemplating an alliance, 'I would do it over again, for behold Love is the crown and completion of all earthly good.' Again he writes: 'I sat with the children, and talked with them about their mother last night.' 'I was as happy as the day was long with her,' he said to a cousin once. Most pathetic is the story which tells how an old groom in Trollope's stables remarked to Thackeray: 'I hear you have written a book about Ireland, and have made great fun of the Irish—you don't like us?' 'God help me!' said Thackeray, turning his head away as his eyes filled with tears, 'all that I have loved best in the world is Irish.' For Isabella Shawe came from 'the parish of Donerail in the county of Cork.'"

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## AN INDICTMENT AND A DEFENSE OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

A FEW days ago, Dr. William T. Harris delivered an address in the Chicago University, in which he pleaded for an educational system in closer harmony with the genius of American life and the new era that is dawning on our national existence. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (August 14) uses the lecture as an occasion for eulogizing Germany's educational institutions and disparaging our own. And Prof. Albion W. Small, of the Chicago University, takes occasion to reply, in the columns of the same paper (August 15), indorsing the general sentiments expressed in the editorial, but claiming that the criticisms apply to our colleges and universities as they were, not as they are. The "new era in education," he thinks, is now here, and America has surpassed Germany along the very lines that a few years ago made the latter the Mecca of students the world over.

There is nothing particularly new in the criticisms made by *The Inter Ocean*, but the very fact that they are common makes the reply to them more interesting. We quote from the editorial:

"For decades the universities and colleges of the United States have been losing steadily their influence upon the people. For decades their tendency has been to train young men, not to act as leaders of thought and action among the American people, but to stand aside in cynical indifference while the great procession of national progress passed by. Without sympathy with the development of our institutions, without knowledge of the concrete influences that have moved the nation forward, without respect for the Government, and without knowledge of the national growth, a conspicuous majority of our college professors ceased long ago to educate young men for national life as it is, preferring rather to inform them of abstract and theoretical conditions of affairs such as never existed in the world's history, and never will. . . . . .

"Let the genius of American history, American science, and American art rise in our universities and colleges with the national spirit, as such a genius rose in Germany after the unification of the empire. Then the influence of the college professor will cease to be a byword and a scoffing, and the helplessness of the college graduate will no longer be proverbial among the masses who make our history and provide our wealth."

Professor Small replies, in part, as follows:

"The 'new era in education' has been here already for more than twenty years. It is past and present as well as future. The opening of the doors of Johns Hopkins University twenty-two years ago may well mark the inauguration of the new era. A new spirit in college work has been gaining influence every year since. The alliance of scholarship with life has been promoted from the first by the whole Hopkins influence. The traditional subjects have been pursued in a larger spirit. The younger sciences, or the older sciences brought down to date, the historical and political sciences, have magnified their office, and have given an entirely modern and practical tone to the study of the last two decades. During this time Hopkins men have been setting the pace for the new march of educational progress all over the country.

"Meanwhile 'the new era' has dawned elsewhere. The study of the various branches of social science, in the most inclusive sense, has created an entirely new balance in the curriculum of every leading college and university in the country. This, with

the modernizing of the physical sciences, makes the American college course of to-day a preparation for life in a sense which had not dawned upon the imagination of the average college man of thirty years ago. A Harvard man high in the present national administration once said in my hearing that his grievance against Harvard of his day was not that it taught Latin and Greek, but that it did not teach anything. Every educator who has kept his eyes open knows that the present-day Harvard is as different from the sleepy old college of which that charge was in a sense true, as life in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century is from the life of the colonial period. Not merely the newer and apparently more 'practical' studies are faced toward the future, but the older studies, too, are pursued so as to throw light on what is permanently true in human life. . . . . .

"No American has better reason than I to speak with gratitude of his debt to German universities, but, after all is said that should be said in praise of their work, it is not true that they are in advance of American universities at the present moment in sympathy with present educational or social needs, nor in adaptation to the wants of intelligent citizenship. The educational sensation of last year in France was a book of a Paris editor entitled 'The Secret of the Superiority of the Anglo-Saxons.' The comparison was between the Anglo-Saxons on the one hand and the French and the Germans on the other. The 'secret' alleged was the superior adaptation of English and American educational methods to form efficient and practical individuals.

"Within a year I have talked in Germany with student after student, who expressed the invariable judgment that after giving all due credit to the value of what they were getting abroad, they would be heartily glad to get back once more into graduate work in their home universities in America. They said that they could get vastly more direct help in their subject, and more assistance toward practical use of it, than they could find in Germany. So far as sympathetic and stimulating contact with life is concerned, the comparison between German and American universities at the present moment is decidedly in our favor."

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## SHAKESPEARE AS A NEUROPATH.

WE have been told recently by Tolstoï that Shakespeare's works are not true art; we are told now by an English critic that Shakespeare himself was a neuropath, that is to say, that he was physically delicate and abnormally sensitive. A blunt, bald statement of the case which Mr. Frank Harris endeavors to make out along this line, sounds at first suspiciously like a burlesque. Shakespeare had insomnia, we are told, evidence of the fact being found in Henry IV.'s long soliloquy on sleep. "Another proof of his neuropathic weakness" is seen in his fear of drink and hatred of drunkenness! Mr. Harris's article is one of a series of Shakespeare articles, which are published in one of the most critical journals of England—*The Saturday Review*. Here is an extract from the article:

"It is not my business to praise Shakespeare's character as one is compelled to praise his art. I love his character dearly; his weaknesses and his shortcomings belong to his humanity, and can not, for me at least, diminish the value of his gift to us. Besides, it is a conviction that art but follows nature when it establishes a proportion between the lights and shadows of a scene. In measure as a man's virtues are preeminent, so will his failings be conspicuous; perfection has nothing to do with humanity. However this may be, there can be no doubt that Shakespeare's chief faults were due to weakness or softness of fiber. This is the complement and dark correlative of that gentle kindness which we found to be one of his chief characteristics. It is almost certain that he was not stout nor robust in body, and delicacy of physical constitution may well have induced that delicacy of mental habit, that supersensitiveness, which shrunk from rudeness and violence, and which found it easier to yield in things forbidden and undesired than to maintain a resolute denial. First of all, then, it is incumbent upon me to prove that Shakespeare was physically delicate and intensely sensitive—a neuropath in fine, to use our modern phrase. There is no bodily peculiarity of Shakespeare more surely attested than sleeplessness. Early in life, at an age when most men sleep like children without effort, and almost without consciousness of the blessings that sleep brings, Shakespeare knew all the miseries of habitual insomnia."

Mr. Harris then, as we have already stated, cites Henry IV.'s long soliloquy on sleep as evidence of Shakespeare's inability to sleep. Other evidence which he adduces is given as follows:

"Or let us take 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' which was probably written when Shakespeare was twenty-six or twenty-seven years old. In the very first act *Valentine*, who is heart-whole, rallies *Proteus* on his love, declaring that in love 'one fading moment's mirth' is bought

> 'with twenty watchful, weary, tedious nights.'

Now why does *Valentine* pitch on sleeplessness as one of the consequences of love before he has experienced the passion? And how comes it that, when life is altered to him, when he has done 'penance for contemning love,' he exclaims again:

> 'Love hath chased sleep from my enthrallèd eyes,
> And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow.'

"And as we pass from this early work to the drama of Shakespeare's ripest achievement, to 'Macbeth,' we find the same praise of sleep iterated and reiterated till there can be no doubt that insomnia was one of the torments of the poet's life. Nothing more perfect than *Macbeth's* praise of sleep has ever been written:

> 'Methought I heard a voice cry, "Sleep no more!—
> Macbeth does murder sleep"—the innocent sleep:
> Sleep, that knits up the raveled sleave of care,
> The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath,
> Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
> Chief nourisher in life's feast.'

"Intense sensitiveness in Shakespeare's case we do not need to prove. His soul was a sort of Æolian harp, lyrically responsive to every breath of emotion. And no doubt the sensitiveness was increased by that physical delicacy which sleeplessness presupposes.

"I find another proof of Shakespeare's neuropathic weakness in his fear of drink and hatred of drunkenness. The main proof of this is to be found in the *Cassio* episode in 'Othello.' As I pointed out before, *Cassio's* drunkenness was invented by Shakespeare, and was in itself unnecessary to the unfolding of the drama. But now let us consider briefly the very words used by the Moor's lieutenant. First of all, when pressed by *Iago* to drink to the health of *Othello*, he says:

> 'Not to-night, good Iago. I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking. I could well wish courtesy would invent some other custom of entertainment.

And when *Iago* insists, he goes into curious detail:

> 'I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too, and, behold, what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not task my weakness with any more.'

"Now this detail of the 'one cup' is to me astonishing if it be not a personal revelation of Shakespeare's feeling. Why should he insist on excusing *Cassio?* Drinking, one would have thought, is a soldierly sin and needs little or no explanation. Then, too, *Iago* declares that 'one cup' more will be enough for *Cassio*, and he drags in the unnecessary taunt that no people drink like the English. The scene carries conviction to me that Shakespeare in the person of *Cassio* is speaking of himself.

"In fine, I hear Shakespeare himself speaking to me through the lips of *Cassio*, and these other passages are but confirmation of an irresistible conviction. It may be that my opinion will not commend itself to others; I can only regret the fact and admit that the proofs are not so strong as they might be. But for me, as I have said, they are strong enough, and they are strengthened by the fact that these railings against drink only occur when Shakespeare had already won to middle life. At all times probably he drank but little, and this little in youth he was able to stand; but when he came to mid-life, and the vigor of youth had departed, he was forced to confess that he had 'very poor and unhappy brains for drinking.'"

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JAMES LANE ALLEN is to be paid an honor seldom accorded a writer of English, according to the London *Academy*. Two of his books, "A Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath," are being translated into Japanese. It is thought that his feeling for nature and his delicate character-drawing will make a strong appeal to Japanese readers.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### THE SIMS-DUDLEY DYNAMITE GUN.

THE following description of the dynamite gun used with such effect by the "Rough Riders" before Santiago is taken from *The Engineering News* (New York, August 11). This gun is quite distinct in principle from the one used on the *Vesuvius*. Altho both are compressed-air guns, the compression in the Sims-Dudley gun is effected at the time of firing by the explosion of a charge of powder. To quote from the description referred to above:

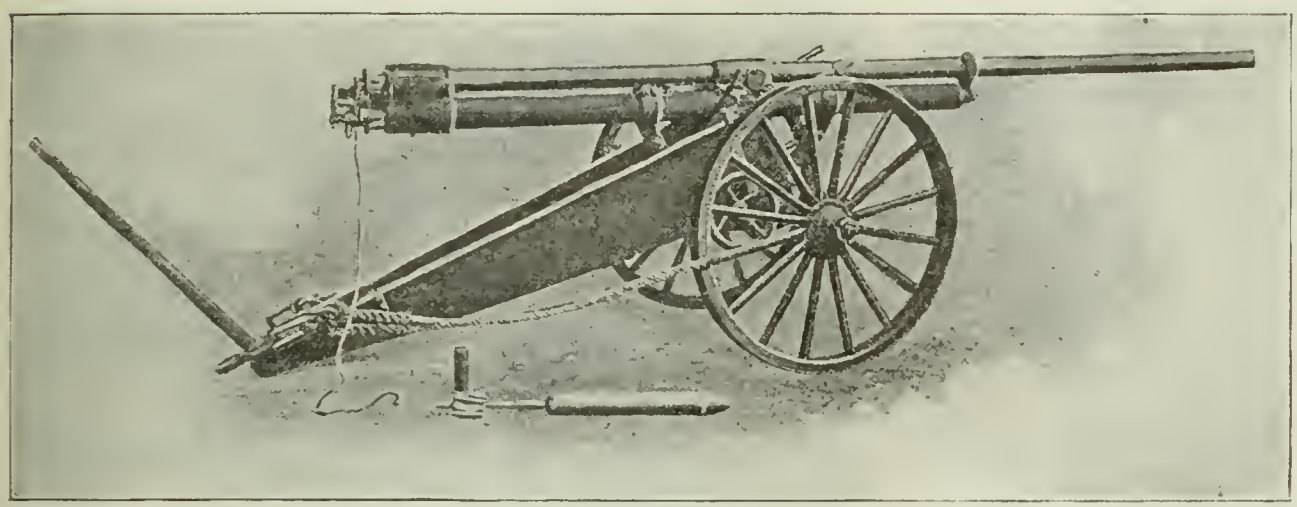

FIG. 1.—The Sims-Dudley Dynamite Gun.

"Generally it is spoken of as a dynamite gun, but it is really a pneumatic or compressed-air gun throwing shells filled with high explosives.

"The accompanying cut, Fig. 1, represents the gun in its latest form, such as is now in use in Cuba. In Fig. 1 it is shown ready for firing. The extreme simplicity of the gun is apparent and is largely responsible for the good work it has already done. The upper or projectile tube is made of a combination metal having a tensile strength of about 75,000 pounds per square inch and is about 14 feet long, with a smooth bore about 2½ inches in diameter. Just below is what is termed the combustion or firing-tube, which is a strong steel tube 7 feet long and 4½ inches in diameter. The breech-block is a steel casting into which the projectile and firing-tubes are screwed. It has a suitable passage connecting the tubes and a swinging back upon which are mounted two segmental screw breech-closing blocks. These are swung into place and locked by turning a lever much the same as with ordinary breech-loading ordnance. The tubes are mounted upon trunnions with a seator and hand-wheel for elevating. The limber is built of sheet steel and angles, thus making a light and strong mounting.

"The principle upon which the gun operates is to start the projectile without shock and to increase its velocity through the whole length of its passage through the long tube. This permits the use of shells containing high explosives. To fire the gun, the breech-block is unlocked by turning the hand lever; the cartridge, really a large blank shell, resembling a shotgun shell, but about 6 or 7 inches long, and containing 7 to 9 ounces of smokeless powder, is thrust into the shell-chamber of the lower tube, Fig. 2. The projectile seen lying on the ground in Fig. 1 is then placed in the projectile tube, the breech closed and locked, and the gun is ready to be sighted and fired, which is done by pulling a lanyard in the ordinary way. This permits the firing-pin, previously drawn back, to fly forward under the action of a spring and strike the fulminate cap of the cartridge. The large volume of gas immediately issuing from the cartridge *C*, Fig. 2, fills the combustion-tube *K*, compressing the air contained. This air, now under considerable pressure, at once rushes through the passage in the breech-block *P* and forces the projectile *J* out of the tube *T*. The powder charge is proportioned so that the pressure produced is sufficient to give the projectile a velocity which will insure an effective range while producing little noise or smoke. As the gun is at present constructed, the range varies from 2,600 to 3,000 yards.

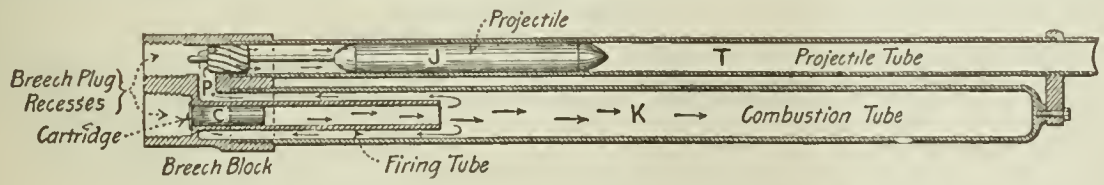


FIG. 2.—Diagram Illustrating the Principle of the Sims-Dudley Pneumatic Gun.

"The projectile, Fig. 3, is simply a light casing containing the explosive gelatin and the mechanical fuse, and is provided with an aluminum spiral on an extension at the rear end, which produces the rotation necessary to keep the projectile in a straight course. The main portion *C*, Fig. 3, is a thin brass tube 2½ inches in diameter, containing the explosive charge, which so far has been what is known as Nobel's gelatin, a tough jelly-like mass containing nitroglycerin and nitrocotton, a mixture that does not explode as easily as dynamite, but produces a much more destructive explosion; *H* is a conical brass head containing the time-fuse, which can be arranged to explode the charge after any given interval. This fuse ignites the fulminate of mercury in *M*, which explodes a small amount of guncotton in the metal case *G*, and the explosion of this sets off the main charge. To prevent accidental explosion in the gun or during transportation, the fuse head *H* is provided with a small wind-vane and a screw, not shown in the illustration, which confines the firing-device. After the projectile has left the gun, this vane whirls around, loosens the screw, and falls off before it has traveled more than 200 feet. The complete projectile is 36 inches long and weighs when loaded 11½ pounds, the casing weighing 7½ pounds and the charge 4 pounds.

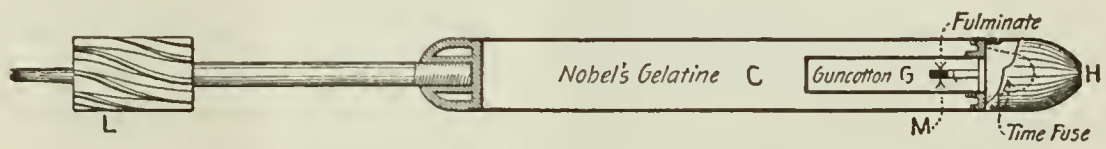


FIG. 3.—Diagram Section of Explosive Projectile.

"It is possible, with a squad of about six men, continually to operate the gun at the rate of about five shots per minute, or 20 pounds of the highest form of explosive known could thus be thrown each minute into the ranks of an advancing enemy without being seen or heard. The effect of the heavy explosions, each of which would be fully as destructive as a 6-inch shell, can be imagined. The destructive effect of the explosive gelatin used is several times as great as that of the powder ordinarily used in shells, to fire which requires heavy artillery. In fact, such shells can only be used in siege operations, owing to the difficulty in transporting guns and ammunition."

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**Hysteria in the Lower Animals.**—Dr. H. Higier, of Warsaw, describes in the *Neurologisches Centralblatt* two instances of what he regards as hysteria occurring in the cat and the canary-bird respectively. His account is thus abstracted in *The Lancet* (London, July 30): "The cat, which was nine months old, healthy and active, was one day deeply bitten in the back by a dog and immediately fell down paralyzed. When Dr. Higier first saw it, five or six weeks after the injury, it walked only with its fore-paws, dragging its body and hind-paws. There was complete loss of sensation in the hind-paws and in the hinder third of the body, both sides of the abdomen and back of the animal being

indifferent to deep punctures with a needle and to hot applications, but it always responded to gentle touching of the anterior half of the body. The tail was also paralyzed, but there was no muscular atrophy of the hind limbs in comparison with the anterior part of the body. . . . One day the servant-girl, being curious to see whether the cat would fall on all fours as cats usually do, threw it from the first-floor of the house on to the pavement. As a matter of fact, it alighted on all four feet, immediately ran away, and was, contrary to expectation, completely cured. . . . Dr. Higier's second case of hysteria showed itself in a canary-bird whose cage with the bird in it was pulled down from the wall by a cat, but Dr. Higier interposed before the cat seized it. The bird lay on the bottom of the cage, stiff as if dead, but was revived by sprinkling with cold water, after which it was lively, took its food well, and showed no abnormality except that from having been a fine singer it became silent. After six weeks this condition of aphonia passed off quite unexpectedly, and the canary once more sang very well. Dr. Higier also refers to three cases mentioned by Gilles de la Tourette in which dogs showed hysterical symptoms."

## MUSCLE REPAIRED BY WIRE.

A CASE in which ruptured muscle was repaired by wire, by Dr. Lucas Championnière, is described by the doctor himself in the *Journal de Médecine*. We quote from an abstract in *The Times and Register* (a medical weekly of Philadelphia) as follows:

"A man, aged 50, was admitted to the Beaujon Hospital under his care with the following history: A long, heavy ladder blown over by a gust of wind struck the patient across the left thigh. Very shortly after there was extreme swelling of the part, but careful examination showed that there was no fracture. Notwithstanding this, there was complete inability to move the limb. In a fortnight's time it was possible to diagnose rupture of the triceps tendon above the patella, accompanied by considerable laceration of the muscle tissue, and there still remained considerable effusion of blood into the thigh. . . . Lucas Championnière decided to operate, and found on cutting down that there remained only a short tongue of fibrous tissue representing the triceps tendon at its insertion to the patella; above, the muscle was irregularly torn and retracted. There was an opening into the synovial sac of the knee, and the articulation was filled with blood-clot. The writer proceeded by inserting two silver wires into the patella and carrying them from there to the triceps tendon above, tho he feared that the least traction would cause them to tear away from the latter. The patient healed rapidly, but a month later after leaving the hospital he was taken with some kind of convulsive seizure, as the result of which there was a repetition of all the symptoms in the injured limb. Lucas Championnière cut down on the knee a second time above the cicatrix of the former operation. He found that the silver wires had not cut the tissue, but, having become untwisted, they had given. With the view of avoiding a repetition of this accident he devised the following proceeding: Above the level of the stump of torn triceps muscle and tendon he threaded a strong piece of silver wire perpendicularly to the muscular fibers in such a manner that it could not possibly give. Then, two parallel pieces of silver wire were passed through the patella and drawn upward so as to pass over the first transverse wire. Thus, by means of a bony base below and a metallic above, he was able to exert sufficient traction to bring the patella and the triceps tendon into approximation, these in their turn being sutured with catgut. To prevent any entanglement of the wires they were carefully doubled on themselves. Healing was rapid, and the patient left the hospital in three weeks, but was seen again seven months after the operation, when it was found he could walk perfectly; extension of the limb was complete, there was no pain, and the knee presented no abnormal characters. On examination by the radiograph it was discovered that the silver wires were broken, from which fact the writer draws the following conclusions: That in suturing the muscle and tendon by a silver wire healing results by fibrous union brought about by means of the wire acting mechanically. Should it be necessary to keep the wires permanently in place, it is better to employ platinum rather than silver."

## EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORCE EXERTED IN ROWING.

MR. E. CUTHBERT ATKINSON, of Temple Observatory, Rugby, England, who is the inventor of an automatic indicator for measuring the power and style of an oarsman's stroke, contributes an account of some recent experiments with his device to *Natural Science* (London, August). Altho Mr. Atkinson has not attempted to settle the vexed question of styles, it is evident that if this is to be done at all scientifically, he has given us an instrument that can do it, and it is to be hoped that he will continue his experiments along this line. As a matter of curiosity we give a picture of Mr. Atkinson's indicator, but do not reproduce his long description of its working, merely remarking that its principle was suggested by the indicators used on steam-engines to show the relation at any point of the stroke between the volume and pressure of the steam in the cylinder. The resulting curves, as will be seen, are similar in shape to those of a steam-engine indicator, but they simply show the power exerted at every moment of the pull. From any particular diagram we

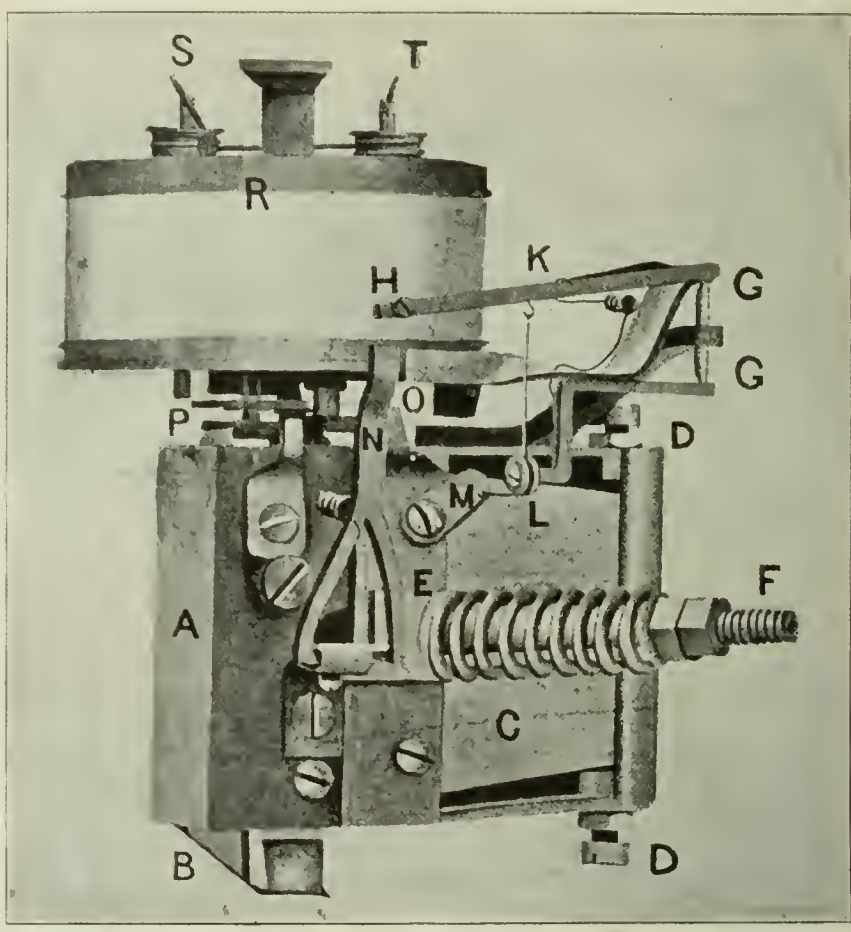


FIG. 1.—Mr. Atkinson's Automatic Indicator.

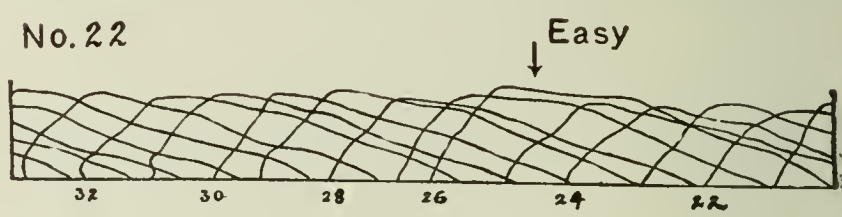


FIG. 2.—Part of an Indicator Card (two-thirds actual size).

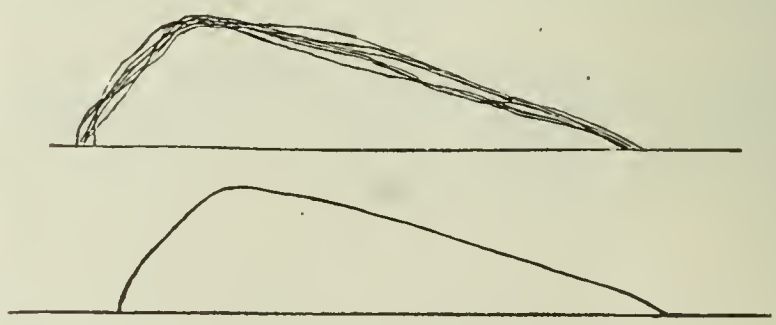

FIG. 3.—Deduction of Characteristic Diagram (actual size).

can see the length of the stroke, which is shown by the length of the figure, the power exerted shown by the height of the curved line above the base at each point, and the style of pull, shown by the shape of the curved line. In the actual indicator-cards, the curves overlap as seen in Fig. 2, but the curves can be traced over again separately for comparison and study. Says the author:

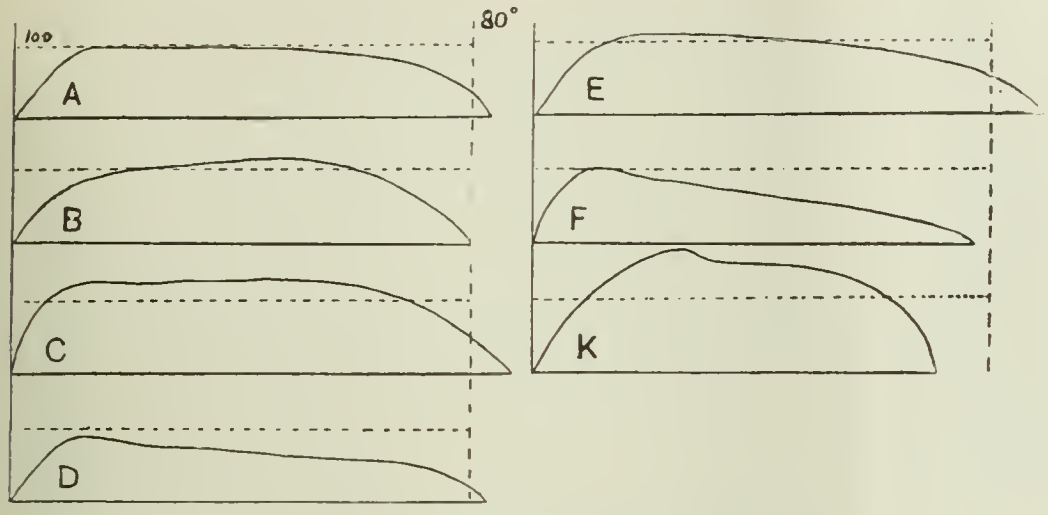


FIG. 4.—Some Characteristics—Sliding Seats.

"To determine the style of an oarsman under any particular circumstances, the idiosyncrasies of the strokes are eliminated by superposing several diagrams (Fig. 3), and then drawing a mean line through the result. In this way the 'characteristic diagram' is obtained. Similarly, in finding an oarsman's power, the mean of several stroke measures is taken. . . . . .

"Fig. 4 represents a series of characteristic diagrams of rowing on sliding seats. The horizontal dotted line corresponds to a pull of 100 pounds and the vertical one to a stroke length of 80°.

"Four fixed-seat characteristics are shown in Fig. 5. The results given in the table are generally deduced from a larger number of measures than the diagrams, and in some cases additional experiments have been introduced, so that the correspondence between the figures and table is not necessarily exact.

"An inspection of the characteristics reveals the great individuality in stroke-form that exists even among men who have

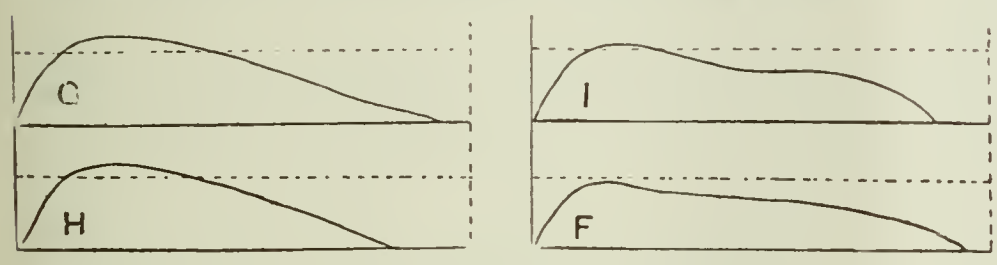


FIG. 5.

rowed together and undergone the same course of instruction, and using the same boat and oar. Two diagrams could scarcely be more different than *B* and *F*. The author has found that the

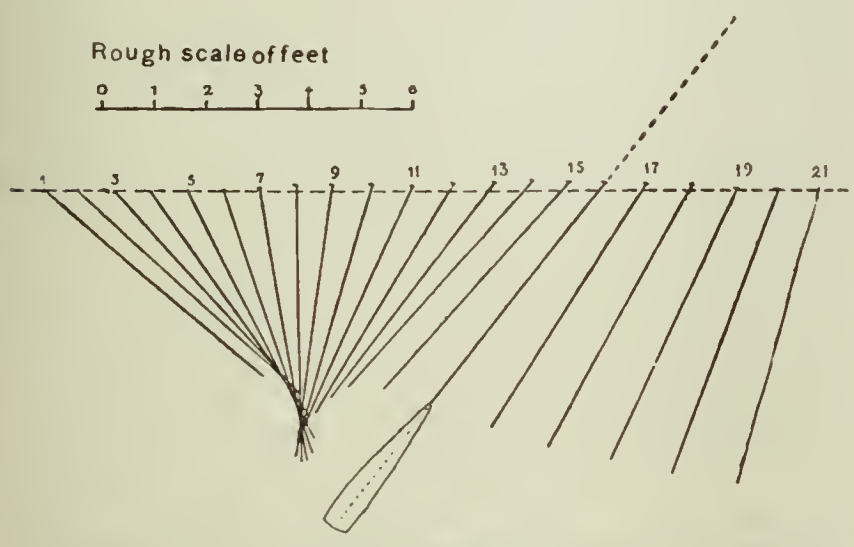


FIG. 6. Motion of an Oar during a Stroke. (Boat is moving toward the right hand.)

form *B* is rather typical of the heavy man's stroke—a powerful stroke, but with a sluggish beginning, while *F* typifies the light man who has a smart beginning, and quickly reaches his highest pressure, which he lacks strength to continue through the stroke.

"A comparison of the sliding seat with fixed-seat strokes shows that the latter generally have a much weaker finish, suggesting that the chance of good leg-work at the finish is diminished on a fixed seat. As is to be expected, the strokes are some 8 inches shorter. This shows—as an oarsman well knows—that a 14″ slide does not add its full length to the stroke, since the 'swing' in sliding-seat rowing is rather shorter than on a fixed seat."

Mr. Atkinson tells us that his results indicate that a man exerts in rowing about one quarter horse-power. He has also added to our knowledge of rowing by photographing the motion of the oar, with the results shown in Figs. 6 and 7. An interesting series of observations relates to the motion of what Mr. Atkinson calls the "turning-point" on the oar, which is the point on the oar that is at rest in space at any time. This does not continue to be at the same spot on the oar, since the relative motion of oar and boat (which are moving in opposite directions) continually varies. Of the motion of this point Mr. Atkinson says:

"Fig. 8 represents the motion of the turning-point along the oar. From this it will be seen that, starting from a point some 37 inches above the tip, it moves upward during the first part of the stroke as suggested above, but before the middle of the stroke a

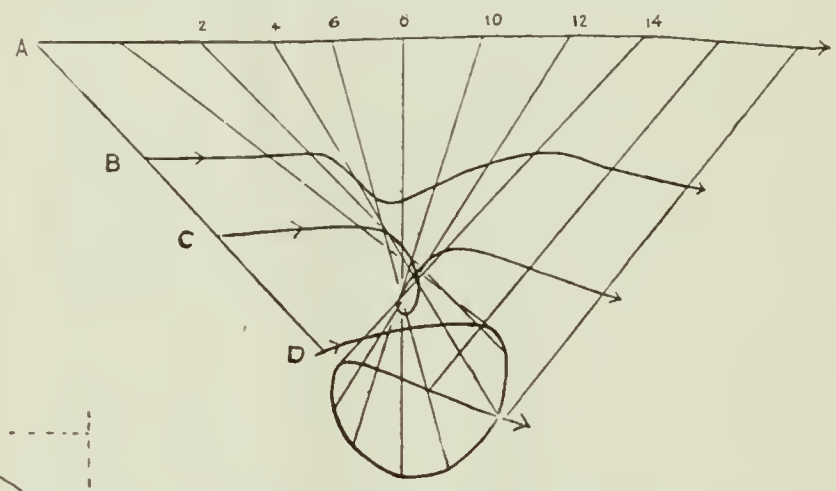


FIG. 7.—Curves described by points on the Oars. *A*, Button; *C*, 36 inches above tip of blade; *D*, tip of blade.

curious reaction sets in, and during the rest of the stroke the turning-point steadily approaches the tip of the blade, indicating that the blade is coming more and more to rest.

"This seems to show that at the beginning of the stroke the blade, which is increasing its distance from the boat's side owing to diminished obliquity, sets up a swirl which moves backward in the path of the blade but forward between that and the boat.

"During the second half of the stroke the blade enters this forward moving water and has its motion retarded, taking up thereby some of the energy previously imparted to the water. This point requires further experiment."

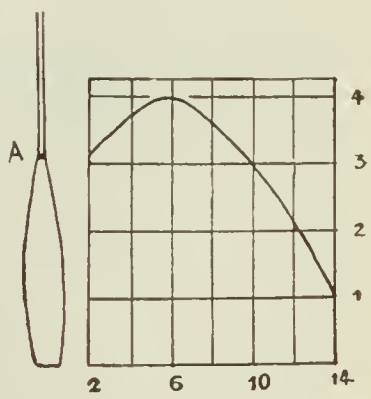


FIG. 8. — Position of "Turning Point" on Oar during the Stroke.

Another interesting point proved by the author is that the rower exerts almost exactly one third of his energy in moving water with his oar, leaving only two thirds to move the boat. He has also made some valuable observations on the diminution of power by fatigue. In three different cases the decrease of power was respectively 18 per cent. in 150 strokes, 13 per cent. in 100 strokes, and 22 per cent. in 350 strokes. He concludes:

"These and other results show that, even in cases where no ex-

treme exertion is called for, fatigue manifests itself, not only as a sensation, but also in diminished output, and it can easily be imagined how much larger must be the fall in a hard race."

## RAILROAD GRADES AND ECONOMY IN TRANSPORTATION.

UP and down grades on a railroad are commonly looked upon as necessary evils, and the ideal road has been one that dispenses with them altogether and is perfectly level. But in a recent paper on "Some Phases of the Rapid-Transit Problem," read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Mr. Albert H. Armstrong points out that a skilful arrangement of grades, especially on a rapid-transit road with frequent stations, would result in increased saving of energy. In brief, he recommends that the approach to a station should be up-grade and that the train should leave it on a down-grade. How this would bring about the results claimed by Mr. Armstrong may be seen from the following abstract of the part of his paper that deals with this question, published in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, August 6):

"It is pointed out that only 15 to 20 per cent. of the weight of a fully loaded train is represented by passengers, and that with an average load, as carried throughout the day, the paying load is reduced to 10 per cent., or even less, of the total load moved. On a constant speed basis, nine tenths of the energy consumed would thus be required to move the train alone which, so far as moving the passengers is concerned, must be considered waste. But when frequent stops, high acceleration, and braking effort are taken into account, it is estimated that ten times the amount of energy required to move the train and passengers at constant speed (fr tion work) is consumed in starting and stopping, so that only o tenth of 10 per cent., or 1 per cent., of the energy expend useful in moving passengers. Further losses in the operation motors, in motor control, and in transmission lines and generat reduce the total efficiency to such a low figure that even the most approved of present methods of transportation is open to a wide field for improvement.

"As a means of reducing the large loss due to usual methods of acceleration, the author suggests the adoption of an artificial profile or the method of locating each station at the summit of grades sloping at a considerable rate, so that the train can start on a down-grade, and meet an up-grade when coming into the station, which will materially retard the train in stopping, and thus call for less expenditure of energy in braking. It is stated that this method of acceleration is being followed out in a large underground road now building, which, altho the name is not given, we infer to be the Central London Railway. This feature of construction . . . in the case of elevated roads could be carried out at only a slight increase in capitalization."

**The Gulf Stream and the Weather.**—There was a time when all the vagaries of the weather were popularly ascribed to the influence of the Gulf Stream. That there may have been a substratum of truth in this idea is indicated by some recent observations of Meinardus, on the relation of the temperature of this current to the average temperature of Europe, published in the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift* and abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 9). He comes to the following conclusions:

"1. A high temperature in central Europe at the end of winter and the opening of spring generally coincides with a high temperature of the water of the Gulf Stream off the coast of Norway at the beginning of winter. Reciprocally, the lowering of the temperature of the waters of the current seems to result in a fall of temperature in central Europe at the end of winter and the beginning of spring.

"2. The greater the difference of pressure between Denmark and Ireland during the period from September or November to January, and the higher the temperature of the Gulf Stream and the Norwegian coast during the same months, the higher also is the atmospheric temperature in central Europe in the following months (February to April).

"The indicated difference of pressure has no definite relation with the temperature that prevails at the same time in central Europe, nor has it any relation at all with the temperatures of May and June."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**A Sanitary Barber Shop.**—The conditions existing in barber shops, according to Herr Berger, whose ideas are abstracted from a German journal in *The Scientific American Supplement*, "are responsible for the spread of many diseases, not merely of the skin, hair, and beard, but infectious maladies as well. He suggests the following rules for practical guidance of barbers and legislators, since he considers that a barber shop is properly subject to public control: The barber himself should be free from epilepsy, spasms of any kind, drunkenness, and infectious diseases. Persons afflicted with contagious diseases of the skin, hair, beard, or genitals should not be allowed in a public shop, but should be attended to at their homes, where they should have all their own instruments. In the shop all brushes and combs should be made of good material, so that they may withstand frequent disinfection. Puff-balls should be replaced by balls of absorbent cotton, which should be thrown away after they have been once used. Towels, etc., should be freshly laundered for each person, unless paper napkins are employed and used only once. Combs should be cleaned and disinfected with corrosive-sublimate solution after each use. Shears, razors, and clippers should be boiled or wiped thoroughly with alcohol after each use. A barber should never wipe the razor upon his hand. Brushes to dust away the cut hair from the neck should be forbidden. A barber should pay special attention to the cleanliness of his own hands and person, and should be instructed in the appear- ces of diseases of the skin, scalp, and beard."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

computed that when at rest we consume 500 cubic inches of air a ute, says *The Medical Record*. "If we walk at the rate of one mile an ur we use 800; two miles, 1,000; three miles, 1,600; four miles, 2,300. If we start out and run six miles an hour we consume 3,000 cubic inches of air during every minute of the time."

PAPER TEETH.—"Dentists in Germany," says *The Medical Record*, "are using false teeth made of paper instead of porcelain or mineral composition. These paper teeth are said to be very satisfactory, as they do not break or chip, are not sensitive to heat or cold, and are not susceptible to the moisture of the mouth, and from their peculiar composition are very cheap."

"THE cost of a naval duel between two modern battle-ships in the value of projectiles and the probable damage to structure is estimated as easily approximating $1,600,000," says *The Age of Steel*. "This little bill would be filled out in the space of sixty minutes, provided all the armament of each ship was in active service for that length of time. Should one or both ships be lost in the fray the loss would add tremendously to the above figures."

THE LAUGHING-PLANT.—According to the Montreal *Pharmaceutical Journal* for May, this plant grows in Arabia and derives its name from the effects produced by eating its seeds. "The plant is of moderate size, with bright yellow flowers and soft velvety seed pods, each of which contains two or three seeds resembling small black beans. The natives of the district where the plant grows dry these seeds and reduce them to powder. A small dose of this powder has effects similar to those arising from the inhalation of laughing-gas. It causes the sobérest person to dance, shout, and laugh with the boisterous excitement of a madman, and to rush about, cutting the most ridiculous capers for nearly an hour. At the expiration of this time exhaustion sets in, and the excited person falls asleep, to wake after several hours with no recollection of his antics."

OF our new army rifle, the Krag-Jorgensen, which has just had its first practical trial in the hands of American soldiers, *The Scientific American* says: "The United States Government secured the patent for the manufacture of this rifle in this country by paying Colonel Krag a royalty of one dollar per rifle. About 75,000 rifles are ready in the hands of the military authorities in this country, and the Government arsenal at Springfield is now turning out the rifles at the rate of 250 a day. In a short time the output will be at the rate of 500 a day, and Congress has been asked to appropriate $800,000 for the expense of manufacturing additional guns. The Norwegian and Danish armies are equipped with this rifle, and France has shown an inclination to adopt it, but hesitates because it is not a French invention." Colonel Krag, the inventor, who has just been in this country on leave of absence, "was deeply impressed with the United States, and especially with the intelligence of its citizens. 'For this reason,' he said, 'I believe that the United States can, out of such material, equip soldiers to serve behind rifles much more quickly than any other country.'" Colonel Krag is the present chief of ordnance of the Norwegian army.

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## HAVE WE ANY AUTHENTIC RECORD OF CHRIST'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE?

SIR WYKE BAYLISS has recently published a book, "Rex Regum," the object of which is to establish the claim that there are still in existence authentic likenesses of Christ. The book has aroused some discussion, and Dean Farrar, the author of "The Life of Christ as Represented in Art," has written in *The Contemporary Review* (August) an article taking issue with Sir Wyke Bayliss, and denying that either in literature or in art have we any authentic record of the personal appearance of the Savior.

In *The Saturday Review* (London) we find a brief synopsis, by Sir Wyke Bayliss himself, of the position taken in his book. This synopsis was written in reply to C. L. Corkran, who, in the same journal, had taken issue with the author's conclusions. Sir Wyke Bayliss replies as follows:

"May I say that it is precisely to meet this agnosticism respecting the likeness of our Lord that 'Rex Regum' is written. If your correspondent means simply that the life of Christ in the Gospels is not treated as a three-volume novel, in which a picturesque description of the hero is usually given in order to make a creation of the imagination seem real, I agree. But to infer from this that we have no true likeness would be as inconsequent as to infer that we have no likeness of Gladstone or Beaconsfield because we find no description of their persons in their collected speeches. Your correspondent confuses the question of likeness with the question of expression. All the great painters paint the same likeness, but the expression they give to it varies according to their genius and the special action of His life they may be depicting.

"The averment, moreover, is, as it stands, absolutely incorrect. The Gospels are full of the question of the personal, human aspect of our Lord. The suggestion that He moved among men as a kind of 'veiled prophet' is curiously contrary to the truth. One evangelist says that He grew in stature; another that His face was full of grace and truth; another that He gave His cheeks to them that plucked off the hair; another that He showed them His hands and His feet; while St. Paul says His face was not veiled like that of Moses. The certain knowledge and remembrance of His features, by friends and disciples, for purpose of recognition, is vital to the evidences of Christianity. Without it we have no evidence of the resurrection. Throughout the Gospel narrative and the Epistles of St. Paul and St. John, the clear, unquestionable knowledge of His face, to which a man might swear in a court of law, and trust his soul as a believer, is presupposed. To the first Christians it was the very heart's core of their memory—the very objective of their hope.

"Now I can not pretend in the brief space of a letter even so much as to count up the many proofs of the authenticity of the likeness—irrefragable in my judgment—which through long years I have gathered from the libraries and museums and catacombs of Europe, and have now set forth in my 'Rex Regum'; nor, indeed, could justice be done to the argument without the reproduction of the illustrations. But I should like to ask one question. Where and when was the knowledge of the face of Christ lost—if it is lost? Not in the grave—for He saw no corruption. Not in the resurrection—for He was recognized by the brethren. Not in the ascension—for we have the promise of His coming again in like form. The disciples believed not for joy. Why do we disbelieve?"

Dean Farrar, in his article, refers readers to his life of Christ, already mentioned, for a full statement of the arguments that have convinced him that "all genuine traditions respecting the human aspect of the Lord of Glory perished eighteen centuries ago." We quote from his article further:

"It is true that likenesses may be, and have been, preserved of men who lived long centuries before the Christian era; that portraiture was common in the days of the Apostles; that the early converts were filled with intense devotion to their Lord; and that antecedent probabilities would have pointed to some attempt having been made to preserve His features, had there not been (as there were) powerful influences in the opposite direction. But when Sir Wyke Bayliss proceeds to state that the disciples began at once to engrave likenesses of Christ's face and figure, he assumes for the rude outlines inlaid with gold-leaf on chalices and patens a very disputable age and trustworthiness, and he ignores whole masses of opposing evidence. He is, moreover, *entirely* mistaken in his supposition that 'the only objections to the likeness are of a theological character.' On the contrary, they are purely historical, and do not appeal either 'exclusively,' or at all, 'to a particular phase of religious sentiment.'"

Dean Farrar then mentions the great paintings of Christ and other representations, such, for instance, as the Veronica Sudarium at Rome; the statue of Paneas; the Volto Santo at Lucca; the Bambino of the Ara Cœli; the likeness which legend says was sent by Christ to Abgar, King of Edessa; that which Pilate is said to have sent to Rome; the emerald vernide of the Vatican; and other celebrated pictures and statues. Whether said to be of miraculous origin or attributed to Nicodemus or St. Peter or St. Luke, none of them has the dimmest fraction of historical validity. We may further set aside as spurious all such descriptions of Christ as are given by Publius Lentulus, John the Damascene, and Epiphanius Monachus. The dean has no faith in the supposed representations of Christ in the catacombs. Sir Wyke Bayliss thinks that the celebrated Callixtine picture in the catacombs was painted by some one who had actually seen Christ; but Dean Farrar says there is no proof that it was intended at all for Christ, and there is nothing to show that it was made before the fourth century. The famous portrait in the crypt of St. Cecilia deserves no consideration whatever, for it is now certain that it did not exist till the ninth century. There is in the Vatican an image on ivory which De Rossi considers to be "indisputably the most ancient of all representations of our Lord"; but the dean says that, except the manner in which the hair is parted, it is absolutely unlike the Callixtine picture.

Attention is called to the antagonism between the three types of Christ—the repulsiveness of the Byzantine, the radiant beauty of the Greek, and the fine dignity of the Roman type. The early Greek and Roman fathers of the church could not agree as to the personal appearance of Christ. The heathen Celsus pronounced Jesus "small, ill-favored, and ignoble." Origen, in reply, said that it might be admitted that Christ was ill-favored, but not ignoble, and there was no evidence that He was small in stature.

Origen believed that "the changing aspects of Christ's body appeared to each one according to the capacity of the spectator," and that "His *true* semblance was that in which the three Apostles saw Him when He was transfigured." Origen wrote in the third century, and there could have been no representations of Christ at that time.

Dean Farrar then quotes a number of other fathers of the church, showing how diverse were their views as to the personal appearance of Jesus. Tho the making of pictures was very common before Christ's time, the early Christians, for at least three centuries after Christ, regarded it as irreverent to depict the semblance of their Lord and Master. To do so was then regarded as a violation of the Second Commandment. In the year 310 A.D. pictures of any sort were not allowed in churches. In 431 A.D. Christ was represented in all churches "as a snowy lamb standing upon a blood-stained cross." At this time Paulius of Nola, the first painter of Christ, abstained from putting any of his pictures in the church.

The dean continues his argument as follows:

"These facts, even taken alone, seem to me to be decisive. But the reason for this reserve was not only to be found in the second Commandment. The early Christians gloried in the heathen taunt that they had 'no altars, no temples, no images, no representations of any divine Being,' which could only become valuable by a puerile hallucination. They left such things in the

early centuries to Carpocrates and other heretics. The first generation of Christians lived in the constant vivid sense of Christ's immediate tho unseen presence. They believed the words, 'It is *expedient* for you that I go away,' and felt that their spiritual realization of His abiding presence was, as He had promised that it should be, something more and better than the sight of the body of His humiliation. They would also have said with St. Paul: 'Yea, tho we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now we know Him *so* no more.' Thinking habitually of the risen, ascended, glorified, eternal, yet ever-present Christ, they had less yearning for any earthly reminder of Him. The New-Testament writers never pause for a moment to tell us how Christ looked as a man. There is not the slightest mention in early Christian literature of any relic of Him of any kind. The earthly and the mortal were so completely absorbed in the glory of the Eternal Divinity that even the sacred sites came to be completely forgotten, and we are, to this day, entirely uncertain as to the exact locality of places so infinitely sacred as Golgotha, Gethsemane, and the Garden of the Sepulchre.

"There was a third reason why the earthly appearance of Jesus was not even preserved in tradition. Not only were pictures regarded with suspicion, and not only did Christians all but exclusively present Christ to their own imagination as the glorified, eternal God, but further they lived—for the whole of the first century at least—in the constant expectation of His immediate return."

## REAWAKENING OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA.

BUDDHISM has for a long time been at a low ebb in India, its birthplace; but there are now said to be distinct signs of a reawakening of interest in the mystical doctrines of Gautama. *The Open Court* (August) reports that Anagarika H. Dharmapala has founded a Buddhist institute at Colombo, Ceylon, which is to afford to students of Buddhism a thorough education in ethics and psychology. The inauguration of this institution has been celebrated lately, with the participation of many prominent Buddhists of Southern India and Ceylon. Dharmapala is making efforts to equip this institution with all the facilities in psychology that a great American university possesses.

The Countess M. des Canavarro, a European woman, has also established in the same place what is known as the Sanghamilta school for educating Singhalese girls. Being herself strongly imbued with Buddhism, tho her school is not sectarian, she is reaching thousands of natives from whom the Christian missionaries are debarred.

Buddhistic journals are also being established in Calcutta, Colombo, and other places, and the *Moha-Bodhi Journal* is making a great effort to unite all Buddhists in one grand crusade to recover India.

The editor of *The Open Court*, commenting upon these facts, says.

"We conclude this news concerning the awakening of Buddhism with the remark that it is a favorable sign of the times. It shows the increase of interest in matters of religion. Far from regarding it as a movement that will injure Christianity, we see in it an exhortation for Christians to do likewise. The old aggressiveness of Christian missions must yield to a new method of missionarizing based on the proper Christian spirit of good-will and mutual interest. Instead of condemning the great leaders of other religions, men like Buddha, Confucius, Mohammed, Christian missionaries must recognize those elements of truth which agree with the teachings of their own master, and they will soon find a better response in the hearts of the followers of other faiths. They should not slur over the differences of the creeds; but they should gladly recognize that which we all hold in common, and try to understand the *raison d'être* of the differences in a brotherly spirit. Whenever other religions assert themselves in benevolent and missionary institutions, let us sympathize with their efforts and even assist them to reach the truth in their own way; for we need not worry about the truth. Let us propagate the truth as we see it, and the truth, whatever it may be, will be victorious in the end."

## PLANS FOR PROTESTANT MISSION WORK IN AMERICA'S NEW POSSESSIONS.

THE Protestant churches of America are already laying plans to extend their missionary work into Porto Rico and the Ladrones, already ceded to the United States, and into Cuba and the Philippines, over which this country is expected to exercise at least a dominant influence hereafter. Toward the close of last month a conference was held in this city composed of representatives from the missionary societies of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Baptist churches, the Presbyterian church, the Methodist Episcopal church South, and the New York and Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, for the purpose of harmonizing their plans for work in the field newly opened. The plans and recommendations adopted by this conference were set forth as follows:

"It is the judgment of this conference that the political and military relations into which the United States has been so strangely forced with reference to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine and Ladrone Islands involve certain moral and religious responsibilities, responsibilities which are, perhaps, quite independent of the precise character of the political relationship which may hereafter be formed with them, and that the Christian people of America should immediately and prayerfully consider the duty of entering the door which God in His providence is thus opening.

"We believe that this feeling represents the deep and solemn Christian patriotism of the country, and that support will be given to the boards for this purpose.

"In view of the fact that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has for years been conducting work in the Caroline Islands, and that the population of these islands is not sufficient to justify the presence of more than one missionary agency, we recommend that the Caroline Islands be deemed the distinctive field of the American Board.

"The conference notes the fact that seven boards have either already undertaken work in Cuba or are expecting to undertake it—namely, the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist convention, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church South, the General Conference of Free Baptists, the Foreign Mission Society of the United Brethren in Christ, the American Church Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the New York and Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends.

"That three boards contemplate work in Porto Rico, namely, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and possibly the Southern Baptist convention.

"We feel that it would be quite unfortunate if several boards were to enter any one of these fields at the same time, except, of course, in large centers of population, thus unnecessarily duplicating expense, and perhaps introducing elements of rivalry. We have heard much in recent years of the principles of comity, and we are earnestly striving to promote those principles in lands which are already jointly occupied. We believe that the new situation thus providentially forced upon us affords an excellent opportunity, not only for beginning this work, but for beginning it right from the viewpoint of Christian fellowship and the economical use of men and money. We therefore recommend:

"That each of the boards mentioned appoint a committee of two on the field or fields which it thinks of entering, each group of committees to confer with a view to a frank and mutual understanding as to the most effective and equitable distribution of the territory and work under the several boards.

"That the committees take early steps to secure all available information regarding these various islands as missionary fields, and that all information thus obtained remain with the committees concerned, with a view to subsequent action.

'That the committee on the Philippine Islands be requested to inform the American Board that no board has expressed an intention of undertaking the work in the Ladrone Islands, and that the question was raised as to whether the equipment of the American Board in connection with the Caroline group does not better fit it for work in the Ladrone Islands if it should become expedient to undertake it."

Discussion of the proposed movement is not confined to Protestant journals. Inasmuch as a majority of the inhabitants of these

islands already profess allegiance to the Roman Catholic church, the proposed course arouses some resentment on the part of Catholic editors. *The Catholic Review* (New York), for instance, quotes approvingly the following passage, which it takes from the columns of the *Revista Cattolica*, of Las Vegas, Spain:

"We are of the opinion that what the preachers have taken for the voice of God must be some other report. When Hawaii opened its ports to the Protestant missionaries, they entered and took possession of the land, at the same time driving the queen from her throne, which was left to her by her ancestors. From that time all reference made to the 'sons of missionaries' is accompanied with a smile of contempt by those who do not believe, and brings a blush of shame to the cheek of every decent Protestant.

"The unfortunate people of Manila will remember the bombarding of the port by Dewey as a festival day, when they compare it with their condition in the time to come, if unfortunately for them they are invaded by a horde of Protestant preachers, bringing with them divorce and many other blessings of a similar character."

*The Catholic Review* proceeds to add that the American missionaries in 1826 forced the natives of the Sandwich Islands to buy a million dollars' worth of worthless looking-glasses taken from Boston. It calls to mind also the alleged brutal attacks made by Protestants upon Father Damien, who sacrificed his life in behalf of the lepers. Protestantism was then, the editor says, made the state religion of Hawaii, and it asks if it is also to be made the state religion in the Philippines.

Another Roman Catholic journal, *The Monitor* (San Francisco), makes the following comments:

"From reading the ordinary newspaper Philippine ethnography, one would be inclined to fancy that the natives of those islands of Cathay were mostly pagans. The work of Catholic missionaries has been belittled whenever it was not passed over or lied about. The old Protestant monk idea has been exploited, and the place has been pictured as being overrun with friars, who have acquired immense wealth by the plunder of the natives, and are now snoring away their lives there in dronish contentment.

"The zealous Protestants of the country are worked up by misrepresentations, and they think that the first gospeller who lifts his voice in the isles will draw the natives in crowds to seek his ministrations. It is not a happy thing to be awakened from a pleasant dream. We greatly fear, however, that our Protestant brethren will experience a very disagreeable sensation when they enter the new fields where they see the harvest ripe for their sickles."

*The Monitor* also wonders whether the American divorce-mill will be set up in the Philippines by the Protestant missionaries. On the other hand, *The Observer* (Evangelical, New York) expresses itself as follows concerning the character of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics now in the Philippines:

"As parish priest the Spanish friar is wholly independent of state authority, one who had committed two murders continuing, until shot by the rebels, to exercise his priestly function. Beyond all civil control, he interferes in every public affair, and singles out for vengeance every one who opposes him. He has only to address a note to the provincial governor stating that certain persons are of doubtful morality or disloyal and should be removed, to secure their banishment without warrant or trial. Any person failing to pay him due reverence is marked for social ruin, and the possession by the father of a family of wealth or attractive daughters is likely to insure his own fall. 'In one way or another,' says Mr. Foreman, 'the native who possesses anything worth having has either to yield to the avarice, lust, or insolence of the Spanish priest, or risk losing his liberty and position in life.' Yet these are the ecclesiastics whom this Government is asked to protect from native vengeance, and without whose aid, we are assured, the Philippines can not be governed. As a duty to humanity we shall protect them. But we will fail in that duty if we do not equally protect the Tagals from the vengeance of the iniquitous hierarchy which, under the shield of Spanish sovereignty, has made liberty and Christianity in the islands a fraud and a sham."

*The Christian Work* (undenom., New York) calls attention to the advantages to be gained by cooperation on the part of the various mission boards, and says:

"This is a time for the religious press and for the churches to speak out, and we trust they will be heard from, and that their utterances will be decisive and clear in behalf of the assimilating of all interests in one general federative cooperative plan for promoting mission work in our newly acquired territories. In this way the interests of the whole Christian church will be promoted, and new emphasis will be given to the demand for Christian unity which now appeals so forcibly to the hearts of Christians regardless of denominational proclivities. Here is an opportunity for unity of Christian effort that will make this war more important in its results than the simple triumph over Spanish power. It has already welded this nation, politically, as one; and if it shall also result in the establishment of a wider Christian brotherhood, in broader Christian feeling, the war will have brought us indeed compensations undreamed of."

*The Christian Herald* (undenom., New York) thinks the church in Cuba must become a "free church." It says:

"The present ecclesiastical arrangements there are an inheritance of the Middle Ages, come down to this generation from the period of the Inquisition. Indeed, Spain and the Inquisition are regarded by the popular mind as virtually synonymous. Since the twelfth and fourteenth centuries a new life of Christianity has filled the earth. That Christianity is best illustrated by Americans. With the Stars and Stripes unfurled over Cuba must go that type of Christianity. We should not need to repeat the long struggles through which we have attained this great freedom. It has been bought for her by the blood of free Americans.

"With Cuba free, let us have a free church. And let President McKinley see to that. We can not doubt that he will do anything less. To this end, not only American Protestants but also American Catholics must bend their energies. A free ballot, should that come, as come it will, requires free churches and free schools. Let us have them."

## RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

As generally known, the Hawaiian Islands have been for many years the scene of active missionary effort, and there are hundreds of native churches and native preachers in the various islands of the group. *The Missionary Review* (New York) reports that the Congregationalists are the principal Protestant denomination, but there are, besides, a few Presbyterians, a Mormon church or two, a Christian (Campbellite) church, a Methodist Episcopal church, and a number of Roman Catholic churches. A recent report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association says:

"The past year has certainly been one in which Hawaiian Christianity has been put to a severe test, and proven itself fit to live. Every native church has borne the strain of a divided political sentiment. Every native pastor has had to stand between two political parties. The fight for righteousness has been waged not only against influences of darkness, which have taken occasion to declare themselves openly in these days, but it has met a dissident patriotism. The great issue of the day which has so divided society, even invading homes to the marring of their peace, has not left the churches undisturbed. But in the contentions between royalists and supporters of the Government, it must be said that there has been shown on the part of many of both political affiliations an admirable spirit of Christian forbearance. The best of the pastors and the best of the people are honestly seeking the truth. They are working with much patience for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God among us. Hot as has been the temper of the people in some of the parishes, and unreasonable as has been the treatment of two or three of our best pastors, this condition has been traceable to ill-advised appeals of unscrupulous and ungodly agitators, and to the damaging influence of an active and untruthful press. Misconceptions and bitterness have been industriously and wickedly fostered, but amid it all there has been a remarkable show of gentle, patient forbearance. We believe a sturdier Christianity is to be developed amid the perplexities and agitation of the day. There has been much inquiry after the truth, and this earnest, teachable spirit will be

increasingly manifest as soon as political uncertainty is removed from the minds of the people."

Other interesting facts relating to religious life and work in the islands are given by a correspondent of *The Sabbath Recorder*. This writer says:

"It so happened that in the course of human events God brought it to pass that a large part of the wealth of the old-time chiefs fell into the hands of one large-hearted, charitably-minded woman who, at her death, enjoined her husband to use this money for the benefit of her people. And so came into existence the beautiful Kamehameha schools, where three hundred Hawaiian boys and sixty-six girls are given a Christian education, and training in lines that shall fit them for good and useful citizenship. Here instruction is given in six different trades, aside from the regular school curriculum, and a beautiful chapel and fine museum of Hawaiian curiosities render the institution more attractive to strangers.

"Aside from all this strictly evangelical work which is being so energetically and systematically carried on among these different races of people, and is made possible by the great generosity of the Christian people of these islands, the Free Kindergarten Association is bringing a knowledge of the sweetness and beauty of life to the little ones, who have so small an amount of sweetness and beauty in their heathen homes. Kindergartens are held for the children of each nationality separately in Honolulu, but once a month it is a pretty sight to see them all unite to enjoy their games together on the grass, until weary with play they join hands and dance in an unbroken circle to the strains of music from the government band, which is sent to play for them at that time. Let us hope that this happy union of the children of so many different races may be prophetic of the new society which is to come to these islands when the descendants of these nationalities shall be welded together into one people, under the influence of the Christian civilization which was planted here by the missionaries of the American Board."

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## TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE Parliament which was prorogued the other day had before it almost continually some problem connected with the Established Church. The ritualistic question (see LITERARY DIGEST, August 13) was but one of several troublesome questions, another relating to the property rights of the church, and still another relating to the method of appointing persons to benefices. Mr. W. T. Stead (*Review of Reviews*) thinks that England is threatened, by reason of these troubles, with another great Puritanical wave. *The Westminster Gazette* reviews the present general situation as follows:

"Nothing, surely, but the longest familiarity could ever have reconciled a sensible people to the constitution of the Church of England. In respect of its property, its doctrine, and its discipline, it is an amazing collection of survivals, which no one defends on their merits, but which can not be swept away or gathered into any coherent system without the strongest resistance at each point. The House of Commons is now engaged in dealing with its property, or, to speak more accurately, with the method of appointing persons to benefices. A proposal was made in the course of yesterday's discussion to give parishioners a right of appeal against the nomination of a bishop. We have great sympathy with that amendment, but we do not propose to enter into that matter at the present moment. We wish rather to call attention to the brief but comprehensive account, which Mr. Balfour gave in this debate, of the present method of presenting to incumbencies:

"He would remark, in the first place, tho that was not his strongest objection to the amendment, that, in reality, whatever view might be taken of the bishops and of their qualifications or disqualifications, they could not be regarded as in the same category with other patrons. Other patrons had the responsibility of patronage thrust upon them largely by accident. Sometimes they selected themselves by the process of purchase, sometimes they were patrons by the accident of birth, and in no case was there any procedure by which a man was selected from among his fellows as being particularly qualified to exercise a position of authority in the church, and on that score given large patronage. Of the bishop, and of the bishop alone, was that statement true. The bishop, and the bishop alone, so far as he knew, among those qualified to exercise patronage was really selected for that task by special fitness to exercise governmental functions within the church.

"Now there are, roughly speaking, 14,000 parishes in the country, and of these the bishops appoint to 2,700, or about one fifth. What, then, follows from Mr. Balfour's account of the matter? Why, that in only one fifth is the patron a person 'selected for the task by special fitness to exercise governmental functions within the church.' In the remaining four fifths the patrons are patrons by accident, patrons by purchase, patrons by birth, patrons, in fact, for any haphazard reason except that of 'being selected from among their fellows as being particularly qualified to exercise a position of authority in the church.' Now, since that is admitted by the leader of the House, since it is also generally admitted by churchmen that the result of the system is to make preferment a lottery, to deprive competent and hard-working clergymen of promotion in the church, and to set over them men whose chief claims are a connection with wealthy and powerful laymen—what might one naturally expect to result from the labors of the House of Commons? Surely a reform of the system which would make it agreeable to common sense and consistent with a spiritual view of the church. What we get, on the contrary, from the labors of the present week is an insignificant measure which leaves the system untouched, except so far as it abates certain scandals which threatened it with public reprobation. In its essence, the whole anomalous and indefensible system remains untouched, and will perhaps be a little stronger because its disagreeable excrescences will be avoided.

"There are many signs that the Church of England is once more getting itself into a position of some peril. It has had, and still has, a great opportunity. The liberation movement which thirty years ago threatened to grow in volume until the English church went the way of the Irish church has died down. Modern opinion sees no cardinal sin in a connection between church and state, provided that it is supported by public opinion. A revival of energy within the church has strengthened its position against foes from without. Tho its system tends to reward the wrong men, it has been able to rely on zealous men who are willing to work without reward. But the chaos in its government and constitution can not go on perpetually without rendering its position untenable.

"We have spoken of its property, but the question of its doctrine and discipline is at this moment even more critical. A party among its laity and its clergy are forcing the sacerdotal movement to a point which will inevitably cause the strongest anti-clerical reaction in the country. They wish apparently to have the benefit of both worlds—the benefit of a connection with the state and the benefit of entire freedom from the state in matters of doctrine and discipline. We have not the least desire to restrain any man's conscience, but it is a simple matter of common sense that these two things will not go together. So long as they remain an Established Church, they are not at liberty to set a supposed law of the church, as in the matter of divorce, against the law of the state, nor are they at liberty to flout the bishops and defy the courts as recently certain of their leading members have done. If they wish these luxuries, it is open to them to become a free church; if they remain within the establishment, it is their duty to conform. We gather from the proceedings at the English Church Union last week that the 'advanced clergy' consider a bishop to be of no account. 'The only judge of expediency,' said one of them, 'was the parish priest himself. If he put a lamp in front of the statue of the Blessed Virgin, it was no business of any one but himself and those immediately connected with him.' And yet this gentleman presumably desires to remain a member of the church as by law established.

"We can only say that all this will, if unchecked, have two results. It will enormously strengthen the liberation movement, and it will plunge the country into another 'no-popery' agitation, which will be a disaster to everybody. Already there are signs of a strong anti-clerical feeling among those who are ordinarily supporters of the church. That matters should come to this pass is largely the fault of the bishops. The bench has been recruited in past years from men who belong mainly to one party, whose main idea of government is apparently to avoid awkward questions and to refrain from collective action. 'The bishops,' said one of the 'advanced' speakers at the English Church Union, 'are all divided among themselves.' Apparently it is so, but if they can not reunite, the laity will presently discover that the church, as an establishment, is past mending."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## THE COMING PEACE AND ITS EFFECTS.

THERE is little likelihood that the peace negotiations already begun will be broken off. The Spaniards evidently acknowledge themselves thoroughly beaten; indeed some of their papers, the Barcelona *Correo* among them, consider that Spain had shown herself willing to come to terms several weeks ago, but that the United States refused to take the hint. Martinez Campos, Spain's best general, thinks further resistance useless. He expresses himself in an interview in the *Liberal* to the following effect:

What has happened during this war could have been foreseen; but nobody could have imagined that our misfortunes would be so great, that the destruction of Montojo's and Cervera's squadrons would be so complete, that Santiago would surrender, that the occupation of Porto Rico would hardly be resisted. Not even the great superiority of the United States suggested complete defeat. It would be madness to reject President McKinley's proposals.

No less willing to end the war is the Conservative element. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"It is time for Spain to realize that Cuba has been for a considerable time past only a millstone around her neck. Cuba has cost us since the beginning of the rebellion in 1895 over $600,000,000. The pensions paid to widows and orphans have increased $434,000 and pensions to invalided officers and men $750,000 a year."

Yet it may be quite a while before peace is finally concluded. "Two great nations," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "can not come to terms as quickly as two boys, who, if they fight one day, look at each other's sums and go in swimming together the next." It is thought that there will be considerable wrangling over the details of the peace treaty, altho Spain is advised to put the matter out of the world as soon as possible. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The terms offered may appear very onerous to the Spaniards; but the pretensions of the Americans must inevitably increase if they win any more victories. Spain may think that, coming from a nation which went into this war with declarations of disinterestedness, the conditions are a trifle unjust. But justice has nothing to do with this sort of thing. The one thing to be considered is that Spain is no longer strong, and she will be still less so a little while hence. On the other hand, a victorious war raises certain passions, and tho the Americans may have followed disinterested motives before hostilities began, they will now expect to reap the benefits of their adventure."

Nobody expects Cuba or the United States to saddle itself with the expenses of the rebellion. Leroy-Beaulieu, the great French economist, nevertheless thinks Cuba should take over the debt contracted prior to 1886, at three per cent.; and he suggests that the United States should guarantee ¾ per cent., which, considering our wealth, we could easily do. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"We should be only too glad to learn that the United States had acted generously in the matter, and decided to take over the bondholders when she took the island. But this can hardly be relied upon, and there is, in any case, a practical certainty that Spain will need financial assistance from somewhere during the next few months. . . . Spanish *rentes* are so largely held in France that the French Government is naturally regarded as a probable source. Spain, moreover, has things to give which France very much desires,—above all, a strip of territory in North Africa, which we, as the possessors of Gibraltar, are not over-anxious that she should have. Other possibilities equally obvious will occur to any one. We need not be alarmed about these matters, or attach importance to any rumor, but it would be prudent to watch. The results of the war are by no means likely to be confined to America or American waters."

Altogether the outlook is not considered very bright for Spain. From the point of view of the rest of the world the most important fact is that a new power is making itself felt. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"It is only the other day that they [the United States] began war with profuse declarations of the disinterested purity of their intentions. Their one object, so they announced to a skeptical world, was to aid a people rightly struggling to be free. Now they are exacting ransom, and seizing on booty with Bismarckian vigor. But this only proves that in spite of a constitution which is the envy of surrounding nations, in spite of a grasp of the rights of man never yet attained by any other people, in spite of freedom from monarchy and aristocracy, the great American republic displays familiar phases of human nature when once it becomes subjected to certain familiar temptations. The question whether it is right is not worth considering. What is of real importance is the question, 'What will these States do with the new responsibilities they have assumed?' . . . . . .

"The most curious part of the whole problem just now is concerned with the fate of the Philippines. . . . . .

"Will that coaling-station not be as the factories of the East India Company were, the starting-points of a conquest which will be forced on America? Meanwhile what will other powers have to say? There is a wide difference between the conditions in the West Indies and in the Philippines. The first lie at the very door of the United States, and fall quite naturally into their 'sphere of influence.' The second lie far beyond that, and can not be held without committing the United States to responsibilities and risks of a very serious kind. The Philippine settlement is that one part of the treaty of peace which will be best worth watching."

Our Japanese contemporaries also wonder whether we will try to get a goodly share of the Philippines—and try to sell it. The *Yorodzu Choho* would prefer to see Great Britain in possession of the group, altho it would best like a republic under American protection, as this must prevent all quarrels among the powers. *The Saturday Review*, London, thinks the American people will find out that "imperialism" is a pretty expensive luxury. It says:

"That the Americans can and will restore Cuba to order, either as a State of the Union or as a province and dependency, is certain. But that Cuba will in time corrupt its American governors there is also small doubt. The reign of the American 'boss' in the island after peace has been restored is not likely to be exemplary. The cost of the whole proceeding from beginning to end will probably be more than £250,000,000. Was the game worth the candle? We think not."

The Canadian papers are chiefly interested in the fate of our troops just now, among whom many Canadians are to be found. They believe that the American people will insist upon a strict investigation and punishment for corrupt or neglectful officials. This spectacle of thousands of sick and wounded lying on the bare ground, ill attended and ill fed, while clothing, tents, and provisions were rotting somewhere else, has caused much unfavorable comment, especially in Germany. Our sympathizers on the continent of Europe, nevertheless, think that, as soon as the war is over, the Americans will understand the justice of the criticism which now often arouses their ire. The *Bund*, Berne, says: "It would be extremely comical if our great sister republic suddenly were to expect us to regard as faultless everything accomplished by her. We are partial to her, that's certain; but we need not take her side in such a ridiculous manner. She does not need it." And the *General Anzeiger*, Lübeck, says:

"This momentary dissatisfaction of the Americans with Germany will soon vanish. So will the 'Anglo-Saxon' 'race'-feeling. The Germans need not worry about it. If our criticism has been severe on these matters, it is because the fault of the German is a love of truth, and because we are in sympathy with our German-American brothers. We ask the Americans to exhibit something

of their wonted smartness in order to discover the value of British 'friendship' and the nastiness of this anti-German agitation."

On the other hand, it can not be denied that some of the most prominent Germans express absolute contempt for the United States. Thus Friedrich Spielhagen, the novelist, expresses himself in a poem to the following effect:

Great work, was it not! Make your dollars win your battles to make more dollars! Not that we care for your enemy. We feel the icy air of his grave when we think of Montjuich's torture-chambers. But, when we see a victor, we prefer to behold a Marius rather than a money-grabbing, ignorant Philistine!

The German-American press has noticed Mr. Spielhagen's poem, but only to tell him that he is a fool.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A MILITARY EXPERT ON THE WAR.

GENERAL v. BOGUSLAWSKI, in the Berlin *National Zeitung*, gives a series of critical essays on the Spanish-American war. This eminent military critic on the whole thinks that the American army did not cover itself with glory, altho it did quite as well as could have been expected. At any rate, the Americans proved themselves a vigorous people, whose failures were due to their military system rather than to their character. His remarks on the attitude of the Spaniards are more scathing. Not only did the Spanish officers blunder in every particular, but they exhibited a want of courage which reminds him of that period of deep humiliation ever before the eyes of a Prussian officer—the war of 1806. We summarize General Boguslawski's remarks as follows:

It is a healthy theory which led Marshal Blanco to mass 3,000 to 4,000 men near threatened points; but in practise one is inclined to attempt too much. Besides, it is very difficult to move troops in Cuba during the rainy season. But whatever the cause, it is not easy to see why so few troops were near Santiago, for an attack was to be expected there, if only because the insurgents were there strongest in number. The Americans could easily have been held near Santiago, especially as they were lacking in cavalry, altho the insurgents in some measure supplied this want.

It seems incomprehensible why Admiral Camara did not go to Cuba, where his squadron would have evened up matters to some extent. His trip to Port Said was absolutely a tactical mistake. The destruction of Cervera's ships does not prove that these vessels were not fitted for their work. Their armor was lighter, their artillery inferior to that of the Americans. In spite of these disadvantages it should have been possible for the Spaniards to ram the Americans, if the former had been spirited enough. The spirit of a Nelson must tell in the future as well as in the past. Tegethoff, with his wooden vessels, was probably in a worse position at Lissa than was Cervera in his fight against the Americans. Yet he rammed and sank the flagship of the Italians.

It can not be said that the preparations of the Americans during the first three months of the war deserve to be called excellent or that they achieved brilliant results. But it would not be just to blame them for their want of success, for war in Cuba is very different from war in a more healthy region, and they must have lost very heavily through fevers. Certain it is that they would have been in a very disagreeable position if Santiago had held out somewhat longer. Unless General Toral was out of ammunition and provisions and had been ordered to surrender, his surrender is not compatible with military honor and a sense of duty. Reasons of humanity, the desire to prevent bloodshed, etc., may not influence an able military commander. Very often they are only mentioned to conceal weakness and want of decision, as unfortunately the history of Prussia shows, when, in 1806, a number of commandants surrendered to Napoleon I. Not only military glory but substantial advantages could have been reaped if Santiago had followed the example of Saragossa. The long resistance of Kolberg, Kosel, Graudenz, and Danzig was of great value to Prussia.

No doubt the Americans possess courage, endurance, and physical strength in a large degree. *Esprit de corps*, obedience and punctuality—all very necessary military attributes—they can not acquire in time of peace with their present system; and without these they can not well realize their wish for expansion, however much their national pride may have risen. That the Spaniards have courage, endurance, and patriotism they have shown often enough; but their parliamentary institutions undoubtedly hurt the army.

Spain has been advised to conclude peace, and for the sake of trade and industry peace is devoutly to be wished. Yet it should not be forgotten that posterity judges a nation's right to exist solely by its resistance in war, and, even if the war is unlucky, by the fortitude with which it is borne. The Spaniards are not to be blamed if they are unwilling to evacuate a province in which they have 100,000 men who have not yet been beaten, and even their Government is bound to defend their warlike honor. Only a people who are great in adversity need not give up the hope of better times in the future.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

THE annexation of Hawaii has directed public attention once more to another important group of the Pacific in which the United States is interested: the Samoan Islands. Great Britain has at last consented to allow King Mataafa to return. This is regarded as a concession to Germany. It seems, however, that the United States will adhere to her rights there. The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, expresses itself in an "inspired" article to the following effect:

Germany is, of course, not only interested on account of the trade with the islands, but also because most of the land is in the hands of German citizens. Hence it is of great importance to us to create order there. The English and Americans naturally do not care half as much. They are chiefly interested on account of the political advantages a chance possession of some rights in an almost purely German group confers upon them. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands must necessarily hasten the regulation of this sorry Samoan business, in which the proverb of the many cooks who spoil the broth is strictly applicable. The English are evidently willing to come to terms. They have so many other irons in the fire in the Pacific that they are willing to be moderate in this case. Of the United States, however, it is thought that they will adhere to every iota. For an impartial person it would be difficult to discover "American interests" in the Samoan Islands, at least of such magnitude as to be even distantly compared with those of Germany. But the chief justice whom the United States in rotation with Germany and England had a right to appoint, Judge Ide, has compiled a memorial mentioning all American interests and rights. This will no doubt form the basis for the future actions of the Union.

The Berlin *Tageblatt*, the organ of the commercial and industrial circles in the German capital, says: "As a matter of course Germany is not going to retire from *her* point of vantage." So we may expect that the dusky islanders will form a grand topic as soon as newspaper interest in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines is flagging.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BISMARCK AS VIEWED IN MANY NATIONS.

SOME of the foreign comments on the late Otto v. Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg, show that the writers hate him with a hatred that lasts beyond the grave. Some express the hope that the monarchy he supported will, now that he is gone, make place for a more popular form of government. The papers which voice the opinion of the German Conservatives, and the Prussian squires who are determined to follow and possibly emulate him, believe that his work will last for centuries. But nearly all agree that the most colossal figure of the age has passed away, a man who accomplished nearly everything he undertook. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Whether you admired him or sought to belittle him, he always impressed you as the man around whom the best part of German

history centered. No other man so strongly influenced his contemporaries in and out of his country. He bore the distinction of a strong personality. To work under him was an honor, to lose against him was no shame. Friend and enemy acknowledged that he was a phenomenon such as seldom appears within a century."

It is well known that Bismarck wished to remain in office a little while longer than he did; but William II., determined to rule as well as reign, could not become reconciled to a secondary part. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says on this point:

"Bismarck did not aim at the pomp of regency, but he wanted the power, and he enjoyed it during the life of two emperors, whom he ruled as much as he ruled Parliament and European diplomacy. His power waned only when he found himself in opposition to another ruler, one who wore a crown and one whose strength he was the first to reveal when he said: 'This emperor will be his own chancellor.' . . . Nothing was left for him to do but to relinquish the power he had hoped to wield to the end, and which he even expected to leave to his sons. Curiously enough, the world took the part of the vanquished in this case. Never before have the love and favor of a people so persistently been granted to a fallen autocrat as to the first chancellor of the German empire."

The emperor was willing to bestow upon the late chancellor the highest honors in his gift—a place by the side of the Hohenzollerns. But Bismarck preferred to be buried on his own estate. For the rest, the emperor ordered such ceremonies as usually mark only the decease of a reigning prince, and there is no doubt that he is in full accord with his people in this. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Throughout history he will be remembered as the Titan who fulfilled the hope of a nation. . . . Wherever civilized people are found on earth, men will look up from their work to think for a moment of the giant that is gone. We Germans, however, will promise in the presence of death to honor Bismarck's memory by deeds. We will take care that something of his spirit is preserved with us for ages."

The *Vorwärts*, the central organ of the German Socialists, fears Bismarck's influence will indeed make itself felt for a long time to come. This seems also to be the impression outside of Germany. "If ever," says the *Züricher Zeitung*, "the German people forget what they owe Bismarck, the hatred and the admiration of their enemies will witness to his greatness." Some of the French papers express themselves in terms so coarse that they are not fit to be reproduced. Others wish Bismarck had been a Frenchman. The Orleanist *Soleil* points to the growing power of Germany under her strong monarchy, and ends with the following sentences: "Gladstone and Bismarck! What remains of the former? Only words, words, words, already half forgotten. The other leaves a mighty empire, from which swarms of men, great quantities of merchandise, and ideas are sent throughout the world." The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Prince Bismarck must have died satisfied. He carried out his plans. Altho in many respects quite modern, he did not mind using the methods of another age when they suited his purpose. . . . Europe, which for some years he really governed, owes him only very qualified admiration. As for France, irrespective of her own misfortunes, she has been too long the champion of civilization and right not to protest against the reaction Prince Bismarck enforced in his policy."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks it can not be denied that German unity was Bismarck's work. The materials for a mighty empire were there, but his master-hand was needed to weld them together. *Justice*, the London Socialist organ, says:

"The news that the author of that fraudulent piece of political upholstery, a curse alike to Germany and Europe, called German unity, has at last gone to his own place, tho it leaves Europe politically but little, if at all, affected, naturally 'gives pause' for a moment in the currents of the world's thought. 'National consciousness,' 'race aspirations,' the bogus ideals with which mankind is cursed to-day, as it has been for generations past, are hollow enough in themselves. But the hollowness of 'German unity,' even from the wretched point of view of race-chauvinism, may be gaged by the fact that one of the main objects of life with the founder of this glorious imposture was the exclusion from the realized national ideal of nigh fifteen millions of Germans who happened to be subjects of the house of Habsburg."

This harsh comment is, however, an exception among our British contemporaries. In the majority of cases handsome tributes have been paid to Bismarck, tho the Radicals and Liberals hope that the monarchical principle he defended so well will not long survive him. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"No one, to begin with, was ever so fortunate as he was in the instruments he found ready to his hands when he began the great work which made him for a time the arbiter of Europe. He had, in the first place, a king who was virtually absolute, and who was ready to do everything that he wished—tho not always, perhaps, without a certain show of resistance. He had, through the king, the control of the greatest fighting-machine the world has ever produced; and he had at the head of that army the most brilliant strategist of the century. . . . As for his policy, it was, in one word, the negation of that which we understand as Liberalism. It was founded upon force, it ignored justice, and it had for its end the suppression of individual freedom. For these reasons, if for no other, we can not, as Liberals, yield to the contagion of adulation to which some of our Liberal contemporaries seem to have succumbed. The glamour of his undoubted greatness can not blind us to the nature of the foundations upon which his career and his policy were raised."

Goldwin Smith, in the Toronto *Sun*, admits that "few men in history have wrought a greater work and one more likely to endure." Other Canadians are inclined to think that even the prosperity and power enjoyed by Germany at present are too dearly bought at the price the Germans paid for them, *i.e.*, a certain muzzling of the press and the decline of Parliamentary influence. The London, Ontario, *Advertiser* says:

"Had Bismarck tried his despotic ways in Great Britain or the United States, he would have had his head cut off, and it would have served him right. Bismarck was undoubtedly a strong, and in some respects a great, man. But his strength and greatness were not the strength and greatness of a man like Gladstone, who led and guided and ennobled a great and free nation."

British Conservatives on the whole admit Bismarck's integrity and honesty of purpose, tho they hate him for the antagonism to England shown in his latter days. *The Home News*, London, says:

"Great Britain had no cause to love Bismarck, tho she will not withhold from him the tribute she is ever ready to pay to genius. Just as Bismarck suspected Austria and France, so he suspected Great Britain, and it is impossible to recall familiar events without feeling that if Germany had been a naval power he would have discovered a pretext for war with her also. He summed up his view of the question when he said that the elephant can not fight with the whale. But he showed that it is in the power of the elephant to trouble the element which the whale considers peculiarly its own. In West and East Africa and the north of New Guinea during the eighties Prince Bismarck missed no opportunity for worrying Great Britain, and making Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world."

Very few papers outside of Germany remember that Bismarck was, after all, but the strongest of a large class of Prussians, without whose support and unswerving loyalty to their king his own efforts would have been of little avail. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, admits that the Hohenzollern dynasty knew how to educate their people for the work a Bismarck made them do. The paper adds:

"This hereditary Hohenzollern policy must be kept in view by those who would criticize severely the line of action pursued with

such prudence and courage, insight and foresight, by the chancellor. Charges of personal ambition, recklessness, malice, and caprice fell lightly from him, because they were so palpably unjust. But even the more plausible assertion that he was, however honest, 'a political anachronism for the century,' is not so apposite as it may at first sight appear. This charge might and would have been true had he lived in Britain. But Germany is not England; and what would be political retrogression in one country may be genuine progress in another. His opposition to German constitutionalism, to whatever it was due, was not the result of mere narrowness or blind fatuity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

TO all appearance the cause of Prohibition is gaining considerable strength in Canada. Its advocates work with ever-increasing zeal, its opponents appear to be less numerous, and the indifferent element does not show any inclination to rise in defense of the saloon. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"A partial vote on the question was taken before, but then the electors were working in the dark, it being uncertain where the power of legislation on the question was vested; now, the doubt being removed, legislative action for the Dominion can only take place at Ottawa. The previous vote showed a large majority, but its speculative character, owing to the uncertainty mentioned, deprived it of the significance which will attach to the present vote. What effect will this have on the result? Political parties have played with the question, and will play with it to the end if they find their account in so doing. Neither party, as such, can be either in favor of prohibition or against it. The act authorizing the plebiscite excepts neither light wine, beer, nor cider. No farmers make beer; some make cider, some wine, but these are a minority. On the side of prohibition is enthusiasm; on the other side there is some zeal, much resentment on the part of really temperate people at the prospect of being deprived of malt liquor or wine, but a great deal of indifference, more or less indolent, more or less hesitating, leading to inaction."

There seems to be little inclination on the part of the Prohibitionists to compromise. *The Daily Witness*, Montreal, a paper of no mean influence in Canada, says:

"'If the temperance people would only be satisfied with something more moderate, it would be possible to support them, but this depriving a gentleman of the claret he takes for dinner is going a step too far.' Such is the remark of a great number of good people who always know how to object. As for moderation, the temperance people have been entirely loyal to every moderate measure—far more loyal than the objectors have been. . . . It is not the temperance people who have ever been particular as to the way of getting rid of the saloon. All they want is to get rid of it. . . . To set a gentleman's dinner wine over against the horrors produced by drink seems so preposterous to those who know anything about those horrors as to bring the conviction that the objectors have lived happily out of the real world in which these horrors are. Let them go to work at close quarters for the saving of the wretched, and the chances are their hatred of drink-selling will become very bitter and their wonder will be why it was not long since put a stop to by the strong hand. There is, as we have said, no means of repression that the temperance people have not done their best to obtain. As the liquor evil still prevails in spite of all methods hitherto attempted, they naturally, in the name of their suffering country, ask that an end should be put to trifling with the matter, and particularly that an end should be put to the Government's wicked partnership in and approval of the traffic by licensing it. The demand of the temperance men is the total suppression of this traffic. This is as moderate as they know how to be in the premises."

The Toronto *World* says the Liberal party in Canada is unreservedly committed to Prohibition. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The advocates of natural liberty and voluntary action constitute but a small part of the people of Canada. The great mass of the people are not only strongly in favor of temperance but also of legislative action. . . . To stay away from the polls means moral cowardice. To vote against prohibition, even when one has doubt as to whether the time is fully ripe for it, will be wrongly construed both at home and abroad as a vote against temperance. Every vote for prohibition, on the other hand, even if the measure is not adopted, is evidence of the strength of the temperance sentiment, of the ripening of public opinion in favor of prohibition, and of the desire that Canada should occupy a high place among the enlightened nations of the earth."

The attitude of the moderates is, perhaps, best illustrated by the following excerpt from the Winnipeg *Tribune* in defense of Lady Henry Somerset, who is attacked for having until recently permitted wine at her table:

"The critics of Lady Henry Somerset have thus far succeeded in giving publicity to the fact that temperance work must be everywhere adapted to conditions which vary constantly with time and circumstance. That which will accomplish the most good in New York may be useless in Yorkshire. Both the present head of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and her distinguished predecessor learned this truth by experience, and doubtless they agree fully that there are a great many ways of doing good in the world, altho it is difficult to convince many people of this fact."

The strongest argument of the "antis" is apparently that prohibition would fail to accomplish its purpose. The editor of *Saturday Night*, replying to *The Christian Guardian*, says:

"*What has to be proven is that prohibition will prohibit*; that the passage of a law denying the right of any man to manufacture, import, sell, or have in his possession any intoxicating liquor, would lessen, not to say banish, the evils of intemperance. . . . The business-like and sensible contention of those who have no more connection with the liquor traffic than the editor of *The Guardian*, is that an attempt to force people into being Prohibitionists would increase drunkenness and be a retrograde step. Unfortunately the editor of *The Guardian* and other gentlemen like him who are writing on the sentimental side of this question are busily at work proving that the rum traffic is an evil thing, and that perfect immunity from temptation to drink intoxicants would be a blessing. I grant them their position readily enough, and would subscribe as liberally as any of them have subscribed to bring about this phase of the millennium. This is plain enough, and I ask them simply to confine themselves to the question, *Will prohibition prohibit?* Will not the passage of a law such as they ask do more harm than good? Will it not, in fact, destroy much of the good work that has already been done to further the cause of temperance?"

The following is the text of the ballot to be cast September 29, 1898, throughout Canada:

"Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages? Yes. No."

## FOREIGN NOTES.

AT the launch of the new British cruiser *Albion*, the finest ship of her class in the British navy, a most deplorable accident occurred. A large number of people had forced their way to a frail bridge in front of a Japanese battle-ship, also being built by the Thames Iron Works. When the cruiser slipped into the water, the narrow creek overflowed its shores, carrying away the bridge and sweeping undreds of people into the water. Over fifty persons, including many women and children, were drowned. The bridge had been marked dangerous, but the people would not listen to the guards stationed to warn them off.

THE following interesting dialog took place in the Dutch Commons when the vote in favor of universal military service was passed by a vote of 79 to 19. A clerica member said: "Is there no pity for the parents who, knowing th weakness of their sons, wish to preserve them against the temptations and dangers of a soldier's life?" The Minister of War replied: "What about the parents who are too poor to hire a substitute? Are they less deserving of pity or their sons less worthy?" Another Catholic member: "I have bought free two of my sons. By this I have preserved them from much evil influence, and have done a truly Christian deed, for poor men received the money." The Minister of War: "Fine type of Christianity, that is!"

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Excellent crop prospects and the return of peace are giving a very hopeful tone to the outlook for general fall trade. The market for railroad stocks has advanced to the highest average for over five years, $62.51 having been reached during the week. Earnings on the different roads have been "unusually handsome." The iron industry, while showing a decrease in output, still indicates a gain in business values. The cereal market remains firm.

**Wheat and Corn.**—"Wheat and corn shipments are smaller than those of last week, but are still ahead of last season. Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,795,938 bushels, as against 3,828,606 bushels (corrected) last week, and compare with 5,316,803 bushels in this week last year, 2,991,693 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896, 2,389,140 bushels in 1895, and 3,182,100 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 21,950,666 bushels, against 21,432,346 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,196,021 bushels against 3,517,952 bushels last week, 3,929,035 bushels in 1897, 2,769,601 bushels in 1896, 1,195,238 bushels in 1895, and 105,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of corn aggregate 20,228,365 bushels against 19,685,803 bushels during the same period last year."—*Bradstreet's, August 20.*

**Railroad Earnings.**—"The outlook [for railroad business] is made still brighter by handsome earnings on important roads and increase of the dividend on Burlington and Quincy to 6 per cent., not over 5 having been paid since 1887. The statement that Western roads have agreed to maintain rates from Chicago and other Western points has some value, because with business enough for all it will be easier to keep the agreement. It is worth noticing that the great systems, which do not often report directly after the ending of a month, and whose returns usually lower the rate of increase comparing with past years, are at present raising that rate. The fuller returns for July make earnings 2 per cent. above 1892, tho last week showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent., and partial returns for August, tho below those of 1892 by 4.6 per cent., exceed last year's by 5 5 per cent., and may yet improve."—*Dun's Review, August 20.*

**Iron and Steel.**—"The immense business doing in iron and steel products, at advanced prices, calls attention to the proportionately less notable expansion of crude iron production. Pig-iron statistics, in fact, point to an even smaller output for the current month, some of which curtailment, of course, is naturally based upon midsummer conditions. Advances in many grades of iron, notably Bessemer and Southern pig, are features of the week, as are also higher quotations for steel billets at nearly all markets, wire rods and a great many classes of finished iron and steel, particularly structural material. Advances in copper on the strong statistical position and lead are also among interesting features in the metal trades. At the West iron and steel are particularly active, and the large number of orders already booked make manufacturers fairly independent regarding prices and favor an advance on future business."—*Bradstreet's, August 20.*

**General Trade Conditions.**—"East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River in the West reports of trade are not so flattering, but a steady business is reported doing, with some slight improvement at a number of markets. Bad roads still restrict business at New Orleans, but a large fall business is expected. At Memphis the outlook is for the heaviest business in the history of the city, but damage by cotton worms in Texas affects trade at Galveston. In the South Atlantic cities reports are of a perceptible improvement in trade. On the Pacific coast, while business is quiet in California, large crops in Oregon and Washington are expected to make fall trade lively. Oregon fruitmen are doing a good business, and are shipping to California points. At the East more is doing at Baltimore.

"Southern buyers are increasing in number, and stocks are reported heavily reduced. Business is active at Pittsburg, iron and steel being especially so. At Boston and New York a moderate improvement is noted. The depressed condition of the raw staple tends to discourage future business in cotton goods, but print-cloths are firm, and there is less talk of curtailing production at Fall River. In wool and woolen goods business is only moderate, and manufacturers buy for present requirements. Orders for men's wear goods for the spring trade are coming in better."—*Bradstreet's, August 20.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Canadian trade is quiet, but the tone is one of confidence, based primarily upon an expected wheat yield larger than ever before in the Dominion's history. Canadian cotton goods are firm, but mills are now able to keep up with orders and imports of American cottons have ceased. At Toronto business shows a progressive gain over previous years, while at Montreal a large fall trade is looked for. In the maritime provinces business is dull, and hot weather has hurt the crops in Nova Scotia. In British Columbia a normal trade is doing, but the salmon pack as a whole is disappointing, and prices tend upward. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 26, against 33 last week, 41 in this week a year ago, 30 in 1896 and 1894, and 37 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings for the week aggregate $22,711,000, 6 per cent. smaller than last week and 2.6 per cent. smaller than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, August 20.*

## PERSONALS.

DR. VON SCHWENINGER, Prince von Bismarck's physician, recently married in Heligoland Frau von Lenbach, the divorced wife of the distinguished German portrait-painter, who is also one of Bismarck's oldest and most trusted friends. Frau von Lenbach was formerly the Countess Moltke.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON died before the work which he hoped would be his masterpiece was produced. Writing in *The Voice* (New York,


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June 23, the editor of *The Hawaiian Star*, Luther Dermont, who became acquainted with Stevenson during the latter's sojourn in Honolulu, says of this intended work: "It was to deal primarily with the rascality of politics, and the weaknesses of kings, queens, presidents, and politicians in all ages. It was to bring out a lofty ideal, a system of precepts and morals to interest and direct the great popular mind of the world. It was to quake the thrones of empires, the authority of states, and was to strike at the foundations of nations."

CONGRESSMAN AMOS J. CUMMINGS, who made quite an extensive trip through Cuba last March, made an interesting address on his experiences which was recently published in *The Congressional Record*. He gives this estimate of former Captain-General Weyler:

"Certain it is that Weyler is a remarkable man. He was a military attaché of Spain at Washington during the American Civil War. He served with Sheridan in the valley, and had a great admiration for Sherman and Grant. He speaks English fluently, and ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the resources and disposition of the people of the United States. He is quick in motion, alert in mentality, decisive in action, and unrelenting in purpose. At a certain hour each day he would appear upon the Prado in Havana in full uniform and march up and down the square for thirty minutes, entirely unaccompanied.

"Weyler's moods varied. At times he would invite a correspondent to sit down upon a sofa with him and enter into a free conversation. At others he would receive the correspondent while seated at his desk. Looking up, he would say, 'Do you want to see me? well, what is it? Speak! I am quite busy.'

"He spoke English only when his adjutants were not present. He seemed to be apprehensive that it would create a suspicion within their minds if they heard him conversing in English with the correspondents. If a correspondent produced a clipping from a newspaper, Weyler invariably seized it and put it in his pocket. He patronized all the clipping bureaus in the United States, and had a score of scrapbooks. All clippings of denunciation against himself were underlined with red ink. They were placed in a separate scrapbook. All caricatures of himself and of the little King of Spain were put in a different volume.

"One day he read in an American newspaper a story accusing him of wrapping the Stars and Stripes around an American prisoner and of then burning him alive. Weyler gritted his teeth, stamped his feet, worked his Austrian chin with anger, and said that if he could catch the correspondent who wrote the story he would wrap him in a Spanish flag, place a dynamite bomb beneath him, and blow him off the island. This was said in the censor's office while a score of correspondents were awaiting a revision of their despatches. Next day two of these correspondents disappeared from the island.

"At another time, speaking of the attitude of the American press, he became sarcastic, saying that, notwithstanding their foul abuse of him, they were really his best friends and had been of great service to him. Spain was continually throbbing with indignation over the invectives heaped upon him. Editorial comments upon his course in American newspapers were reproduced in the Madrid press. They aroused Spanish patriotism and proved a great factor in the enlargement of his army. He wanted to thank the New York newspapers for adding at least 75,000 troops to the Spanish army in Cuba.

"At one time, in apologizing for his alleged ferocity, he said he was simply obeying the commands of the Canovas Ministry. He alleged that the reconcentrado decree had been drawn at Madrid, and not at the palace at Havana. He himself was the simple servant of the home ministry, loyal to Spain and determined that she should win, even if every man, woman, and child born on the island of Cuba had to be sacrificed. He would make the island a wilderness covered with ashes and bones if this would insure victory.

"'What care I?' said he, with a wave of the hand, 'how great the sacrifice of life to crush out the spirit of rebellion? If I go back to Spain triumphant, no one will ever dare to ask for detailed accounts of the cost of victory.'"


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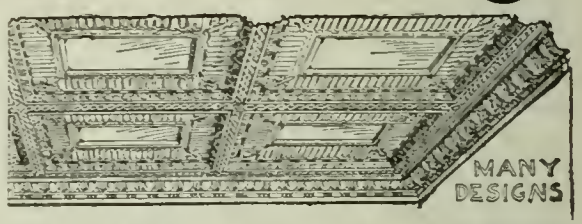


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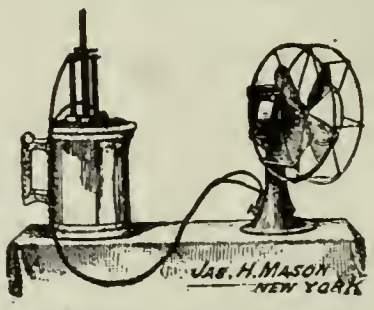


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## Current Events.

*Monday, August 15.*

**Advices from Manila,** via London, state that the city has surrendered and that Captain-General Augustin has fled to Hongkong on a German cruiser. . . . Secretary Long, in a speech at Hingham, Mass., states his views on "**national expansion.**" . . . **General Fitzhugh Lee** announces his intention to be a candidate for United States Senator. . . . **The Rough Riders** with Colonel Roosevelt, and General Wheeler and Woods, embark at Montauk. . . . Captain-General **Blanco offers his resignation.** . . . The Secretary of the Treasury instructs the collector of customs **to clear vessels for Cuba and Porto Rico**; American vessels only are to be cleared for the transportation of merchandise between the United States and Porto Rico. . . . London papers announce that the British Foreign Office will demand from the Chinese Government the **dismissal of Li Hung Chang** on the ground that he is responsible for the anti-British attitude of the Chinese Foreign Board. . . . The **Portuguese ministry resigns.**

*Tuesday, August 16.*

It is announced that Ambassador **Hay has accepted the office of Secretary of State.** . . . All **submarine mines** in American waters are ordered removed. . . . The entire issue of the **New York City bonds** are awarded to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. . . . The **New York Democratic state convention** is announced to meet at Syracuse September 28.

London advices state that **Russia and England** have come to an agreement as to the opening to foreign traffic of the West River in China. . . . The terms of the settlement of the Cerruti case of **Italy and Colombia** are published. . . . **The insurrection in Peru** is suppressed. . . .

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The **Amdrup expedition** for scientific exploration of Greenland leaves Copenhagen.

*Wednesday, August 17.*

**Admiral Dewey and General Merritt report** to Washington the fall of Manila. . . . Senator Cushman K. Davis is appointed a member of the Spanish-American **Peace Commission.** . . . The War Department announces the **tariff for the Philippine Islands** to be in operation during the American military occupation. . . . The **Canadian yacht** *Dominion* **wins** the four and deciding race in the international contest at Dorval. . . . **Republican state conventions** meet in Milwaukee, Nashville, Boise City, and Fort Worth. . . . The annual meeting of the **American Bar Association** opens at Saratoga, New York. . . . Mayor Van Wyck appoints a committee of one hundred citizens to arrange for the reception of **Sampson's returning squadron.** . . . Advices from Hongkong say that eight Americans were killed and forty **wounded in the fighting before Manila**; the city is under martial law with General Merritt as military governor. . . . The French Parliament decrees that after September 1 bounties shall be granted on **French native and colonial sugars** intended for export. . . . In a **railroad accident** at Majes Fontein, South Africa, seventeen persons are killed. . . . **General Tchernaieff,** at one time commander-in-chief of the Servian army, is dead.

*Thursday, August 18.*

All the Spanish **military posts at Manila** are now occupied by American troops. . . . Reports of an extensive **massacre by Spaniards** in Porto Rico are confirmed. . . . The War Department announces that **Philippine insurgents** will not be permitted to join in the occupation of Manila. . . . **California Democrats** nominate Congressman McGuire for governor. . . . The **Wisconsin Republicans** nominate Edward Scofield for governor. . . . The **wood-workers' strike,** which has been in progress in Oshkosh, Wis., for more than three months, is declared off.

It is announced that M. de Stael, Russian ambassador to Great Britain, will retire and will be succeeded by **Count Cassini,** present ambassador to the United States. . . . **The Spanish court** is temporarilly removed to San Sebastian. . . . **Heavy floods and landslides,** causing great destruction of life and property, are reported from Southern India. . . . **Vesuvius is again in eruption.**

*Friday, August 19.*

**Two thousand Spanish prisoners** are sent from Santiago to Spain. . . . The President issues **a tariff schedule proclamation for Porto Rico.** . . . The Spanish Government appoints General Parrado, Rear-Admiral Lanero and the Marquis de Montero, **commissioners for the evacuation of Cuba.** . . . **Idaho republicans** nominate A. B. Moss for governor.

It is announced that the **rebellion in southern China is crushed,** large numbers of the rebels having been executed. . . . **Korea refuses the German request for railway concessions,** announcing that it intends to construct its own lines.

*Saturday, August 20.*

Admirals **Sampson and Schley are summoned to Washington** to receive instructions as to their duties on the Cuban and Porto Rican commissions. . . . **Admiral Sampson's fleet** parades up and down the North River amid great popular demonstrations, firing the national salute at Grant's tomb. . . . The **New York Republican state convention** is called to meet in Saratoga, September 27.

A serious uprising of **Porto Rico natives against the Spanish** is reported. . . . The **Hongkong-Manila cable is again in operation.** . . . The report of the death of the **Sultan of Morocco** is denied.

*Sunday, August 21.*

**General Merritt's official despatches** on the operations leading up to the surrender of Manilla is received in Washington. . . . **Commodore John A. Howell** is promoted to be rear-admiral, and Rear-Admiral Charles S. Norton is retired. . . . The Spanish Government appoints Admiral Villarino, General Ortega, and Sanchez Delaguila **Porto Rican evacuation commissioners.**

The British Government asks Spain for an explanation regarding the new fortifications which the latter is erecting at **Gibraltar.** . . . A Danzig paper publishes an outline of Bismarck's will in which it is stated that his estate amounts to 20,000,000 marks. . . . Frederico Madrazo, the **famous Spanish painter,** is dead.

Could you look inside the ordinary galvanized iron kitchen range boiler, you would see a thick coating of rust and sediment—filth that gradually filters into your food and bath tub. :::: The tin lining of the **Brown Brothers Seamless Copper House Range Boiler** insures absolutely **CLEAN HOT WATER,** and it never leaks. ::: Boiler booklet tells more about it. Free for the asking.

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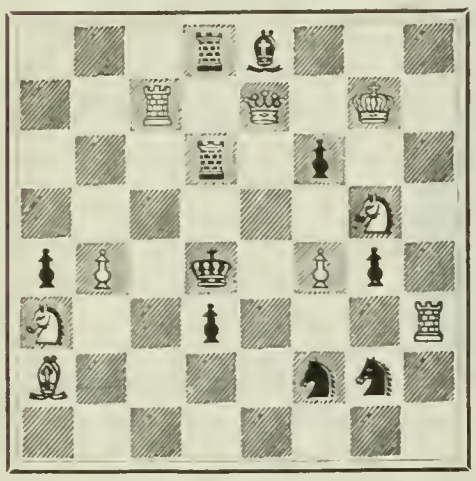
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 310.

BY J. F. TRACY, BRIDGTON, ME.

Black—Ten Pieces.



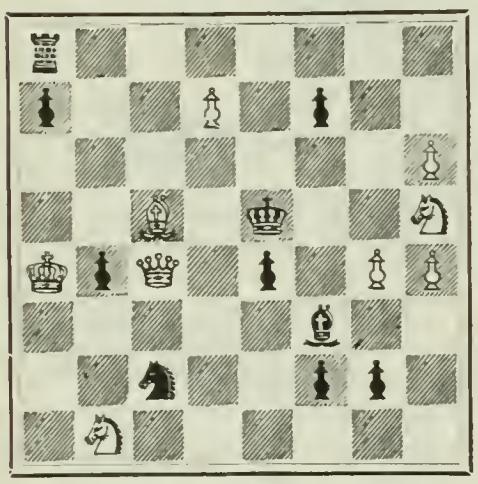
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 311.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 306.

1. R—K 5 / K x R — 2. R—B 4! / K x R — 3. Kt—Q 3, mate
2. ..... / Kt x R — 3. Kt—B 3, mate
2. ..... / P—Q 4 — 3. B x Kt mate
2. ..... / Any other — 3. R—K 4, mate

1. ..... / Kt—Q 4 — 2. B—Kt 6 ch / K x R — 3. Kt—Q 3, mate
2. ..... / Kt x B — 3. Kt—B 6, mate

1. ..... / P x R — 2. R—Q 3 ch / K—B 4 (must) — 3. B—K 7, mate

1. ..... / P—Q 4 — 2. B—K 7! / Any — 3. Kt—B 6, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; "Subscriber," Albany, N. Y.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.

Comments: "A superb problem—M. W. H.; "Sufficiently intricate, but lacking in breadth and rhythm"—I. W. B.; "A startling composition"—R. M. C.; "A good illustration of the beauty of the hidden things of Chess"—G. P.; "A well-designed problem"W. G. D.; "A good 3-er and 2-er rolled into one"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.

CONCERNING 305.

We are convinced that this problem has two solutions. The distinguished composer and Chess Editor of *The B. M. C.* never intended so simple and weak a solution as B—Q 2. This resolves the problem into a very easy 2-er. Black is forced to move the Kt on Kt 7, or P—B 3 mate. If

1. ..... / K—Q 6 — 2. Kt—Q 7 / ——— and mate next move.

For, if
2. ..... / P—K 4 — 3. Q x Kt, mate
2. ..... / Kt—K 4 — 3. Q x Kt, mate
2. ..... / P—K 8 (Kt) or Kt—B 7 — 3. Q—B 4, mate

If
1. ..... / Kt—B 5 or R 5 — 2. Q—B 4 ch / K—K 4 (must) — 3. Q x B P, mate

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the uselessness of the Kt on R 7 and the Ps on K 7 and B 5. We will have to be patient and wait for the next number of *The B. M. C*, in which, no doubt, the correct position will be given. The Editor of this Department owes an apology to the solvers for not seeing the double solution before publishing the problem; but B—Q 2 is so unproblematical that he did not even try it, and Mr. Laws is such an expert problematist that it was not to be supposed that he would, intentionally, publish so poor a composition.

H. Ketcham, the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.; F. G. Norman, San Francisco; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; H. S. Hall, East Highlands, Cal.; R. Toomer, Dardanelle, Ga.; R. D. S. Robertson, Nashville, Tenn., got 304.

### Concerning Problem 298 (Blake).

We have received from Mr. S. Tinsley, Chess-Editor of *The Times Weekly*, London, the correct position of 298. The White K should be on Q 2. The other pieces are properly placed as published. Several of our solvers insist that Q—K 2 will solve this problem as we gave it. The answer is P—K 4.

### The Cologne Tournament.

BURN TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

The final round was played on August 19, giving the following score:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albin | 4 | 11 | Janowsky | 7½ | 7½ |
| Berger | 8 | 7 | Popiel | 7 | 8 |
| Burn | 11½ | 3½ | Schallopp | 3 | 12 |
| Charousek | 10½ | 4½ | Schiffers | 7 | 8 |
| Cohn | 10½ | 4½ | Schlechter | 9 | 6 |
| Fritz | 3½ | 11½ | Showalter | 9 | 6 |
| Gottschall | 5½ | 9½ | Steinitz | 9½ | 5½ |
| Heinrichsen | 4 | 11 | Tschigorin | 10½ | 4½ |

Charousek, Cohn, and Tschigorin divide the 2d, 3d, and 4th prizes equally; Steinitz takes 5th; Schlechter and Showalter divide 6th and 7th; and Berger gets the 8th. Janowski, who took 3d prize in Vienna, did not find a place with the first eight.

### An American International Problem Tourney.

*The American Chess Magazine* announces an International Problem-Tourney for three-movers. Messrs. Eugene B. Cook and F. M. Tweed will act as Judges. The rules are as follows:

1. Problems must be in three moves, direct mate, original, and unpublished.

2. Not more than three problems from one competitor.

3. Positions which could not have been arrived at in ordinary play, or whose key-move is Castling, or the capture of a Pawn *en passant*, will be disqualified.

4. Should a problem which has been adjudged worthy of a prize be found to be incorrect or not original, the prize will go to the next best.

5. Each problem must have a distinguishing motto, and be accompanied by a full solution. The name of composer must be enclosed in separate sealed envelope bearing the motto of the problem.

6. Problems submitted anonymously, or bearing assumed names, will be disqualified.

7. All problems must reach the office of *The American Chess Magazine* not later than January 1, 1899.

8. All competing problems will become the property of the magazine.

The prizes are: 1st, $25; 2d, $20; 3d, $15; 4th, $10; 5th, $5.

### One of the Games Pillsbury Lost.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| PILLSBURY. *White.* | TSCHIGORIN. *Black.* | PILLSBURY. *White.* | TSCHIGORIN. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 31 R—B sq | R x P |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 32 K x P | P—Q B 4 (n) |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | P—Q B 3 | 33 R—R 8 | K—B sq |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | Kt—Q 2 (a) | 34 Q-K R 3 (i) | K—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 4 | P x K P | 35 Q-R 4 ch | P—B 3 |
| 6 Kt x P | K Kt—B 3 | 36 Q—R 8 | R—Q sq |
| 7 B—Q 3 | Kt x Kt | 37 Q x P ch | B—B 2 |
| 8 B x Kt | B—Kt 5 ch | 38 R x R | P—B 5 ch |
| 9 B—Q 2 | B x B ch | 39 K—R sq | Q x R |
| 10 Q x B | Castles | 40 R-Q Kt sq | P—B 6 (l) |
| 11 Castles. | Q—B 3 | (k) | |
| 12 K R-K sq | R—Q sq (b) | 41 P—B 5 | P—B 7 |
| 13 Q R—Q sq | Kt—B sq | 42 R—Kt sq | Q—Q 8 |
| 14 P—B 5 (c) | B—Q 2 | 43 P x Kt P | Q x R ch |
| 15 Kt—K 5 | B—K sq | 44 K x Q | P Q's ch |
| 16 R—K 3 | Kt—Kt 3 | 45 K—B 2 | Q—B 7 ch |
| 17 B x Kt (d) | R P x B | 46 K—K 3 | Q x P (Kt 6) |
| 18 Kt—B 4 | R—Q 4 | 47 Q x Q | B x Q (m) |
| 19 Kt—Q 6 | P—Kt 3 | 48 P—Q R4 | B—K sq |
| 20 P-Q Kt 4 | R—Q sq | 49 P—R 5 | B—B 3 |
| 21 R—Q 3 | Q—K 2 (e) | 50 P—Kt 4 | K—Q 3 |
| 22 B—K 3 | Q—B 2 | 51 P—R 4 | P—K 4 |
| 23 P—B 4 | Q—Q 2 | 52 P—R 5 | K—K 2 |
| 24 R-K B sq | Q—B 2 | 53 P—Q R 6 | K—B 2 |
| 25 R—K B 3 | P—R 4 | 54 K—B 2 | K—Kt 2 |
| 26 Kt—B 4 | P x B P | 55 K—Kt 3 | K—R 3 |
| 27 Kt P x B P | R—Kt sq | 56 K—R 4 | B—Q 4 |
| 28 Kt—Kt 6 | K R—Q sq | 57 P—R 7 | B—R sq |
| 29 R—Q R 3 | R x Kt (f) | 58 Resigns. | |
| 30 P x R | Q x Kt 4 | | |

*Notes from The Evening Post, New York.*

(a) Kt—B 3, preventing the two-step advance of the hostile K P, is preferable. The ensuing variation is a novel one, Black evidently basing his play upon the assumption that the adverse Q P becomes weak, but this is more than offset by the limited scope for his own pieces, which are confined to the first and second rank.

(b) Making at once for the weak spot in the enemy's array.

(c) With the intention of placing his Kt at Q 6. Mr. Pillsbury's treatment of the opening is a model one.

(d) Turning a winning-out game with Knight against Bishop.

(e) He can do nothing but shift around his Queen while White is making final preparations.

(f) His only fighting chance, although he gets only one Pawn for the exchange. Otherwise, however, the Rook's Pawn would be untenable.

(g) In order to capture the Rook's Pawn on his next move without being subject to check by R—Q 8.

(h) The attempt of winning a second Pawn would be fatal; 32. . . . Q x R; 33 Q x R, Q x P; 34 Q—Q 8, K—B sq; 35 Q—Q 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 36 Q—K 7, Q—R sq; 37 R—Q sq.

(i) Herewith White embarks upon a very plausible course, which gains a Pawn and would have won the game but for Black's unexpected resource on the 40th move. Q—Kt 3 instead would have won quite easily.

(k) Even had he divined the opponent's deep plot, he could not stem the tide any more, owing to the unfortunate position of his Queen.

(l) Highly ingenious. If 41 R—Kt 7, then K—Q 3, and no matter whether White takes the Bishop or not, the Pawn marches on without hindrance.

(m) A most remarkable game, proving again the necessity for "eternal vigilance" in Chess.

### Pinning the K Kt.

Pinning the K Kt by B—Kt 5 is a fad with very many players. They always do it, and they do it as soon as possible. We are acquainted with several *Pinnists* who ride this hobby so far as to offer it as a defense to the Ruy Lopez, play 3 P—Q 3, and 4 B—Kt 5. Mr. Lasker says: "Don't pin the K Kt until you have Castled." In other words: B—K Kt 5 is a weak move when your game is in an undeveloped condition. One of the smartest examples of taking advantage of this that we have seen is found in the following little skit between Mieses and Oehquist:

Center-Counter Gambit.

| MIESES. *White.* | OEHQUIST. *Black.* | MIESES. *White.* | OEHQUIST. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—Q 4 | 5 Kt—B 3 | B—Kt 5 |
| 2 P x P | Q x P | 6 P—Q 5 | Kt—K 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Q—Q sq | 7 Kt x Kt | |
| 4 P—Q 4 | Kt—Q B 3 | and White wins. | |

If B x Q, 8 B—Q Kt 5 ch. etc.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE CZAR'S APPEAL FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

LAST Saturday, August 27, *The Official Messenger*, of St. Petersburg, published a document of which the London *Telegraph* says, "Rarely, if ever, was there a more important document in the history of the world," and which the London *Chronicle* characterizes as the most striking document of the century. This important paper was a communication from Count Muravieff, Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, made by order of the Czar, to all the foreign representatives in St. Petersburg, proposing a conference of all the powers to consider the subject of a reduction in armament and the maintenance of a world-wide peace. The first paragraph of the document, as cabled to the daily papers of this country, is as follows:

"The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in the existing condition of the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. His majesty, the emperor, my august master, has been won over to this view. In the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers, the imperial Government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seek by means of international discussion the most effectual means of insuring to all peoples the benefits of real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments."

Count Muravieff then recites, in general terms, the industrial and financial burdens which the maintenance of vast and ever-growing armaments imposes upon the people, and the menace that arises against the very object of these armaments, namely, the preservation of peace. He concludes as follows:

"It appears evident, then, that if this state of things is prolonged it will inevitably lead to the very cataclysm which it is desired to avert, and the horrors of which make every thinking being shudder in advance.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek a means of warding off the calamities that are threatening the whole world is a supreme duty which to-day is imposed on all states.

"Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to order that I propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court, the meeting of a conference which would have to occupy itself with this grave problem. This conference would be, by the help of God, a happy presage of the century which is about to open. It would converge in one powerful focus the efforts of all the states which are sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord. It would at the same time cement an agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, on which rest the security of states and the welfare of the peoples."

The views already quoted from the London *Telegraph* and *Chronicle* indicate the deep interest attached to this document in England. The London *Standard* discusses the practical difficulties involved in the contemplated step and the necessity of something better than paper protocols to insure peace, but expresses sympathy with the Czar's suggestions. The London *Times* assumes the favor of England, the United States, Austria, and Italy for the proposition, and thinks Germany has already consented. It adds: "Whatever the issue, the proposal must forthwith be discussed in a practical spirit by practical statesmen of all civilized nations. No wise man will pretend that, even if this is all, it is little for the Czar to have accomplished."

The London *Daily News* also considers England's acceptance a matter of course, thinks the Czar can not be suspected of self-interest in making the proposition, and declares that by it he has achieved a more righteous and more lasting fame than that achieved by the proudest conqueror of his house. The London *Morning Post* expresses a skeptical view:

"Only the armies would be reduced on the continent. Our fleet would have to go. If the peace proved a truce, as it undoubtedly would, an army could be restored in two or three years, but our fleet could not be restored in from ten to twenty years. Then Russia would be in excellent condition to proceed in her old fashion. On the whole the suit of Russia will not suit us."

The Literary Digest goes to press too early to give this week more than a few of the editorial expressions from American journals.

**Probably Sincere and Certainly Momentous.**—"Is the proposition sincere?

"There are reasons in plenty for suspecting that it is not, but there are some very strong ones for thinking that it is wholly so. The strongest is that the real and lasting interests of Russia will be served not by war, but by peace, and will be immediately advanced by the assurance of peace and relief from the need of preparing for war. The strength of Russia is rude but enormous and rapidly developing. Her relative growth, not merely in extent of territory and in population, but in productive capacity, in industrial and commercial activity during the last half-century has been greater than that of any country in Europe, and in many regards has equaled that of the United States. . . . Her imperative need to-day is peace, a chance to reduce the burdens of taxation, a chance to develop her resources and her trade.

"These she can get if the other powers will agree. She can, indeed, in the judgment of some of the wisest statesmen of England, get them, and to great mutual advantage by an agreement with Great Britain alone. If the outcome of the proposed con-

ference should be a compact between these two great powers defining the limits of their expansion in regions where each has interests, and securing to each the freedom of trade that the British flag carries wherever it floats, peace between them, and peace for the world, would be immensely strengthened if not secured. Russia need not fear the 'open door.' Through it she could advance to prosperity such as no exclusive system could ever give her.

"The proposition for a conference being thus in the highest sense practical, the ground for believing it sincere is obvious. It may be the beginning of the most momentous and beneficent movement of modern history, indeed of all history."—*The Times, New York.*

**A Mighty Stride Toward Universal Peace.**—"Coming from the Czar of Russia, it will command the attention of the other powers. Germany, France, Great Britain, the United States, and other lesser nations can not afford to refuse to enter into such a conference. It may not lead at once to a rational disarmament and an agreement to refer all matters in dispute to arbitration, but it will pave the way for this desirable result. The jealousies and doubts of each other, nourished through centuries of warfare, can not be dissipated in a day. The proposal to disarm will be viewed with more or less suspicion; but no one could make it with a better grace than the Czar, who has appeared to be getting ready to greatly extend his dominion in Asia, and who is powerful enough to command the respect of his strongest rival.

"It is doubtful whether our children's children will see a complete realization of the peace program; but a mighty stride has been taken toward its realization with the conversion of the Czar to the belief that by international agreement some other means of settling differences can be found than war, for which such costly preparation must be made and maintained by all nations."—*The Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

**An Epochal Document.**—"The millennium of European disarmament is brought within the range of profitable discussion, if not of practicable policies, by the Czar's note to the representatives of foreign powers at his capital. It will produce, and is doubtless intended to produce, no immediate effect, but it will give the universal peace and arbitration parties of the world a standing in the forum of international public opinion which they have never before enjoyed. This, altho it contemplates a return only to the comparatively moderate establishments of the pre-Bismarckian era.

"The origin of the proposal is a matter of surprise only on first thought. In making it, Russia merely continues to assert the primacy which she has claimed more and more openly of late years. It is, perhaps, the boldest of her recent assumptions this, that no one could mistake her motives, ascribing them either to timidity or impoverishment.

"Even as a state paper the document is epochal, and however far it may go toward the prevention of the general war which most European observers have regarded as the necessary preface to disarmament, it is a notable official check to the spread of the spirit of militarism."—*The Press, New York.*

**A Warning to American Jingoes.**—"The explanation of this extraordinary imperial protest against war and the things of war is probably this: The young Czar has humanitarian feelings, and these are lacerated by the present condition of affairs. On his own initiative, as a benevolent despot, he makes known his sentiments to the world. But even the Czar can not rise above his environment, and it is likely that the more 'practical' statesmen of his own empire and of Europe will merely humor his feelings, hold the conference, and go on as before. . . . . .

"There is one nation in the world, however, which is more favored than any other in ability to realize the hopes of the Czar. That nation is the United States. Supremely placed in the geography of world politics, we have hitherto escaped the burdens and dangers of which this leader of the European war lords so bitterly complains. Yet, amazing as it will seem to our posterity, at the very moment when a cry of despair because of the curse of militarism is wrung from Russia's emperor, the American people are being lured to assume the same burdens under which these other nations groan."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

"It is an excellent suggestion, in the line of reason and good feeling. There will be doubt in some quarters whether the proposed disarmament is seriously meant. But there ought, nevertheless, to be everywhere an eager disposition to cooperate with the Czar and find out whether the military burdens that oppress the Old World may not be lessened. The peoples are being ruined by excessive taxes, the Russians most of all. Our jingoes, however, will hardly welcome the Czar's pacific idea. They want the army of the United States permanently increased."—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

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## AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONTEST.

THE controversy between Russia and China over the proposed extension of the Peking, Tientsin, and New-chwang railway and the projected railway from Peking to Hankow has elicited a very considerable interest in this country. Yet this interest does not arise, apparently, from a very acute feeling that our own national affairs are importantly affected. The new extension of the Peking, Tientsin, and New-chwang railroad runs north and east of Peking to the Liau-Tong gulf, through territory which, Russia claims, lies within her "sphere of influence." The contract secured by a British bank to "finance" the road, taking a mortgage upon it as security for the bonds, has been repudiated by the Chinese Government upon Russia's demand. At about the same time it transpired that the Peking-Hankow railroad, running due south of Peking to the Yang-tse-Kiang, through territory lying in the British "sphere of influence," has been financed by the Belgians and French, who are friendly to Russia and supposed to be acting in her interest.

With the strife between England and Russia in the far East we have not generally considered ourselves directly concerned, in so far as the strife pertained to political predominance. The industrial and commercial features of the present strife are, however, of considerable direct concern to us, and all the more so because of our growing interest in the Pacific trade since the annexation of Hawaii and the establishment of a foothold in the Philippines.

England's announcement of her open-door policy in China, and her reported intention to stand on that as an ultimatum in the present case, elicited some response in American journals, tho the response has not been very general. It is now reported from London (tho not officially confirmed) that Lord Salisbury has concluded to change this policy and to demand of Russia simply an acknowledgment that the Yang-tse-Kiang valley is within the British "sphere of influence" and a disclaimer of any intention to undermine that influence.

In the department of "Foreign Topics" this week we present extracts from foreign journals on the situation. Below we present some from American journals, confining ourselves for the most part to those which treat the situation as it affects American interests:

**Magnitude of the Prize Contended For.**—"Those who may wonder vaguely why Englishmen should so concern themselves about the control of the trade of the Yang-tse-Kiang valley should remember that it is in size and population one of the great world empires which, opened up to unrestricted commerce, is a prize well worth fighting for. A territory nearly equal to Europe in extent, comprising some 859,000 square miles with a population of 259,000,000, it makes up a market of such tremendous possibilities that the British may well be excused their rage if, through a vacillating policy on the part of the Government, they see a region now practically in their own sphere of influence exclusively invaded by outsiders. Navigable by ocean steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from the sea, the river is further accessible by light-draft boats as far as Tchang, nearly 1,000 miles from Shanghai. As Hankow nearly divides this region in two, a railroad in control of powers hostile to British commerce would tap the up-river trade at a crucial point and so break up English commercial supremacy.

"And tho the road is not likely to be built, and even if built not formidable by reason of the wretched trading abilities of French and Russians, still the threat of the diversion disturbs John Bull, who has ever believed the commerce of the Yang-tse was to con-

tinue his by reason of the primacy of enterprise and commercial influence, since England has the lion's share of the traffic at Shanghai and the ten river treaty ports. These ports drain provinces the density of whose population almost seems incredible. The westernmost, Szechuen, for instance, which is about as large as California and Maine rolled into one, has a population of 75,000,000 to compare with California-Maine's total of about 2,000,000. The smallest province in area, Kweichau, which is at the head of inland navigation, is about as big as Missouri, but has 8,000,000 people to contrast with Missouri's 2,600,000."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

**Our Interest in China.**—"Our interest in the fate of China began with our Pacific carrying trade fifty years ago, and has grown with the expansion of our Pacific commerce till it is second only to that of Great Britain. During all these years our interest has been common with the British, and it remains so on the commercial side. With the political and diplomatic entanglements into which the exactions of trade are drawing Great Britain we desire to have nothing to do; but with the fundamental motives of the policy which is slowly urging her to war we have the liveliest sympathy. If war comes, we probably shall take no part in it as a nation; but as a people we shall encourage British efforts and delight in British triumphs as sincerely and keenly as she sympathized in our victory over Spain. The reason is plain. That war will be inspired, as this was inspired, by the ripest instinct of civilization whose most forward evangelists it is the mission of these two nations to be. . . . There is one form of moral support which Great Britain will expect, and which we can hardly refuse, and that is acceptance of that share of responsibility for maintaining Anglo-Saxon principles and traditions in the East which chance has thrown unsought into our hands. We are not called on to enter into the scramble for China, but the least we can do is to keep the door open in the Philippines. It will be a small return for equal opportunities of trade in India and Central China to retain and govern these islands in the interest of Anglo-Saxon civilization."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

**We Can Not Afford to Sit Idly by.**—"For the Republicans to acknowledge that this country has any interest in the possible partition of China is significant, for it shows an abandonment of the foolish 'home-market-is-enough' policy which has been the necessary accompaniment of exorbitant tariff rates. It is that cry which has made it possible for the specially protected interests to continue their robbery of the people long after their infant industries have grown gray from old age.

"That the United States has a deep interest in the happenings in China it does not require a student of international affairs to see. If there is a nation vitally interested in fair trade in the Orient, it is this one which, under favorable conditions, is sure to outstrip all others in the control of the commerce in that richest of fields. This is the one field left for development, at least the one which holds out to us the greatest promise. Fair trade, fair opportunities, no discrimination against us—that is all we need. We should have that if it is in our power to secure it.

"At the bottom of the present complications which bid fair to plunge Great Britain and Russia into war is this same desire for fair trade. . . . Whatever happens, Great Britain can be counted upon to take care of herself. In any partitioning of China she will not be left out. Not so with the United States. We would not take a hand in the partitioning if we were asked, and we will not be asked. But we are vitally interested in fair trade with China. The field belongs to us more than to any of the others who are talking so blithely of shutting us out of it, for that will be the practical effect of dismemberment of the Chinese empire. Are we to sit idly by and let this dismemberment go on?"—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

**Russia's Policy Not Likely to Injure Us.**—"A war between England and Russia, it is hardly necessary to say, would not be lightly entered upon by either power. Russia would not begin such a war, because she has everything that she wants now. Time works for her. She has only to wait in order to secure the fruits that are ripening for her. On the other hand, England can not go to war without a *casus belli.* It is no cause of war to say that Russia has designs on China that she intends to execute some years hence. Russia disavows any unfriendly designs, and if it were insisted that it is unfriendly to England to acquire a seaport on the Chinese coast, she might point to Hongkong, and say that she was only following the enlightened example of Great Britain. She might ask whether all the unappropriated land in the world is reserved for the Anglo-Saxon race. As for railroad concessions in China, it is not a *casus belli* that the Russian ambassador is more influential than the English ambassador with Li Hung Chang, or that the latter has been bought with Russian gold. . . .

"We do not believe that Russia will close any door now open in north China. To do so would expose her to the risk of enmity on the part of both England and the United States—an enmity which might not of itself lead to war, but would serve as a perpetual irritant, and thus inflame any other cause of war that might arise in the course of revolving years. We have a traditional friendship for Russia, which has been considerably cooled by the belief that at one time she contemplated joint interference with other continental powers in our war with Spain. If she should close any doors to our Chinese trade, which are now open by treaty or otherwise, she could count upon us for an enemy thereafter—not a fighting enemy, perhaps, but a watchful one. Her statesmen can not be ignorant of this fact, and they will, no doubt, give it due weight in settling their policy in north China."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

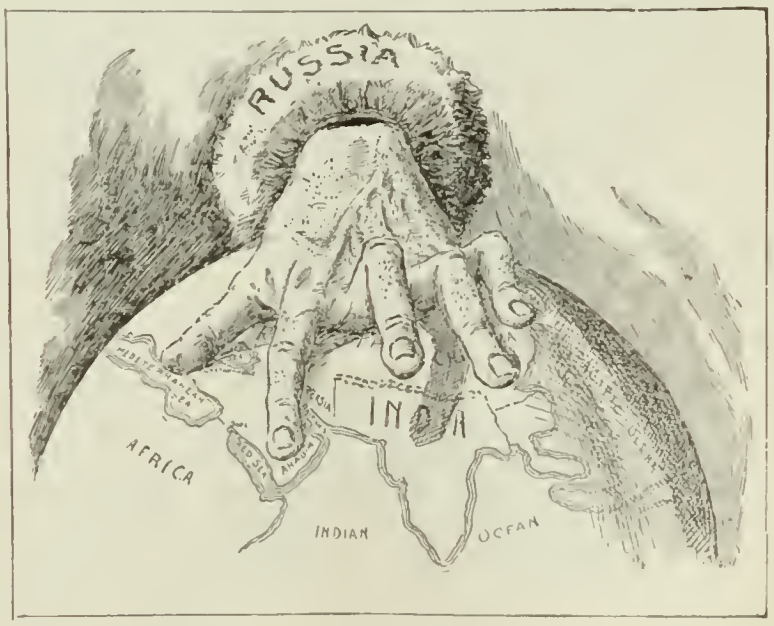
**Our Opportunity Lost.**—"The three powers whose interests lead them to advocate 'the open door' are Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Between them, for this purpose, an informal alliance already exists by the community of their interests. Our own interest has not been intelligently represented or adequately appreciated by the State Department. If it had been, our sympathy with the British contention would have been loudly and long ago proclaimed. The whole trade of the Philippine Islands, if we could secure it all for ourselves, is a mere fraction of the trade which we might reasonably hope to do with China within a few years, if the Chinese barriers were removed and no European barriers were put up in their places.

"We have really a very great stake in the settlement of the Chinese question. It is conceivable that intelligent and early action on our part in conjunction with England and Japan might have turned the scale and left the door open. There seems no longer to be any hope of that."—*The Times, New York.*

"We should be blind not to recognize the fact that, with reference to the Celestial empire, there is between the English and ourselves a complete solidarity of interests. How far that recognition should carry us need not be decided now. Meanwhile we should not for a moment underrate the gravity of the threatened complications in eastern Asia, nor their momentous bearing on the present and future welfare of our people."—*The Sun, New York.*

"There will be much hesitation in this country before acceding to any policy antagonistic to the interests or undertakings of Russia. The traditional friendship between that country and our own is a bond that will be broken reluctantly, especially as it rests upon favors granted by the Russian Government and gratitude felt by the United States."—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

"It is earnestly to be hoped that the President will see the wisdom of acting with England in the endeavor to open the ports of




PADEREWSKI'S SPAN NOT IN IT WITH ALEX'S.—*The Republican, Denver.*

China to the trade of the world, and that he will also give a proof of the sincerity of our adhesion to the basic principle of commercial freedom by the concession of like freedom of trade in any territory which we may acquire in the East. Even should the Philippines become an American possession we would control but a trifling portion of the Orient; but our rightful share in the trade of the whole must be measured by our geographical situation and by the rapid development of the great States on our Pacific coast. San Francisco, Portland, and the cities on Puget Sound are destined to become great marts of commerce."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

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## CONDUCT OF THE CUBANS.

As the war with Spain has progressed, a growing hostility between American and Cuban soldiers has become manifest in the reports from the front. This feeling culminated in General Garcia's withdrawal from the forces around Santiago and in the sending of his resignation to the Cuban commander-in-chief (see Literary Digest, July 30). The feeling of many of our soldiers in regard to the Cubans has been voiced in the following utterance made, according to report, by Major-General Young, who commanded the Second Brigade in General Wheeler's division:

"As far as my personal observation goes the insurgents are a lot of degenerates, absolutely devoid of honor or gratitude. They are no more capable of self-government than the savages of Africa. They are a mixture of the negro, Spanish, Italian, and Indian, and inherit only the bad qualities of each. The United States can not afford to turn Cuba over to them. They would loot everything in sight and then turn in and rob each each other. Most of the leaders of the so-called Cuban army are adventurers, ready to sacrifice everything and everybody to further their personal ends. It is my opinion that few of them would hesitate to sell out to the Spaniards if fully convinced that the United States will not deliver the island over to them. We should never turn that beautiful and rich island over to a lot of degenerates, who are not capable of self-government."

On the strength of such reports, some of the American journals —not many—are disposed to speak bitterly of the Cubans, and many more, while free from bitter expressions, manifest a growing doubt of the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves. The Cubans are not without their earnest defenders at this juncture. The most elaborate defense that has appeared is made by Senator Foraker; but General Ludlow, Admiral Sampson, General Wheeler, General O. O. Howard, and others are all quoted on the same side. General Ludlow's letter to General Garcia, dated July 15, has been widely printed. One extract was as follows:

"Permit me to say to you that your forces have performed most notable service, and their work has been invaluable to us, not only in scouting and procuring information, but in the vital matter of the construction of trenches and defenses for the investment of the city.

"Your people have accomplished an immense amount of this work with almost no appliances whatever, and have cheerfully surrendered the use of them to our own troops when the continuation of the investment rendered it necessary to move our regiments forward to the right.

"I make this statement, general, personally and not officially, because I am but a subordinate commander, but do so for the reason that I have been more closely in touch with your forces and have had better occasion to observe their work and the value of their cooperation than perhaps any other."

Admiral Sampson is quoted by the Washington *Times* in the same vein:

"I was very forcibly impressed with the Cubans. Of course I was not ashore as much as the officers of the army, but I saw a great deal of the Cubans and their commander, General Garcia. They were not well clothed, and naturally made a very poor showing at first glance, but that could not be helped, considering the hardships of the long fight which they had waged against Spain.

"General Garcia is a grand old man, and I learned to admire him during my short stay before Santiago. I think it very natural that he should withdraw his men when it seems that he was not invited to witness the surrender of Santiago. He had waged a war in that country for several years, and had even been captured once, and it was not out of the ordinary for him to set his heart upon seeing the fall of Santiago.

"It has been asserted that he was invited by General Shafter. As to that I do not know. He said himself that he was not, and under the circumstances it was appropriate that he should be invited. When he withdrew his men his reason was probably sufficient and good.

"I think the Cubans will be able to govern themselves, that is, judging from what I saw of them. Garcia seemed to appreciate the purposes and aims of the Americans, and the men of his army were disposed to do the right thing, too."

Much criticism of General Garcia was made at the time for allowing the Spanish forces in Santiago to be reinforced by a column from Manzanillo. General Garcia's only direct reference to this, in his official report, which reached the Cuban Junta August 22, is as follows:

"On the night of the 3d (of July), and by the road to El Cobre, a column of the enemy, 5,000 strong, entered the city under Colonel Escario, having left Manzanillo on the 22d of June and being hurried by the Manzanillo division up to Baire. From Baire that column was attacked by forces of General Francis Estrado, suffering heavy losses, the dead having been left strewn by the road. With that column Lieutenant-Colonel Lora fought, accompanied by the cavalry of the division of Bayamo, and also by my escort of cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Pouey. Colonel Escario recovered somewhat at Palma, where he left his wounded and from there he moved into Santiago de Cuba by the Cobre road, having sustained some firing. Perhaps the entry of this column into the city might have been prevented had I been able to go to meet it with my forces, but in that case I should have been obliged to abandon my position [assigned to him, according to Garcia, by General Shafter] on the right flank of the American army."

General Joseph Wheeler is thus quoted by Senator Foraker:

"General Wheeler, who was here [Washington, D. C.] yesterday [August 17], is as familiar with the facts as any other man living, and he uses substantially this language in commenting upon the subject. He said that, while the Cuban soldiers were poor, half-starved, and many of them almost naked, and not drilled and disciplined as our soldiers are, and not accustomed to fighting in solid formation as our soldiers fight, yet there was not an instance in which they refused to obey any order or respond to any request made upon them, to his knowledge; that, on the contrary, they seemed anxious to do everything in their power, and that where there were miscarriages it was due to lack of understanding of our language and inability to comprehend just what was wanted of them. At El Paso, one of the points in the Santiago battle, where 300 of the Cubans fought, 47 of their number were killed and wounded, or more than fifteen per cent., as high a percentage of casualties as any other organization can show."

Senator Foraker's letter was written August 18, and addressed to C. M. Runyon, Esq., Columbus, Ohio. He quotes other army officers to the same effect as the above, and denies a report that he had changed his attitude toward the Cubans (he advocated recognition of the Cuban republic). He says further:

"It has been furthermore persistently published and circulated that the Cubans murder their prisoners and loot all the towns they take.

"It is a notorious fact, well established, that they do not do anything of the kind. There are, no doubt, individual excesses of cruelty and cases of pillage, but the Cubans have from the beginning returned to the Spaniards upon parole all the prisoners taken in battle. This has been done under the orders of Gomez, and the Cuban generals and officers hold receipts from the Spanish authorities in witness of their humanity in this regard, and there has not been an instance during all this war where a helpless Spanish prisoner has been murdered by Cuban authority; whereas, on the other hand, there has scarcely been an instance

where a Cuban prisoner taken by the Spaniards has not been deported or shot. . . . . .

"It would be no wonder if, with such an experience of blood and murder, tyranny and oppression, the Cubans would mercilessly put to death their Spanish oppressors at every opportunity, and it is one of the amazing spectacles of restraint that instead of thus retaliating they have, as I have already stated, surrendered their prisoners unharmed when taken.

"As to looting the towns, the charge is equally baseless."

The following statement is made by the Cuban newspaper *El Triumfo*, which began publication a few days ago in Gibara, after that town was captured by the Cubans. We take the quotation from the columns of *The Sun*, New York. It is said to reflect correctly the views of the insurgents:

"This paper will have malice toward none, no thoughts of the past, no personal ambitions, no compromising connections. Our only aim will be to further the interests of the island of Cuba and follow the guidance of our conscience. We enter the ranks of journalism determined to defend with high views and exalted spirit the noble aspirations of the Cuban people, who have for ages been subjected to the ill-treatment of a despotic and arbitrary government which has never known natural laws or noble or generous sentiments or impulses. In speaking of the Cuban people, our loyalty compels us to include in that category all who live in Cuba, who recognize the Cubans as a people, and who identify themselves with Cuban interests. We do not consider the accident of birth, and we have no doubt of the sympathy and aid of those who, altho born outside of Cuba, have proclaimed and defended Cuba's liberty. For them we have a much greater respect than for those who, while calling themselves Cubans, have never attended to the calls of their conscience. Our independence is near, and soon our country will be free from the dominion of Spain and reconstructed. Then it will not be thought a crime to be called a Cuban and to feel the noble aspiration to have a country. Our program is simple and brief and can be expressed in the following forms:

"First—Defense of the republic of Cuba.

"Second—The superiority of democratic principles.

"Third—Equality and impartiality in our dealings with all citizens of Cuba, without regard to color or previous condition, establishing a difference only between the pernicious and the true."

T. Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban junta in this country, in a recent interview, indicates that the Cubans have by no means relinquished their hope of forming a permanent republic to take the place of the present provisional government. He states that the Cuban leaders expect the United States to comply fully with the pledge made by Congress in the joint resolution, April 19. In regard to this pledge, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in his recent address before the American Bar Association (of which he is now president), spoke as follows:

"The Government must not be held too rigidly to purposes and expectations declared before the commencement of the war and in utter ignorance of its possible results. If that had been the rule, our fathers would never have been permitted to declare and maintain our independence, for it was only a month before the battle of Lexington that Franklin declared to Lord Chatham that he had traveled far and wide in America and had not found one man drunk or sober who was in favor of independence. If that had been the rule, the Proclamation of Emancipation could never have been issued, and the shame of slavery would still blot the stars upon our flag, for at the outset nothing was more distinctly declared by Lincoln and his advisers than that slavery where it existed would not be interfered with. In war events change the situation very rapidly, and only when the end crowns the work shall we truly comprehend the great questions which await us. In the mean time let us trust the President, who has our national honor most truly and wisely at heart."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the Cubans must be given a chance at self-government, and if they do not prove equal to the task, it then will be time enough to talk about what shall be done with Cuba. The first thing the United States should do after taking possession of the island is to have all the population vote, and let the majority vote decide what shall be the future of the government.

The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) comments along the same lines:

"It will become necessary, therefore, as soon as our military occupation of the island is complete, to issue a proclamation for a general election and to extend to the Cubans an opportunity to test their capacity for self-government. Then they may elect an executive and make such other provision as circumstances yet to be developed may indicate for the promulgation of a constitution and for the choice of a legislative body. How soon the time may come for making this experiment it is impossible to say."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) demands annexation without regard to the feelings of the Cubans. It quotes from an interview with a prominent Cuban lawyer, Señor Justig, printed in the Boston papers. Señor Justig belongs to the Havana bar and was in strong sympathy with the rebels, giving much aid to Maceo; but now he can see no hope for a Cuban republic. He is reported as saying:

"The illiterate Cuban is as incapable of governing himself as the veriest child. He has absolutely no idea of what the word 'freedom' means, other than something that gives him permission to appropriate anything he desires and to exist without labor. That is the Cuban insurgent. It is not so with the educated Cuban. He fully appreciates the fact that a strong hand, firm yet lenient, is necessary to the proper administration of affairs in our beautiful island. Singularly enough, in this he is supported by the better class of Spaniards. Business and professional men earnestly desire annexation of the island outright and predict for it under these conditions a bright future in trade, social, and even religious matters, one that was impossible while the island remained under the domination of Spain."

Some papers assert that the insurgents will give us no further trouble if Gomez, Garcia, and other Cuban leaders are given posts in a new (American) government of the island. The San Francisco *Chronicle* holds to this view, saying that if we can in a measure satisfy the greed of these leaders for power everything will probably go well.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) sees nothing to apologize for or condemn in the conduct of our allies. It claims that the insurgents have promptly complied with the armistice, and that the clique formed against them in the United States is doing everything in its power to discredit them and rob them of the legitimate fruits of the war. It quotes General Ludlow's letter to General Garcia, and declares that honest and unbiased

RINGING THE LIBERTY BELL.—*The Record, Chicago.*

people can not have their judgment swayed by the claque that is purposely vilifying these long-suffering patriots.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* publishes and editorially indorses a letter from Dr. J. H. Taylor, in which the following statement is made: "It is more than probable that the holders of Spanish bonds are the power back of all this detraction and contumely, and that their design is to prevent Cuban independence in order that by some hook or crook these bonds may be redeemed."

The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) speaks in justification of the suspicious attitude held by the Cubans:

"It is natural, perhaps, that they should regard any foreign authority and force with distrust, after their long and painful experience of such things, and we can not expect them to take our view of what is right and best for them until we have given them some evidence of the absolute disinterestedness of our motives and conduct regarding them. They have been fighting for years for 'freedom and independence,' not for annexation to the United States, and unqualified freedom and independence is what we promised them. We can not well blame them if they distrust our intentions in view of our own present general 'attitude' toward them."

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) takes much the same view:

"Handsome uniforms do not make brave soldiers, nor does the lack of good clothes argue a lack of bravery. Washington's soldiers during the terrible winter at Valley Forge were none the less brave because they were compelled to go about shoeless in the snows; not many of the men who followed Marion would have hesitated to rob a hen-roost if such an institution happened to be convenient. The fact that the Cubans were hungry and ragged when Shafter's army got to Cuba should not be allowed to dim the luster of the magnificent fight for liberty they have kept up against overwhelming odds."

The San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) speaks in emphatic tones on the other side of the question:

"The world is in possession of evidence now that the insurgents were a small, lawless, and disorderly element, which Spain in her decay and self-deception and corruption was incapable of controlling. Let it be understood that we did not make war for these degenerates, but in behalf of the civilized people of the island who were suffering because Spain could no longer protect their personal and property rights.

"Abundant testimony has been printed to prove that the first duty of the United States in Cuba will be to do what Spain failed to do—protect the people against the insurgents, and, if necessary, wipe the latter off the face of the earth."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) is disposed to make the subject a partizan one:

"If there ever was a purpose, which may be doubted, to give freedom and independence to Cuba, it is an abandoned purpose. We have Cuba, and in a little time the last vestige of Spanish authority in the island will disappear. But what are we to do with it? A Republican Congress will not formally annul its declaration that Cuba is and by right ought to be free and independent, but a Republican administration will deny it freedom and independence upon the plea, which may or may not be justified, but which certainly did not occur to the Republican politicians at St. Louis, that the Cubans are incapable of self-government. For men who, in the estimation of Republicans, were two years ago making a heroic struggle the Cubans seem greatly to have degenerated. They were then fit to defy the power of Spain in the effort to secure liberty and were applauded for their heroic struggle, but they are now mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, who must submit with what grace they may to our new policy of imperialism."

THE EXPANSION POLICY.

G. O. P. to D. D.—"Better pitch in, old fellow, and get an expansion on yourself." —*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

## THE QUESTION OF PRIZE-MONEY.

WHY do the naval forces get prize-money for captures or for the destruction of a war-ship, while the soldiers receive nothing for similar service on shore? Reasons for the distinction, and reasons why it should be rectified, are set forth by the Indianapolis *Sentinel* as follows:

"The service of a soldier is quite as hard and as dangerous as that of a sailor, and the property destroyed is often quite as valuable to the enemy. For example, it is pointed out that in the summary of General Sheridan's report of the operations of the Army of the Shenandoah, from August 8 to December 31, 1864, inclusive, there were destroyed or captured 101 pieces of artillery, 83 artillery carriages and limbers, 35 caissons, 128 double sets of artillery harness, 2 anvils, 5,067 small arms, 23,000 rounds artillery ammunition, 131 wagons, 137 ambulances, 7 medical wagons, 1,006 sets harness, 49 battle flags, 14,163 small arms, 1,061,000 rounds small ammunition, 4,240 horses, 1,060 sets horse equipments, 553 mules, 120 flour-mills, 1 woolen-mill, 8 saw-mills, 1 powder-mill, 3 saltpeter mills, 2,300 barns, 7 furnaces, 1 railroad depot, 1 locomotive, 6 distilleries, 460,072 bushels wheat, 22,000 bushels oats, 157,076 bushels corn, 874 barrels flour, 51,380 tons hay, 500 tons of fodder, 16,438 beef cattle, 17,867 sheep, 16,141 swine, 250 calves, 12,000 pounds bacon, 10,000 pounds of tobacco, 947 miles of rails, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, 1,665 pounds of cotton yarn, 3 factories. Add to this the destruction of the James River canal, canal-boats, iron works, factories (one tobacco factory destroyed was valued at $200,000), railway bridges, salt, 41 miles of railway, government factories, stores of every conceivable kind, and it makes a total of many millions of dollars."

For all this, says *The Sentinel*, the soldiers received nothing except what was issued in lieu of rations. Why should the differences exist? The editorial continues:

"There is no logical reason for it except a difference in convenience. In olden times land soldiers used to pillage private property and hold the spoils whenever their commanders saw fit. This, of course, interfered with the movements of an army, and often destroyed the effectiveness of one, for there are many instances of routed armies rallying and defeating their enemies while the latter were engaged in pillage. A sea capture is an entirety, and does not discommode the captors beyond getting it to port. Moreover, land engagements are so much more frequent, and the damage to private property so much more serious when looting is permitted, that civilized nations naturally put a stop to it first. The United States has long stood for the inviolability of private property on the high seas as well as on land, and it is probable that this rule will before many years be in force as a part of international law. The only source of prize-money in that event would be the capture or destruction of war-ships, and there is no apparent reason why there should be any allowance to sailors for that more than to an army for the capture or destruction of artillery, forts, or munitions of war, unless it be the distinction in pay. Army officers are paid higher than naval officers of equal grade, as shown by the following comparison:

| Army. | | Navy. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| General | $15,000 | Admiral | $13,000 |
| Lieutenant-general | 11,000 | Vice-admiral | 9,000 |
| Major-general | 7,500 | Rear-admiral | 6,000 |
| Brigadier-general | 5,500 | Commodore | 5,000 |
| Colonel | 4,500 | Captain | 4,500 |
| Lieutenant-colonel | 4,000 | Commander | 3,500 |
| Major | 3,500 | Lieutenant-commander | 2,800 |

"This, however, is a distinction which can easily be rectified by law, and it is not rectified by prize-money. It is comparatively seldom that there is any chance for prize-money, and where there is it goes only to those who are lucky enough to be on hand. Equally meritorious officers and men, stationed on duty where there is no chance to meet the enemy's shipping, get no share of this prize-money. All grounds of fairness and equality sustain the position that the rates of pay in the army and navy should be equalized, and that captured property should belong to the Government. It is the only policy consistent with the American doctrine of the inviolability of private property, and the only one that will do away with the present unjust distinction between the army and the navy."

## CALENDAR OF THE WAR.

*August 1*—The American troops at Malate, near Manila, were attacked by 3,000 Spaniards the night of July 31, and after three hours' fighting the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. Eleven Americans are killed and forty-four wounded. Aguinaldo's attitude causes anxiety to General Merritt, who asks for more troops. It is announced that Camp Alger will be abandoned on account of its unsanitary condition.

*August 2*—The State Department makes public the American peace demands. They include the liberation and evacuation of Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish Antilles and an island of the Ladrones to the United States; and provide for a commission to determine the disposition of the Philippines. Distrust of Aguinaldo increases. The surgeon-general of the army orders an investigation to fix the blame for transport-ship horrors.

*August 3*—The Secretary of War makes an official statement to show that no one can be blamed for the unfortunate condition of the transports *Seneca* and *Concho*. General Shafter's officers unite in a "round robin" to the effect that the army at Santiago must be moved north at once, "or perish." Colonel Roosevelt writes to the same effect.

*August 4*—The Secretary of War orders General Shafter's army moved north as fast as circumstances will admit. The monitor *Monterey* reaches Manila.

*August 5*—Inhabitants of Porto Rico continue to welcome the American troops as they advance. Little resistance is encountered.

*August 6*—The Spanish cabinet decides to accept the American peace terms. General Miles reports the capture of Guayama, Porto Rico. The enthusiastic welcome by the inhabitants eclipses that at Ponce.

*August 8*—Spain's reply reaches the French embassy at Washington. Assistant Surgeon-General Munson criticizes General Shafter and the Quartermaster's Department for the deplorable medical conditions at Santiago. General Shafter denies responsibility.

*August 9*—Secretary Day announces that a protocol has been agreed upon. The despatch of troops to Porto Rico is stopped. Several small encounters in Porto Rico are reported.

*August 10*—The first American soldier killed in Porto Rico falls near Hormigueros. The President advances Captain Sampson eight numbers, and Commodore Schley six. This makes each a rear-admiral, but with Schley ranking immediately below Sampson. Captain Clark of the *Oregon* is advanced six numbers in the captain's grade and Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright goes up eight numbers.

*August 11*—The text of the protocol is approved by Spain's cabinet. General Miles repulses a strong force north of Mayaguez. Two Americans and many Spaniards are killed.

*August 12*—The protocol is signed at Washington by French Ambassador Cambon for Spain, and Secretary Day for the United States. Orders are sent to American military and naval commanders directing the suspension of hostilities and the raising of the blockades of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila. An armistice is proclaimed by President McKinley.

*August 13*—Manila is taken by our troops, after the fortifications have been shelled by the fleet. News of the armistice had not been received. Captain-General Augusti escapes on the German cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, which sails for Hongkong. Six or eight American soldiers are killed. The fleet suffers no damage.

*August 15*—The "Rough Riders" reach camp at Montauk Point, Long Island.

*August 16*—Ambassador Hay, at London, accepts the office of Secretary of State, to replace Secretary Day, who will serve on the peace commission.

*August 18*—Reports of an extensive massacre by Spaniards in Porto Rico are confirmed. The War Department announces that the Philippine insurgents will not be permitted to join in the occupation of Manila.

*August 20*—The *New York*, the *Brooklyn*, and the five battle-ships parade up the North River at New York, and at Grant's tomb fire the national salute, amid great popular demonstrations.

*August 26*—The American members of the peace commission are announced. They are: William R. Day, of Ohio, Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, United States Senator; William P. Frye, of Maine, United States Senator; Whitelaw Reid, of New York, editor of *The Tribune;* Edward D. White, of Louisiana, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

## AMERICA'S NEED OF TRAINED DIPLOMATS.

WITH the expansion of America's foreign trade and the extension of her territorial possession, the character of our diplomatic service comes up for renewed consideration. Mr. George L. Rives, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, raises his voice (*The Forum*, August) for a carefully trained diplomatic service in every quarter of the world; and he emphasizes his argument by pointing to recent events and their bearing on our future international relations.

Mr. Rives recognizes the undoubted cleverness and versatility of Americans; but he also points out that even in America the average man can no longer succeed in all trades. He must be a specialist, and for the last fifty years a hard struggle has been going on in every phase of American life to develop specialists.

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

SALISBURY (if he's wise): "Here, boys, I'll pay you well to go and enlist—on the other side."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

We had a long fight before the people would let Congress build schools at Annapolis and West Point for the training of sailors and soldiers. The same kind of a struggle has been going on in law, medicine, and business. A man without training and experience is now worthless in responsible places.

But diplomacy with us has never been reduced to specialism, for the good reason that our business with other countries has up to the present been so simple that almost any one could attend to it. But we have reached the parting of the ways, and unless diplomacy is reduced to a profession and made a serious life-study, the nation will not be able to do business intelligently with foreign peoples, and we are sure to suffer ridicule, humiliation, and misfortune. Indeed, Mr. Rives points out some historical instances wherein we have already been cheated or humiliated for the want of competent and trained men. The traditional opinion, that all we needed of a diplomat was to help some globe-trotting American out of trouble or introduce him into royal society, illustrates our simple notions of diplomacy. But now we need men who know how to keep us out of unnecessary war, danger of which increases with the increase of our foreign relations.

What sort of men should our future diplomats be? Mr. Rives says on this point:

"A diplomatic agent should be an unfailing reservoir of information as to the financial, political, and military condition of the country to which he is accredited. He should be ready at any moment to take up those friendly verbal negotiations with foreign governments which are so immensely important. But he can not well convey a confidential message, or put a delicate inquiry, unless he can dispense with the services of an interpreter, and unless he is thoroughly familiar, through an almost life-long acquaintance, with foreign modes of thought, with the personal peculiarities of the individuals he must meet, and with the forms of social intercourse that are locally considered important. He ought also to know, by actual experience, something of the workings of our own Government, and especially of the Department of State. An agent who knows all these things can be depended on to speak the word in season, which every man familiar with affairs knows is indispensable in the management of important business. . . . .

"The whole force of the State Department and the diplomatic service must work as a unit, if complicated business, involving several countries, is to be successfully conducted. Individual capacity, however brilliant, will not do so much as the united efforts of experienced men working consciously toward one common end —a truth which is evidenced in such diverse forms of human endeavor as war, railroading, the game of football, and the game of whist."

Mr. Rives says that men in the service should be required to commence at the bottom and rise according to regular promotion. Partizan politics can have no place in the service if it is to succeed. We quote again:

"One bit of cant relative to the diplomatic service of the United States is perhaps worth considering. It is sometimes said that under our peculiar system of government it is essential that our foreign representatives should be in full political sympathy with the executive. Probably no one would pretend that this rule ought to apply, if we once had a regular and permanent service organized like the army and navy. But even now the rule is not applied whenever an emergency requires the services of men exceptionally qualified. To go no further back than the present year, we find that when a deadlock had been reached in our Turkish negotiations, Mr. Straus was appointed our minister at Constantinople, without regard to his well-known views on domestic politics. When it became necessary to select a governor for the Philippines—a post requiring high diplomatic capacity—no one stopped to consider how far General Merritt was in sympathy with the Administration. And when, during the present war, a vacancy occurred in the office of Assistant Secretary of State, no one asked what were the political convictions of Professor Moore.

"High and steady efficiency in the management of our foreign affairs has become imperative. It is no longer possible for us to trust to luck. Whether we like it or not, it is plain that the country is now entering a period in its history in which it will necessarily be brought into far closer and more complex relations with all the other great powers of the world. The constant growth of our foreign commerce of itself counts for much. The end of the present war will not improbably find us in possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Ladrones, the Carolines, and the Philippines. If we seek to retain the latter, we shall not be met with the indifference that attended our retention of California. We shall become involved at once in all the jealousies and rivalries which the partition of Asia has awakened. We shall need all the skill we can command to avoid awakening the enmity of one or more of the five great powers that are now maneuvering for the spoils of China. The acquisition of Hawaii creates many new points of contact with foreign countries. The construction of an interoceanic canal will probably require us too maintain a greatly increased navy, and to take permanent military occupation of the country through which the canal passes; and we shall thus have to face the same sort of serious questions that Great Britain has to deal with in Egypt. More than all else, our demonstration of commanding naval strength and skill makes us henceforward an ally or an enemy with whom every one of the other great powers must reckon. Our friendship will be eagerly sought. We shall now and henceforth be looked upon as having cast aside our traditional attitude of isolation; and we shall be counted as a factor in all the great combinations of the world's politics. We can see already in the ostentatious friendliness of Great Britain the entirely new point of view from which we are regarded.

"In taking our part in the great movements of the next century, and in dealing with the enormously difficult and important questions of foreign policy that are certain to arise, we shall need above everything to be adequately equipped for our task. Nothing short of the most complete organization which the experience of all nations can suggest, will serve for the work we have to do. We can no longer be content to build a new diplomatic machine after each presidential election, and look forward to throwing it aside when it is just beginning to work with some degree of efficiency. Next to the establishment of a well-equipped and trustworthy army reserve, there will be no more urgent undertaking for this Government than the reorganization of its diplomatic service.

"That there will be much opposition to any change is to be expected; but to doubt that a change will be made is to doubt the success of the nation in the new career upon which it is surely entering."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Cuban insurgents ought to be heartily in favor of a provisional government.—*Baltimore News.*

GENERAL ALGER is prominently mentioned as a candidate for ex-Secretary of War.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WHEN it comes to filling the offices down in the Gulf there will be no trouble to find plenty of immunes.—*Pittsburg Times.*

IF the English are banking on blood being thicker than water they evidently have never seen the Chicago river.—*Chicago Record.*

IF Montauk Point is a great place for lockjaw, it seems rather a violent means to take to keep the soldiers from complaining.—*Philadelphia Times.*

YOU can't always tell. When we needed two-year men for the volunteer service we called them out for three months, and vice versa.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"THE Cubans do not know when they are well off," says the Hartford *Post.* "How should they? They have never had the experience."—*Boston Transcript.*

IN order to understand the difficulties and dangers of the Nicaraguan canal a man must be interested in one of the Pacific railroads.—*Detroit News-Tribune.*

IT is estimated that the annual output of playing-cards is 7,000,000 packs a year. And yet it is oftentimes almost impossible to get two or three trumps.—*Boston Transcript.*

THEY ARE GAME.—"I want to say one thing for them Spaniards," said the fat man with the celluloid collar. "They ain't never tried to blame it on the umpire."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE National Bar Association's discussion of expansion makes it clear that a congress of lawyers would have advised the Lord against creation, because there was no precedent.—*Detroit News.*

SOMEBODY in Texas has suggested that the Sunday-school children of the State contribute a five-cent nickel each to purchase a sword and a Bible for presentation to Capt. John W. Philip, of the battle-ship *Texas.* We move to amend by giving him the sword and giving the Bible to Captain Evans, of the *Iowa.*—*Boston Globe.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### "THE BELL OF THE RHINE"—A NEW FRENCH OPERA.

TWENTY years ago the National Academy of Music of France, in a competition among composers, awarded the first prize to an opera called "Merowig," by M. Samuel Rousseau. The work was never staged. Now the same composer, who is the master of the chapel of Saint Clotilde, after twenty years of apparent silence, has produced a new opera, "La Cloche de Rhin," which has just been brought out in the Opéra Comique of Paris.

M. Camille Ballaigne, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, July 15), describes the opera, and tells us something of the author. The critic confesses that he witnessed this charming production under great disadvantages. He had been reading in the morning Count Tolstoï's latest book, "What is Art?" in which, with paradoxical but contagious irony, he undertakes to prove the absurdity and worthlessness of all operatic entertainments. The scene of the work that calls out the distinguished Russian's animadversions is laid in India, and the action of "The Bell of the Rhine" carries us back to the advent of the Christian religion in Germany; but upon the stage all people are brothers, and as he gazed at M. Rousseau's Teutonic barbarians, M. Ballaigne was forced to acknowledge that Tolstoï's words applied there as elsewhere: "No such people had ever existed, or could ever exist, outside of the opera." He asked himself what it all amounts to, these unnatural recitations, these violent gestures, these exaggerated and fantastic scenes? Can it be true that the crowning art of civilization, admired and applauded in every city of the civilized globe, is nothing after all but vanity and illusion?

Finally the charm of "The Bell of the Rhine" began to make itself felt, and he decided that the barbarous and pious legend upon which it is founded is not upon the whole "the most profoundly absurd thing that it would be possible to imagine." He resumed his normal attitude, and was able to appreciate and enjoy; but he warns his brother critics to be upon their guard, and to avoid reading Tolstoï just before they are to witness the performance of a new opera.

This is the plot of the new work:

"In the tower of a female monastery, on the shores of the Rhine, unknown hands have hung a mysterious bell, which tolls, of its own accord, whenever one of the pagan warriors inhabiting the country is about to die. In the burg (fortified town) nearby dwelt old *Hatto*, a chief of great renown; *Konrad*, his grandson; their squire, *Hermann*; and *Liba*, priestess of the gods—mortal enemies of the new faith and of its disciples.

"The action begins just as the magical bell has sounded the knell of old *Hatto*. Furious, *Hermann* summons his soldiers, and descends into the valley to execute summary vengeance upon the Christians. On the road he encounters *Hervine*, one of the consecrated virgins, who is coming toward the town, and he brings her back a prisoner. Now, *Hervine* was on her way, she also a messenger of death, to announce to *Hatto* his approaching end, and to implore him to believe in the Lord. *Hatto* refuses to listen to her supplications and draws his sword. Once again the bell tolls, and the old man falls lifeless. Seeing this, and seeing also that the young girl is very beautiful, *Konrad* gives way at first to rage and then to love. She repulses him, and in his turn he sets forth from the burg with his warriors, cuts the throats of *Hervine's* companions, sets the monastery on fire, and throws the bell into the river, into which, at almost the same time, *Liba*, taking advantage of the absence of the chief, precipitates *Hervine* herself.

"Too cruelly avenged, *Konrad* withdraws into solitude. He is converted, and wanders day and night on the shores of the river, calling *Hervine*. Faithful to her gentle shade, and for her sake faithless to the gods, he soon learns to detest their worship. On one occasion he interrupts in his pious rage the sacrificial rites which *Liba* is conducting, is attacked by his own former followers, and falls pierced through and through on the altar which he has ventured to profane. As he is drawing his last breath, he hears the faint tolling of the bell buried beneath the waves, but the knell it is now sounding is for a Christian and a saint; and, as it rings, the white phantom of *Hervine*, walking upon the waves, comes to receive the last sigh and the first kiss of *Konrad*, repentant and saved."

M. Bellaigne praises the music of this fascinating production in exalted terms, and gives something of an account of the composer, who is described as a musician of unusual endowments and great learning. When "The Bell of the Rhine" was about to appear, the author wrote to M. Bellaigne, begging him not to prejudge it by his impressions of the prize opera of twenty years ago, "Merowig," but to consider the early work as a mere rough sketch, announcing the author's finished style and new system. The comments of M. Bellaigne upon this letter are to the effect that, notwithstanding the very great merit of the "Bell," he is inclined to think that its predecessor "testifies to an effort still more sustained, more noble, and more happy."

The strictures made upon the new work are implied rather than directly stated. We infer that it is overloaded with wealth of material and ornamentation; that the musician has filled his work to overflowing, and packed it down, to show that there is no style of music with which he is not familiar. He has not only put himself into it, heart and soul; he has put a little of everything into it, which is, perhaps, the reason that it pleases everybody. All styles and methods are combined in the work, tho without interfering with each other.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### CARLYLE ON JESUS AND SHAKESPEARE.

IN his "Heroes and Hero Worship" Carlyle speaks of Shakespeare as the greatest intellect who has left record of himself in literature. Mr. Frank Harris, of the London *Saturday Review*, when a youth, had a conversation with Carlyle on this passage, and the sage of Chelsea upheld the preeminence of Shakespeare's intellect even as against that of Jesus. Mr. Harris gives, in *The Saturday Review*, an account of the talk. He began by quoting the passage from "Heroes and Hero Worship." The narrative then continues as follows:

"'Did you mean,' I continued, nervously, 'did you mean that he [Shakespeare] was greater than Jesus?'

"'I suppose I did,' he said, after a pause, and then decisively: 'I suppose I did.'

"As he didn't seem inclined to continue, I took my courage in both hands and began resolutely to put forth my ideas on the subject. This was no new thought to me, and knowledge, or what I took for knowledge, gave me confidence.

"'In the same book,' I said, 'you measure some one—Luther, I think—by the extremes in him, by his courage, and his tenderness. Judged in this way, surely Jesus was greater than any one, greater than Luther, greater than Shakespeare. He must have known what awaited Him in Jerusalem, and yet He went into the city publicly—at the head of a procession, in fact—a braver deed, it seems to me, than Luther's entry into Worms, or than anything we know of Shakespeare, and no one has ever reached such pathetic tenderness as "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold your house is left unto you desolate."'

"As I paused Carlyle stopped walking, and began, as if half to himself, with his strongest Doric accent.

"'That's always affected me greatly, that prophecy, and its fulfilment, the old clo' men.' After a long pause he went on: 'Ye turn my own weapons against me, and I hardly know what to say. I've not thought of the matter for long. Reverence is good, and Jesus—Jesus was wonderful' (the old man's brains seemed to move slowly); 'the central figure He was in a tragedy that perpetually renews itself, that is of all times; but Shakespeare—

when I wrote that I knew him better—Shakespeare was a world: look at the humor of him: think of Falstaff, man'; and then, triumphantly, 'Jesus had no Falstaff in Him.'

"'But humor isn't everything,' I began, hotly, for it seemed to me that his proof was anything but conclusive; 'there is nothing in humor as fine as the "Love your enemies"; "Be ye perfect"; "Neither do I accuse thee." The "Why hast thou forsaken me?" seems to me the most pathetic, the most significant, the most beautiful phrase that was ever uttered.'

"'But, mon, he hadn't Falstaff in Him,' and again he shook with laughter at the bare name of the 'old white-bearded Satan.' Again and again I returned to the charge, but that was all I could get—'Mon, he hadn't Falstaff in Him.'"

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## THE AUTHOR OF "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

THE recent unveiling of the statue to Francis Scott Key, in Frederick, Md., is generally regarded as a fitting climax to the war, in which his stirring national anthem has received so many fresh honors.

The New York *Home Journal* expresses a high appreciation of Mr. Key, both as a poet and as a man. It says of him:

"In Virginia and Maryland, where he was best known, he was famous as the author of hymns as well as ballads—one of which

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

at least, 'Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise thee,' has much of the richness and glow which made Heber so popular, and is itself as popular as aught that Heber or Wesley ever wrote. Mr. Key was the intimate friend of John Randolph, and of the then youthful William Meade, who became famous as a bishop. Mr. Key was of the school in Southern verse in which Edward Cotesworth Pinckney, Edgar A. Poe, and, later, Paul Hayne and Harry Timrod were conspicuous, and which, like the Knickerbocker school, was characterized by grace and delicacy, rather than by that somewhat coarse strength which the present decade admires so enthusiastically in Rudyard Kipling. The poetry of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' has touches of delicacy for which one looks in vain in most national odes, and is as near a true poem as any national ode ever was. The picture of the 'moon's early light' and the tricolor, half concealed, half disclosed, amid the mists that wreathed the battle-sounding Patapsco, is a true poetic concept. If critics had to pronounce upon Mr. Key among Southern poets, or American poets at large, they would not find him, in a technical sense, at all approaching the complexity, power, and sweep of Sidney Lanier; just as, possibly, no poet of the Knickerbocker *régime* would compare with Kipling or Swinburne. But the conviction forces itself upon one's mind all the same that the truest poetic immortality is that which finds its way to the hearts of the people. Judged by this test, Francis Scott Key would be a poet indeed.

"The 'Star-Spangled Banner' has the peculiar merit of not being a tocsin song, like the 'Marseillaise.' Indeed, there is not a restful, soothing, or even humane sentiment in all that stormy shout. It is the scream of oppressed humanity against its oppressor, presaging a more than *quid pro quo;* and it fitly prefigured the sight of that long file of tumbrils bearing to the Place de la Revolution the fairest scions of French aristocracy. On the other hand, 'God Save the Queen,' in its original, has one or two lines as grotesque as 'Yankee Doodle' itself; yet we have paraphrased it in 'America,' and made it a hymn meet for all our churches. But the 'Star-Spangled Banner' combines dignity and beauty, and it would be hard to find a line of it that could be improved upon.

"There is something generic in the American poetry of the age in which Francis Scott Key wrote; and, in speaking of that age, we might extend it so as to take in the age of Willis and Longfellow as well, tho in some respects Longfellow's poetry has very little affinity with what we might call the early Knickerbocker or Baltimore school, just as there is no affinity between the genius of Key and Poe and that of Sidney Lanier. The latter, as a native Georgian, has been hailed as a product of the new South, and, as a Baltimorean by rather extended residence, he might be classed with Key and Poe, sectionally, so to say. But Sidney Lanier was an abstract poet, depending not a whit upon popular themes, and catering very little to contemporary movements. Father Ryan gained favor North as well as South from his graceful and pathetic presentment of the feelings of his section in the hour of defeat; but Sidney Lanier was rather a poet in English, without special reference to his habitat. Thus Sidney Lanier has been a close rival of Poe's as a Southern poet, but is really, judged by modern critical standards, of a more complex, and so of a technically higher, order. But the modern poets in England and America do not imitate such poets as Drake, Willis, Poe, or Key: it is rather Swinburne, Rossetti, Browning, Emerson, and what we may call, for clearness, the 'introversive' school, that serve as plaster models in modern verse.

"This explains why our modern esthetic poets could not rise to the height of the occasion and produce a ringing note on Cuba—especially on the stormy scenes at Santiago. They did not feel the thrill; they could not write at white heat. Key, from the British prison-ship, saw the flag still there; it was a living inspiration to one of his warm, impassioned nature. But even Mr. Key, with all his devotion and piety, could not save his verse from the profanation of modern American wit. The words 'In God is our trust,' transcribed upon the silver dollar, have furnished innumerable occasions to witlings to burlesque his exalted faith, as if we indeed beheld the face of divinity when we gazed upon the image and superscription of our national treasury!

"A sweet, noble life was that of the author of our favorite national hymn—a life of ideal refinement, piety, scholarly gentleness. Little did he think that his voice would be the storm-song, the victor-shout, of conquering America to resound down and down the ages!"

*The Literary World*, after giving a sketch of Key, adds:

"What a pity it is that the music of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' can not be marched to except by a company of cripples halting on one leg."

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**A Literary Editor's Tribulation.**—It was an American editor, but further description is not forthcoming. A brilliant young lady of New York, an heiress, wrote a novel, and, in a moment of weakness, he consented, not to read it, but to hear it read. *The British Weekly*, which tells the story, proceeds as follows with the particulars:

"An evening was accordingly arranged. Unfortunately, the previous night the editor celebrated the birthday of a popular American poet till four o'clock in the morning. After this and a hard day at his office, he was not precisely in the mood to go to hear a story, but duty is duty, especially with editors. He arrived at the novelist's house, and was received with great ceremony,

and ushered into the library, where his hostess, in an elaborate evening frock, was waiting for him. She soon began to read in a delightful musical contralto, which soothed the rasped nerves of the editor to such an extent that every few moments he had to sit up quickly to keep his head from falling forward. At last, however, he succumbed. His head nodded, then drooped, and then rested peacefully on his right shoulder. When he woke up, he found himself alone in the room. An electric light was burning in the hall, and he hurried out to look at his watch. It was half-past twelve. He had been sleeping three hours and a half. Not a sound could be heard but the ticking of a clock. The editor walked softly and humbly down the stairs. In the hall he met the solemn butler, who, without even the suggestion of a smile, helped him on with his coat and opened the door, and closed it noiselessly behind him. Since that time, altho the editor wrote a letter of apology to the authoress, he has received no communication from her."

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## A NEW AND STARTLING THEORY OF DRAMATIC EMOTIONS.

THE pleasure we derive from theatrical representations has long been a subject of profound speculation. The accepted and venerable theory is that sympathy lies at the source of our enjoyment of tragedy, while the desire for innocent amusement finds gratification in comedy. We pity the sufferers in tragedy, and the emotion of pity exalts us; we laugh at the foibles and follies of our fellows in comedy, and our superiority and dignity are flattered. Philosophers and critics have long thought this view thoroughly established. But an eminent French writer on art and esthetics has just promulgated a theory of the dramatic emotions which plays havoc with the traditional explanation, and M. Emile Faguet, a leading dramatic and literary reviewer, declares himself a convert to the disillusionizing doctrine. The latter writes in the *Annales Litteraires et Politiques* (Paris) in exposition and defense of this fundamental thesis: "The theater exploits in us the persisting tendency to find pleasure of one kind or another, with laughter or with tears, in the distress of others."

This thesis is put forward by M. Herckenrath in a new book on ancient and modern drama, from which the reviewer quotes the following essential passage:

"The pleasure we derive from the representation of tragedy is at the very first blush seen to be a savage gratification. We look upon suffering with avidity, instead of turning our eyes away. This pleasure is at bottom of the same nature as that certain people find in seeing the slaughter of animals or assisting in bloody altercations. How can a sympathetic man take pleasure in another's suffering, and how can one who is painfully affected and moved to tears indulge this emotion? . . . This thoroughly real pleasure experienced at the sight of misery seems to me to result from the cruel inclinations engendered in the race by war, at one time a necessity and often the normal state of tribes and nations. The necessity of defending oneself and inflicting injury on others begets in time a desire for the infliction of injury. In the greater number of men this ferocious instinct is greatly weakened, but we may see vestiges of it in the various sanguinary spectacles or the recitals and descriptions of such spectacles supplied by the press."

M. Faguet is persuaded of the truth of this theory, and he adduces several considerations in its support. Of the current view he says.

"The traditional belief that the source of the dramatic emotion is 'the sympathy of man for man,' while no doubt ingenious, has never truly convinced me. We go to the theater, forsooth, in order to experience pity for the suffering whom we love; we identify ourselves with their troubles, chagrins, sorrows, and despairs out of sympathy! But to seek—mark the work—to *seek* the spectacle of human suffering in order to sympathize with the sufferers is scarcely significant of extraordinary sensibility and high philanthropy. To *encounter* misery and deplore it, and especially to succor it, is surely worthy of a good heart; but to seek misery for the purpose of being moved, and in the consoling conviction that no succor will be necessary—I fail to see where this reveals sympathy of man for man. I fear I rather discern here an indication of simple ferocity, mitigated by our mollifying civilization."

M. Faguet points out what he considers two strong proofs against the sympathy theory. In the first place, that theory is evidently one-sided and incomplete. It fails to apply to comedy:

"It will not be contended that the pleasure yielded by comedy originates in sympathy, for it is too obviously founded on malignity. What gives us pleasure in comedy is the ability to mock our fellows and laugh at their follies. This is a pleasure of a base kind. The slanderer, the calumniator, the tormentor, and the man who enjoys comedy belong to the same moral category. They are vicious beasts. We thus have half of the theater founded on malice rather than on sympathy. Are we to believe that the other half is founded on the contrary sentiment? It is not impossible inherently, of course, but let us look into the matter.

"Is there, let us ask, any real difference between comedy and tragedy? No; there is no difference except of degree. The same subjects may be comic or tragic. Nay, the same subjects are comic *and* tragic. They are comic when the passions set in motion in the spectacle before us do not threaten grave consequences. They become tragic once we perceive that they involve consequences which may be terrible. Thus both comedy and tragedy are founded on the same sentiment. In both cases we go to see suffering. In comedy, we go to see slight suffering, in order to laugh; in tragedy, terrible suffering, in order to weep. But in neither case is the seeking of this pleasure evidence of elevated philanthropy. And, if our laughter at the spectacle of slight misfortune confirms the fact that we are prompted by malice our tears at tragedy can not excuse our relish of the spectacle. There is no escape from this conclusion: To meet suffering accidentally and be moved, is to show sensibility; to seek misery, even in order to weep over it, is a depraved indulgence."

In the second place, M. Faguet observes, if we are moved by sympathy, why does not the theater exhibit human happiness? To quote again:

"Have you ever seen the portrayal of happiness on the stage? No, never! If man loved the spectacle of human happiness, he would have developed a dramatic *genre* consecrated to the depiction of happiness. No such genre exists; the inference imposes itself. Some one has humorously remarked: 'Why do all comedies end with marriage? Because after that tragedy begins.' This is not bad, but it is incomplete. What he should have said was that happiness is foreign to the very nature of comedy. Even when not satirical, but sentimental, comedy consists of petty misfortunes of two young people who love each other and are prevented from marrying. When the obstacle to union is removed, all is ended. Drop the curtain! They are going to be happy; this has no interest for us. Never has a playwright pictured a honeymoon except when the disenchantment began to appear. We do not care to see happiness represented, while the spectacle of misery has endless and inexhaustible charm for us."

Still, says M. Faguet, we love to see suffering only up to a certain point. What point, and why not beyond? The answer is significant:

"Man is no longer a savage. He simply has something of the savage left in him. The theater must know, at each stage, exactly what that element is, and it knows it, caters to it, and, in turn, becomes its barometer. We find Molière a little too ferocious in some of his comedies, which goes to show that our malice is somewhat less rude than that of our fathers of the seventeenth century. Periodically the theater tries to push to the horrible the depiction of misery. Our Théâtre Libre, at the outset, attempted to give us novel sensations by overwhelming us with the sights of agonies, disease, and wounds. It did not succeed for any length of time. What does this prove? Merely that we do not want the emotion caused by the suffering of others to give us a nervous shock. For then, mind, the pleasure would cease. We desire to contemplate suffering only up to the point where it gives us pain. In one word, we desire to see others suffer, without suffering ourselves. It seems to me that this is far from showing 'sympathy of man for man.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE EMOTIVE SIDE OF LITERATURE.

LITERATURE is the form of art most difficult to define. It is very hard to be certain, when you have read a book that greatly interests you, whether it is all genuine literature, or a mixture of literature and something else, or something else entirely.

A piece of scientific writing or a narative of bare historical facts may hold your attention from beginning to end for the valuable knowledge it contains, and yet be lacking in the most essential elements of literature. On the other hand, Prof. W. P. Trent tells us in *The Sewanee Review* (June) that the lightest of fiction, containing no ideas for the nourishment of the mind, but bubbling with cheap emotion and passion, may fulfil the definition of literature. In other words, all writing that can be called literature must have for its basis some sort of human emotion.

Professor Trent quotes this definition, which critics have generally agreed to let stand: "In order to produce literature or to practise the art of literature, a writer must record not merely his thought or his knowledge or both, but also express his sustained esthetic, intellectual, and moral emotions in such a way as to awaken in a sustained manner similar emotions in others." Expanding upon this, the Professor's line of thought is as follows:

An important historical event happens—a fictitious event would serve the purpose just as well—and a man knowing the facts about it writes them down. This writer will probably have emotions, esthetic, intellectual, and moral, connected with the event he records; but, unless he has also the power to give these emotions expression in his record, what he writes will not be literature in any true sense. What he will write will be annals, not history. Yet this writer, tho he may not be capable of an original thought, may, nevertheless, if he has the power to fuse his knowledge and accompanying emotions, produce something that is truly literary in character. If now to knowledge and emotions he adds thought, if he traces effects to their causes and arrives at conclusions, if his thought be truly original and philosophical, he has done all he can do in a literary way for the actual event; he has written history in its highest and truest sense. So, whatever a writer writes, his every thought or fact that he records must be fused with his emotions. If he has no emotions—an improbability—or if he can not fuse them at all with his thought, he is wholly incapable of making literature of his writing. And if he can not sustain the fusion of his emotions with his thoughts from beginning to end, his writing will constitute only fragments of literature. But, withal, the emotions must be of such power that they will go straight to the heart of the reader and move him and sustain the similar emotions that arise in the writer's heart. The emotions in the writer's heart must be so strong that they will create contagion in every reader's heart.

The writer may have abundant knowledge, original thought, and powerful emotions; but his emotions and thought may be so deficient in coordination, in correlation, that he may not be able to fuse them into a harmonious whole. In other words, he is deficient in imagination, and when he relieves his pent-up mind, the product produces discord in the mind of the reader. We say that such a writer, tho he may have a noble heart and great mind, is so deficient in style that his book, if it live at all, lives only for the few special students.

But, as was said in the outset, literature can be created without thought or knowledge. With a "carrying statement," that is, words and sentences, a piece of writing may contain no more thought than a painting or piece of music. These latter forms of art can only be suggestive of thought, and what more is Poe's "Ulalume" and other examples of suggestive emotional literature that could be mentioned?

Literature must, of course, be couched in written words and sentences that make sense, and we need, therefore, only inquire how such words and sentences can be made to receive sustained emotions of a pleasurable sort and to communicate them to the reader. This can be accomplished, first, by imparting to one's words adequate rhythm and euphony and harmony; secondly, by using in addition words that connote things and ideas the suggestion of which will call up in the reader emotions which are not strained and in which the elements of pleasure on the whole predominate over those of pain. Then what is necessary for the would-be literary man to do, after he has mastered the grammatical arrangement and logic of his words and sentences, and has obtained sufficient thought and knowledge for the carrying statement for the emotions he would impart, is to choose emotive words and look well to their rhythmical, euphonious, and harmonious arrangement. The more valuable the thought he can contrive to convey with these emotive and attractively arranged words, the more important in all cases his literary work will be.

Our emotions always express themselves rhythmically, and the words in all genuine literature are so chosen and arranged as to excite this rhythm of our feelings. In fact, every motion of the universe is in a circle, the beating of the heart, the rise and fall of the tides, the waving of the grass, and the fall of a star. There is, of course, some sort of rhythm in all speech—a fact which unites this noble capacity of man with the universal life of nature. But, unless the rhythm in words is very patent, most minds will fail to perceive and feel it. For that reason most conversation and most books fail to leave any lasting impression upon the mind. When, however, the emotions of an author are really excited, he tends to arrange his words in such a way that they either suggest a rhythm that stimulates the emotions of others, or else fall into an unmistakable rhythm which can be measured accurately. In the former case he composes what we call normally literary prose; in the latter case he composes something in measured rhythm, or meter, which we call usually poetry. We can always accurately estimate the rhythm of verse; but to distinguish between the rhythm of literary prose and of prose not literary is often a difficult task; and here is found chiefly the great difficulty of the definition of literature. In judging of a piece of prose, it is on this point that two critics are so liable to disagree. To one the prose lacks adequate rhythm; but to the other, whose emotions are more easily excited, the rhythm appears all-sufficient. But no prose can be literature without adequate rhythm.

Emotive words are more or less necessary in any given piece of truly literary work. There are many things and ideas about which we have emotions stored up. The words that represent these ideas act very much as the electric spark that discharges a heap of powder. The moment we hear them, our stored-up emotions explode, as it were, and we are aglow with delight.

Professor Trent, in thus dwelling at such length upon the importance of the emotive feature of literature, asks if his test will not be found too easy. Must we not require, besides emotion, a considerable amount of positive intellectual power in every writer whose work is worthy to be called literature? Poe, Victor Hugo, and Swinburne, none of these poets have ever produced anything that was not literature, yet a great deal of their poetry is wholly destitute of positive intellectual power. There is also another very different class of writers, such as Mr. E. P. Roe and Miss Mary Corelli, who convey to their readers a pleasure that philosophically and scientifically meets the definition of literature as completely as anything that Scott, Balzac, Tolstoï, and Howells have written. We may call the novels of the latter writers literature and of the former writers stuff; but logically we have no more right to say that the two classes of fiction differ generically than we have to say that the inhabitants of Murray Hill are human beings and those of the Bowery mere brutes. Literature must be divided into several grades, and while we find it necessary to consider only the higher ones, we should not be blind to the unity that in both cases underlies our division.

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## NOTES.

To Mrs. Rudyard Kipling are due thanks for the resonant warning, "Recessional," says *Literature*. Her husband was disatisfied with the draft, and threw it into the waste-paper basket. She rescued it therefrom, and the world is thus the richer by one of its most haunting poems.

A POLITICAL novel may be soon expected from Mark Twain, says the London *Athenæum*. It will deal with the Austria of parliamentary fisticuffs, and of battles between German, Czech, Hungarian, Pole, Styrian, and the rest. As all the world knows, Mark Twain has lived much—that is to say, observed much—in Austria, lately.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## FUTURE OF THE EARTH.

SPECULATIONS and deductions regarding the future of the globe on which we live have been by no means rare since geology showed that its present state is simply one stage in a process of change that has already lasted millions of years. Readers of Flammarion's "End of the Earth" will remember his solution of the problem. We now translate from an article contributed by Dr. Philip Glangeaud to *La Nature* (Paris, August 6) a summary of what is believed by the author to be the last word of modern science on the subject. Says Dr. Glangeaud:

"Has science made enough progress to enable us to get an idea of what destiny is reserved for the earth and its inhabitants? We know that astronomers have already answered this question in a general way. Geologists also, who have traced in broad lines the history of our planet since life appeared on its surface, hundreds of millions of years ago, have expressed their opinion. There are, in fact, scientific data sufficiently accurate for us to reason upon and from which to draw inferences that should not be taxed with hardihood or temerity. I wish to describe briefly here the way in which scientists expect the end of the world to take place—I say the end, because we know the changes that it has undergone, if not since it was in the nebulous state . . . at least since it became a planet. At this period the astronomer leaves the history of our globe and the geologist begins to study it.

"According to the ideas of astronomers, the earth was detached from the solar nebula, and, after being a 'miniature sun,' was condensed by cooling. Losing its heat by radiation in space, the fiery globe became covered with a solid, dark crust. The solid layer then acted as a barrier to the radiation of the molten mass beneath, for rock has a feeble conductive power. The sun, then, is the sole source of heat that has supported, and that yet supports, the terrestrial surface. On the formation of the solid crust, the water vapor diffused throughout the atmosphere condensed little by little, and water accumulated in the first depressions of the surface. Thus were formed the first oceans, in which life was soon to manifest itself in the most rudimentary organized forms. While these forms went on to develop into more perfect types, distributed uniformly over the globe, the cooling of the earth continued; foldings resulting from its contraction appeared on the surface, and its internal activity showed itself, at intervals, in various regions in the form of volcanic eruptions.

"The earth's profile thus became more accentuated by the elevation of mountains and the lowering of the first oceanic depressions. It is probable that vegetation then appeared on the first continents, whose temperature must have been tropical.

"But the outline of the surface did not depend solely on the contraction of the earth's crust, but also on erosion, due to atmospheric agencies. While the contraction, by lateral folding or vertical depression of layers, raised or lowered considerable portions of our planet, erosion produced an inverse effect, since by the action of rain, ice, and variation of temperature it disintegrated the rocks and reduced them to powder, which it transported and heaped up in the depressions of the crust. Consequently contraction accentuates, or at least preserves, in one form or another, the relief of the surface, which denudation is working to obliterate. The resultant of these two opposite agencies gives us the form of the globe at any given moment.

"In the course of geologic time contraction formed mountain chains. . . . The first mountains, which were as high as those of to-day, have in great part disappeared by erosion; there remain only fragments, which the study of geology alone enables us to identify. . . . . .

"As cooling continued, climates became differentiated, and to the lower plants and the invertebrate animals succeeded higher forms—fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals, and finally man.

"The human species had not yet appeared on the earth when the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Carpathians, and the Himalayas were formed. These are a part of the same mountain chain, whose relief is in great degree preserved, because it is the most recent chain and the action of time has altered it least.

"As long as contraction shall continue there will be mountain chains, a very accentuated relief, continental masses, and consequently an easy flowing of waters to the sea. But when by cooling the crust shall become sufficiently thick and solid to prevent lateral folding, mountains will no longer be formed, and then, as denudation alone will act, it will level the surface little by little. Then, by the partial filling of the oceanic basins, by the greater and greater difficulty of flow (due to lack of slope) of water toward the sea, the continental masses will be divided, by channels of greater or less size, into true archipelagoes. At this time there will be on the earth no more water surface than at present, but this water will be differently distributed.

"Nothing shows that at this period, far in the future, life will be impossible on the earth. Nevertheless, altho the essential elements of air and water will not be lacking, cold will certainly bring about a change in the character of life, and a partial disappearance of living creatures from its surface.

"M. Dollo, the learned Brussels professor, from whom we take some passages in this article, asks whether . . . . some other planet may not have already reached the stage that we have just predicted for our globe. There is one, in fact—the planet Mars, of our own solar system."

The author goes on to point out that we find on Mars archipelagoes like these he has just described, consisting of small land-masses separated by water (the so-called "canals"). He goes on still further:

"After the earth shall have reached the phase represented to-day by Mars, what will become of it? Instead of consisting of a crust and a fluid nucleus, it will be completely solid. It will then absorb into its crevices the whole of its air and its water. This will easily occur, for experience shows that for this it will be sufficient to be only one third as porous and only one hundredth as full of fissures as the granites that are now traversed by millions of veins of harder rock. These fissures, which can no longer be filled with molten rock from the depths of the earth, will be occupied by water. . . . If life has not already ceased by this time, it will then be no longer possible.

"And after this? Afterward, the fissures will increase as the mass contracts further, and the earth, cracked, dislocated, and finally broken in pieces, will rush through space as a shower of meteorites.

"The fissures observed on the moon's surface and the meteorites . . . that fall on our globe enable us to believe in such a future state for the earth.

"Such, briefly summed up, are the series of phases through which our globe has passed and probably will pass."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## STILL ANOTHER ELEMENT.

THIS time it is not a new element, but only the discovery on earth of an element known hitherto to exist only in the upper atmosphere of the sun. One such discovery has already taken place, that of the gas helium, known only from the characteristic line due to it in the sun's spectrum, which was found in a rare mineral shortly after the isolation of argon. The present substance has been known only from a line in the spectrum of the sun's corona, and hence has received the name of coronium. As the corona is the upper atmosphere of the sun, seen only during solar eclipses, it was known that the gas must be very light—probably the lightest substance in existence. Its discovery in a terrestrial gas (it has not yet been isolated) by a group of Italian chemists is thus described in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (August 13):

"Professor Nasini, of Padua, who has been working in conjunction with Signori Anderlini and Salvadori, communicates the following note to the French Academy:

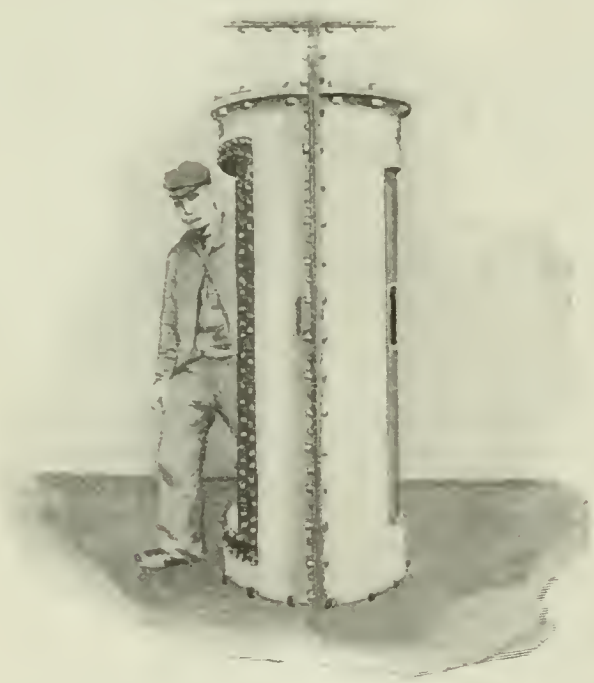
"'We have for a considerable time been occupied with an extensive study of the gases emanating from the earth in various parts of Italy, with the object of detecting the presence of argon and helium, and possibly of other elements they may contain. . . . We are now completing the study of the gases of the Solfatara di Pozzuoli, Grotta del Cane, Grotta Ammoniacale, and of

Vesuvius. In the spectrum of those of Solfatara di Pozzuoli, which contain argon, we have found a sufficiently bright line with the wave-length 531.5, corresponding to that of corona 1474 K, attributed to coronium, an element not yet discovered, and which should be lighter than hydrogen. This line has never before been observed in earthly products. . . . Besides coronium we have probably other new elements in these gases. We are diligently pursuing their investigation.'

"This is an announcement of the highest interest from a scientific point of view, as at once confirming the results of spectroscopic examination of the sun and adding another proof of the substantial identity of materials in the sun and the earth. Hitherto nothing has been known of the substance which produces the coronal line 1474 K. It has not been observed anywhere in nature except in the corona, its supposed identity with the auroral line having long ago been disproved, altho it may possibly be asserted here and there in a text-book not written up to date. Coronium would seem, however, to be a substance with a vapor density far smaller than that of hydrogen, which is by far the lightest body with which we are familiar. Some have suggested that it is only one of the elements known to us, modified in some unknown way by conditions differing enormously from those that obtain on this planet. But against this hypothesis has to be set not only its occurrence at a distance from the sun's body estimated at 300,000 miles, where it is difficult to believe that the vapors of the suggested elements can predominate, but also the fact that in the midst of solar disturbances in prominences or near sun-spots, when the lines of hydrogen and other known elements are contorted, this coronal line remains sharp, fine, and straight. From these and other considerations it has been held that the green coronal line is due to a permanent component of the solar atmosphere totally distinct from any element known to terrestrial chemistry. That unknown substance appears now to have been found just where, if anywhere on earth, it might be expected, in the gases from volcanoes or the springs and minerals subject to volcanic action. It will be observed that even with this addition to the list of known elements the lines in the spectra of the volcanic gases can not be completely accounted for. It is therefore probable that coronium will be found to be associated with other gases as yet unnoticed."

## A NEVER-OPEN BULKHEAD DOOR.

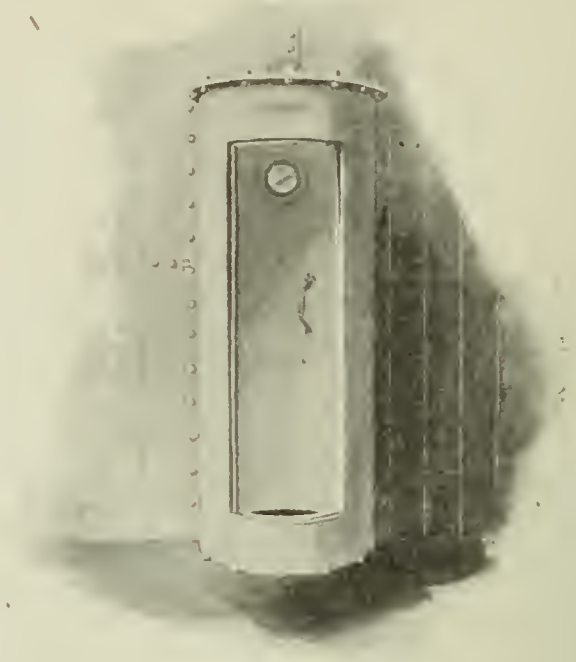
THE new bulkhead-door for ships, designed by Kirkaldy, of Glasgow, has been said to be "never open," and also to be "always open and always shut." That each of these somewhat paradoxical terms is sufficiently descriptive may be seen by the following extract from *Cassier's Magazine* (August):



A NEVER-OPENED BULKHEAD DOOR.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine.*

"There have in recent years been few marine disasters which have not brought up, directly or indirectly, the matter of water-tight bulkheads and the doors with which they are provided. Sermons, almost endless, have been preached and written about them, their obvious advantages have been extolled, and their weaknesses as well have been pointed out with a view to a betterment of things; and yet, often, when most needed, in dire distress, the bulkhead system has basely failed to give that fancied security upon which so much reliance had been placed. Bulkhead-doors would have



A FRONT VIEW.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine.*

a fashion of being open when they should have been closed, and human agency to close them at the critical moment has often enough proved fatally fallible. It has been well said, in fact, that the only way to have closed bulkhead-doors at the right time was to have no doors at all, and in a few transatlantic liners the 'no-door' policy has been rigorously and most commendably carried out. Central station power systems, too, have been devised by means of which all doors throughout a ship can be closed simultaneously by a single operator from one point, but they are yet in their beginnings, tho clearly destined to accomplish much good.

"One other system which has been introduced is that of the Kirkaldy revolving door, designed by Mr. William Kirkaldy, of Glasgow. The arrangement consists of a hollow cylindrical casing, bolted to the water-tight bulkhead, one half of the cylinder being in one compartment and the other half in the compartment adjoining. In the casing are two doorways, one at the fore part of the circle, and the other at the after part. Within the casing, and close-fitting, is a hollow cylinder, which revolves easily, having one doorway in its circumference, of a size corresponding to each of the doorways in outer casing. This cylinder is suspended by a central bolt overhead, and freely revolves on ball bearings. The revolving action is accomplished by hand, slots on the outside for the insertion of the fingers and handles on the inside being provided for this purpose. In other doors now being made, however, other means are being substituted for revolving the door, with the view of obviating any possible risk of damage to the fingers of any one hurriedly operating it. When it is intended to pass through the bulkhead, the aperture in the revolving cylinder is brought around to correspond with the doorway in the casing, and the person steps inside, revolves the cylinder, and, in doing so, of course, brings it around so that its one doorway corresponds with the doorway on the opposite side of the casing, thus giving egress into the compartment. The doorway by which entrance was had to the casing is, of course, absolutely closed before the revolving cylinder and its opening comes in line with the opposite doorway, allowing egress from the casing. The movements involved will be clearly understood from the two illustrations. The distinctive feature of this revolving double door is that it is impossible to leave it open at any time when passing through the bulkhead, one door having to be absolutely closed before the other opens. In this vital respect it meets a most excellent requirement. As at least a partial substitute for a centrally operated system of ordinary doors it would seem admirably to commend itself."

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WAR-SHIPS.

A COMPARISON of English war-ships with our own has just been made by an expert in the London *Mail*. It is considered by *The Engineering News* (New York), which quotes it, as "a very fair and unprejudiced statement and . . . in accordance with the actual facts." The main conclusions of the critic are that English battle-ships are "in important respects better than the American," their guns much better, and their projectiles and armor as good; but that their cruisers are much worse. To quote in detail, the English critic says first of our guns:

"American guns are not, I take it, so good as ours. The 60-ton weapon is a fine and powerful gun and has stood the strain of prolonged firing, but it is not better than the British 67-ton gun and is inferior, both in rapidity of fire and penetration through armor, to our 46-ton wire weapon. There can be little doubt that our 6-inch and 4.7-inch weapons of the quick-fire type are ahead of anything now manufactured in the United States. The British-built *New Orleans* is pronounced by American naval officers in the West Indies the best cruiser of her size in the United States navy. Her guns have excited particular admiration, owing to their simplicity, accuracy, and rapidity of fire."

*The Engineering News* agrees with this. It says:

"The British navy is certainly in advance of all others in the world in its use of the wire-bound gun, which, by permitting higher pressures, larger powder charges, and longer barrels, sends its projectiles home with a force which ordinary built-up guns of the same caliber can not equal."

Of guns and armor our British critic goes on to say:

"When we turn from guns to projectiles and armor, we are upon less certain ground. Two years ago the American Carpenter and Wheeler-Sterling shells were better than anything made in England. It is possible that to-day they are ahead of our projectiles, tho with the very great attention given to this point by British manufacturers recently, it is not altogether likely. Our Hadfield projectiles are, I believe, among the very best. Still, the American navy is probably at this present minute supplied with better armor-piercing projectiles than the British navy, for the reason that the United States did undoubtedly get ahead of us.

"In the matter of armor-plates England fell behind because, for some reason or other, the admiralty in our earlier Harveyized plates did not use nickel. The Americans adopted a nickel steel, which has performed wonderfully in trials. But here again, I am glad to say, we have advanced greatly. The Krupp gas-hardening process, which has been adopted by our three great armor-making firms, when applied to nickel-steel plates, such as we now use, gives splendid results. The firm of Vickers has particularly distinguished itself for the armor which it has turned out in the last few months. Nor are Brown and Cammell behind their enterprising rivals."

But it appears that, even from a transatlantic point of view, there is more than one side to this question. Our superior excellence in battery is freely acknowledged. Says our critic:

"The point in which American ships excel ours is in battery. It is well known that, ton for ton, the United States war-ship is beaten in armament only by the new ships now constructing for Germany, a young and audacious power. . . . Tho, as has been said above, the British 12-inch gun shoots harder than the American 13-inch, the projectile of the American gun is 400 pounds heavier than that of our gun. Probably with crews of equal efficiency the American ship would win on guns alone, if her weapons were of the most recent type. . . . . .

"In the matter of ammunition the British ship is better supplied for her heavy guns. She is no better supplied with 6-inch shells. And it must be remembered that she is 1,400 tons larger.

"In armor the difference is most striking. . . . The American ship is, beyond question, better protected than the British vessel. In the American the armor virtually sheathes the whole vessel amidships. In the British ship the armor is only a patch—tho a large patch. Moreover, there is no thick armor on the water-line, as we find in the American.

"In speed and coal supply the British *Canopas* has a great advantage. . . . Great importance is attached in this country to speed, and very rightly. We must always force the fighting if war comes, and our ships must be able to catch their enemies. . . .

"Our smaller cruisers are enormously below the Americans of their own size in armament."

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## DISEASES AMONG TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

A VERY unfavorable account of telegraph work in relation to the health of the operators is given by J. T. Hull, president of the (British) Railway Telegraph Clerks' Association, in a recent address. According to *The Lancet* (London, August 6), he not only described it as being responsible for many bodily ailments, but said that there was an extreme probability of its "being the most deleterious in its effects upon the operator of any trade or profession hitherto regarded as dangerous." *The Lancet's* report continues as follows:

"Telegraphy is essentially a mental action, involving principally the auditory nerves. The development of this faculty in a proficient telegraphist may be approximately ascertained by a simple calculation. In ordinary working—that is, reading twenty words per minute, the operator distinguishes about 150 alternations of pitch (on the needle) or duration of beats (on the sounder), and under pressure it is said that as many as 450 may be accomplished. In telegraphy there is also the translation of the auditory symbols into visual symbols—*i.e.*, the writing, which implies mental exertion. While normally 120 discriminations per minute may be made of varying sensations the telegraphist never does less than 150 and may do 450 per minute. Without taking the extreme case, it may, therefore, be safely asserted that the auditory faculties of telegraphists are about two and one-half times as sensitive as those of ordinary persons. In telegraphy it is the uninterrupted continuance of nerve stimulation, the monotony of sound, and the fixity of attention which are injurious, the work being preeminently the reception and mental arrangement of monotonous sounds and demanding close and arduous attention. That this condition of concentrated attention is most acutely enervating is the unanimous testimony of all physiologists. During a pressure of work the interference with normal respiration, the increased action of the heart, and the rush of blood to the head may be readily observed. These effects are most noticeable during a spell of rapid sending, and are probably due to the physical movements making the attentive effort more onerous."

Mr. Hull quoted tables to show the prevalence of consumption among the telegraph operators, and said further that he suspected that many telegraphists "suffer from a modified form of chorea, consisting of a twitching of the fingers in accordance with the telegraphic symbols of the alphabet."

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**Incombustible Wood.**—In view of the recent naval report on the destruction of Cervera's fleet, a description of a new process for making wood incombustible, taken from *Nature* (London), is interesting:

"The process may be said roughly to consist of removing the natural juices of the wood and replacing them with certain substances which not only make it fireproof, but also have antiseptic properties that prevent decay. The operation is effected in retorts or cylinders. The wood having been run in on trollies, the air-tight door is closed and the contents subjected to heat and the action of a high vacuum. This treatment is continued till the volatile and fermentable constituents have been withdrawn, the time required to attain this result varying with the character of the wood. The next step is to fill the cylinder with the fireproofing solution, the exact composition of which is kept secret, and force it into the wood under hydraulic pressure, the amount of which again differs for different woods, but may reach 150 pounds to the square inch or more. When thoroughly impregnated with the salts, the timber is taken out of the cylinders, restacked on the trolleys, and put into the drying-kiln—a room through which hot air is continually circulated by powerful fans, and which is fitted with appara-

tus to condense the vapors given off by the wood. Here it remains till it is thoroughly dried—in the case of a load of average thickness about a month. It is then ready for delivery and use."

## CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN SCIENCE.

THE difference between modern science and ancient science—or rather ancient lack of science—consists in just one thing, a "business-like interpretation of nature"; so says Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, in the introduction to his new and interesting book, "Outlines of the Earth's History." He amplifies and explains what he means as follows:

"For many centuries students used the term [natural] law in somewhat the same way as the more philosophical believers in polytheism spoke of their gods or as Plato of the ideas which he conceived to control Nature. . . . The more advanced of our modern philosophers are clear in their mind that all we know as to the order of Nature is that, given certain conditions, certain consequences inevitably follow. . . . . .

"The effect of this limitation has been to make science what it is—a realm of things known, as distinct from things imagined. All the difference between ancient science and modern consists in the fact that in modern science inquirers demand a business-like method in the interpretation of Nature. Among the Greeks the philosopher who taught explanations of any feature in the material world which interested him was content if he could imagine some way which would account for the facts. It is the modern custom now to term the supposition of an explanation a *working hypothesis*, and only to give it the name of a theory after a very careful search has shown that all the facts which can be gathered are in accordance with this view."

This incessant revision of the facts, according to Professor Shaler, is the basis of modern scientific method. We must be constantly on the lookout to see whether our theory is really the best—to see whether it may not be improved by alteration or discarded in favor of a better one, always, however, taking care to progress in the direction of a better and more complete adjustment with the whole body of known facts. The discovery of a new fact advances many theories, may even overthrow some; but in any case science as a whole makes progress. Explanations of Nature, says Professor Shaler, must "begin with the work of the imagination; . . . they are guesses"; but they need not remain so, if we diligently compare them for verification with new facts. To quote again:

"It is in this effort to secure proof that modern science has gathered the enormous store of well-ascertained facts which constitutes its true wealth, and which distinguishes it from the earlier imaginative and to a great extent unproved views."

Professor Shaler goes on to tell us how, in this collection of facts, the number that one man could know or study was soon surpassed; hence the necessity for specialization, which constantly becomes closer. But in spite of the great body of learning contained in the smallest subdivision of the most unpretending of the sciences, it is necessary that the well-educated man should know something of each. In the body of his book Professor Shaler proceeds to set down in order what it is most important and interesting for us to know about our own earth and the surrounding universe, including the stellar realm, our globe itself, the atmosphere, the work of water, soil, rocks, etc.

**The Hour of Death.**—Speaking of the time of day at or near which most deaths occur, Finlayson, of Glasgow, says *Le Journal de Médecine* (Paris), believes that it is 6 A.M. His observations include 15,000 cases. "M. Beadles makes a difference between the sexes; he says it is 5 to 7 A.M. for men and the evening hours for women. M. Schneider, of Berlin, less vague in his affirmations, bases his statistics on 57,000 deaths and gets 5 to 7 A.M., without distinction of sex. M. Raseri (25,474 observations) remarks that it is generally in the afternoon that people bid adieu to the fair land of Italy. Finally, M. C. Féré has collected 11,404 cases at the Salpêtrière and Bicêtre hospitals, and finds that they take place at all possible hours, but that there is a lull from 7 to 11 P.M."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**New Method of Obtaining High Temperatures.**—"M. Goldschmidt," says the *Revue Scientifique* (July 9), "has described to the congress of German Electro-Chemical Societies a new method for obtaining the high temperatures necessitated by the reduction of some of the more refractory metals. This method consists in utilizing the heat furnished by the combustion of aluminum. The mass to be heated is surrounded with an envelope formed of a mixture of powdered aluminum and metallic oxids. By directing a blowpipe flame on this envelope the local decomposition of the oxids is brought about, and the freed oxygen feeds the combustion of the aluminium. Thus temperatures approaching those of the electric furnace are obtained quite rapidly in the interior of the envelope. The method may be modified by substituting magnesium or the carbid of calcium for the aluminum, and in certain cases the oxids may even be replaced by sulfids."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CABLE despatch to the New York *Sun* says that Dr. Leo Lillienfield, of Vienna, has demonstrated to the Chemical Congress in session in that city the discovery of the method of producing artificial albumen which is absolutely identical to natural albumen, which hitherto has been believed could be produced only by chemical means. Dr. Lillienfeld calls the product "pepton." No further details are given.

A RATHER unusual competition is described by *The Lancet* as recently occurring in Milan. "It seems that the nose possesses a peculiar significance for the Italians—so much, in fact, that they have a 'cult of the nose,' which has during the last seven years held two '*concorsi di nasi*' (nose competitions). The former of these was at Padua in 1891. The more recent one took place at Milan, when there were thirty-six competitors, the first prize being a gold medal."

FALSE TEETH THAT GROW.—*Popular Science News* reports a new kind of false teeth invented by a Dr. Zamesky. "They are made of gutta-percha, porcelain, or metal, as the case may be. At the root of the false tooth holes are made. Holes are also made upward into the jaw. The tooth is then placed into the cavity. In a short time a soft granulated growth finds its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth. This growth gradually hardens and holds the tooth in position. Dr. Zamesky has tried them on dogs and men, and with success, it is reported."

"THOSE who entertain the idea that the vegetarian is a spindle-shanked, bloodless, inane sort of person," says the editor of *Good Health*, referring to the recent walking-match in Germany, "will be not a little surprised at this very practical demonstration of the possession of an unusual amount of brawn and physical endurance. The writer has never known a test of physical endurance in which vegetarians were matched against flesh-eaters under equal conditions in which vegetarians have not carried off the laurels. These victories have been won in the harvest-field as well as on the bicycle track and in walking-matches. The vegetarian generally arrives first and stays the longest."

AN ANCIENT HOSPITAL.—"At Baden, near Zürich, Switzerland, in connection with recent excavations at Windisch, the Roman Vindonissa, an ancient military hospital has been discovered," says *The Scientific American*. "It has fourteen rooms, which appeared to have been well supplied with medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical apparatus, including probes, tubes, forceps, cauterizing implements, and even safety-pins; medicine spoons of bone, silver measuring-vessels, jars and pots for ointments, etc. Some coins were also found, those of silver being of the reign of Vespasian and Hadrian, those of copper bearing the effigy of Claudius, Nero, Domitian. At Vindonissa, two great Roman military roads meet—one leading from the great St. Bernard along the lake Leman and then by Aventicum and Vindonissa to the Roman stations on the Rhine; the other from Italy to Lake Constance by the Rhætian Alps, the present canton of Winterthur, Baden, and Windisch. This last point was the station of the seventh and eighth legions."

"AN important reason for recent success of American manufacturers abroad," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, "lies in the promptness of delivery, totally aside from questions of superior quality and better prices. An instance of this is noted in our exchanges as follows: 'A London concern, desiring to buy a large lot of fine tools, made inquiry of the manufacturer's agent in London and learned that the tools can be bought as cheaply from the United States as from the English makers. Being anxious to fill the whole order as quickly as possible, it was divided, one half being given to an English concern, and the other half, by cable, to a Cleveland company. The Cleveland concern, receiving the order on a Monday, went to work on it the same day, and completed the work so rapidly that the goods were shipped and reached London just two weeks after the order was given. On the other hand, the English concern worked on their share so deliberately that their goods were not delivered in London until sixty days had passed.'"

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## WHAT GERMAN WORKINGMEN THINK OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE recent national Evangelical Social Congress, held in Berlin, in which several hundred prominent theologians, professors, and other leaders of thought participated, has attracted special attention largely on account of the address of Lic. Dr. Rade, in which he presented the report of his investigations concerning the religious status of the German workingman. The Fatherland has, since 1870, been transformed into an industrial state; but, hand-in-hand with the growth of manufacturing enterprises, social democracy, and that too of an anti-churchly type, has been growing at a phenomenal rate, mustering now more than a million votes. It was Rade's purpose to discover just how the average German workingman stands toward the church and Christianity. In order to ascertain this, he sent out questions to a large number of representative workingmen, asking for replies to the following:

What is your opinion—
(1) With reference to the church and the clergy of the Protestant and Catholic churches;
(2) With reference to the value of the sermon;
(3) With reference to the church festivals and their benefits;
(4) With reference to baptisms, marriage, funerals, and confirmations under churchly auspices;
(5) With reference to the Bible;
(6) With reference to Christ;
(7) With reference to Luther and the Reformation;
(8) With reference to God, creation, and miracles;
(9) With reference to death and the life after death;
(10) With reference to marriage and family life;
(11) With reference to Christian charity?
(12) What must be the characteristics of a true man?

Rade has carefully analyzed the replies received, and formulates his results as follows:

(1) Concerning the church and the clergy. The radical social democratic workingman considers the church a hindrance to true culture and progress, and a means in the hands of priest and pastor for the benefit of the privileged classes. Clergymen are either stupid or hypocrites. The more moderate class of workingmen, some even with Christian convictions, are quite suspicious of the state churches, and think that their method of government is adapted to the needs of the ruling classes, and only in exceptional cases are these workingmen willing to have confidence in the clergy. These ideas prevail even among the evangelical workingmen's unions, organizations especially established for the purpose of counteracting anti-Christian tendencies among the laboring classes.

(2) Concerning church rites. The social democratic element regard these as perfectly useless, maintained only through the force of social customs and the influence of women. These rites are only dead ceremonies. The more conservative class of workingmen demand that in the administration of these rites no distinction be made between the rich and the poor. Compulsory baptism of infants is strongly condemned, and confirmation is both ridiculed and approved. Church funerals are also condemned even by this class of men.

(3) Concerning Christ. Of all the answers received, only one ventured to deny His existence, and to claim that He was an ideal creation. It is strongly maintained that the Christ of history is not the Christ of the church. What Christ sought and His doctrines as since perverted are as different as day and night. Most of the workingmen regard Christ as a very prominent man who took a firm stand for the emancipation of the oppressed, and if He were living to-day would belong to their party. Some of the men, however, in their replies, still retain a religious devotion to the Lord and acknowledge His entirely unique character, and do not deny the possibility of the miracles ascribed to Him.

(4) Concerning Luther. Social democratic and Ultramontane innuendo has succeeded in producing a caricature of the Reformer in the minds of the workingmen of Germany. They know of him only in relation to the peasants' war and the double marriage of Philip of Hesse. Many of those replying know nothing whatever of him.

(5) Concerning God and creation. God is regarded by many as an impossibility. Nature is God. The fact of creation seemed to perplex many of the respondents. They say that the world was not created, but it came into existence. The word "evolution" solves the problem for them. They are advocates of Darwin's theory. The Biblical account of creation is unscientific and an offense to conscience and a hindrance to a higher type of faith. Even the Christian class of workingmen do not stand on a much higher level. They do not accept the Biblical account as it stands, but understand it symbolically.

(6) Concerning marriage and family life. This is the most cheerful and encouraging chapter in this whole series of answers. Radical and destructive voices are very few, even among the social democrats. Monogamy is strongly defended, and protests are determined against anything that would undermine it. It is generally demanded that women should have greater rights than they have at present. Marriage and family life are regarded as sources of the greatest blessings, and it is deeply deplored that the present conditions of industrial life have a tendency to interfere with this happiness. It is a common complaint that the workingman with an education above the average has great difficulty in finding a congenial companion. The replies are almost unanimous in maintaining the high moral value of family life for the education of the children.

(7) Concerning the qualifications of a true man. The general consensus is that he should be true to his convictions, should be truthful and fitted with a noble ambition for self-culture and improvement of mind.

The author of the address adds that these replies are clear and transparent, but are very discouraging on the whole. They show, however, where Christianity must set in and what the church must do to counteract the influence of modern social democracy. —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A MEXICAN "RAFFLE FOR SOULS."

THE following story has appeared in several Protestant papers. We first saw it in *The Independent*, where it was given as taken from a Mexican paper. The following version is from *The Christian Herald* (August 10):

"The result of the raffle for souls in the Mexican Roman Catholic church mentioned some weeks ago in this paper is now announced. The priest thus phrases it: 'Ticket 841, the soul of Lawyer James Vasquey has been delivered out of Purgatory and has been ushered to heavenly felicity. Ticket 41, the soul of Mme. Calderan has been made happy forever. Ticket 762, the soul of aged Widow Francisca de Parras has been delivered forever out of the flames of Purgatory. Another raffle will be held in this holy Church of the Redeemer on the 1st of January, by means of which poor bleeding souls will be delivered out of Purgatory to Heaven, according to the four winning numbers of this holy raffle. Tickets, one dollar. To be had of the father in charge. Will you, for the small sum of one dollar, leave your dear ones to burn for ages in purgatory?'"

*The Freeman's Journal*, Roman Catholic (New York, August 20) reprints the story and characterizes it as a "lie." It states that "some one of our Catholic contemporaries—we can not recall which"—wrote to the Mexican priest for information and received the reply that no such announcements as "the soul of Lawyer James Vasquey has been delivered out of Purgatory," etc., had been made, for the reason that no one can know when a soul is delivered from Purgatory.

*The Freeman's Journal* does not deny the fact of the raffle, but goes ahead to justify it and the lottery as well in the following way:

"There is nothing in itself wrong in a raffle, tho its association with sacred things is certainly not to be commended. Such association is liable to abuse and may easily lead to irreverence. It would scandalize American Catholics. But it does not follow hence that a raffle is wrong in itself, for it is not. We insist on

this because we have no tolerance for fanatical notions and Puritanic fads as guides in questions of morals.

"A raffle is merely another name for lottery. But is lottery not wrong? No. There are many examples of lotteries by command of God in the Scriptures. Those who show the whites of their eyes at the mere mention of lottery should know this fact. Look in Leviticus xvi. 7–10, and you will see it commanded there that it was to be determined by lot which goat was to be sacrificed and which was to be let go into the wilderness as the scapegoat. 'And Aaron cast lots upon the two goats.'"

The editor cites other passages of the Scriptures to the same effect—Numbers xxvi. 55, 56; xxxiii. 53, 54; Josue xviii. 10; Proverbs xviii. 18; Isaiah xxxiv. 17; Jonas i. 7; Acts i. 24, 26. He then proceeds with his argument:

"From these many texts of Scripture it appears that lotteries in themselves are not wrong. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

"Now let us get back to the Mexicans and their lotteries. They must have been studying the Scriptures. The church has carefully regulated by legislation the stipend which the priest is to receive for his time and services. It is governed by the cost of living for one day, where the priest lives. The stipend is therefore different in different countries. In this country it is one dollar. It is clear that a man can give that amount for the priest's services. It is equally clear that he can make an arrangement with a friend by which each pays fifty cents, and draw lots to determine which of them shall engage the priest's services and decide for whom the mass shall be celebrated. There is certainly nothing wrong in this. But if two can do this, then a hundred or more can do it."

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## A HINDU PHILOSOPHER'S CHRISTIANITY.

MAX MÜLLER has given to the world another instalment of his delightful reminiscences. The chapters now appearing continue to deal with his Indian friends, and relate to that fruitful period of his life during which he translated the principal sacred books of the East into English.

Professor Müller gives us this time (*Cosmopolis*, August) an account of one of his Hindu friends and philosophers who received Christianity; tells of the fermentation it created in his mind, making of him a practical martyr; and how at last he retired, his heart and mind returning to their first love, in spite of all their occidental varnish. We quote as follows:

"While I was sitting in my room at Oxford copying Sanskrit MSS., a gentleman was shown in, dressed in a long black coat, looking different from my usual visitors, and addressing me in a language of which I did not understand a single word. I spoke to him in English, and asked him what language he was speaking, and he replied with great surprise: 'Do you not understand Sanskrit?' 'No,' I said, 'I have never heard it spoken, but here are some MSS. of the Veda which will interest you.' He was delighted to see them, and began to read, but he had soon to confess that he was not able to translate a single word. When I expressed my surprise—tho perhaps I ought not to have done so—he told me that he did not believe in the Veda any longer, but had become a Christian. His countenance was most intelligent, and almost heavy with thought, his language and his manners most winning, and we were soon deep in conversation. His name had been Nilakantha Goreh—Nilakantha being a name of Siva (the Blue-neck)—but had been changed into Nehemiah Goreh when he became a Christian. . . . . .

"It was not long before I discovered a sad and perplexed tone in his conversation, and, tho he assured me that nothing but a deep conviction of the truth of Christ's teaching had induced him to change his religion, he told me that he was in great anxiety and did not know what to do for the future. What he had seen of England, more particularly of London, was not what he had imagined a Christian country to be. His patron, Dhulip Singh, had placed him at some kind of missionary seminary in London, where he found himself, together with a number of what he considered half-educated and narrow-minded young men, candidates for ordination and missionary work. They showed him no sympathy and love, but found fault with everything he did and said. He had been, as I soon found out, a careful student of Hindu philosophy, and his mind had passed through a strict philosophical discipline. Hindu philosophy is in many respects as good a discipline as Plato or Aristotle, and, Christian tho he was, he was familiar with the boldest conceptions of the world as found in the six systems of Hindu philosophy, and he could argue with great subtlety and accuracy on any of the old problems of the human mind. The fact was, he stood too high for his companions, and they were evidently unable to understand and appreciate his thoughts. He did not use words at random, and was always ready to give a definition of them, whenever they seemed ambiguous. And yet this man was treated as a kind of nigger by those who ought to have been not only kind, but respectful to him. He was told that smoking was a sin, and that he never could be a true Christian if he abstained from eating meat, particularly beef. He told me that with a great effort he had brought himself once to swallow a sandwich containing a slice of meat, but it was to him what eating human flesh would be to us. He could not do it again. When he thus found himself in this thoroughly uncongenial society, and saw nothing in London of what he had supposed a Christian city to be, he ran away, and came to Oxford to find me, having heard of my interest in India, in its religion and its ancient literature. He had evidently dreamt of a Christian country where everybody loved his neighbor as himself; where everybody, if struck on the right cheek, would turn the other also; where everybody, when robbed of his coat, would give up his cloak also. All this, as we know, is no longer the fashion in the streets of London, and what he actually saw in those streets was so different from his ideals that he said to me: 'If what I have seen in London is Christianity, I want to go back to India; if that is Christianity, I am not a Christian.' That sounded very serious, and I hardly knew what to say or what to do with him. He was not a man to be smoothed down by a few kind words. I tried to find out first why he had given up his native religion, and the more I heard the more I was amazed. He began life as a worshiper of Siva, had then chosen Krishna as his deity, and, dissatisfied with this form of worship also, had proceeded to study the Koran. All that time he had kept carefully aloof from Christian missionaries and Christian converts. But when he saw that the Koran also was full of contradictions and of things which he could not approve, he began to study by himself both the Old and the New Testament. Saturated as he was with philosophical ideas, he soon found that these books also did not satisfy his yearnings, and he wrote, as I was told, two essays in Sanskrit, one against the Old, the other against the New Testament, both directed against a book written by my old friend J. Muir, the Mataparîkshâ ('Examination of Doctrines'). Those who knew him at the time in India say that his answer to the Scotch scholar was in flowing and melodious Sanskrit, and was 'alike most classical in diction and irrefragable in reasoning.' Christianity in India was supposed to have received its death-blow by it. But the fact was, that in studying the New Testament and trying to refute it, he had become a Christian, *malgré lui.*

"When I asked him to tell me how in the end he succumbed and was satisfied with the religion of Christ, he shook his head and said: 'I can explain everything, I can explain why I rejected Siva, and Krishna, and Allah, and tell you everything that kept me back so long from Christianity, as preached to us in India, and made me reject the New as well as the Old Testament as unsatisfactory to a thinking man. But why and how I became a Christian I can not explain. I was caught as in a net, and I could not get away from Christ.' This did not quite satisfy me, and I pressed him hard several times to find out whether there had not been any other inducement, perhaps unknown to himself at the time, that might have influenced him in taking this momentous step. But it was all in vain. So far from there being any worldly motives mixed up with his conversion, all outward circumstances, on the contrary, were against his professing himself a Christian. He could not tell me of any missionary or teacher whose personal influence might directly or indirectly have told on him."

Nehemiah Goreh's father (Professor Müller goes on to say), a high-caste Brahman, disowned his son, retired to a forest cave, and thereafter enjoined on himself perpetual silence. Thus he died. Nehemiah Goreh's wife was taken from him, and, after a long lawsuit, he and she actually had to elope before they could

be reunited. No English bishop, thinks the professor, would have suffered such martyrdom for his religion. And he adds that he has never seen such genuine religion before or since. The account proceeds:

"One thing he said sometimes to account to me for the momentous step he had taken, and for the sacrifices he had made to retain his inward honesty. 'Christianity is so pure,' he said. One can quite understand how this purity must have told on a mind that had waded through the impurities of the somber worship of Siva, and the lascivious monstrosities of the legends of Krishna and the shepherdesses. We may be able to account historically or mythologically for such excrescences of religion, but we can not dispute them away, nor can we wonder that a pure mind, sickened by them, should turn with a delightful relief to the pure and fresh atmosphere of Christianity."

But there was real danger that Nehemiah would fall into despair, and it was necessary to send him back to India and give him some sort of Christian work. The innate tendency of the Hindu mind soon asserted itself in him. Symbolism no longer interested this philosopher, and he became a hermit, a Christian Sannyasin, longing for the sylvan retreat of his fathers. The loss of his father, and finally of his wife, overcame his mind, and his last letters to Max Müller showed that he had partially recanted,—had, in fact, gone back to the faith of his fathers. But, despite his recantation as regards all the outward semblances of Christianity, he was at heart one of the truest of Christians. Christ was still his highest ideal:

"It is curious that he should not have drawn more of his countrymen to follow him. His original conception of Christ's teaching was such that many an excellent Hindu could honestly have accepted it. Unfortunately, his philosophical Christianity became more and more ecclesiastical in time, through influences whch he was too weak to resist. He might have done a great work in India; but what India wants is the young and vigorous Christianity of the first century, not the effete Christianity of the fifteenth century, still less its poor modern imitations."

## DR. BUCKLEY ON THAT SOUTHERN METHODIST WAR CLAIM.

THE *Christian Advocate* (New York), which has hitherto maintained silence on the subject of the Southern Methodist war claim and the charges growing out of it (see LITERARY DIGEST, August 4), devoted nearly five pages of its issue of August 18 to an exposition of the case based on the documentary report of the Senate investigating committee. *The Advocate* goes over the matter with careful particularity, publishing, in order, the most important documents and letters bearing on the case. Its own conclusions are given in the following paragraphs:

"We congratulate the Methodist Episcopal Church South, that it knew nothing about this contract. We congratulate it upon the hot wave of indignation that has swept through it because of the indiscretion of the agents and of their double-dealing. For the church to defend the course pursued by the agents, or to accept the implications of the defense put forth by the book committee, would be to poison the wells of truth throughout the entire denomination.

"The positions with which they have been honored so long raise a strong presumption against the suspicion that these agents have habitually pursued an equivocal course; but when met by this crisis, that they forsook for duplicity the simplicity that characterizes the true Christian and the thoroughly honest man, it is demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt by their letters and telegrams and their responses to the inquiries put by the Senate committee.

"No man could afford to do business with his fellow men if it were understood that such answers could be given to such questions—unless he adopted the degrading principle that every man is to be considered a rogue until he is found to be honest. The problems raised as to what should be done with the money and how the agents should be dealt with call for the utmost wisdom. As respects the latter, so long as they defend themselves or are responsibly defended, silence and inaction give consent. The disturbing element in settling these problems seems to be that certain factionists or representatives of minorities, unsuccessful in former issues, seize the opportunity to make capital. All who bear the name 'Methodist' should unite in prayer that the wisdom that cometh down from above may be granted, and such action may be taken that only good will result.

"Should it be asked why we feel called upon to treat this subject, the answer is at hand. The scandal has tarnished the name of Methodism; the report of the Senate gives it world-wide and lasting publicity; the sin into which the agents fell, and the methods of vindication or extenuation adopted in their behalf are so pernicious and so contrary to the plain condemnation in God's work of those who do evil that good may come, that our silence might be construed into mystification upon a case of common morality; and besides, if such men may so err, we and the whole church need a warning."

## THE RELIGIOUS PRESS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

IN the interview with Congressman Dingley (quoted in our columns last week), considerable importance is attached to the sentiment of the religious portion of America as to the proper disposition of the Philippines. Perusal of the leading organs of the Protestant denominations bear out Mr. Dingley's conclusion that the feeling is quite general in favor of our retaining the islands, or at least is hostile to returning them to Spain. The Catholic journals seem to be, generally, non-committal on the subject.

*The Independent* (undenom., New York), in discussing the terms of peace, says:

"Now we wish to lay down once more what must be the final conditions—*these islands must not revert to Spanish tyranny.* We do not now say that they must be held by the United States, altho that is the natural conclusion, and one not to be carefully avoided. If they should all come to us, that would be the better for them, not the worse, and therefore the better for us. But we do not seek them; we only must not reject them, and, above all, we must not restore them to Spain. They may become independent, under our protection, or under some other or larger protection, if it seems best, or they may become American colonies, governed directly by us; but Spanish they must not be. That would be cruel and nothing short of treachery to the inhabitants. It will be the duty of the commissioners—and by that we mean the American commissioners—to devise a form of government that will be best for these islands, for the general justice of which, at least, we shall be responsible, and not Spain."

*The Outlook* (undenom., New York) feels certain that the preparations the American Government is making indicate that it is in the islands to stay.

"That Spain can not, if she would, maintain her government over the Philippines appears to us apparent. She has neither fleets, transports, nor money. In her present weakened and impoverished condition she would be no match for the insurgents, still less for the intrigues of European governments eager for territory in the East. That the American Government anticipates the withdrawal of Spanish authority from at least the island of Luzon, and the transfer of that authority to the United States, is indicated by the fact that we are still preparing to send more troops to General Merritt. This can not be to enable him to capture Manila; for the surrender of Manila is provided for in the protocol. It can only be to maintain order and good government in the island when the Spanish flag comes down and the American flag goes up. Having put out the Spaniard by superior force, the President rightly recognizes the truth that we must use that force, so long as it may be necessary, to preserve life and property and to maintain order and peace."

*Christian Work* (undenom., New York) is opposed to handing the Philippines back to Spain. It wants us to keep the island of

Luzon, and it sees no reason why the rest of the islands might not be divided among the principal European powers. It says:

"In this way authority would be dispersed, all causes of jealousy removed, and the responsibility for carrying out the claims of humanity and civilization could be divided so as to insure a consummation so devoutly wished."

*The Evangelist* (Presbyt., New York) says the United States should hold the Philippines for Christ. The religious necessity for taking this new territory overcomes the political difficulties to be met:

"Nearly fifty years ago we planted our missions on the Caroline Islands. In the Philippines the Roman Catholic church, supported by the power of Spain, would hardly permit any intrusion from the Protestant world. Now the flags are changed; and Protestant missions are *not* an intrusion into islands that are governed by a Protestant power. Where war has opened the door the church may enter.

"This is a very simple statement of the case as it now stands. The larger question is, whether the new conditions have not brought new obligations? Should not the church of Christ take the whole world under its care? We have counted ourselves debtors to every race, in every country, and every clime. If we break the power of Spain, that has been the most cruel of masters, have we not a duty to her long-oppressed colonies? An English journal of the highest standing says: '*The Americans can no longer go on living for themselves.*'"

*The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Chicago) has the utmost confidence in the ability of Americans to govern the Philippines:

"Many are saying that we should not wish to precipitate eight million Philippine heathen and semi-heathen into the mass of American citizenship. All kinds of dire fruits are prophesied if that admixture is permitted. We do not share such fears. How can 8,000,000 people contaminate 75,000,000 when about 5,000 miles lie between them? It would seem that it is entirely best to subject the 8,000,000 to American laws, and disinfection if you will, rather than allow those millions further to degenerate under Spanish rule.

"It would seem that the little Netherlands, under the rule of young Queen Wilhelmina, should teach us more confidence. That little kingdom, with its 4,500,000 people, has ruled the Dutch Indies with their *thirty-four million* people, and has done it well, for about 200 years. The islands export products to the sum of nearly $60,000,000, and import goods to the sum of about $75,000,000. They have a native army of over 40,000, and other things to correspond. The supposed unfriendly and dangerous experiment in population-mixture is risked bravely by the Netherlands, while we profess to fear the Philippine mixture, when the preponderance of Americans is the very antithesis of that in the East Indies. However, we are sure to retain all we immediately need in the Philippines, and we are not alarmed about the final result."

*The Watchman* (Baptist, Chicago) points out the great difficulty in the government of such possessions. It can not agree with its contemporaries. It says we have never learned to govern the Indians, and it thinks the result could not be otherwise among a population having many of the characteristics of our red men. It sees the evils and corruption of the spoils system multiplied many times in annexation.

*The Observer* (Evangelical, New York) says that we went to war to liberate Cuba, and the same reason applies to the Philippines. Spain should have no place there hereafter.

*The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati) and *The Christian Herald* (Baptist, Detroit) also agree that America must carry religious liberty to the Philippines. Our failure to do so would be ignominious.

*The Christian Index* (Meth. Episc., Omaha) says that, whether our soldiers stay in those islands or not, our missionaries must go there and be protected. Morally, at least, the islands must be American.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., South) is not prepared to indorse the proposed American expansion in the East. It quotes with approval statements about the Philippines from a forthcoming book of Mr. J. E. Stevens, in which a number of reasons are presented to show that we do not want the Philippines, one of the reasons being that the majority of the population are the worst aboriginal savages in the world.

*The Congregationalist* (Boston) is in favor of a policy of general expansion:

"Senator Hoar has said that our fundamental doctrine can not stand if this country undertakes to exercise dominion over conquered islands and subject races. But that we shall exercise such dominion is already determined. We shall have on our hands Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and probably some portion of the Philippines. Each of these islands has a large majority of people who can not govern themselves. The attempt to do so would result in their own ruin. Nor can this country afford to make them citizens on the ground that they are a minority and that the majority will decide measures of government. Giving the ballot to those without knowledge how to use it is not giving citizenship. It is only making men tools for others to use, which is far worse than monarchical government. It is a truism that those who know most about governing will govern, whether or not they vote."

*The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville, Tenn.) says humanity and Christianity may force us to hold these islands, but we should give no heed to the ambition of imperialism and greed for soil.

*The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., New York) is decidedly in favor of holding to the islands. It says:

"The ultimate decision can only be one way. Establish the United States at Manila, with a grip on the heart of the archipelago, and the dominance of its future by this country is inevitable. All history, and most of all English-speaking colonial history, enforces this moral. Plant the flag at Manila, as is already done, and the United States standard will feel and must feel every storm and breeze that passes through Asian politics. For good and for evil, whether we accept responsibilities now or shirk them, we must henceforth watch the greater East of Asia."

In discussing the question in a subsequent issue it says:

"Returning any territory to Spain goes against the grain of every American. This is the real crux. Mr. Carl Schurz feels this, and proposes the strictly academic plan of making the colonies over to Belgium, or Holland—ingenious but impracticable. The Saratoga conference, in the same way, could not bring itself to permit Spain to keep any of the territory it has misgoverned, and proposed to have the United States keep all as ward and trustee for future development, in the Philippines a matter of two or three centuries. A decision as to the disposition of the Philippines will not be reached until the middle of September, and the Paris conference may open with the American public still ignorant. But through all, the irreducible minimum grows. It began a coaling-station. It grew to a bay and suitable territory. It expanded to Manila and its district, as the protocol laid down. It is now Manila and Luzon. This minimum may yet embrace all the Philippines."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IT is said that the tomb of Mohammed is the most costly in existence, and that ten millions dollars' worth of diamonds and rubies were used in the decoration of it.

PROFESSOR SANDAY of Oxford, lecturing recently at Trinity College, Dublin, contended that both the Apostles' and the Nicene Creed were the product of an earlier creed nearer the apostolic age.

THE federal convention of the Australasian colonies has adopted a clause embodying a recognition of God in the preamble of the constitution which it is preparing for submission to the several colonies as their bond of union.

ACCORDING to a statement prepared by Rev. Dr. Strong, the missionary societies of the United States, Great Britain, continental Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia number 249, with 4,694 stations and 15,200 out-stations. There are 11,695 missionaries, 64,299 native laborers, and 1,121,699 communicants. There are 913,478 persons under instruction, and the income of all these countries is $12,988,687.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## SPANISH VIEWS OF THE FUTURE OF CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

NOW that the war is over, the attention of foreign journals is turned to the future of the colonies hitherto in the possession of Spain. In the case of Cuba, little else but annexation to this country is regarded as practicable, tho some still attach importance to our promise to make Cuba free. Baron Automarch, in the last of a series of articles on the Cuban problem, in the *Revue Hebdomadaire*, Paris, expresses himself to the following effect:

Spain, like other nations before her, must look forward to the loss of Cuba, painful tho it is. It would be unjust, on the other hand, to accuse the United States of mere lust of conquest. With the great mass of the American people, Cuban independence was, no doubt, a real motive. But it is not practicable. There would be civil war in the island. Yet its pacification will be a task of no small magnitude. A large number of the planters will accept annexation with pleasure; but it is very improbable that the insurgents would be satisfied. All their chiefs agree that they will have nothing but complete independence.

The Spanish papers discuss the subject with remarkable moderation. The *Ilustracion Española-Americana* thinks it is some comfort to know that the Americans are now taught what manner of men the insurgents are. "Thus," says that paper, "the odium of the war falls back upon the people who provoked it, however unluckily it ended for Spain." The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"The rebels no doubt thought that the American soldiers were a kind of auxiliary power that came to drive out the Spaniards at the order of the shadowy Cuban Government. They know better now. The American troops are not to be blamed for their attitude toward the insurgents, which springs largely from the natural repugnance with which regulars regard such guerillas. There is a kind of poetic justice in all this. The men who refused to accept autonomy under the Spanish Government receive their reward. They will have to bow their necks to the yoke of the foreigner."

The *Epoca*, Madrid, thinks that, after all, the fate of Cuba is not very interesting to Spaniards since the island is lost. It has cost Spain much blood and treasure during the present century, and she does not want to hear more about it than she can help. With the Philippines, the matter is different, as there is a possibility that Spain may retain them, at least in part—much to her discomfort, as the paper acknowledges. It says, in effect:

Five suggestions are made by the American press with regard to the Philippines: 1. To leave them to Spain. This would be the most just and the most in conformity with the progress of the war, since the United States as yet is in possession of a small part only. 2. Annexation to the United States. This is really no solution at all, because the Americans have not got them yet, and, despite their wealth, despite their unscrupulous exploitation of internal strife there as elsewhere, they will find the Spaniards so well established that it would take years to expel them. The Americans know this; they know, also, that the Tagales are very unruly. Hence they are not much in a hurry for annexation. 3. A Philippine republic. But does that exist any more than a Cuban republic? Aguinaldo has little authority, the chiefs of the Malays quarrel among themselves, and the United States would only create anarchy where at least some sort of order was maintained before. 4. Cession to England. This need hardly be considered in earnest, for it would lead to endless complications among the powers. 5. A dual protectorate, such as England and Turkey exercise in Egypt. This is not acceptable. It means a double servitude, on the part of the Catholics in the Philippines to a Protestant power, and on the part of Spain, for Spain would occupy a very undignified position.

If everything is taken into consideration, if the attitude of the powers receives due attention, and the inability of the Malays to govern themselves, as well as the unwillingness of the Spaniards and loyal natives to change their allegiance, is thought of, it will be found that the Philippines must, as the most natural solution, remain Spanish.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON, M.P., under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, has been appointed viceroy and governor-general of India by the British Government. The "viceroy" of India has absolutely no regal attributes. His position is akin to that of the captain-general of Cuba under the Spanish *régime*. He may be recalled at any moment, and his wife (who in this case, by the way, is an American) would insure his recall were she to assume anything approaching to royal insignia and royal pomp. But his position is one of immense importance, and his power over the conquered people of India much greater than that of the Queen of England. The choice of Mr. Curzon has, on the whole, been received very favorably. *The Morning Leader*, London, says:

"In an appointment of this sort, the question which the Government is likely to consider is—Does Mr. Curzon want the place? rather than—Is he well fitted for it? There are those who say that in going to India Mr. Curzon is more likely to extinguish than to distinguish himself. We do not think so, for Mr. Curzon is sure to assert himself, to keep himself in evidence, whether in India or elsewhere. Moreover, we can well imagine that such a move on his part will increase his influence with his party. It will be rather a good thing for an ambitious young man, who is even now almost one of the leaders of that party, to be out of the way during the next three or four years. He is shrewd enough to see that things are going from bad to worse with the Government. It is so extremely probable as to be almost a certainty that the Government will come to grief hopelessly when the next appeal is made to the country. And if this happens all sorts of recriminations between the two sections of the party will ensue. Mr. Curzon's term in India would be up when all this trouble had subsided. Men would think about him as one who made himself prominent in the House of Commons, who was not in the final fiasco, and on his return he would very likely be hailed as a possible savior of his party."

*The Standard* thinks Mr. Curzon knows too well what fame goes with a successful pro-consulship of India, what ignominy awaits the unsuccessful governor, and he will do his best. *The Westminster Gazette* thinks Mr. Curzon "too clever" for the position conferred upon him for the time being, and says:

"He is a good debater who has added to natural eloquence an admirable adroitness in the art of fence. His manners were in the beginning not popular, but the House has discovered that they meant nothing, and in these days it likes him better than most young and successful men. He seemed destined for a career of unbroken prosperity in the House of Commons, ending in due course in the highest office, when time and events should have taken him hereafter to the House of Lords. All these qualities, or most of them, will be wasted in India. India at this moment does not want a talking viceroy, or even a very clever one. She wants a sober, middle-aged gentleman with a cool head, and such insight into men and character as experience alone brings."

*The Times*, on the whole, prefers Lord Elgin, the out-going governor. The Sheffield *Independent* rejoices to see a politician appointed whom the people know and who knows the people. The Birmingham *Gazette* says:

"He is a commoner, and the great princes of India would much prefer to have a man of the bluest blue blood placed in authority over them. This is most natural among a people whose whole life is governed by caste. Mr. Curzon is the son of a clergyman who came to his peerage by accident, and of a mother whose charms were not detracted from by her 'poppa's' dollars. Like his father, George went to America for a wealthy wife, and in a good many points he is wanting in the higher qualities of a typical English aristocrat. There is probably no more admired or more cordially detested personage in the House of Commons. . . .

"The warm eulogiums passed upon him remind us of the man who wrote a glowing testimonial for one of his assistants, and assured him that, 'If this fails, I'll write you a stronger one.'"

PRINCE BISMARK AT VARIOUS AGES.

*Illustrirte Zeitung, Leipzig.*

## WILLIAM II. AND BISMARCK.

CONSIDERABLE speculation attaches just now to the question whether Bismarck's dismissal was justifiable, either on ethical grounds or for reasons of state. The publication of his letter of resignation (the Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* officially announces the text of this letter to be inaccurate) only shows the immediate cause, but does not refer to former cases of friction between the emperor and the chancellor. The letter is too long to reproduce here in full. It has been published in misleading translations here and in England. The following is a reliable summary, both of its contents and its tone:

By a royal order dated September 8, 1852, the Prussian premier is given sole authority and responsibility. Your majesty has ordered me to formulate a revision of this decree, to the effect that other members of the cabinet may freely confer with the sovereign. This would be possible if we returned to absolutism, but under the existing constitution the chancellor must have full authority, as my successors will find. Personally, I have never been forced to remind my sovereign of the text of the order of 1852 before, having had the full confidence of Emperor Wilhelm I. and Emperor Frederick III. Your majesty is aware that I can not remain in office unless I have full power, both in internal affairs and in foreign politics. I feel that I can not execute your majesty's intentions, as being at variance with my own opinions. I would have asked to be retired some time ago, had I not thought that your majesty wished to avail yourself of the services of an old and trusty servant of your ancestors. Now that I know that your majesty has no longer need of my services, I can retire without fear of the censure of the public opinion.

To this the emperor replied to the following effect:

I had hoped that it would not be necessary to think of your retirement during life, and, tho I must now become used to the thought, I hope that your life, so valuable to us, may yet be preserved a long time, and your advice may still be at the service of your sovereign and your country. What you have done for Prussia, for Germany, and for my house will never be forgotten. Abroad, too, your wise policy for the preservation of peace will be remembered, and I mean to follow it. To reward you to the full extent of your worth is not within my power. All I can do is to assure you of the lasting gratitude of your sovereign and your country.

Differences had occurred between the emperor and Bismarck before that memorable 18th of March, 1890, when the Iron Chancellor sent in his resignation. The biographer of Bismarck, Moritz Busch, describes them, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, after the following manner:

The emperor wished to assume a more conciliatory attitude toward the Socialists. Bismarck thought this useless, and predicted that greater freedom would only strengthen Socialism, while it would offend the capitalist classes.

A more liberal organization of the county councils was advocated by the emperor, who was converted to this by the minister of interior, Herrfurth. Bismarck thought that this would unduly increase the influence of the small farmers and cottagers.

Bismarck was, of course, very much offended when the emperor wished to revise the decree of 1852, issued by his grandfather. Bismarck now became aggressive himself. Altho he had ruled without a parliament, and had even then—March, 1890—no majority, he stood upon his constitutional rights. He put himself in communication with Windhorst, the leader of the Center (Catholic) party, for the foundation of a majority. He did this, however, without consulting the emperor. When the emperor was informed of it, he demanded Bismarck's resignation.

It is not certain whether the old chancellor ever forgave the emperor. It is rumored that Bismarck's son, Prince Herbert, hoped to succeed him in power, and would certainly have done so had William II. been a less strong character. The attitude of Bismarck's relations since his death is severely criticized in Germany, so much so that all connected with the publication of his letter of resignation seem anxious to shift the responsibility. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"Sensationalism and want of tact are responsible for the fact that public attention has just now been engaged with a publication which, however interesting, could have waited. That the letter was published, even abroad, as soon as the great chancellor had breathed his last, gives rise to the fear that similar indiscretions are likely to be committed."

The *Neuesten Nachrichten* was a stanch Bismarck paper. Abroad, too, similar comments are made. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"After the unwise publication of the letter, the German Government evidently thinks it advisable to act as openly as possible. It is alleged that the version published contains some inaccuracies, and the Government will make this a pretext for publishing official documents. The emperor will therefore receive his due before the tribunal of history, to which he justly attributes so much importance."

It is interesting to note that the British press, to a large extent, makes use of the occasion to change its attitude toward William II. The London *Times* expresses itself, in substance, as follows:

It is not the fault of the emperor if something is wanting in the obsequies attending the nation's burial of its hero. Having done everything to honor the chancellor while yet alive, he wished to bury him in the great national temple. It can not be said that Bismarck's family received the proposition gratefully. It required no little magnanimity on the part of the emperor to refrain from a positive command. The emperor, indeed, remembered that he represents the nation. The Bismarck family forgot that they have not only the emperor, but also the nation, to consider.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

OUR Spanish exchanges reveal the fact that the Spaniards have come to regard the loss of their colonies as inevitable. There is a good deal of bitterness, but no hope. Some of the papers think that peace should have been made earlier. The *Diario de Barcelona* says:

"Inferior to our opponent in everything, what could we do? We have been attacked in the most brutal and unprovoked manner; but we could not do more than resist for a while to satisfy our national honor, for, even if we had gained a victory in the beginning, the end would have been the same. The fight was too unequal."

The tone of the Spanish papers is very moderate, tho this is, no doubt, partly due to the press censorship exercised since the constitution was suspended. The hope of a brighter future is frequently expressed. Thus J. P. de Guzman writes in the *Epoca*, Madrid, as follows:

"The spectacle which Spain has presented in the past is too sorry a one to contemplate with pleasure. Our misfortunes are largely the outcome of our own faults. What we need now is the determination to work out our regeneration. We are not the only people who have been thrown down, and we may hope to rise again. The ravages of Napoleon I. in Prussia, the loss of territory, and the insults suffered by Prussia in those days roused the sixteen million Prussians to such an extent that in 1870 they became the foremost people in Europe and welded the German race into one splendid empire. Again, France, having lost two of her richest provinces, and forced to pay what was considered a fabulous indemnity, recuperated to such an extent that she is to-day stronger than ever. What, then, have we to fear if only we nourish the same sentiments which regenerated Prussia and France? Let us learn the lesson. For while this third amputation robs us of the rest of our great and glorious empire, a fourth would result in our utter destruction as a nation. If, on the other hand, we proceed with our regeneration in earnest, we may retrieve our fortunes."

The *Correo*, Madrid, speaks hopefully of the development of Spanish mines, tobacco growing, and other industries to be developed as soon as the capital hitherto employed in the colonies is employed at home. There seems to be an impression that

Spain would do well to rid herself of her colonies altogether. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Many people in Spain think the present would be a good time to get rid of all the colonies. The Philippines have become a valueless possession. To keep them, Spain would be forced to maintain an army of 60,000 men there. It would cost $5,000,000 to transport the army there, and it would cost a terrible sum to keep it in order. Away with such a costly possession, say the financiers, and all statesmen who love their country hope that the loss of the colonies may bring about a better financial situation in the mother country."

The *Popolo Romano*, Rome, thinks the payment of an indemnity in specie on the part of Spain is out of the question. This is also the opinion in France, where the outcome of the peace negotiations will be expected with some anxiety. But the French disclaim all wish to interfere. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, declares that M. Cambon, the French ambassador in Washington, is not an arbiter and assumes no responsibility. He is merely the messenger between the two governments negotiating peace. The Spaniards are very bitter about the attitude of the English, whom they call more jingoistic than the Americans themselves, and, if anything, even less polite. There is, indeed, a feeling in England that the Spaniards may be resentful for some time to come. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says

"We have not concealed our sympathy with the United States in the war, and it is believed in Spain that but for our refusal to join, another European concert would have come to the rescue. We need not say that we do not in the least regret these sympathies, but, as we have always pointed out, there will probably be a price to pay for them. What the price may be, we shall not know immediately; but we shall be prudent if we act on the assumption that Spain will act with the dual alliance in the event of European trouble, which means, in plain English, that the friends of Spain will have the opportunity of checking us at Gibraltar, perhaps even of occupying places of importance on the coast opposite Morocco. It is announced this morning that a new battery has been placed on the 'Queen of Spain's Chair,' the hill which at a range of 6,000 yards commands our anchorage and the new harbor which we are building. Such a battery in the hands of a powerful ally of Spain would make our position at Gibraltar very difficult."

Professor Goldwin Smith, in the Toronto *Sun*, explains that the "diplomatic" press necessarily congratulates the United States, but he believes that people who are not diplomatic may be permitted to express different opinions. He continues:

"Those who are undiplomatic, and look only to the justice of the case before them, may be permitted to offer their tribute of sympathy to an ancient and renowned, tho now weak and decayed, nation trampled on by a power overwhelmingly superior, the aggression of which it had done nothing to provoke. . . . The terms of peace are what might have been expected. Spain loses her colonies in this hemisphere, and the Americans will now succeed to the task of governing and civilizing Cuban patriots, whom they begin by saying that, were it not for the principle, they would be ready to shoot down. The disposal of the Philippines is still unsettled; but we can hardly doubt that they are lost to Spain. . . . Nothing is said about indemnity for the *Maine*. That fiction, having served its purpose by firing the popular heart, is now tacitly laid aside. Yet nobody who was in the States at the time could doubt that it drove the people to war."

On the other hand, we find that some South Americans receive the news of the complete victory of the United States with far less distrust than might have been expected. The *Pregonero*, Caracas, says, in effect:

Spain has failed to keep her place in the onward march of progressive nations. She has struggled against destiny, but pride should not make her so blind that she can not see that her downfall was inevitable. On the other hand, the United States has shown extraordinary vitality, and we have now fresh proofs that we will be protected under the Monroe doctrine. We must ally ourselves with the great republic, which has powerful squadrons and untold millions, and can assist us while we are still weak.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## THE ENGLISH LION AND THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

EVER since the war between China and Japan, when it became clearly apparent that the former country is practically helpless, Russia and England have vied with each other to establish a predominant influence over the huge territory nominally still under the sway of the Chinese emperor. Their jealousy of each other has resulted in hindering the efforts of China to regain strength, and has prevented the training of a Chinese army by German and Belgian officers. Germany and France have not been inactive, but their parts are minor ones in the great drama being enacted by Russia and England. Between the two they might have divided China, but each nation considers itself destined by Providence to dominate throughout the world, and this quarrel between destinies is not unlikely to end in war. At present the English are slightly at a disadvantage. Russia refuses them the right to build a railroad (the New-chwang extension) north of Peking, while at the same time she dominates over a Belgian line (the Peking-Hankow), to be built, in opposition to England, south from Peking. *The Standard*, London, says:

"It is only too clear that, in spite of the brave language of her majesty's Government, England is being steadily, and not very slowly, elbowed out of China by the masterful power which, until a very few years ago, was practically without any foothold of importance in the far East, and which, be it observed, is still quite unable to strike there with effect. . . . We do not say, or think for a moment, that the position can not be retrieved. But we do say, without hesitation, that the country is more than tired of the succession of rebuffs to which it has been exposed, and that it looks to her majesty's Government to recognize, in a practical fashion, that this kind of experience has lasted too long. The temper of the nation is not easily roused, because its great past makes ordinary diplomatic misfortunes seem of slight consequence. But a continuous series of defeats in a sphere about which England is known to care a great deal is a very dangerous discipline for a proud people. . . . The Government, Mr. Balfour assured the House of Commons yesterday, are giving their serious attention to the latest triumph of M. Pavloff's diplomacy. In truth, they need to do so. If they fail, they will inflict lasting damage on British prestige and British interests abroad, to say nothing of destroying the position and prospects of the Unionist party. These repeated humiliations are becoming intolerable."

The above shows in what temper a large portion of her British majesty's subjects are. They believe themselves worsted in diplomacy, and are not unwilling to try their luck in war, especially as Russia is doing her best to inform the Chinese of every check England suffers. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, says:

"Those living in the interior of China, and who come into contact occasionally with pro-Russian officials, are, if they happen to be of the Anglo-Saxon race, at times made painfully aware of the fact that old England is looked on as a power very much inferior to, and very much afraid of, Russia. Happily, however, of late there has been a decided decrease in the number of those who believe in Russian sincerity in her professions of unselfish friendship."

Not every English paper believes that England can safely challenge Russia to a duel. *The Daily Chronicle* thinks the best thing would be to come to terms with her, and *The Spectator* asserts that Lord Salisbury has abandoned the idea of the "open door," and is veering toward a defined sphere of interests. *The Spectator* says:

"He [Salisbury] felt that the country must be gradually accustomed to the change. International relations in China were

in the throes of a great revolution, and it was his duty to see the country through this revolution without war or loss. This duty could be best accomplished by slowly abandoning our old position—by retiring in sections, as it were. . . . He has maintained for what it was worth, and still maintains, the remains of the open-door policy. Not having abandoned it in name, he has claimed under it all the advantages he could. Most men would have found such a position impossible; but Lord Salisbury is such a master of the art of negotiation that he has actually managed to play the two games at once, and with advantage to his country. But tho there may have been a national gain, there has been a party loss."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* expresses itself to the following effect:

The critics of the Government talk as if every real or assumed gain of Russia, Germany, or France is so much lost by Britain. The truth is, we have lost nothing. It is true that we have no longer a practical monopoly, but it is no part of British policy to exclude the fair competition of other powers. We must try, indeed, to protect China against Russian aggression, even against her will. But this is dangerous business, and the struggle would be fearful. Hence we wish Lord Salisbury success in his endeavors to prevent what would be, at least in its early stages, a great calamity.

The prevalent opinion on the continent of Europe seems to be that Great Britain will retire as gracefully as she may, knowing that her strength does not equal that of Russia. Meanwhile England redoubles her efforts to find allies. *The Morning Post*, London, advises the Government to act more friendly toward Germany. The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, fears that Great Britain has missed her opportunity to make a friend of Germany. A writer in *The Daily Mail*, London, one of the most anti-German and jingoistic journals in England, now says:

"Is it not time to protest against the foolish, contemptuous tone assumed by our press whenever they busy themselves with Germany and the German emperor? Editors of great and responsible papers to-day allow every numskull to try his wit on a grand and powerful nation which possesses all the qualities respected most by Englishmen. . . . They are lately our unwelcome competitors in trade and industry, but that is no reason to treat them with contempt. In the coming battle against the Slavs we will stand shoulder to shoulder, and we will not laugh at the Germans. But if ever we should have to meet them as enemies, the cheap jokes will die on the lips of our sailors and soldiers, who will find they have met a foe worthy of their steel."

It seems, however, that England has little chance of hearty German support. The Germans value the help of Great Britain as delusive in their own struggle with the Slav, and they refuse to pull English chestnuts out of the fire. Theodor Mommsen, the historian, in an interview with the *Freie Presse*, Vienna, said:

"Among us the advances of England are received with a feeling akin to scorn. I do not believe in an Anglo-American and still less in an Anglo-Saxon-Teutonic bond. I believe rather that France, Germany, and Russia might unite to divide the British empire."

The *Tageblatt*, Leipsic, believes that Germany may be forced, on her own behalf, to intervene in a struggle between England and Russia, and the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, thinks France will stand aside until her own interests are hurt. But the situation is certainly grave. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Blood has not yet flowed in this duel between England and Russia, but, tho the buttons are on the foils, the blows are given in earnest and they are felt. Will there be a battle of life and death? Not if England is skilful enough, or if the British Government does not give undue heed to the yells of the jingoes. Otherwise the sword must be drawn in earnest."

The composure with which Russia regards the temper of Great Britain is well illustrated by the following extract from the *Novoye Vremya*, which says:

"We can not understand why the English Russophobes, who have been shaking with fear over the nearness of Russia to the northern frontier of India, now become restless over our presence at Port Arthur. If any complications occur, it will be in the neighborhood of the Hindu-Kush rather than in the Gulf of Pechilli. We still need a lot of time to develop Port Arthur and to obtain free access to the Pacific Ocean. But in the neighborhood of India the conditions are different. Everything is prepared for such operations as the ill-will of India may render necessary."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## EMPEROR WILLIAM'S COMING TRIP TO JERUSALEM.

IT may not be generally known that the approaching voyage of the emperor of Germany to the Holy Land has a strongly Protestant character. It will be made a special occasion by all Protestant churches in any way connected with Germany. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says.

"Not only have Protestant princes in and out of Germany been invited to attend, but also the governing authorities of the churches. The cantonal churches of Switzerland will send delegations, also the Evangelical church of Belgium. Of German delegations there will be a great many, as Prussia alone has eight denominations recognized by the state. The new church in Jerusalem, which has been built by the imperial couple and will be consecrated upon their arrival there, is called the Church of the Redeemer. It is not only the largest Protestant sanctuary in the Orient, but also one of the handsomest buildings in Jerusalem."

The people least pleased with this imperial voyage are the French, who, since the days of St. Louis, have claimed hegemony over all Christians of the West in Palestine. The *Verité*, Paris, a strongly Catholic paper, says:

"The French Government does not pay sufficient attention to this matter. The German emperor has the ambition to rival Charlemagne; he thinks of nothing but how he may increase the power and prestige of his empire, as well as its material well-being. He uses the Catholic religion to curb the Socialists, and aspires to become the protector of the Catholics even in the Orient. And France? France, in her blind anti-Clericalism, has alienated even the Holy See, so that Rome is favorably inclined toward the Saxon. This political 'Americanism' goes so far that a heretic may dare to play the part of a modern Godfrey de Bouillon. The present Pope is opposed to this pro-German movement, but it is gaining strength. Let the French ministry look to it. Let it be courageous enough to assume diplomatic relations with the Holy See, instead of this flight before a Hohenzollern."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, is rather inclined to make fun of these French fears. It says:

"It is foolish to think that the emperor intends to create a German province in the East, as the *Temps* suggests. True it is, however, that we do not accept French protection or French supervision for German Christians; but beyond the protection of our own interests we have no ambitions. Every educated person of means nowadays visits the Orient. What is the inalienable right of every globe-trotter can not reasonably be denied to a German emperor. If anybody has a right to be scared, it is the English and Russians. The French had best tell them that the emperor is on a voyage of conquest."

It is said that the emperor will, on his return, visit the Khedive of Egypt.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BRITISH papers announce that the arbitration tribunal appointed to settle the claim of Colonel McMurdo against the Portuguese Government for violation of his railroad concession at Delagoa Bay will be decided against Portugal, and that the latter will have to pay $12,175,000 indemnity. The wish may be father of the thought in this case, but as Cecil Rhodes has taken over the McMurdo claim to worry the Boers, the friends of the Transvaal urge that country to take over the responsibility in this case, especially as England has not yet paid for the Jameson raid.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### BISMARCK'S FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA AND AMERICANS.

IT is generally supposed that Bismarck was unfriendly to America and American institutions; but such was not altogether the case. On the contrary, he was a great admirer of many features of this country, and freely admitted that a republican form of government had been successfully established here. Carl Schurz, who a few years ago was warmly received by the great statesman, said of him at that time, as reported in *Munsey's Magazine* of recent date:

"He treated me like an old friend, and I had abundant opportunity to admire the Chancellor's store of knowledge on all questions of the day that affected Europe or America. He delivered himself of a most practical dissertation on the silver question, and showed a rare insight into our complicated political affairs. Unlike other European statesmen of the old school, he seemed not at all surprised at the success of the republican form of government, which seems to satisfy Germans, English, and all nations alike. 'It would never do here, tho,' he remarked. 'We need a powerful, decisive, and liberal monarchy—liberal as we understand it, of course.' Bismarck spoke of the United States in the highest terms; it was evident that he had read American history and followed the course of affairs here with the greatest sympathy."

The knowledge which Bismarck displayed in regard to America was probably due in large measure to the friendship formed in his youth with John L. Motley, George Bancroft, and a number of other Americans.

On the 14th of April, 1832, Bismarck graduated from a gymnasium at Grauen Kloster, and on the tenth day of the same year he matriculated at the University of Göttingen. Soon after he made the acquaintance of the two Americans named and of two other Americans, Mitchell C. King and Amory Coffin.

In a letter which Bismarck addressed to the business manager of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in 1875, which has been reproduced in the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York) since Bismarck's death, he referred as follows to his first celebration of the Fourth of July, in 1832, in the company of these American friends:

"You have done me the favor to send me as a support for my old age a walking-cane, cut out of the wood of the tower from whose heights, 129 years ago, the old bell rang for the first time in honor of that great commonwealth whose ship-bells now sound their full and welcome tones in all the waters of the earth. I desire to express to you my sincere thanks for this historical gift. I shall keep it carefully and, with relics of memorable years, shall leave it to my children. This day recalls to my mind the Fourth of July which I spent with my American friends, John Lothrop Motley, Mitchell C. King, and Amory Coffin, at Göttingen. It is my sincere wish that you, my dear sir, and myself could be as healthy and contented as we four young fellows were twenty-three years ago, when we celebrated the Fourth of July."

Bismarck also took notice of America's natal day in 1890. In that year the American students at Göttingen celebrated the day by placing memorial tablets on the houses where Edward Everett, George Bancroft, Henry W. Longfellow, and John L. Motley lived while students at the famous Georgia Augusta. A feature of the occasion was the reading of the following letter sent by Bismarck:

"I thank you for your kindness in informing me in what manner the anniversary of the United States independence will be celebrated. Of the four distinguished Americans to be honored by memorial tablets, I had the privilege of counting two of them my intimate friends—the late John L. Motley and George Bancroft. I therefore am doubly sorry I find it impossible to take part in this interesting ceremony. Convey my thanks to your countrymen and receive the assurance of my high consideration."

Whether in the student days at Göttingen or later on, when he had become the great chancellor of the German empire, Bismarck showed for Motley a friendship which one would not have expected between the two men. They corresponded with each other for years, and Bismarck always addressed Motley with the familiar "*du*."

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his work on Motley, speaks of the intimacy which existed between Bismarck and the great American historian, in the following manner:

"Among the records of the past to which Motley referred during the last visit to this country, was a letter which he took from a collection of papers and handed me to read one day when visiting him. The letter was written in a very lively and exceedingly familiar vein. It implied such intimacy, and called up in such a lively way the gay times Motley and himself had together in their youthful days, that I was puzzled to know who could have addressed him from Germany in that easy and off-hand fashion. I knew most of his old friends who would be likely to call him by his baptismal name in the most colloquial form, and exhausted my stock of guesses unsuccessfully before looking at the signature. I confess that I was surprised, after laughing at the hearty and almost boyish tone of the letter, to read at the bottom of the page the name of Bismarck."

Bismarck showed the same regard for Motley when the latter was in Europe in 1855. In a letter which Motley wrote to his wife at the time, he says:

"I can't express to you how cordially he received me. If I had been his brother, instead of an old friend, he could not have shown more warmth and affectionate delight in seeing me. I find I like him even better than I thought I did, and you know how high an opinion I always expressed for his talents and disposition. He is a man of very noble character and of a great power of mind. The prominent place which he now occupies as a statesman sought him. He did not seek it, or any other office."

On May 23, 1864, Bismarck wrote to Motley as follows:

"JACK MY DEAR:—Where the devil are you; what do you do that you never write a line to me? I am working from morning to night. Just going to bed this moment. My eyes met with yours on your portrait, and I curtailed the sweet restorer, sleep, in order to remind you of Auld Lang Syne. Why do you never come to Berlin? It is not a quarter of an American holiday journey from Vienna, and my wife and I should be so happy to see you once more in this sullen life. When can you come, and when will you come?"

In 1872, Motley and his daughter Lili attended Bismarck's silver wedding at Varzin. Motley wrote to his wife, July 25, 1872:

"We had a half-hour drive from the station to Varzin. As the postilion sounded his trumpet and we drove up to the door, Bismarck and his wife came out to the carriage and welcomed us in the most affectionate manner. I found him very little changed in appearance since 1864, which surprises me. He is somewhat stouter, and his face is more weather-beaten but as expressive and powerful as ever.

"After dinner Bismarck and I walked in the woods, he talking all the time in the simplest and funniest and most interesting manner about all sorts of things that had happened in these tremendous years, but talking of them exactly as every-day people talk of every-day matters—without any affectation. The truth is, he is so entirely simple, so full of *laissez aller*, that one is obliged to be saying to oneself all the time, this is the great Bismarck—the greatest living man and one of the greatest historical characters that ever lived. When one lives familiarly with Brobdingnag, it seems for the moment that everybody was a Brobdingnag, too; that is the regular thing to be; one forgets for the moment one's own comparatively diminutive stature."

Bismarck was a warm admirer of George Bancroft, of whose life and movements he was always informed by mutual friends. In September, 1869, he wrote to Motley:

"I hear from Paris that they are thinking of taking Bancroft from us, under the pretense that he does not represent America with sufficient worthiness. This assertion will not be shared in by anybody in Berlin, as Bancroft stands in the highest esteem there with the whole intelligent population, particularly with the scientific world. He is honored at court and in government circles, and has full confidence. . . . . ."

The late William Walter Phelps, while American minister to Germany, also won the friendship of Bismarck. He first became acquainted with the Iron Chancellor at the Samoa conference, where, through his skilful diplomacy, America won a triumph over Germany. When, in 1890, Bismarck was dismissed from office and shortly after left Berlin for his estate at Friedrichsruh, Phelps was the only one at the depot to say good-by to the old statesman. Bismarck was very much affected, and said to him: "It was a courageous thing to do, and just like an American."

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Active demand and advanced prices in the iron market, steadiness in general prices, a reduced number of business failures, and fair gains in railroad earnings and bank clearings have been the favorable features of the week's business. A less active demand for our cereal products abroad and reduced prices paid for raw cotton have been the discouraging elements in the situation. The volume of general business as reflected in exchanges at the principal clearing-houses is 20.4 per cent. larger than last year. The money market is running smoothly.

**Railroad Stocks.**—"The average of prices for the sixty most active railroad stocks is $62.59 at the close against $62.35 last week, and trust stocks average $73.45 against $71.66 last week. Altho August earnings thus far show an increase of only 2 per cent. compared with last year, and are 6.5 per cent. below those of 1892, the conditions six years ago were exceptional, and it is noteworthy that the roads reporting earliest are the least successful. Thus all reports to July 22 showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. compared with the earnings of the same roads in 1892, and yet reports for the full month of July show an increase of 2.2 per cent. compared with the earnings of the same roads in 1892."—*Dun's Review, August 27.*

**Wheat and Corn.**—"Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,563,476 bushels, as against 3,988,348 bushels last week, 5,149,653 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,281,854 bushels in 1896, 1,871,928 bushels in 1895, and 3,420,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 25,706,552 bushels, against 26,581,999 bushels during the same period last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,648,933 bushels, against 3,196,021 bushels last week, 2,682,452 bushels in this week of last year, 2,610,309 bushels in 1896, 1,124,536 bushels in 1895, and 119,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 22,877,301 bushels, against 22,368,345 bushels last year."—*Bradstreet's, August 27.*

**The Iron and Steel Market.**—"The output of iron and steel no longer measures the demand, and the stipulated stoppage of furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys has raised the price of Bessemer pig at Pittsburg to $10.50, and of Grey forge to $9.25, without any certainty whatever that such prices can be maintained when the valley furnaces resume operations, as some of them are now doing. The natural result is that the Pittsburg region is by so much the less able to compete with the great Illinois combination just formed, which is getting all the business it can do, and promises to turn out iron at less cost than any other works in the country. At all points bars promise a larger output than ever before, and structural forms and plates are in heavy demand, while the tinplate producers have found themselves obliged to advance prices about ten cents per box, and the sales are said to be very heavy."—*Dun's Review, August 27.*

**Speculative Stocks.**—"Stock prices at New York are advancing, some temporary hesitation in the early part of the week resulting in an increased short interest, which was covered later on. Low-priced stocks are features at advancing prices, due to expected dividend payments on Northern Pacific common and other stocks of similar standing. The public is a speculative factor, tho to a less extent than last week, and professional manipulation directed against prices has not been wanting, particularly in Manhattan. Industrial stocks are strong and bonds firm, with advances in low-priced issues. Governments are steady, the new threes holding at 105 or better. Foreign exchange tends to decline on offerings of grain and cotton bills for future delivery. Demand sterling is 4.85 and 4.85⅛."—*Bradstreet's, August 27.*

**Bank Clearings and Business Failures.**—"Business failures in the United States this week number 172, against 195 last week, and compare with 210 in this week a year ago, 320 in 1896, 190 in 1895, and 192 in 1894. Bank clearings aggregate $1,249,609,000, smaller than those of last week by nearly 2 per cent., but larger than those of the corresponding week a year ago by 19 per cent., than those of 1896 and 1894 by 67 per cent., those of 1893 by 84 per cent., and larger than those for the corresponding weeks of 1890 and 1892 by from 14 per cent. to 30 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, August 27.*

**Shoes and Leather.**—"The circular offering men's Creedmoor shoes at $1 per pair instead of $1.10, is only significant because the makers were very recently declaring that they could not sell at $1.10 without actual loss. Shipments have been larger than in any previous year, amounting to 362,293 cases in four weeks of August this year, against 343,238 last year, and 356 376 in 1895, much the largest for this month heretofore, and 323,494 in 1892. While leather is quite stiff, notwithstanding extremely light purchases by manufacturers, hides yield a little at Chicago."—*Dun's Review, August 27.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Hot weather has checked distribution in Canada this week, but Montreal reports an improved distribution in groceries, cheese exports heavy and prices moving upward, while Toronto looks for a larger trade the coming week as a result of the exposition at that city. The trade outlook is promising, and much is hoped for from the Quebec conference. Returns of Canadian trade for the year show a large balance in favor of the United States, while as between the Dominion and Great Britain similarly large balances favor Canada. Business is quiet in the maritime provinces, while in British Columbia it is reported good, and collections are satisfactory. Business failures in the Dominion this week number 27, against 26 last week, 29 in this week a year ago, 31 in 1896, and 42 in 1895. Bank clearings aggregate $24,293,792, a gain of nearly 7 per cent. over last week and of nearly 18 per cent. over last year."—*Bradstreet's, August 27.*


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## PERSONALS.

WILHELMINA HELENA PAULINE MARIA, queen of Holland, will be crowned in Amsterdam on the sixth of September. The coronation ceremonies will be very elaborate and picturesque, and already travelers from all over the world are arranging to be present and witness the spectacle. *The Youth's Companion* has an article on this prospective coronation from which we quote :

"Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, the daughter of the late King William III., and of his second wife, Princess Emma, was born on the 31st of August, 1880. Her father died when she was ten years old. Since 1890 her mother has been queen-regent. By the law of Holland, the sovereign comes of age at eighteen. On the 31st of August, therefore, Wilhelmina's most important birthday will be celebrated at The Hague, where for most of the year the royal family live. Five days later the queen and the queen-regent will set out for Amsterdam, the capital.

"Months ago the loyal city on the Zuyder Zee began to look forward to the great event. All the hotel accommodations were 'bespoken' last January. Municipality and citizens had planned, even then, to spend two hundred thousand dollars in decorations. Early in May two-window rooms along the route of the processions were rented for from two hundred to four hundred dollars.

"Yet the thrifty Hollanders will get their money's worth. For four days the girl queen will be almost constantly in the public eye. When she arrives in Amsterdam on the afternoon of the 5th of September, she will be met by members of the Government and prominent citizens; and escorted by these and guarded by a troop of hussars, she will be driven to the palace by a route so circuitous that all the cheering thousands may see her.

"As at present planned, the next, the sixth, will be 'the' day. Trumpeters stationed in the church steeples will open it by playing sacred melodies. At eleven o'clock the coronation ceremonies will take place in the Nieuwe Kerk, the Westminster Abbey of Holland.

"Wearing her robe of ermine and velvet and decked with the crown jewels, escorted by the dignitaries of the state and the officials who bear the crown, the scepter and the cross-surmounted golden ball, Wilhelmina will walk up the long aisle to a seat upon the dais. Near her, on the floor of the church, will be seen the queen-regent and her maids of honor, the members of the queen's court and the burgesses of Amsterdam.

"A sermon will be preached by one of the kirk ministers. Then the queen will take the oath; the first king-at-arms will proclaim her titles, and the sound of trumpets, drums, and bells will announce to the city that another sovereign of the House of Orange has ascended the throne.

"There will be carried out an appropriate and beautiful idea which, at the time of writing, interests all Holland. It is planned that every city and village shall send to Amsterdam its homing-pigeons, six thousand or more in number, and that at the moment of the coronation these shall be released, to carry to all the people the first greeting of their maiden queen.

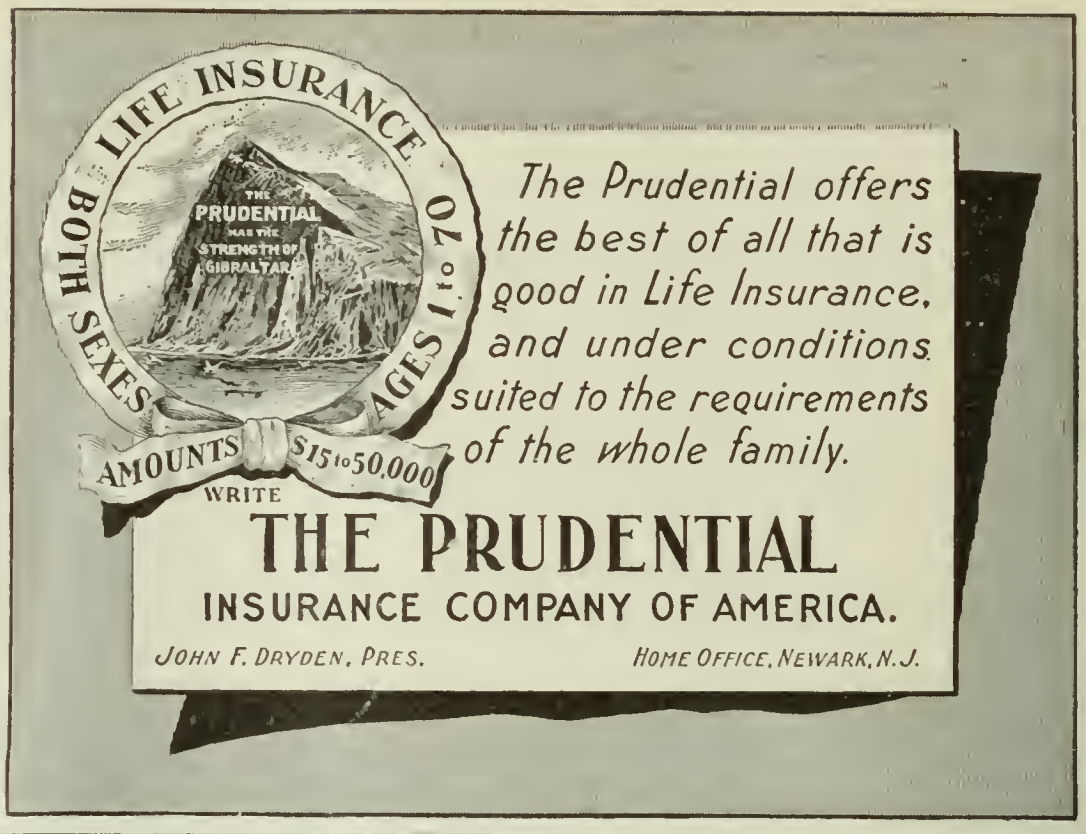
"Following the ceremony, a reception will probably be held in the palace, and on the seventh and eighth days there will be serenades, processions, a water carnival, and concerts and entertainments given in the queen's honor.

"The coronation will be a truly national event. Wilhelmina will be the queen of the whole people Hers is in area a little kingdom, not much larger than the State of Maryland; yet there are rulers over wider dominions who might well be glad to change places with this fair-haired girl, who holds the love and confidence of all her subjects."

### Ladies of Manila.

Little has been said or written about the *mestizos* or half-breed ladies of Manila. They combine the superstition of the negro with the grace and langu or of the creole, and the features of either the Chinese or Japanese. Their favorite costume is a long, loose robe of bright hued silk, and their long, flowing hair forms their mantilla.

The illustration in another column is reproduced from a photograph taken in Manila in 1892. It was intended to form part of the series of National Costume cards prepared by *The Singer Manufacturing Co.* for distribution at the Chicago Exposition, but was not secured in time. It now has a peculiar interest to the women of America because of recent events connecting the United States with the Philippine Islands, where Singer Sewing Machines are, as in every other part of the world, one of the foremost factors of civilization.

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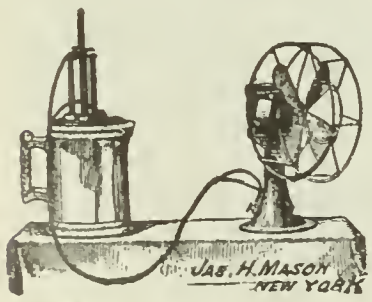


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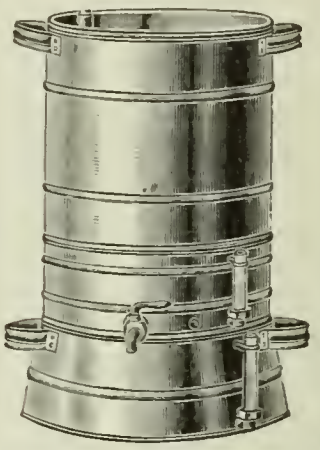

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## Current Events.

*Monday, August 22.*

All the troops of the Department of the West have been **ordered to Honolulu**. . . . President McKinley sends his **thanks to Admiral Sampson** and his men for the defeat of Cervera's fleet. . . . **Captain Sigsbee is advanced** three numbers in his grade by the President. . . . The battle-ships *Oregon* **and** *Iowa* **go into dry-dock** at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. . . . The Cuban Junta in New York receives General **Garcia's first official report** of his operations at Santiago. . . . It is announced that the Spanish-American **peace commissioners** will be the guests of the French Government. . . . The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed collectors of customs that under existing conditions **Spanish vessels** may enter, load, and clear at American ports.

**The British Sudan expedition** reaches and occupies Metemmeh. . . . A pontoon bridge in Hungary collapses and **eighty soldiers are drowned.**

*Tuesday, August 23.*

Ambassador Hay notifies the State Department that England will permit Admiral **Dewey's ships to be docked at Hongkong.** . . . The War Department receives a **despatch from General Merritt** giving a list of his casualties. . . . Bids are opened at the Navy Department for the construction of **twenty-eight torpedo boats and destroyers.** . . . **The American Bankers' Association** holds its twenty-fourth annual session in Denver. . . . **A. G. Menocal,** the naval civil engineer who was court-martialed for neglect of duty in the Brooklyn dry-dock scandal, has been pardoned and returned to his former status in the navy by the President. . . . The international commission to discuss matters of difference between **Canada and the United States** begins its session in Quebec.

A cable despatch from Kingston, **Jamaica,** states that that colony is preparing a plebiscite to the British Parliament asking permission for annexation to the United States. . . . **Cecil Rhodes is elected** to the Cape Colony parliament.

*Wednesday, August 24.*

The **Naval War Board adjourns** *sine die.* . . . The War Department begins a **mustering out** of the volunteer regiments. . . . The **Philippian insurgents** declare that they will cooperate with Americans and surrender their arms if assured that the islands will remain either an American or British colony; General Merritt assumes the duties as **military governor at Manila**. . . . Secretary of State Day and Senator Davis of Minnesota are selected by the President as **peace commissioners**. . . . **California Republicans** nominate Henry Gage for governor. . . . **Michigan Prohibitionists** nominate N. W. Chever for governor.

The Spanish Queen Regent signs the decree **convoking the Cortes on September 15.** . . . The first shipload of the **returning Spanish soldiers from Cuba** arrives at Corunna. . . . The **Haitian Government refuses** to permit the establishment of a United States weather bureau station in its territory. . . . Lord Charles Beresford, **special British commissioner to China,** sails for that country.

*Thursday, August 25.*

Newspaper reports give the following as having been appointed **peace commissioners:** Secretary Day, Senators Davis of Minnesota and Frye of Maine, Justice White of Louisiana and Whitelaw Reid. . . . The **French fishing-schooner** *La Coquette* **is sunk** off the Newfoundland bank by the Norwegian steamer *Norge*. . . . **Captain Taylor of the** *Indiana* **writes a letter to Admiral Sampson** protesting against unjust treatment in official reports of the battle of Santiago. . . . The **Hawaiian commission** begins work at Honolulu. . . . Secretary Alger announces that he will make thorough investigation of the "alleged **mismanagement in the War Department**" during the Santiago campaign.

The commission to settle the **boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina** meets at Santiago de Chile. . . . Sir John Bromston and Admiral Sir James Erskine have been appointed British commissioners to investigate the **French treaty rights in Newfoundland.**

*Friday, August 26.*

**Admiral Schley visits the President** and is instructed in his duties as Porto Rican commissioner. . . . Formal announcement is made in Washington of the completion of the membership of the **peace commission.** . . . Señor Vicuna, the **new Chilean minister,** presents his credentials to the President. . . . A slight **engagement between Americans and insurgents at Manila** results in the death of one American and four natives. . . . **General Shafter sails** from Santiago for Montauk Point.

It is reported in Berlin that the **Allgemeine Deutch Credit Bank has failed** with liabilities of several millions and no assets. . . . The **Anglo-Egyptian expedition** against Omdurman has seized Gib 'el Royan, **one of the large islands in the Nile.** . . . The Peking correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* says that the relations between the **Chinese foreign office and the British minister** are "strained to the point of rupture."

*Saturday, August 27.*

The War Department issues orders for the **mustering out of three more volunteer regiments.** . . . The **torpedo-boat** *Winslow* arrives at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. . . . **Lieutenant Hobson is advanced** to the grade of full naval constructor without examination. . . . The steamer *Hope* with the **Peary exploring expedition** arrives at St. John, Newfoundland. . . . The **Free-Silver Republicans of California** nominate James G. McGuire for governor.

The constitution of the **United States of Central America** is signed by the commissioners from the separate countries, and an election is appointed for December.

*Sunday, August 28.*

The **auxiliary cruiser** *Yankee* reaches Tompkinsville. . . . **Ex-Governor Matthews of Indiana dies** at Indianapolis.

By order of the Czar, the Russian Foreign Minister has handed a note to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg inviting the powers to **an international peace conference.** . . . The **second Zionist conference** opens at Basle.


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## CHESS.

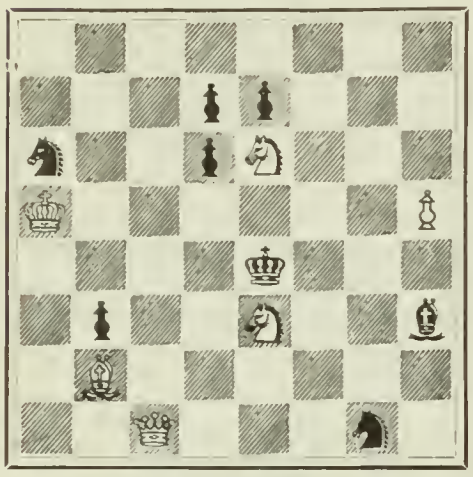
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 312.

BY A. BAYERSDORFER.

From the *Münchner Nachrichten.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

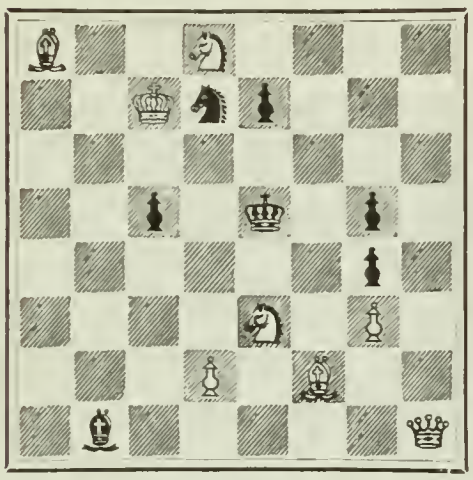
White mates in three moves.

### Problem 313.

BY JAMES RAYNER.

Late Chess-Editor of *The B. M. C.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 307.

1. B—Kt 2 / K x Kt  2. Q—Kt 8 / Any  3. Q—K B 8, mate

1. ..... / K—K 4  2. Q—K B 4 ch / K x Q (must)  3. Kt—Q 3, mate

1. ..... / K—B 2  2. Q—Kt 8 ch / K x Q (must)  3. Kt—R 6! mate

1. ..... / Any other  2. Q—Kt 8 ch / Kt x Kt (K 7)  3. Q—K B 8, mate

2. ..... / K x Kt (B 5)  3. Q—Kt 4, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; R. Toomer, Dardanelles, Ark.: "Try Again"; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; "Subscriber," Albany, N. Y.

Comments: "Ingenious and brilliant; but not very difficult"—M. W. H.; "An idea as old as the hills"—H. W. B.; "Majestic as the Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen"—I. W. B.; "Illustrates the great power of the Kts"—R. M. C.; "It took a Mauser to make the Bishop retreat a peg"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.; "Superb; should be called 'The Sacrificial'"—F. S. F.; "Remarkably fine problem; and so unlike all others"—W. G. D.; "Very fine"—R. T.; "Very good, as those of the German Problem-masters generally are"—T. A.; "A dandy"—C. F. P.

No. 308.

Key-move, B—B 2.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P., F. S. F., W. G. D., R. T., T. A., G. A. L., Dr. W. S. F., H. K.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Mrs. S. W. C., Philadelphia; Misses Nan Humphreys and Laurie Fulton, Alderson, W. Va.; E. A. Wayne, Columbia, S. C.

Comments: "A clever composition, very simple—after you see it"—M. W. H.; "A good key and very ingenious"—H. W. B.; "An animated but easy-going Australian"—I. W. B.; "The merits of the problem arise from other causes than the difficulty of its solution. It is easy all through"—R. M. C.; "Trim, but easy"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.; "An excellent two-mover"—F. S. F.; "Quite a gem"—T. A.; "A compact little fellow, sound as a dollar"—C. Q. De F.

Concerning this problem, the judge, J. J. Glynn, in making the award, says: "It lacks difficulty, but the variety of the defense with such scanty material is amazing, while the beauty and purity of the mating positions lead the imagination captive.

Robert Toomer was successful with 306.

### From the Vienna Tourney.

HOW PILLSBURY BEAT THE FRENCHMAN.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| PILLSBURY. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* | PILLSBURY. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 24 Kt—Kt 4 | Kt x Kt |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 25 Q x Kt | P—B 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 26 P—K R 4 | R x R |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | B—K 2 | 27 Kt x R | R—Q B sq |
| 5 P—K 3 | Castles | 28 Kt—K 2 | P—B 4 (d) |
| 6 R—B sq | Q Kt—Q 2 | 29 Q x B P | R—B 7 |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | P—Q Kt 3 | 30 Q—Kt 4 | B—B sq |
| 8 P x P | P x P | 31 P—B 5 | Q—K B 2 (e) |
| 9 B—Q 3 | B—Kt 2 | 32 Kt—B 4 | B x P |
| 10 Castles | P—Q B 4 | 33 Q—Q sq | Q—B 5 |
| 11 Q—K 2 | P—B 5 (a) | 34 Q—K 5 | R—B 8 ch |
| 12 B—Kt sq | P—Q R 3 | 35 K—R 2 | Q—K B 2 |
| 13 Kt—K 5 | P—Q Kt 4 | 36 Q x R P | K—B sq |
| 14 P—K B 4 | P—R 3 | 37 Q—Q 6 ch | K—Kt sq |
| 15 B—R 4 | R—K sq | 38 P—K R 5 | K—R 2 |
| 16 R—B 3 | Kt—K 5 | 39 R—Kt 5 | B—Q 2 |
| 17 B x B | Q x B | 40 Q—K Kt 6 ch | Q x Q |
| 18 B x Kt | P x B | | |
| 19 R—Kt 3 | Kt—B 3 (b) | 41 P x Q ch | K—Kt sq |
| 20 P—Q R 4 | P—Kt 5 (c) | 42 R—Q 5 | B—K sq |
| 21 Kt—Q sq | P—B 6 | 43 R—Q 8 | K—B sq |
| 22 P x P | P x P | 44 Kt—Q 5 (f) | R—B 3 |
| 23 R x Q B P | K R—Q B sq | 45 R—R 8 (g) | Resigns. |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) This gives Black the majority of Pawns on the Queen's wing, and by continuing P—Q R 3 and P—Q Kt 4 Black's position will be a pretty safe one. The general opinion is that Black thus obtains an advantage, and most players avoid a similar development by delaying the capture of the Q P until Black has moved P—Q B 4, when an exchange of both Pawns takes place. White in the present might have played P x B P instead of Q—K 2. Mr. Pillsbury, however, prefers the present development. He believes, that by correct play he can prevent Black from making headway on the Queen's wing, while an advantage may be gained by White in the center or on the King's side. The play is hardly in accordance with the principles of "modern Chess," yet it seems to yield very satisfactory results, at least so, if Pillsbury handles the White forces.

(b) This promising-looking play has a serious disadvantage. White Kt at K 5 will remain in a commanding position and Black has no proper reply to the threatening P—Q R 4 move. Had Black kept his Kt at Q 2, White could not so successfully continue P—Q R 4, for then Kt x Kt and Q—Q 2 would have been answered by Black. If Black intended to move his Kt to B 3, he should have played P—K B 3 first. If then Kt—Kt 4 Black moves P—K 4, followed by Kt—B 3, and the P—Q R 4 may be answered with Kt—Q 4 and eventually with Kt x Kt. Black then would be able to maintain his advantage on the Queen's wing. The text move gives White the preferable game.

(c) Which loses a Pawn, yet Black was unable to avoid it.

(d) An ingenious move, which, however, does not prove satisfactory.

(e) Better than B x P, followed by R x Kt, for in that case Q x B, Q—B 8 ch, and Q x R P would have given White an easy win.

(f) A powerful move, which completely paralyzes the Black forces. Black now is unable to move either King or Bishop, and his position is hopeless.

(g) The position is a very instructive one. Black can move only his R P or his Rook. If P—R 4, then P—Kt 4, K—Kt 3, K—B 4, and K x P follow. If Black moves his Rook, he must keep it on the Q B file, in order to prevent the Kt—B 7 play of White, which would either win the exchange or bring about an exchange of Rook and Kt against the Rook and Bishop. If Black plays R—B 5, R—B 7, or R—B 8, White continues K—Kt 3, K—B 4, K x P, K—B 5, P—K 4, etc., winning easily.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

SEVENTY-SECOND GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

| M. H. QUINTANA, Albany, N. Y. *White.* | V. BRENT, New Orleans. *Black.* | M. H. QUINTANA, Albany, N. Y. *White.* | V. BRENT, New Orleans. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 35 K—R 3 | Q x P |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 36 B—R 3 | Q—B 4 ch |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—B 3 | 37 P—Kt 4 | Q x P ch |
| 4 Castles | Kt x P | 38 Kt—Kt 3 | P—K R 4 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | Kt—Q 3 (a) | 39 Q—K 2 (h) | P x P ch |
| 6 B x Kt | Kt P x B | 40 K—R 2 | Q x Q ch |
| 7 P x P | Kt—Kt 2 | 41 Kt x Q | P—Q 6 |
| 8 Q—K 2 | Kt—B 4 | 42 Kt—B 3 | Kt—K 3 |
| 9 R—Q sq | Kt—K 3 | 43 B—B sq | P—B 4 |
| 10 P-Q Kt 3 (b) | B—B 4 | 44 K—Kt 3 | K—B 2 |
| 11 B—Kt 2 | Castles | 45 Kt—Q sq | Kt—Q 5 |
| 12 Kt—B 3 | R—K sq | 46 B—K 3 | K—B 3 |
| 13 Kt—K 4 | B—B sq | 47 Kt—B 2 | K—K 4 |
| 14 R—Q 2 | P—Q 4 | 48 B—B 4 ch | K—Q 4 |
| 15 PxP *e.p.* (c) | P x P | 49 Kt x P | Kt—K 7 ch |
| 16 Q—K 3 | P—Q 4 | 50 K—B 2 | Kt—B 6 |
| 17 Kt—K 5 (d) | Q—B 2 | 51 Kt—B sq | Kt—K 5 ch |
| 18 Kt—Kt 3 | P—Q 5 | 52 K—K 3 | P—Kt 4 |
| 19 Q—K 4 | B—Kt 2 | 53 B—Kt 8 | P—R 3 |
| 20 Q R-K sq | P—Q B 4 | 54 Kt—Q 3 | P—Kt 6 |
| 21 Q—Kt 4 | B—Q 3 | 55 K—B 3 | K—Q 5 |
| 22 Kt—Q 3 | B—B 5 | 56 Kt—K sq | P—K B 5 |
| 23 K R—K 2 | B x Kt (e) | 57 B—B 7 | Kt—Q 7 ch |
| 24 R P x B | Q R—Q sq | 58 K—Kt 4 | P—Kt 7 |
| 25 Kt—K B 4 | Q—B 3 | 59 Kt x P | P—B 6 |
| 26 P—K B 5 | Kt—B sq | 60 B—Kt 3 | P x Kt |
| 27 Kt—R 5 | Kt—Kt 3 | 61 B—B 2 ch | K—Q 6 |
| 28 R x R ch | R x R | 62 B x P | Kt—K 5 |
| 29 R x R ch | Q x R | 63 B—Kt sq | K—K 7 |
| 30 Q—Kt 5 | Q—K 8 ch | 64 P—Kt 4 | K—B 8 |
| 31 K—R 2 | Q—Kt 5 | 65 B—R 2 | P Queens ch |
| 32 Q-Q8 ch (f) | Kt—B sq | 66 B x Q | K x B |
| 33 Q—K 7 | B x K B P (g) | 67 K—B 3 | Kt—K B 3 |
| 34 P x B | Q—Q 7 ch | 68. Resigns. | |

*Notes by One of the Judges.*

(a) B—K 2 is the accepted move at this stage.

(b) We prefer B—K 3 or, better, Kt—B 3.

(c) The K P is of great value and should be kept as long as possible, as it opens Black's K file. Q R—Q sq is evidently better than the text-move. If 15.., Q—K 2, 16 Kt—Kt 3.

(d) A move of very questionable value. He simply has to defend the Kt, and gets himself into hot water.

(e) The B is of more value than the Kt in this position.

(f) P—R 3 is indicated.

(g) This sacrifice is quite brilliant. Black gets three P's for the B, and with his P's advanced should win.

(h) Should play Q—K 4. The text-move is a blunder.

### "Skittles."

The word "Skittles," in Chess-parlance, is used, generally, to designate games in which the players move first and look afterward. These games give to Chess-nomenclature such expressions as "I didn't see it"; "That is a fluke"; "I should have done so and so," etc. In London, at the present time, "Express Tournaments" (30 moves in 15 minutes) are quite popular; while in this country we have what we call Rapid-Transit Tournaments. These have been, by some persons, called "Skittle Tournaments," and are condemned as cultivating a loose and careless style of play. Mr. L. Van Vliet, however, recommends them, and as it is rather a novelty to hear any one championing "Skittles," his words are worth quoting:

"We cannot conceive of a more insufferable bore than a slow and tedious Chess-player. . . . Apart from all this we believe in encouraging rough-and-tumble play, especially among young players, games in which the player is not afraid to let himself go, as it were. . . . If the history of the great players be traced it will be found in every case that their early training consisted in playing what we term 'Skittles.' From Skittles they learned how to combine, and to be bold, and not to be afraid of any opponent, but to play the game for what it is worth. Nothing is more amusing than to hear a player explain when he loses (never when he wins), 'I should not have played so in a match, you know, but "Skittles," what does it matter?' He leaves you to infer with awe what fearful havoc he would have played with you—how he would have pulverized you if only he had been playing a match-game. Alas! for human vanity! There have been and there are exceptions, but as a rule, in fact, in about 99 cases out of 100 the better off-hand player is invariable also the better match-player."

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### ANOTHER ACT IN THE DREYFUS DRAMA.

ANOTHER but not the final act in the intensely dramatic Dreyfus case has begun, with the world again as auditors and the whole French nation on the stage.

Last week Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, who superseded Colonel Picquart when the latter was deposed from his post at the head of the Intelligence Department of the French army for maintaining the innocence of Captain Dreyfus, confessed to the Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, that he had forged one of the important letters tending to prove the guilt of Dreyfus. Following closely upon this startling announcement of Colonel Henry's confession and arrest came the news that he had committed suicide in his cell; that General Boisdeffre, chief of staff of the French army, and then M. Cavaignac had resigned; and that other high officers had resigned or were about to do so.

The letter forged by Colonel Henry was one, and the most important one, of the three letters which were produced by M. Cavaignac before the Chamber of Deputies a few weeks ago (July 7) to justify his assertion of a positive knowledge of Dreyfus's guilt, and which, with M. Cavaignac's statement, were ordered printed for distribution throughout France by vote of the Chambers, only two votes being cast in dissent. Thereupon Colonel Picquart offered to prove that this letter was a forgery, and that the other two letters did not relate to the Dreyfus case in any way. A close examination of the letter by a strong artificial light disclosed good grounds for suspicion, and the examination of Henry, his confusion, and then his confession completed the case. The letter, according to Zola's lawyer, was not one of the documents on which the conviction of Dreyfus and his sentence to imprisonment for life on the Isle le Diable (off the South American coast) were originally founded; but was subsequently used as evidence to confirm his guilt. The letter, which does not seem to have been signed, but was accompanied by the card of the writer, purported to be written by the military *attaché* of one of the foreign legations at Paris to an *attaché* of another legation, mentioning Dreyfus as the source of valuable information.

These disclosures, it is presumed, will reopen the Dreyfus case and will secure the convicted officer a new trial. M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, announces that he will not rest till he gets at the whole truth, altho he still asserts his belief that Dreyfus is guilty.

It will be remembered that when Emile Zola was being tried a few months ago for his famous "*j'accuse*" letter, Colonel Henry appeared as one of the chief witnesses against him, and his evidence was given with so much clearness and such an appearance of candor that he was principally responsible for Zola's conviction. In the midst of his trying cross-examination he pathetically referred to his military service in Algiers, where he contracted an incurable malaria.

Two of the principal actors in this great drama have been Mme. Dreyfus, the wife of the condemned officer, and Emile Zola. Mme. Dreyfus has been so tireless in her efforts to have the case reopened that the French War Department is said to have subjected her to terrorism. She has sent the following despatch to the press:

"The truth about my husband can not be suppressed much longer.

"He never fails to proclaim his innocence. His letters to me are sadder than a wail over the dead, and their heartrending pathos could emanate only from a guiltless soul.

"His all-absorbing thought is to blot out the stain of treason with which his persecutors try to tarnish our name. The martyr of the Isle de Diable lives but for the rehabilitation of his family. Our children must not be burdened with a dishonored name, particularly as my husband is innocent.

"Race persecution is even more unreasonable than religious persecution, for while a man may change his religion, he can not change his race. The intellectual people of France and of foreign countries, particularly the United States, are in favor of reopening the case. Intellect finally wins.

"Colonel Henry's horrible end is part payment of the penalty incurred by reason of the cruel wrong done to my husband. His disgraceful death is the natural outcome of his attempts to dishonor a good officer.

"Colonel Henry's associates may also pay the penalty."

Emile Zola, who has fled from France on account of his conviction of libel in this Dreyfus case, and whose whereabouts is now unknown, sends to a friend in Paris this despatch, written since the Henry confession:

"The conscience of the nation is now thoroughly awakened, and the end is near. The Judas-like death of Colonel Henry helps to replace brutal passions with sober thought. I was condemned because of that wretched suicide's forged letter.

"There is absolutely no proof against Dreyfus.

"I am fully convinced of his innocence.

"I do not retract a single word of what I have written on this subject. I am delighted with the turn things have taken.

"My letter of accusation will soon be vindicated, and the light will shine upon dark places."

The following is from a cabled account of the general feeling in Paris over this case:

"On one hand, those convinced of the former officer's guilt insist that Colonel Henry's confession does not alter the case; on the other, the Dreyfus supporters declare that a revision of his trial is now inevitable.

"I have heard many expressions of opinion to-day. In all, there has been a tone of hesitancy. The affair has become a sort of nightmare. People can no longer talk about it calmly.

"Upon one thing, however, Frenchmen of all shades of opinion are united. Colonel Henry's rascality does not necessarily either incriminate the general staff or acquit Dreyfus. What, however, it does do is to show that the affair needs a far more searching probing than it has yet received.

"Colonel Henry is a man who has risen from the ranks. He is said to be the very type of the non-commissioned officer. This, according to French ideas, means a man who is a disciplinarian first, last, and all the time.

"His excusers say he thought it his duty in the interests of the country to bring the Dreyfus agitation to an end, and that he, accordingly, fabricated the document to convince his chiefs that Dreyfus was, indeed, the individual spoken of in the letters, etc., upon which that officer was convicted. What makes the matter worse of all, he said that all the chiefs had to do was to examine the original documents. If these were found insufficient to convince them of Dreyfus's culpability, a revision would seem to be the only thing possible.

"But for the heads of the War Office to allow themselves to be led into pledging their honor that Dreyfus was guilty on the strength of a document they had not even examined closely seems inexplicable."

The comments of the American press have generally been of one tone, and that in favor of reopening this case, and American public sentiment has severely condemned France for making a race question of it.

The New York *Herald* thinks that if the French War Department has been to blame, the friends of the condemned man have been unfortunate in their mode of defense. It says:

"Judicial observers of the events of the four years through which 'the Dreyfus affair' has run its course have lamented the posture into which the friends of the unhappy captain had unwittingly brought his defense—a posture of opposition not merely to his accusers nor of the specific features of his trial, but of apparent opposition to the whole military system of France. This made it appear to the masses that an admission of the innocence of Dreyfus would be tantamount to an indictment of the honor of their idolized army. The homely proverb that there is a black sheep in every flock is old as the antique world in which the deplorable truth was first observed, but the French army as a whole, as all the world knows, is composed of men of the keenest sense of justice and honor. Should it appear that its representatives were misled by the testimony from a source in which they had implicit confidence, or deceived by false writing, they would be prompt to proclaim any error, to right any wrong."

The Philadelphia *North American*, writing upon the possibility of reopening the case, says:

"Unfortunately there is no assurance, the country being France and the person complicated being Dreyfus, that events will take this course. From the first the attitude toward the Dreyfus case of the French Government, of the French army, of the French courts, and of the French people, if the Parisian press can be regarded as an exponent of public sentiment, has been simply incomprehensible. If Dreyfus has been unjustly condemned and subjected, tho innocent, to the manifold miseries which he has endured, a very lamentable thing has happened, and those concerned in it may well be filled with poignant regret. But in what way is the safety of the country or the honor of the army involved in the dreadful error? Every one knows that human justice is not infallible, and if when a mistake has been discovered those responsible for it do all in their power to rectify it and to make amends the world is ready to acquit them of culpability. The unwarranted conviction of Dreyfus would not have been discreditable to France. It is the refusal to consider the possibility of his innocence which does her discredit, and very grave discredit, too."

The New York *Tribune* thinks that France will now be forced to reopen the case. It concludes an editorial as follows:

"The world is not very favorably impressed just now with the assurance of justice offered by French tribunals. But in this case no court can afford to trifle with the truth. At whatever cost, justice must now be done. The Minister of War, who was only the other day the most confident of all men that Dreyfus was guilty, is said to be prostrated by this turn of affairs. It will be well for him to rally himself and act—as his father would have acted. Paty de Clam, Esterhazy, and now Henry. Three self-confessed—what opprobrious term is sufficiently severe to describe them as they have pictured themselves? And upon that trinity of malevolence and falsehood rests the whole case against the exile of Devil's Island!"

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE most sensational development in connection with army scandals consists, so far, of reflections upon the War Department by Nelson A. Miles, commanding general of the army, as reported by a personal friend, J. D. Whelpley, of the Kansas City *Star*. In an interview sent from Porto Rico, General Miles is represented as stating: (1) that he was commanding general of all the American armies wherever they were; (2) that when he went to Cuba, Adjutant-General Corbin sent a secret despatch to General Shafter stating that General Miles was not sent to supersede him, General Shafter, in command; (3) that the War Department mutilated and even suppressed parts or the whole of certain messages in their transmission to the public, thus putting him and his relations to the army in a false light to the people at home; (4) that his recommendations in regard to moving the troops from Santiago were disregarded, this disregard leading to grave consequences; that General Shafter disobeyed orders in occupying fever-infected houses and also in allowing Cuban refugees to mix with the American troops; (5) that Washington allowed the plans of the Porto Rico campaign to leak out to such an extent as to render them useless and dangerous.

To substantiate these charges, Mr. Whelpley has reproduced a number of official despatches in *The Star*. The first, under date of July 4, is from General Shafter to the adjutant-general, describing the serious situation at Santiago. He reported that General Pando had reenforced the Spaniards; that Cuban assistance in fighting could not be relied upon; that to maintain themselves would cost our forces very considerable fighting and loss, and that it would require twice the number of troops at hand to reduce Santiago; that it was not encouraging to learn that the fleet did not intend to try to enter the harbor, and that expected reenforcements did not appear.

It was this situation, says *The Star*, which determined General Miles to go to Cuba. He sailed with reenforcements July 7, and cabled Shafter to take every precaution against surprise. He arrived in Cuba July 11 and at once assumed charge. "All of the subsequent business of the surrender," says *The Star*, "was entirely in his hands, as shown by the fact that the War Department communicated with him direct, not even mentioning General Shafter's name in the numerous despatches." The following despatch is given as an example:

"WASHINGTON, July 13, 1898.

"*Major-General Miles:*

"You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms. The officers and men after parole will be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

*The Star* continues:

"This despatch recognized Miles as commander, and gave him authority to act. Shafter was entirely ignored. In the face of this situation, Secretary Alger, through General Corbin, sent a despatch to General Shafter, assuring him that General Miles did not come to Cuba to supersede Shafter in any way. This despatch General Miles refers to as 'secret,' for he says he did not know it had been sent, not being notified from Washington, and General Shafter saying nothing about it. After the surrender, General Miles still retained control. He authorized Shafter to appoint peace commissioners, and, judging from Shafter's report that all was over, he instructed him as to the disposition of the troops."

Further despatches which passed between General Shafter and General Miles are quoted to show the existence of some misunderstanding between them owing to the Corbin despatch.

General Miles having reported the condition of affairs when the surrender had been completed, it is further declared that Secretary Alger telegraphed to him:

"As soon as Santiago falls, the troops must all be put in camp

as comfortable as they can be made, and remain, I suppose, until the fever had its run."

*The Star* says:

"Miles did not agree with Secretary Alger, for July 21, in a letter, the general commanding urged the return of the army to the United States as soon as possible."

On July 18 General Miles is said to have given General Shafter final instructions and to have departed hurriedly for Porto Rico.

The publication of these despatches has caused the press in general to assume that General Miles has been correctly quoted by Mr. Whelpley. At this writing, General Miles has not reached this country, and has neither affirmed nor denied the statements published. Secretary Alger is represented as saying, in various interviews, that he can not believe that General Miles has said what has been reported; that he does not purpose to enter into controversy with anybody regarding the Santiago campaign; that if his cablegram to Shafter prevented the storming of the city on the day of its surrender and resulted in saving lives which otherwise would have been lost, he is repaid for sending it a thousand-fold; that the publication of innumerable complaints, mostly unfounded, regarding camps and maneuvers, upon pretexts that would be entirely disregarded in military Europe, can scarcely fail to give to Europeans the impression that the American people are lacking in soldierly qualities; and that he does not intend to retire under fire.

The bad blood stirred up by this controversy is probably best illustrated by the following remarkable editorial from the Philadelphia *Times* (Col. A. K. McClure's paper):

"In an interview Secretary Alger says:

"I do not believe that General Miles gave that interview in Porto Rico. He would not be so foolish as to do a thing which would subject him to arrest and punishment."

"This statement shows a faulty memory on the part of General Alger, because he surely must remember that certain officers ran away from battle and impending battle during the Civil War, thereby doing 'a thing which would subject them to arrest and punishment.'

"But for his faulty memory General Alger would be able to recall certain instances where officers were court-martialed for cowardice in the presence of the enemy. Moreover, he would know that the War Department files contain the records of those courts martial until this day.

"Further, if he were fully advised, he would know that there are photographed copies of the proceedings of two courts-martial within reach of General Miles or his friends, the photographs having been taken because of the apprehension that certain parties in power in the War Department might lose or suppress the originals.

"It may be news to General Alger, but it is a statement of fact that photographs exist reproducing the original papers in the case of at least two courts-martial. One of them occurred in Virginia and the other in Tennessee. The officers who were so foolish as to do 'a thing which would subject them to arrest and punishment' are stalking abroad in the land to-day clothed with official authority, and they are intent upon the destruction of the brave soldier Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who never shirked a conflict and who never lost a battle during thirty-seven years of continuous service in the army from the ranks to supreme control.

"The published interview which has caused so much of a stir, and has placed the War Department upon a defensive footing and in an explanatory attitude, is merely a mild beginning of the hand-to-hand conflict which will take place soon after General Miles arrives in Washington, unless two gentlemen who were court-martialed for cowardice in the presence of the enemy during the Civil War find it convenient to run away from the outraged soldier whom they have unsuccessfully tried to destroy.

"That there need be no misunderstanding of the situation by the War Department, it may be stated that before General Miles has been here ten days he will utter the word 'treason.' Some newspapers in denouncing the mismanagement which resulted in the sacrifice of the lives of our soldiers, who were slaughtered in their tents and on hospital-ships after General Miles had endeavored to save their lives, have used the terrible word 'murder,' and have denounced the responsible parties as 'murderers,' while they have echoed the original demand of the people that the responsibility shall be fixed.

"But the word 'treason' has even a more ugly sound than the word 'murder.' It carries with it a lasting place in history for the guilty party. The people need not be surprised when General Miles assumes the position that the man who prevented the Presiden of the United States from sending an order to the general commanding the United States army while war was in progress committed an act of treason against his country.

"General Miles endured everything while the war lasted. When the peace protocol was signed, he became the avenging angel of the soldiers who were sacrificed. He is ready to face his record. He will compel others to face their records."

Criticism of the War Department grows in intensity as accounts of the suffering of our troops on the way back from Cuba and in the camps established for them in this country are spread before the country. President McKinley no longer escapes censure. The demand for an investigation is general, and a large number of Republican papers as well as independent papers which supported McKinley in the last campaign reinforce the demand for Alger's resignation. Of the latter class, the New York *Evening Post* says:

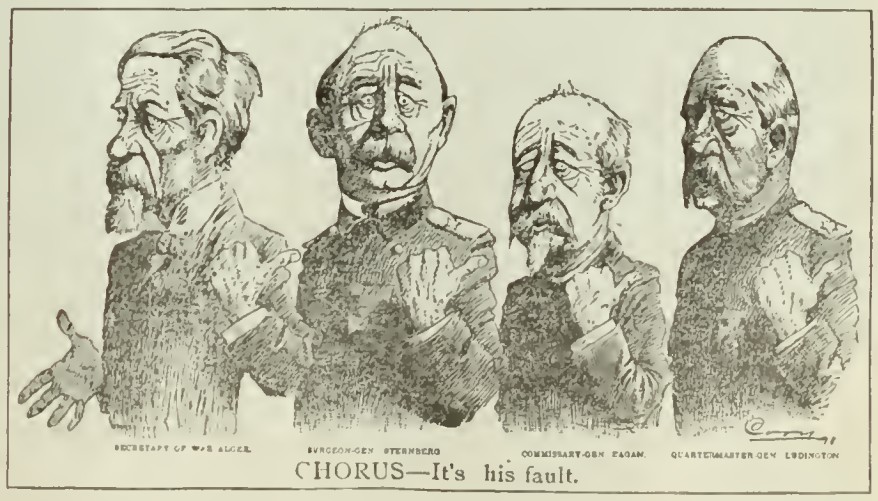
"Alger is responsible for Algerism, but McKinley is responsible for Alger. If the President shall allow Algerism to continue, the President will pay the penalty—and not alone the President, but also the party which elected Mr. McKinley. The people of the United States are indignant, and justly indignant, over the situation. If nothing is done about it, they will make this indignation felt at the polls. The President must not allow himself to be deceived, and he must not be governed by any personal or political obligations incurred in the past. If he would avert what would be a terrible national misfortune ten weeks from to-day—the election of a Bryanite majority in the next House—he must unload Alger."

John Sherman, ex-Secretary of State, is quoted by the Washington *Star* as follows:

"I don't see how there can be any mistake or misrepresentation as to the condition of affairs among our soldiers in Santiago or in the camps. The official reports, the statements of responsible officers and of the men who suffered in that campaign are all to the same effect, that there was horrible suffering and great loss of life resulting from inadequate provision for the care of the sick and wounded, and that suitable food was not provided for those whose condition of health would not admit of their eating army rations. They were short of medicines and suitable food, and did not have surgeons enough to perform the services which the condition of the army demanded.

"We have fully authenticated and undisputed accounts of the wounded lying in the wet grass and awaiting their turn, while a single surgeon endeavored as best he could to attend to the wounds of several hundred men. The less severely wounded declined treatment that those in more serious condition might be more quickly cared for.

"The whole story is too horrible to talk about, and there can can be no possible excuse offered. I can not undertake to say




CHORUS—It's his fault.

—*The World, New York.*

what individual authority is responsible, but the facts themselves are monstrous, and whether the fault lies with officers in the field, those in the department, or the Secretary of War himself, the responsibility should be fixed, and the person responsible should be severely punished.

"It was known that there was to be a battle; our army was sent there for that purpose; and it was nothing short of criminal to neglect those necessary preparations for the care of the wounded and sick, and to provide for the sustenance of the army. An investigation should be had at once, and an example should be made of those responsible. The President might order an investigation. But I doubt whether the matter can be adequately dealt with except by Congress. The persons responsible should be impeached, and Congress alone has the power of impeachment."

The Chicago *Tribune* of September 2 reported that it had secured the names of 1,284 men who have died of disease in the various camps as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) | 352 |
| Santiago | 341 |
| San Francisco | 78 |
| Camp Alger | 75 |
| Montauk | 63 |
| Jacksonville | 50 |
| Tampa | 58 |
| Miami | 26 |
| Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Mead, and other minor camps, at home, n private hospitals, etc. | 131 |
| State camps | 36 |
| On transports and hospital ships | 95 |

Recapitulation of *The Tribune's* figures shows:

| Disease. | No. Dead. |
|---|---|
| Typhoid fever | 515 |
| Yellow fever | 84 |
| Malarial fever | 81 |
| Reported as "fever" | 106 |
| Dysentery | 63 |
| Pneumonia | 62 |
| Meningitis | 47 |
| Miscellaneous | 326 |
| Total | 1,284 |

The condition of the troops which have returned home has stirred up much indignation throughout the country. The newspapers have devoted particular attention to the camp at Montauk, Long Island, whither some eighteen thousand men have been taken for recuperation. It is asserted that sick troops were rushed to that point before anything like adequate hospital accommodations had been provided for them, and Dr. Senn, assistant surgeon-general (as well as Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York City, who conducted a personal investigation), is quoted as predicting a fearful epidemic of typhoid fever if the troops are not speedily moved. He gave similar warning regarding the camp at Chickamauga, but alleges that his complaints do not receive any attention in Washington.

Secretary Alger himself visited the camp at Montauk a few days ago, and altho he is quoted as saying that deficiencies were apparent in some particulars, he was satisfied that faults in the administration of the camp in general had been greatly exaggerated. The President and members of his Cabinet also visited the camp last week, and orders for mustering out many regiments have been given.

Meantime various civilian relief associations have sought to provide delicacies of food and comfort for the troops, and attacks on government "red tape" and on instances of alleged abuse of power by incompetents have filled the news columns of the papers. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* editorially recounts these "signs of general inexperience":

"As late as Saturday last (August 27) the captain of the steamship *La Grande Duchesse*, being ordered to return his vessel to the owners from whom the Government had chartered her, walked into the quartermaster's office at New York and reported that there was a lot of provisions on board belonging to the Government, and intimated that perhaps the Government would like to take them off. It turned out that these provisions were put on board when the vessel carried part of Shafter's army to Cuba, and had remained in the hold ever since, during all the vessel's voyages back and forth, instead of being devoted to the sustenance of the troops, as was the original intent. These provisions weighed twelve hundred tons, and included bread and bacon, canned meats, canned vegetables, the kind of food the soldiers longed for and should have had in place of starvation rations of fat pork and hard-tack.

"The case of *La Grande Duchesse* does not stand alone. Four other vessels have been carrying around horseshoes, pontoons, or provisions either since Shafter's movement began or since the outbreak of the war. In the case of *La Grande Duchesse*, the captain made affidavit that the provisions had been on board for at least four months. It looks from these cases as if the army starved not through any fault of the Secretary of War, but from the prevailing incompetency of great numbers of men called upon to do a work for which they had no fitness.

"That it could have been possible for provisions intended for the troops to go floating back and forth upon the ocean for a period of four months, never reaching their destination at all, will astonish the people of the country, and suggest to them perhaps that no one individual is responsible for a state of affairs so general that only a widespread inexperience can account for it."

For delinquencies at Montauk the Detroit *Tribune* suggests courts-martial for subordinates. It says:

"At Montauk Point the secretary [Alger] has been shaking up the dry bones in a most inspiring fashion. He has visited his wrath upon the hospital service, upon the commissary department, and upon the quartermaster-general's department, with the result that the men are receiving something that resembles the treatment and attention they should have had at the start. According to William E. Curtis, of the Chicago *Record*, one of the most exasperating of the secretary's discoveries was the ascertainment that the order to provide proper food and delicacies for the enlisted men in the hospitals had not been carried out—in fact, had never been communicated to the hospitals. As a consequence men who were mere wrecks from disease were literally starving to death because they could not assimilate the coarse food that had been provided for them, food that could be digested only by a strong, healthy man. According to Mr. Curtis, Surgeon-General Sternberg is responsible for the failure to carry this order, which had been issued in accordance with instructions from the President, into effect.

"If all the facts were at hand, it would doubtless be found that this particular case of criminal neglect was only one out of scores. Probably it will never be known how many soldiers have been killed by the inefficiency, incompetence, and neglect of men upon whom the Secretary of War has relied to perform their duties honestly and capably.

"Now that Secretary Alger has witnessed some of the results of his too great confidence in men who were unworthy of any confidence whatever, there is a chance that the men will receive the care they need. Secretary Alger could do nothing that would wield more influence in restoring him to public favor than by demanding the court-martial of those subordinates who have not only betrayed the confidence of the President and himself, but have been the means of killing scores—perhaps hundreds—of men who deserved the best care that a great nation could provide for them."

General Wheeler, in command at Montauk until the arrival of General Shafter on Thursday of last week, ordered an official investigation by General Ames, said to cover the following points:

"Why is the general condition of the camp so poor, and why do the conditions that prevail exist, and who is responsible?

"Why were troops sent to the camp before it was ready to receive them?

"Why, since there was but one railroad leading into the camp, were boats not used to carry men and provisions from the source of supply, New York City?

"Why were needed medicines not ordered, or if they were ordered, why were they not obtained?

"Why is the condition of the hospitals congested?

"Why were transports allowed to lie in the harbor without supplies and relief being sent them?"

Criticism of other camps has attracted less attention, but is scarcely less severe. Nevertheless it is to be noted that in vari-

ous quarters a disposition to come to the defense of the War Department is manifested. An Associated Press interview was held with Senator Hanna August 31, in which his attention was called to a letter published in the Detroit *Free Press* from Col. J. F. Petermann, commanding the Thirty-Fourth Michigan Volunteers, in which the assertion was made: "My men die for lack of medicine and proper food." The Senator's comment was:

"'Things like that are for political effect.'

"'Then you think this criticism of Secretary Alger and the War Department is unjustifiable?' suggested the interviewer.

"'Why, I was there nearly the whole time,' Mr. Hanna replied, 'and I know that Alger consulted the President two or three times a day. Where's the use in talking? Just think of it. We mobilized and sent to the front 250,000 men and finished up what we started out to do in five months. War is not play, and I think we have to be thankful, considering everything. Why, the results, considering all the difficulties they have encountered, are marvelous.''

"'There is no rod in pickle, then, for Mr. Alger, no idea of disciplining him?'

"'Why, not at all,' responded the Senator."

Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department is also quoted as saying that the attacks on the Secretary of War are unjustifiable. Congressman Grosvenor, after a visit to Camp Alger, declared it to be in good condition. General H. V. Boynton, after an official investigation of Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, reported, in part:

"Undoubtedly there have been serious inconveniences, and at times of the greatest crowding, those lacks of conveniences and full attendance which go to make up that painful condition of affairs, which, as every veteran knows, are inseparable from the field hospitals of great armies, even when all concerned exert themselves to secure the comfort of the patients. These are conditions which in times of rapid increase of disease—a condition which was reached at this camp solely in my judgment from the filth which too many of the regimental officers allowed to dominate their camps, in spite of the orders which would have prevented all this trouble from the surgeon-general and from the commanding officers of this camp—create a situation which can not be immediately ameliorated."

On the latter point General Boynton speaks elsewhere in his report of the Eighth New York Regiment in particular, saying:

"It may be pertinent to remark in passing that this regiment had at the time of its moving, and had maintained, one of the filthiest and most disgusting canteens to be found in the entire army." The report further says:

"So far from believing, as a result of my observations, that medical officers have been heartless or negligent, I believe that

Photo by Livernois, Quebec.

JOINT HIGH AMERICAN-CANADIAN COMMISSION

AMERICAN.

T. Jefferson Coolidge. John W. Foster. George Gray. John A. Kasson. Nelson Dingley. Charles W. Fairbanks

CANADIAN.

Lord Herschell (Chairman). Sir Richard Cartwright. John Charlton. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Louis Davies. Sir James Winter.

Secretaries standing in back.

these officers and the hospital attendants, as a whole, have exerted themselves to discharge their duties faithfully. It would seem as if this were sufficiently shown by the fact that they have worked unceasingly until a quarter of the whole force has itself been stricken by disease, resulting from their exhausting labors. . . .

"In closing I beg leave to express my opinion that most of the interviews with chaplains, regimental surgeons, and others, both officers and men, now appearing at the north in many of the newspapers in regard to this camp, are reckless and false, except as to the filthy condition which their own criminal neglect has caused. In my judgment, the recent increase in the outcries against water and the persistent assertion that the park is unhealthy, have been largely and deliberately used to stir up sentiment and influence which would be exerted to insure their relief from service."

From the overwhelming mass of newspaper comment on the situation, we quote the following representative expressions:

**Criminal Ill-Treatment of Troops.**—"'Infamous' is the only word to describe the treatment that has been inflicted upon our patriotic soldiers and under which, despite the indignant outbursts of a horror-stricken people, thousands of them are still suffering to-day.

"What mockery it seems to prepare a great civic ovation to men like the returned remnant of the Seventy-first, who, unable to walk, were drawn up Broadway in street-cars on Monday, the ghosts of their former selves, or like the 260 members of the Eighth who arrived yesterday, emaciated, fever-stricken, pitiable objects to break the hearts of their friends and make the most hardened spectator weep!

"Had they come back to us reduced to such a state by the wounds of a foreign foe, there would be a thrill of pride to assuage our grief, a feeling of exultation in what they had dared and endured for the flag we love. But when the American people think of those gone down to death and these others tortured and physically wrecked—many like the Eighth, who had never left our own kindly soil—uselessly, needlessly, the victims of job-and-rob politicians and contractors and of criminally incompetent and heartlessly indifferent officials, there come a sob in the throat, a suggestive clutching of the fingers, and a light in the eyes that bodes ill for the guilty ones when the responsibility shall be fixed.

"There is no use in ostrich-like attempts at concealment. The mortifying, shameful story is known to the whole world. A country renowned as the land of plenty, a people unmatched in generosity, and famed throughout the world for its prodigious fertility of resource and skill in the arts of transportation, a government supplied with a war fund of hundreds of millions to be dispensed at the mere nod of its chief magistrate, and—its gallant soldiers subjected to starvation and privations such as Algerine pirates would have hesitated to inflict upon their enslaved prisoners. Heroes returning in broken health from the trenches of Santiago have been packed like cattle into transports, without medicines, without attendants, without food which they could eat except what little some of them could afford to buy at extortionate prices—and this on board government vessels, directly commanded by United States officials. Camps have been established in localities and under conditions to rapidly convert them into pest-holes—and Assistant Surgeon-General Senn says to-day that the hospital arrangements at Camp Wikoff are bad, and that in a month an epidemic of malignant typhoid will develop at that point. The indictment is too long to recite. Its sickening counts are familiar to the whole people."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

**"The Plain Truth."**—"There is certain to be a reaction against the yellow scandal-mongers who have used sick and suffering soldiers to further schemes of personal revenge or partizan animosity. The Government and the people are doing everything that experience, sympathy, and appreciation of faithful service can suggest to relieve the sufferings of sick soldiers. A fair statement of the case would show that in no previous war was so much attention given to the sick as in this campaign, and that in no previous war were such great results achieved at so small a cost in life.

"The truth is that the yellow fever and the Cuban malarial fever were treated with greater success in the Santiago district than were the same or kindred diseases ever treated in our Southern States. The medical force was competent; it was made up of the most efficient experts in the treatment of yellow fever that could be secured at home or abroad. One physician, a native of Cuba, had 300 patients under his care and not one died. Others were as successful, and for many days the hospital reports showed that 95 per cent. of the yellow-fever patients recovered, and that more men died of dysentery than of the scourge most dreaded. . . . . .

"When Admiral Sampson called for troops to assist in the capture of Santiago and Cervera's fleet, the War Department sent them with abundant supplies. When the medical corps recommended the return of Shafter's army to the United States, it was returned. When the generals in command or the surgeons in charge recommended transfers of soldiers from old to new camps in the South, the change was made. When complaints came from Montauk Point, the Secretary of War went there to investigate them and to compel quick reform.

"In spite of all this the yellow journals have tried to have the people believe that every fever patient restricted under the surgeon's orders to a sick man's diet was being starved because the Government would not furnish food; that every emaciated soldier hurried out of Cuba to save his life was a frightful example of the Government's neglect; that the fact that so many men who went to Cuba rugged and strong came back weak and emaciated was evidence of a criminal purpose on the part of Secretary Alger to destroy the army.

"Every fact as to the transportation of the sick, every incident and condition on shipboard, has been distorted to alarm the people and promote discontent. In due time the soldiers will speak for themselves and the surgeons for themselves, and then the public will realize the enormity of the offense committed by those editors and correspondents who have lied for a price—the price of a few hundred extra copies of their newspapers."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

**Indictment for Incompetence.**—"Nothing can exceed the heroism of many of the surgeons; we doubt not that all the commissary and quartermaster officers were always busy about something. But after making liberal allowances for exaggerations and for the inevitable the residuum of fact constitutes an indictment of the Secretary and the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments against which they have got to defend themselves by substantial evidence. We do not believe that any amount of evidence will convince the country that the suffering that has occurred at Montauk Point was unavoidable, but at any rate the country insists on the evidence.

"If the soldiers have been cared for as well as circumstances permitted, then war is almost an impossibility and an army can not be kept upon its feet. If Toral had had food enough to enable him to hold out for two weeks more Shafter's army would have ceased to exist. Could that army have been replaced from the typhoid-infected camps at Falls Church and Chickamauga? If Spain had not succumbed and we still had to contemplate sending 100,000 or 150,000 troops to besiege Havana in October, what would be our emotions?

"The Secretary of War and the leading heads of bureaus in the War Department are now under indictment before the bar of public opinion for incompetence, and they have got to defend themselves, and it is utterly childish for Mr. Alger to assure the public every few days that he is entirely satisfied with himself and his assistants. Somebody is to blame; who is it? What has President McKinley to say?"—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Fin.*), *New York.*

**Red Tape.**—"Red tape, rightly understood, is a very important and salutary principle of army or civil administration, as it simply means system and order. When it is carried to an extreme, is cast-iron in its application, and becomes inapplicable to great emergencies, red tape simply becomes a great nuisance. General Wheeler the other day ordered a large delivery of such important supplies for the sick at Montauk as fruit, chicken soup, tea, etc. The commissary-general stopped it because the order was in some way or other irregular and would demoralize the service. Our whole staff system of administration must be overhauled, and something like the German or French plan of organization adopted. The great trouble is that the staff hold themselves and their regulations superior to the general in command, that they must be inflexibly administered, and something awful would happen should their fetich be set aside. It is this fetich, as the New York *Tribune* points out, that made it possible that a requisition for fifteen lamps for use in a new wing in a military hospital within sight of the War Department in Washington was returned after thirty-five days with a request to state the number of lamps now in use. A story is told of an officer who saved the Government thousands of dollars by promptly agreeing to pay $50 for the use of a tug in putting out a fire, and whose accounts were disapproved because he had failed to ask for bids for the work. These are illustrations of red tape run to seed."—*The Post* (*Dem.*), *Pittsburg.*

## A NEWSPAPER PLEBISCITE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has been taking a postal-card plebiscite among the newspapers of the country on the question of the proper policy of the United States in reference to the Philippine Islands. The following request was sent to about three hundred leading newspapers (dailies) in different sections of the country:

Please indicate by underscoring, if practicable, which of the following solutions of the Philippine problem your journal at the present juncture favors:

*a*. American possession of the whole group;
*b*. American possession limited to a naval station;
*c*. American protectorate;
*d*. A joint protectorate;
*e*. Return to Spanish sovereignty;
*f*. Sale.

Up to the time of going to press replies have been received from 192 journals, and a tabulation of these replies is presented below. Of these 192 replies, 84 express a preference for "*a*"—American possession of the whole group; while 63 express a preference for "*b*"—American possession limited to a naval station; and 45 express preferences for some other settlement of the question.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

| Name of Paper. | City and State. | Politics. | Policy Preferred. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Evening Express | Portland, Me. | Rep. | *b* | With *c* perhaps. |
| Journal | Lewiston, Me. | ... | .... | "Our obligation is to fit these new communities for independence and grant it to them as soon as they are worthy." |
| Ind. Statesman | Concord, N. H. | Rep. | *a* | |
| The Telegram | Worcester, Mass. | Rep. | *b* | Dry-docks and similar rights. |
| Gazette | Salem, Mass. | Ind. Rep. | *d* | |
| Transcript | Boston, Mass. | Ind. Rep. | *d* | |
| Republican | Springfield, Mass. | Ind. | *b* | |
| Herald | Fall River, Mass. | Rep. | *a* | |
| News | Springfield, Mass. | Dem. | *a* | |
| News | Providence, R. I. | Rep. | *a* | In lieu of indemnity so far as relates to unconquered islands—or even, by paying a price, as we did to Mexico. |
| News | Newport, R. I. | Ind. | *a*, *c* | |
| Le Jean Baptiste | Pawtucket, R. I. | Ind. | *b* | |
| Standard | Bridgeport, Conn. | Rep. | *b* or *c* | United States to be reembursed for war expenses by Philippine revenues. |
| Post | Bridgeport, Conn. | Ind. | *a* or *b* | Undecided; willing to leave it to McKinley and the commission. |
| Times | Bridgeport, Conn. | Ind. | *a* | Get all we can, and hold on to it, Cuba, Porta Rico, Philippines and as much more as possible. |
| Register | New Haven, Conn | Ind. Dem. | *a* | |
| Journal | Meriden, Conn. | Ind. | *b* | Limited to Manila and suburbs, or, at the most, to Luzon. |

OTHER NORTHERN STATES (EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI).

| Name of Paper. | City and State. | Politics. | Policy Preferred. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Republican | Wilmington, Del. | Rep. | *a* | Or establishment of a stable and good government. |
| The Palladium | Richmond, Ind. | Rep. | .... | Retain one island for coaling purposes. |
| Evening Item | Richmond, Ind. | Ind. Rep. | *b* | |
| Gazette | Terre Haute, Ind. | Dem. | .... | Get out ourselves and stay out. Make others keep out. Give the people a chance to govern themselves. |
| Express | Terre Haute, Ind. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Evening Call | Lafayette, Ind. | Rep. | *a* | Or at least retain Luzon. |
| Journal | Lafayette, Ind. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Review | Elkhart, Ind. | Rep. | *d* or *f* | |

OTHER NORTHERN STATES (EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI).—*Continued.*

| Name of Paper. | City and State. | Politics. | Policy Preferred | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| News | Indianapolis, Ind. | Ind. | *b* | Better leave Spain to wrestle with the rest of the group but under guarantees of a more liberal policy, and we retain reversionary interest in the group. |
| Courier | Evansville, Ind. | Dem. | *b* | American possession of Luzon Island. |
| Tribune | Chicago, Ill. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Inter Ocean | Chicago, Ill. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Evening Post | Chicago, Ill. | Ind. Rep. | *b* | And commercial base—island of Luzon. |
| Chronicle | Chicago, Ill. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Freie Presse | Chicago, Ill. | Ind. Dem. | *b* | |
| Dispatch | Chicago, Ill. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Republican | Alton, Ill. | Rep. | .... | Where American blood has been spilled in defense of the flag, the American soldier and statesman must be permitted to foster and maintain it. |
| Journal | Peoria, Ill. | Rep. | *a* | |
| News | Joliet, Ill. | Ind. | *b* | Sale of balance to Great Britain. |
| State Journal | Springfield, Ill. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Tribune | Chicago, Ill. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Record | Chicago, Ill. | Ind. | *b* | |
| Herald | Peoria, Ill. | Dem. | *a* | |
| State Register | Springfield, Ill. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Journal | Quincy, Ill. | Dem. | .... | Nothing more than a coaling-station at most. |
| News-Telegram | Springfield, Ill. | Rep. | *a* | |
| News | Detroit, Mich. | Ind. | *b* | American possession limited to Manila. |
| Journal | Detroit, Mich. | Rep. | *b* | |
| State Republican | Lansing, Mich. | Rep. | *b* | |
| Times | Port Huron, Mich. | Rep. | *b* | Possession limited to one island. |
| Tribune | Bay City, Mich. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Herald | Grand Rapids Mich. | Rep. | *b* or *c* | |
| Courier-Herald | Saginaw, Mich. | Rep. | *a* | |
| News | Saginaw, Mich. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Press | Grand Rapids, Mich. | Ind. | *a* | |
| Journal | Battle Creek, Mich. | .... | *a* | |
| Courier | Detroit, Mich. | Ind. | *c* | |
| News | Bridgeton, N. J. | Rep. | *b* | American possession limited to Manila and surroundings. |
| Journal | Jersey City, N. J. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Advertiser | Newark, N. J. | Ind. Rep. | *a* | |
| Call | Paterson, N. J. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Journal | Orange, N. J. | Rep. | *a* | |
| News | Jersey City, N. J. | Dem. | *b* and *d* | |
| News | Paterson, N. J. | Ind. | *f* | |
| Herald | Bayonne, N. J. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Fredonian | New Brunswick, N. J. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Herald | Utica, N. Y. | Rep. | *b* and *c* | Possession of Luzon and protectorate for other islands. |
| News | Cohoes, N. Y. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Dispatch | Cohoes, N. Y. | Dem. | *c* | |
| Advertiser | Elmira, N. Y. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Courier | Buffalo, N. Y. | Ind. | *a* | |
| Press | Utica, N. Y. | Ind. | *b* | |
| Eagle | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Ind. Dem. | *a* | Only alternatives *b* and *c* combined. |
| Times | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Standard | Syracuse, N. Y. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Leader | Binghamton, N.Y. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Chronicle | Mt. Vernon, N. Y. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Press | New York, N. Y. | .... | .... | Take so much of the islands as the country needs. |
| Press | Troy, N. Y. | .... | .... | Lust of conquest not a legitimate outgrowth of a war for humanity. |
| Journal of Commerce | New York, N. Y. | Neutral. | *a* | Should the people develop capacity for self-government later on, grant independence subject to American protectorate or suzerainty. |
| News | Buffalo, N. Y. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Herald | Rochester, N. Y. | Dem. | *a* | Retention of Philippines if they can be made commercially valuable. |
| Advertiser | Rochester, N. Y. | Dem. | *b* | Beside a station for naval and commercial marine have nothing to do with the savages of the Philippines. |
| Star | Long Island, N.Y. | Dem. | *b* | Possession limited to Luzon Island. |
| Blade | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Ind. | *b* and *c* | |
| Argus | Mt. Vernon, N. Y. | Dem. | *a* | |

OTHER NORTHERN STATES (EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI)—*Continued.*

| Name of Paper. | City and State. | Politics. | Policy Preferred. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain Dealer..... | Cleveland, Ohio. | Dem. | *b* | Retention of Manila, town and harbor. |
| World..... | Cleveland, Ohio. | Rep. | *b* | |
| Press..... | Cleveland, Ohio. | Ind. | *c* | |
| Telegram..... | Youngstown, Ohio | Rep. | *a* | |
| State Journal..... | Columbus, Ohio. | Rep. | *l* | American possession of the Island of Luzon at least, and the whole if further developments render it practicable. |
| Press-Post..... | Columbus, Ohio. | Dem. | *b* | We favor a native republic. |
| Times-Star..... | Cincinnati, Ohio. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Courier..... | Zanesville, Ohio. | Rep. | *b* | |
| Beacon Journal... | Akron, Ohio. | Rep. | *b* and *c* | |
| Star..... | Philadelphia, Pa. | Ind. | *a* | American possession of Luzon, at least; more if practicable. |
| Inquirer..... | Philadelphia, Pa. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Item..... | Philadelphia, Pa. | Ind. Rep. | *a* | |
| Herald..... | Philadelphia, Pa. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Chronicle and Advertiser..... | Philadelphia, Pa. | Ind. Rep. | *a* | |
| Herald..... | Shenandoah, Pa. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Herald..... | Morristown, Pa. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Chronicle - Telegraph..... | Pittsburg, Pa. | Rep. | *b* | |
| Times..... | Wilkesbarre, Pa. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Times..... | Scranton, Pa. | Dem. | .... | American possession limited to Luzon, *c* or *d* for balance. |
| Tribune..... | Scranton, Pa. | Rep. | *c* | |
| Record..... | Allegheny, Pa. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Gazette and Bulletin..... | Williamsport, Pa. | Rep. | .... | Retain harbor and city of Manila and balance of Island of Luzon. |
| Patriot..... | Harrisburg, Pa. | Dem. | *b* | |

SOUTHERN STATES.

| Name of paper. | City and State. | Politics. | Policy Preferred. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gazette..... | Janesville, Wis. | Rep. | *c* | |
| News..... | Baltimore, Md. | Ind. | *b* | |
| Herald..... | Baltimore, Md. | Ind. | *b* | |
| Sun..... | Baltimore, Md. | Ind. | *b* | |
| Times..... | Washington, D. C. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Index-Appeal..... | Petersburg, Va. | Ind. | *b* | |
| Daily Gazette .... | Charleston, W. Va. | Dem. | *b* | American ownership of the entire island of Luzon. Nothing to do with the other Philippines. |
| Register..... | Wheeling, W. Va. | Ind. Dem. | .... | In favor of policy that looks to speedy retirement from responsibility for Philippines. |
| Herald..... | Vicksburg, Miss. | Dem. | *d* or *f* | |
| Democrat..... | Natchez, Miss. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Herald..... | Meridian, Miss. | Dem. | *f* | To Great Britain or Japan. |
| Evening Post..... | Charleston, S. C. | Nat. Dem. | *c* | "But not precipitate." |
| Courier Journal.. | Louisville, Ky. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Post..... | Louisville, Ky. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Journal..... | Newport, Ky. | .... | *b* | |
| Leader..... | Lexington, Ky. | Rep. | *a* | Or at least Luzon. |
| Herald..... | Lexington, Ky. | Dem. | *a* | |
| American..... | Nashville, Tenn. | Dem. | *b* | |
| The Times-Visitor | Raleigh, N. C. | Ind. | *c* | With view to ultimate possession, if deemed advisable. |
| Star..... | Wilmington, N.C. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Morning News... | Savannah, Ga. | Dem. | *b* | Naval station and commercial privileges. |
| Constitution .... | Atlanta, Ga. | .... | *a* | |
| Star..... | Birmingham, Ala. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Herald..... | Birmingham, Ala. | Dem. | *a* | |
| News..... | Mobile, Ala. | Dem. | *c* | |
| Herald..... | Mobile, Ala. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Times-Democrat.. | New Orleans, La. | Dem. | *d* | |

STATES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

| Name of paper. | City and State. | Politics. | Policy Preferred. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Herald..... | Helena, Mont. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Dispatch..... | St. Paul, Minn. | Rep. | *a* | |
| News-Tribune.... | Duluth, Minn. | Rep. | *b* | Whatever the Administration thinks is necessary to the prestige and commercial advantage of the United States. No more, no less. |

STATES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—(*Continued.*)

| Name of Paper. | City and State. | Politics. | Policy Preferred. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Journal..... | Minneapolis, Minn. | .... | *b* | American possession of Manila and adjacent territory necessary for a naval and commercial base. |
| Republican ..... | Cedar Rapids, Ia. | Ind. Rep. | *b* and *c* | |
| Tribune..... | Sioux City, Ia. | Ind. | *a* | |
| State Press..... | Iowa City, Ia. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Republican..... | Iowa City, Ia. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Gazette..... | Burlington, Ia. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Hawk-Eye ..... | Burlington, Ia. | Rep. | *a* | At all events should never return sovereignty to Spain. |
| Democrat-Journal | Burlington, Ia. | Dem. | *b* | Let Spain and Aguinaldo fight it out. The time will come then when the Philippines will seek an American protectorate. |
| News..... | Des Moines, Ia. | Ind. | *b* | |
| State Register.... | Des Moines, Ia. | Rep. | *b* and *c* | |
| Democrat ..... | Ft. Madison, Ia. | Dem. | ... | Sell to England, Germany, or whatever respectable nation will buy, if after protectorate they are found incapable of self-government. |
| Herald..... | Clarinda, Ia. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Gate City ..... | Keokuk, Ia. | Rep. | .... | Retain Luzon. If impracticable, then American possession of whole group. |
| Rocky Mountain News..... | Denver, Col. | Ind. | *a* | |
| Gazette..... | Colorado Springs, Colo. | Rep. | .... | The facts in the matter are not well enough known. We favor keeping the the present hold on the island pending the report of a commission of Americans. |
| Telegraph..... | Colorado Springs, Colo. | Ind. | *a* | (Certain islands of). |
| Herald..... | St. Joseph, Mo. | Rep. | *c* | |
| News..... | St. Joseph, Mo. | Ind. | *b* | |
| Star..... | Kansas City, Mo. | Ind. | *a* | |
| Star ..... | St. Louis, Mo. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Leader-Democrat | Spingfield, Mo. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Journal..... | Kansas City, Mo. | Rep. | .... | American possession of at least one island. |
| Gazette..... | Cooning, Kan. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Capital..... | Topeka, Kan. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Democrat ..... | Topeka, Kan. | Dem. | .... | |
| Gazette..... | Kansas City, Kan. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Eagle..... | Wichita, Kan. | Rep. | *f* | |
| Daily Beacon..... | Wichita, Kan. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Journal..... | Lincoln, Nebr. | Rep. | .... | American possession of Luzon. |
| Examiner..... | San Francisco, Cal. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Record-Union .... | Sacramento, Cal. | Rep. | *b* | American possession of the whole of Luzon Island. |
| Evening Express | Los Angeles, Cal. | Rep. | .... | Favors policy looking to acquirement of permanent responsibilities in the Philippines. |
| Herald..... | Los Angeles, Cal. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Record-Union .... | Sacramento, Cal. | Rep. | .... | American possession of the whole of Luzon Island. |
| Bee..... | Sacramento, Cal. | Silver Rep. | .... | Speedy retirement from responsibility. |
| Argonaut ..... | San Francisco, Cal. | Rep. | *a* | |
| The Oregonian... | Portland, Ore. | Ind. | *a* | |
| Dispatch..... | Portland, Ore. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Capital Journal... | Salem, Ore. | Silver Rep. | *b* | |
| Telegraph..... | Portland, Ore. | Ind. | *a* | |
| Herald..... | Salt Lake City, Utah. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Tribune..... | Salt Lake City, Utah. | Ind. | *a* | |
| Deseret News ... | Salt Lake City, Utah. | .... | *a* | |
| Ledger..... | Tacoma, Wash. | .... | *a* or *c* | |
| Post-Intelligencer | Seattle, Wash. | Rep. | *a* | |
| Spokesman - Review..... | Spokane, Wash. | Silver Rep. | *a* | |
| The Statesman.. | Boise, Idaho. | Rep. | *a* | |
| World ..... | Helena, Ark. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Gazette..... | Little Rock, Ark. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Ark. Democrat... | Little Rock, Ark. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Tribune Telegraph..... | El Paso, Tex. | Dem. | *b* | |
| Express ..... | San Antonio, Tex. | Dem. | *a* | |
| Pioneer-Times.... | Deadwood, S. D. | Rep. | *b* | |
| Tribune..... | Cheyenne, Wyo. | .... | *b* | Retain simply as coaling and supply station. |

## THE SOUTH AND THE WAR.

SOUTHERN newspapers have had considerable amusement over *ante-bellum* predictions from Spanish sources to the effect that the advent of war might be expected to reveal an uprising of our Southern States against the national Government. As a matter of fact, the declaration of war has multiplied evidences of the existence of a common national spirit. The Detroit *News-Tribune*, from a Northern standpoint, characterizes the situation by declaring that "nothing short of an archeological society will be able to locate Mason and Dixon's line after this." Incidents which may indicate this state of feeling have been enlarged upon by the press in all sections during the progress of the war. The first of those incidents was the action of Congress, May 12, in removing the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment upon Confederate veterans. The second incident was the President's nomination of three Confederate veterans—Lee, Wheeler, and Butler—to be major-generals, and two others—Gordon and Oates—to be brigadier-generals. On Sunday, May 22, the recruited 6th Regiment of Massachusetts passed through Baltimore on its way to the front. The difference between its reception and that of the 6th Massachusetts in 1861 has become historic.

Speaking of the contrast, the Baltimore *Herald* said:

"Nothing [in 1861] but the coolness and courage of the mayor and chief of police, aided by a resolute constabulary, averted a wholesale slaughter. Yells of derision, oaths, imprecations, and unbridled denunciation met the hated 'invaders' on all sides. One of them was stabbed to death with his own bayonet. Sectional hatred was at its worst, brother was arrayed against brother, and the pent-up wrath of antagonized States held high and dreadful carnival.

"But yesterday all that Maryland could offer in the way of a fraternal welcome, the plaudits of chivalric men, the smiles of beautiful women, radiant banners of friendship, flowers, and delicacies, was freely tendered with a hospitality as spontaneous as it was heartfelt and sincere!

"The 'invaders' of '61 came as the patriotic brothers of '98, received not with powder and shot, but welcomed with roses and bonbons, and made the conquering heroes in a procession marshaled by our civic and military dignitaries, Confederate and Union veterans, while the whole population of a great city paid its glad homage."

The first death of an officer reported in the present conflict was that of Ensign Worth Bagley, of Raleigh, N. C., who, with five seamen, was killed on the torpedo-boat *Winslow*, in the harbor of Cardenas, May 11. The Atlanta *Constitution* commented on this as follows:

"There is more than ordinary significance in the fact that the first drop of American blood shed in the present war with Spain should have come from the veins of one of North Carolina's gallant sons; and if the anguish of private grief for one so gifted with the hero's spirit admits of any consolation, surely it is found in the gratifying fact that the blood of this young martyr freely spilled upon his country's altar seals effectually the covenant of brotherhood between the North and the South and completes the work of reconciliation which commenced at Appomattox. . . . .

"It is a peculiar coincidence that the first blood of the late war between the States was also shed by one of North Carolina's sons. In the battle of Big Bethel, fought on June 10, 1861, Private Henry Wyatt, of Company A, First North Carolina Regiment, gave to the struggle its baptismal sacrament of blood. . . . And since the initial victim of that struggle which estranged the two sections came from North Carolina, it is fitting that the initial victim of the present struggle, which is calculated to cement the two sections into closer union than ever before, should likewise come from North Carolina."

Another event occurring in Richmond, Va., elicited the following from the Richmond *Times* (June 1):

"It was certainly an astonishing fact to see United States soldiers marching in a procession to lay flowers upon the graves of Confederate soldiers killed in our Civil War, but just that thing was witnessed in Richmond on Monday last. Monday was the Confederate Memorial Day, and our citizens turned out in large numbers to decorate the graves of our heroic dead. . . . But it was surely a matter to make an old Confederate soldier's heart swell with many honest emotions to see the procession moving out to the decoration of their graves, composed in large part of soldiers of the United States about to go out to meet the enemies of the Union in deadly combat. It was a strange and a striking evidence of the revolutions wrought by time."

Another occurrence that caused many expressions of growing cordiality between the press North and South was the bill introduced in Congress to restore to the Southern States the 544 Confederate flags in the custody of the War Department. Some of the journals (among them *The Mail and Express*, New York, and *The Iowa State Register*) and some of the men (among them Senator Foraker) who had been especially emphatic in denouncing President Cleveland when he initiated a similar movement, came out last month in favor of the bill, which, however, Congress adjourned without acting upon. The following appeared in *The Mail and Express* (July 9):

"The South to-day has claims upon the country's gratitude second to none. It was a Southern State that furnished the hero of Cardenas, and wept over the mangled body of young Bagley. It was a Southern State that gave us Hobson's genius and undaunted courage. It was a youthful hero from a Southern State who first planted the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil; and not alone is this feat to be credited to Victor Blue, for it was he who successfully penetrated to the camp of Gomez in the interest of our cause, and it was he who, at the imminent risk of his life, removed all doubt as to the number and position of Cervera's war-ships in Santiago harbor. The gallant old Southern cavalryman, Wheeler, has advanced as a commander of our forces to the borders of Santiago city, and the equally gallant Lee awaits with impatience the opportunity to plant the flag in Porto Rico. And there are others.

"We persist in declaring that the night is past; yet we hold the ancient and battle-torn flag of a lost cause as a curtain to keep out the day of everlasting and complete reunion. Let us be consistent. Give back the blood-stained relics, that they may serve to renew the fire on the altar of eternal brotherhood."

On the other hand, *The Times-Union* (Jacksonville, Fla., July 6) commented on the same subject as follows:

"Recently it was proposed to return the Confederate battle-flags, and no one objected. The proposition showed a great advance toward liberality of opinion, but we believe the people have already gone beyond it. Let the flags remain where they are. All who look on them now will read in every scar and stain of the battle a proof of the bravery of the American attack and of the valor of the American defense. The men who carried them have taught their sons to love the old flag of a dead nation and be ready, if called on, to die for the flag of the Union. The heroism of the father in fighting for the Confederacy is the best guaranty of the bravery and devotion of the son in fighting for the Union."

On July 21 the United Confederate Veterans of the Civil War held their annual convention at Atlanta and adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the United States of America are at present engaged in a war with Spain in the interest of human liberty, and

"Whereas, our comrades and our sons are members of that glorious army and navy, the achievements of which are now the wonder of mankind;

"*Resolved*, That we, the members of the United Confederate Veterans, pledge to our Government the hearty support of the organization in this crisis of affairs, standing ready at all times, with men and with money, irrespective of political affiliation, to support the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of our army and navy, until an honorable peace is conquered from the enemy."

This resolution, telegraphed to President McKinley, brought the following in response:

"The response to the nation's call to arms has been equally spontaneous and patriotic in all parts of the country. Veterans of the gray as well as of the blue are fighting side by side, winning equal honor and renown. Their brave deeds and the unequaled triumphs of our army and navy have received the gratitude of the people of the United States.

"To have such a hearty commendation from yourself and your colleagues of the work of the Administration in the conduct of the war, and the pledge of whatever support may be needed to help in bringing it to a successful completion, is indeed most gratifying, and I thank you especially for the frank and cordial expression of the resolutions passed and forwarded to me."

Several prominent Northern journals have moralized on this incident in the vein of the following from *The Times* (Philadelphia, July 24):

"Henceforth there should be no more separate reunions of the Grand Army or of the Confederate Veterans, but there should be an annual reunion of the veterans of the blue and the gray in fraternal brotherhood to keep alive the memories of the matchless heroism of the American people. Santiago has effaced all lines between the soldiers of the North and the South, and the survivors of our Civil War, whose number must now rapidly diminish, should meet together in annual reunions to commemorate the grandeur of the noblest republic of the world."

# LETTERS AND ART.

## WHAT ARE THE QUALITIES NECESSARY FOR A GOOD WRITER?

M. CAMILLE VERGNIOL has put this old but interesting question to a number of notable French writers, and the result of his inquiry is published in the *Quinzaine* (Paris).

*Literature* (London) translates and republishes the answers and makes comment upon them. It thinks these replies will hardly evoke stimulating suggestion for the youthful literary aspirant. They are likely to help him as little as the other easy generalities which have so often baffled his search after some ready method for obtaining success in English composition. Nevertheless, these opinions of eminent Frenchmen on a matter on which they, of all men, may claim to be experts, have no small academic interest.

He whom M. Marcel Prevost dubs the French Meredith, M. Paul Hervieu, says:

"I consider that this quality begins in him who has the right word (*le mot juste*), and that it grows in proportion as the right word is the more unexpected. To be more definite, the good writer appears to me to be he who expresses his thought in the terms the most striking that he has at his disposal. For art consists in the ability to stir. I demand of a good writer that he should banish 'ready-made phrases.'"

*Literature* says this is not the traditional French view, which is stated in the definition offered by M. Marcel Prevost himself:

"The good writer appears to me to be he whose style and thought mutually balance as the two members of an equation. Or, if a less geometrical formula be desired, he whose style is, for his thought, a perfectly adjusted and transparent garment."

M. Maurice Barrés means by a good writer—

"One who has something to tell me, and his chief effort should be one of attention, namely, to keep his mind closely enough fixed upon his thought to succeed in disencumbering the expression of it which he offers me. This work of elimination the Edmond Abouts, who seem to write lightly and clearly, in no wise do. They are crowded with useless insipidities. But August Comte is, in my view, a good writer. . . . And for the same reasons, I consider Stendhal and Balzac for the most part good writers."

According to M. Doumic, the good writer is the man who knows the sense of words, and to know the sense of words in French these things are necessary: "First, an instinctive feeling for the language . . .; secondly, to be a good latinist; thirdly, not to know foreign languages." M. Faguet begins as does M. Doumic, but he adds:

"Words, however, have an *average sense*, sufficiently precise, very circumscribed, which precludes all synonyms. This average sense men who are expert in the use of the language, or who have, as it were, the instinct of it, catch whenever they sit down to write. Immediately everybody says, not that they are great writers—that is quite another thing—but that they write well, because everybody is struck, and agreeably so, by this utter absence of amphibology, by the security given the reader by the tongue as thus spoken."

*Literature* does not agree with the general French view. It says:

"Thought can not always be balanced, lucid, and precise, and the ideas of the romanticist move uneasily in the set and ordered limits of classic speech. Style, says M. Prévost, should be 'a perfectly adjusted and transparent garment.' But beauty revealed and unabashed is often less pleasing than beauty veiled or half-concealed, and the garment of speech may follow that universal instinct which has always regarded dress as no matter of mere utility. But in the self-forgetfulness which marked revolt against classicism lies the real antithesis to this theory of writing. Mr. Pater, it is well known, was the champion of conscious art. For him the aim of literary art was 'to do consciously what has been hitherto done too unconsciously, to write our English language as the Latins wrote theirs, as the French write, as scholars should write.' He did not realize that the effect of the thought could be impaired, as it sometimes is impaired in his own writing, by the reader's sense that the author wants to be complimented on his fine phrases; that he is leaning back in his chair and lighting his cigarette as he contemplates a complete orderly concatenation of *mots justes*. 'Never stop to choose your words' is the burden of another class of literary advisers who have had on the whole more vogue in England than the followers of Mr. Pater. Most of us sympathize rather with Lewis Carroll's happy travesty, 'Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves'; and our practical sincerity demands the thought, the meaning, at the sacrifice of any virtue of style except lucidity. That was the view of one of the great masters of simple nervous melodious diction. 'The art of composing,' said Newman, 'which is a chief accomplishment, has in itself a tendency to make us artificial and insincere. For to be ever attending to the fitness and propriety of our words is (or, at least, there is a risk of its being) a kind of acting.' A fine performance on a musical instrument is rapid and largely mechanical—at any rate, the performer's consciousness does not dwell on details or technicalities—but it implies an infinity of previous practise and labor. And perhaps in that parallel is to be found the theory of good writing. At any rate, we do not like a writer to labor overmuch, and we have a keen nose for self-consciousness, however much it be disguised. It may be doubted whether such an inquiry as M. Vergniol's could have taken place in England. We, too, have eminent *prosateurs*, whom to enumerate might be invidious; but tho we recognize their eminence we should think they were taking themselves a little too seriously if they tried to teach other people the art of writing prose."

## A WAR WITHOUT NEW MUSIC.

THE music publishers have complained even more than the book publishers on account of their loss from the war. A great effort was made to put new music upon the market, but the people would not sing it. Bands were hired in many places to play the new pieces, and publishers are said to have sent "tips" to the camp and field, but the soldier boys had no heart for a new song of any sort.

*Current Literature*, in commenting upon this feature of the war, says.

"The present unpleasantness with Spain has been singular in many ways; in none more than in its dearth of new music. Now that the South has come clear back to the fold, that ideal jig, 'Dixie,' has gained a national acceptance almost above 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' But these two pieces have had the monopoly of public interest. The people actually learned to rise to their feet when the 'Banner' was unfurled musically, and scenes of enthusiasm remarkably wild for America were frequently aroused. But what new air is there? In the landing at Santiago, it is true, one piece was so much played that the Spanish doubtless think of it as our national air. But it was only the song, 'There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night!'—a vaudeville negro tune worn threadbare on the street and in the music-halls, until a hot-weather campaign gave it a new meaning and the distinction of being recognized in General Shafter's official despatches. There have been beside a few efforts to force the motto '*Remember the Maine!*' on the people, but they were too full of bathos even for war times. The music publishers complain that the conflict has killed their trade, and that not even patriotic songs have sale enough to pay for their printing.

"The cause of this is perhaps not far to seek. Our welfare has not seriously been threatened since the opening of the war. Triumph has been fully expected. Consequently there is no deep note to touch. In the war with the Confederacy our national fabric was being ripped asunder; the Union was assailed; the scales of victory and defeat were for long in the South's favor. It was a time when people thought and suffered fiercely. But now we are fighting a weak country, inefficient in men and munitions. We are the assailant, not the defender. We are acting rather in the function of policemen than of patriots. Our cause

is holy, but it is not one that takes very deep root in the emotions. It does not grip the heart and squeeze out music."

*The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore), writing on the same subject, adds:

"Moreover, there is a feeling in not a few minds that the Spaniards are, as a foe, beneath us—courageous and defiant enough, indeed, and fighting well, yet conducting a struggle that is for them mere folly and madness. In such a situation there is nothing to inspire the poet or even the doggerel song writer. There must be a great occasion or a great cause to give birth to a mighty poem or national hymn; the hearts of all the people must be moved, as they were in the tremendous conflict between the North and South. Then the war was upon every mind by day and by night. The Spanish war, however, has already lost interest for many; the despatches are skimmed; people not immediately concerned are thinking of other things. The pathos of the war is on the Spanish side—the decline of a people, once among the proudest and greatest on earth, who apparently do not realize their own ruin."

## WHITCOMB RILEY AS A POET.

A BEAUTIFUL uniform edition of Mr. Riley's poetic output has appeared, and its sale is said to show that he is by long odds the most popular of living American poets.

Bliss Carman (*Atlantic Monthly*, September), in a review of the work, says the popularity of Mr. Riley's poetry is not due to

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JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

the vogue of a season or the life of a fad. The American people delight to read it because of its wholesomeness, cheerfulness, and common sense. It is a class of poetry that infects the average healthy American who is free from dejection, doubt, and the cynicism of the age, who is not tainted by the mold of sensuality nor restless with the maggot of "reform." Mr. Riley is both original and sane. He has lost none of his health in his devotion to art. His verse is not overburdened with philosophy nor debauched with maudlin sentimentality. It only touches and entertains us. And, after all, few things are more humanizing than innocent amusement. Mr. Carman continues:

"It is because of this quality of abundant good nature, familiar, serene, homely, that it seems to me no exaggeration to call Mr. Riley the typical American poet of the day. True, he does not represent the cultivated and academic classes; he reflects nothing of modern thought; but in his unruffled temper and dry humor, occasionally flippant on the surface, but never facetious at heart, he might stand very well for the normal American character in his view of life and his palpable enjoyment of it. Most foreign critics are on the lookout for the appearance of something novel and unconventional from America, forgetting that the laws of art do not change with longitude. They seize now on this writer, now on that, as the eminent product of democracy. But there is nothing unconventional about Mr. Riley. 'He is like folks,' as an old New England farmer said of Whittier. And if the typical poet of democracy in America is to be the man who most nearly represents average humanity throughout the length and breadth of this country, who most completely expresses its humor, its sympathy, its intelligence, its culture, and its common sense, and yet is not without a touch of original genius sufficient to stamp his utterances, then Mr. James Whitcomb Riley has a just claim to that title.

"He is unique among American men of letters (or poets, one might better say; for, strictly speaking, he is not a man of letters at all) in that he has originality of style, and yet is entirely native and homely. Whitman was original, but he was entirely prophetic and remote, appealing only to the few; Longfellow had style, but his was the voice of our collegiate and cultivated classes. It is not a question of rank or comparison; it is merely a matter of definitions. It is the position rather than the magnitude of any particular and contemporary star that one is interested in fixing. To determine its magnitude, a certain quality of endurance must be taken into account; and to observe this quality often requires considerable time. Quite apart, then, from Mr. Riley's relative merit in the great anthology of English poetry, he has a very definite and positive place in the history of American letters as the first widely representative poet of the American people."

Mr. Carman thinks that Mr. Riley's only compeer in homespun phrase and lyric feeling was Mr. Lowell in the "Biglow Papers." The tide of humanity so strong in Mr. Lowell is at flood-tide in Mr. Riley. It is this humane character, preserving all the rugged sweetness in the elemental type of man, which can save us at last as a people from the ravaging taint of charlatanism, frivolity, and greed.

But Riley, like Burns, is at his best in his native dialect, in his homespun phrase. When he puts on the garb of elegant English, you hear that false note in art—self-consciousness. He is trying to please you and not himself. The art of poetry is too delicate and difficult to practise without the most consummate mastery of the language, and Mr. Riley is only a master of words in his homely phrase.

The Hoosier poet is a true balladist, and we must have our balladists as well as our bards; and fortunate is the day when we can have one with so much real spirit and humanity about him as Mr. Riley. To quote again:

"At times the pathos of the theme quite outweighs its homeliness and lifts the author above the region of self-conscious art; the use of dialect drops away, and a creation of pure poetry comes to light, as in that irresistible elegy 'Little Haly,' for example:

> '"Little Haly, little Haly," cheeps the robin in the tree;
> "Little Haly," sighs the clover; "Little Haly," moans the bee;
> "Little Haly, little Haly," calls the killdee at twilight;
> And the katydids and crickets hollers "Haly" all the night.'

"In this powerful lyric there is a simple directness approaching the feeling of Greek poetry, and one can not help regretting the few intrusions of bad grammar and distorted spelling. They are not necessary. The poem is so universal in its human appeal, it seems a pity to limit the range of its appreciation by hampering it with local peculiarities of speech.

"At times, too, in his interpretations of nature, Mr. Riley lays aside his drollery and his drawling accent in exchange for an incisive power of phrase.

> 'The wild goose trails his harrow'

is an example of the keenness of fancy."

In the following verse, taken from the "Flying Islands of the

Night," the Hoosier poet is considered at his best. Here he is for himself in an entirely new field, a sort of grown-up fairyland. Note the swing of the lines:

"I loved her. Why? I never knew. Perhaps
Because her face was fair. Perhaps because
Her eyes were blue and wore a weary air.
Perhaps! Perhaps because her limpid face
Was eddied with a restless tide, wherein
The dimples found no place to anchor and
Abide. Perhaps because her tresses beat
A froth of gold about her throat, and poured
In splendor to the feet that ever seemed
Afloat. Perhaps because of that wild way
Her sudden laughter o'erleapt propriety;
Or—who will say?—perhaps the way she wept."

## VAGRANCY OF THE THEATER.

MR. A. C. WHEELER—"Nym Crinkle"—taking for a text the question of a subsidized theater, which Sir Henry Irving recently mooted in a public speech, writes about "the vagrant theater." The theater, as seen in these days of stock companies and peripatetic railroad journeys, has crushed the best emotions of the players, especially of the women, and made vagabonds of them. In addition, it has rendered impossible the higher developments of the art. True art requires opportunity to strike roots in the soil; it can not be produced in a caravan or a Thespian cart, *in transitu*.

Mr. Wheeler's article appears in *The Criterion*, and we quote from it as follows:

"It is the vagrancy of dramatic effort as a sum-total. What may be called the most serious obstacle to an ideal drama or the best condition of the persons who are employed in it, is the necessitous commercial vagabondage of its present system. It is only rooted anywhere in few instances. It has little if any repose, and therefore little if any discipline and no permanent goal.

"It is made to wander continually by a system that is inexorably speculative and only pretentiously artistic. Most of the men who control and shape its energies are in it to make money, and they are in it more ruthlessly and largely with every season. Their receipts are secured by pushing the drama in a mendicant way from city to city over vast spaces, wholly regardless of the indisputable fact that the best drama can not be attained by an itinerancy.

"*A priori*, no art can live in a caravan so well as it can live in a conservatory, and that which began in a Thespian cart must sooner or later settle down in an orchard of its own where it becomes a vine and fig-tree. This is the history of human progress toward equilibrium and rest, but we seem to have left one door open in our theater where man can revert to his aboriginal and nomadic condition and become an Arab through his art.

"Waiving then, for the present, all consideration of the expediency, the practicability, and the Americanism of a subsidized, national theater, let us inquire if this idea, now beginning to make itself felt in the maturing esthetics and literature of our day, does not spring from a growing recognition of the enormous wrong that is done, not only to art and the actor, but to the community, by a systematic vagabondage, that has only one thing to recommend it, and that is its enhanced speculative opportunities.

"Naturally, if you but uncover this question, the deepest protest comes up from the woman nature in the theater. She it is who seldom if ever quite rids herself of her feline attachment for locality and her ineradicable desire for a sanctum of her own somewhere off the traveled highway. 'Home' is written in her very bones, and dragged as she is 'from pillar to post,' she never quite outgrows the instinct of nidification, if one may so call it. This little *sotto voce* wail of a wandering heart breaks out continually from the thousands who smile the sweetest and who flit the nimblest on feet that are never suffered to rest.

"Any scheme, therefore, which offers to the actress a permanent environment, a connected chain of endeavors, reaching toward permanent reward; an association of cooperative excellence and an assured atmosphere of good taste, is almost millennial to a weariness that lives in its trunks.

"Any one who has any acquaintance with the hard-working actors must have learned how the expansion of their circuits has quadrupled their strolling necessities, and cut them off from communal interaction. They owe little to a locality. A hearthstone is to them a lost tradition of their childhood. Have you not, time and again, seen the winged soubrette light with her husband in New York and snap at an engagement? It was not an enlarged salary that made her heart sing. It was the prospect of settling down. 'We've got a flat now,' you have heard her say, very much like a child who has got a holiday. 'Come and see us.' Of course, you went to see them. It was all so childishly cozy and informal and enjoyable, for she was playing the new rôle of a housewife in a white apron, more charmingly than she ever played 'Our Nan.' How many visits did you make? Did you take your chum the second time to convince him of the delightful domesticity of these waifs when they got the chance to be domestic? Did you not find a bill on the house, and did not the janitress tell you that she believed they had gone to Australia or somewhere?

"Do you suppose for one moment that 'Our Nan' did not drop a tear of regret on the little pictures when she took them down, or that she did not sigh as she pulled her family altar to pieces and gave the fragments to the janitress?

"Let us for a moment give over talking and writing about woman's figure and face, which lend so much charm to our selfish estimate of the theater, and consider for a moment the woman's heart, that, battered and torn, retains forever, under this hurly-burly of restlessness, a woman's longing for an abiding resting-place.

"Or if, Gradgrind that you are, you can not do that without feeling that you are mawkish, then screw your confounded practicality to the facts of the case. A dramatic performance is never as excellent *in transitu* as when rooted in the soil it has made for itself. Even Sir Henry Irving's representation of *Macbeth* can not mean in Mauch Chunk or Galveston what it meant in the Lyceum, and Mr. Augustin Daly's revival of 'The Taming of the Shrew' sheds some of its feathers as it goes from Broadway to Baltimore."

## WAR AS MATERIAL FOR LITERATURE.

WAR is a caldron in which men's emotions are heated to the boiling-point; and yet we are told that war, considering the vast range of the emotions, is comparatively poor in material for literature.

If such were not the fact, then, according to Mr. George Wyndham, it would not have been reserved for this late day and for Mr. Stephen Crane to give us the best account of a battle that has ever been written. Mr. Wyndham makes this observation in an introduction to a volume of Mr. Crane's war stories, and goes on to discuss in an interesting and critical manner the reasons for this deficiency of war in available literary material. The London *Academy* reproduces what he has to say:

"All men are aware of antagonism and desire, or at least are conscious, even in the nursery, that their hearts are the destined theaters of these emotions; all have felt or heard of their violence; all know that, unlike other emotions, these must often be translated into the glittering drama of decisive speech and deed; all, in short, expect to be lovers, and peer at the possibility of fighting. And yet how hard it is for the tried to compare notes, for the untried to anticipate experience! Love and war have been the themes of song and story in every language since the beginning of the world, love-making and fighting the supreme romances of most men and most nations; but any one man knows little enough of either beyond the remembered record of his own chances and achievements, and knows still less whither to turn in order to learn more. We resent this ignorance as a slur on our manhood and snatch at every chance of dispelling it. And at first, in the scientific 'climate' of our time, we are disposed to ask for documents, for love-letters and letters written from the field of battle. These we imagine, if collected and classified, might supply the evidence for an induction. But, on second thoughts, we remember that such love-letters as have been published are, for the most part, not nearer to life than romantic literature, but farther removed from it by many stages; that they are feeble echoes of conventional art—not immediate reflections, but blurred impressions of used plates carelessly copied from meretricious paintings.

And so it is with the evidence at first hand upon war. The letters and journals of soldiers and subordinate officers in the field are often of a more pathetic interest than most love-letters; but to the searcher after truth they are still disappointing, for they deal almost exclusively with matters beyond the possibilities of the writer's acquaintance. They are all of surmises—of what dear ones are doing at home, or of the enemy's intentions and the general's plans for outwitting him: they reflect the writer's love and professional ambition, but hardly ever the new things he has heard and seen and felt. And when they attempt these things they sink to the level of the love-letters, and become mere repetitions of accepted form.

"I can remember one letter from an English private, describing an engagement in which some eighty men were killed and wounded out of a force of eight thousand. He wrote of comrades in his own battalion 'falling like sheep,' and gave no clew to the country in which he served. It might have been in Siberia or the Sahara, against savages or civilized troops; you could glean nothing except that he had listened to patriotic songs in music-halls at home. Perhaps the most intimate love-letters and battle letters never get printed at all. But, as it is, you can not generalize from collections of documents as you can from collections of ferns and beetles: there is not, and there never can be, a science of the perceptions and emotions which thrill young lovers and recruits. The modern soldier is a little less laconic than his medieval forebear. Indeed, he could hardly surpass the tantalizing reserve of, say, Thomas Denyes, a gentleman who fights at Towton, and sums up the carnage of thirty-eight thousand men in a single sentence: 'Oure Soveraign Lord hath wonne the feld.' But it is astonishing to note how little even the modern soldier manages to say. He receives rude and swift answers in the field to the questions that haunted his boyish dreams, but he keeps the secret with Masonic self-possession.

"Marbot's 'Memoirs' and, in a lesser degree, Tomkinson's 'Diary of a Cavalry Officer,' are both admirable as personal accounts of the Peninsular campaign; but the warfare they describe is almost as obsolete as that of the Roses, and, even if it were not so, they scarcely attempt the recreation of intense moments by the revelation of their imprint on the minds that endured them. And, on the score of art and of reticence, one is glad that they do not. Their authors were gallant soldiers waging war in fact, and not artists reproducing it in fiction. They satisfy the special curiosity of men interested in strategy and tactics, not the universal curiosity of man the potential combatant. He is fascinated by the picturesque and emotional aspects of battle, and the experts tell him little of either. To gratify that curiosity you must turn from the soldier to the artist, who is trained both to see and tell, or inspired, even without seeing, to divine what things have been and must be. Some may rebel against accepting his evidence, since it is impossible to prove the truth of his report; but it is equally impossible to prove the beauty of his accomplishment. Yet both are patent to every one capable of accepting truth or beauty, and by a surer warrant than any chance coincidence of individual experience and taste. . . . The conditions of the age-long contention have changed and will change, but its certainty is coeval with progress: so long as there are things worth fighting for fighting will last, and the fashion of fighting will change under the reciprocal stresses of rival inventions. Hence its double interest of abiding necessity and ceaseless variation. Of all these variations the most marked has followed, within the memory of most of us, upon the adoption of long-range weapons of precision, and continues to develop under our eyes with the development of rapidity in firing. And yet, with the exception of Zola's 'La Débâcle,' no considerable attempt has been made to portray war under its new conditions. The old stories are less trustworthy than ever as guides to the experiences which a man may expect in battle, and to the emotions which those experiences are likely to arouse. No doubt the prime factors in the personal problem—the chances of death and mutilation—continue to be about the same. In these respects it matters little whether you are pierced by a bullet at two thousand yards or stabbed at hands' play with a dagger. We know that the most appalling death-rolls of recent campaigns have been more than equaled in ancient warfare; and, apart from history, it is clear that, unless one side runs away, neither can win save by the infliction of decisive losses. But altho these personal risks continue to be essentially the same, the picturesque and emotional aspects of war are completely altered by every change in the shape and circumstance of imminent death. And these are the fit materials for literature—the things which even dull men remember with the undying imagination of poets, but which, for lack of the writer's art, they can not communicate. The sights flashed indelibly on the retina of the eye; the sounds that after long silences suddenly cipher; the stenches that sicken in after-life at any chance allusion to decay; or, stirred by these, the storms of passions that force yells of defiance out of inarticulate clowns; the winds of fear that sweep by night along prostrate ranks with the acceleration of trains and the noise as of a whole town waking from nightmare with stertorous, indrawn gasps—these colossal facts of the senses and the soul are the only colors in which the very image of war can be painted. Mr. Crane has composed his palette with these colors, and has painted a picture that challenges comparison with the most vivid scenes of Tolstoï's 'La Guerre et la Paix' or of Zola's 'La Débâcle.'"

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## THE POETIC GIFT AND THE MAKING OF MONEY.

DO the ordinary money-making occupations destroy the poetic gift? In an incidental remark in a recent editorial in the London *Spectator*, the observation was made that "the necessity to earn a livelihood by ordinary means kills the poetic gift." A correspondent of *The Spectator* takes issue on this point and sustains his contention with a number of illustrations. We quote him as follows:

"'Poetic gifts,' says Schopenhauer, in his essay on 'The Metaphysics of the Beautiful,' 'belong to the holidays, not to the working-days of life. Hence, even if they should be felt to be somewhat oppressed and limited by an occupation which the poet carries on at the same time, they may still prosper along with it . . . indeed, poetic gifts are condensed by the ordinary work of life just as they are diluted by too much leisure, and by being carried on *ex professo*.' We know that Wordsworth dreaded the too ample freedom of the purely poetic life. The misery of Keats was in a great measure the misery of a man who felt himself divorced from the ordinary occupations of life. Browning would gladly have entered the diplomatic service. Who can doubt that much of the unhappy waywardness of Byron's life arose from the fact that he had nothing in this wide world to do but drag his menagerie and his lame leg from one Italian city to another? Scott, on the other hand, was reared to the labors of the desk. His imaginative work was healthily enriched by his practical occupations. 'If you wish to be a poet,' says a wise old French writer, 'do something else six hours a day.' It was not till this century that the idea somehow became fixed that the poet was a sort of vessel that must be kept in cotton wool to prevent its volatile genius from evaporation. For my part, I can not see that the prologue to the 'Canterbury Tales' suffers from the fact that Chaucer earned his livelihood by ordinary means as 'controller of the petty customs in the port of London'; or is Shakespeare less universal for being at the same time 'an absolute Johannes Factotum'? Is the war in heaven less energetic than it would have been if Milton had never flung himself into political strife, or maintained his lofty independence by turning his Latin to practical account? Surely the poet, whatever else he may be, is also a man of this world, not a sort of sensitive sea-anemone, waving its futile arms in periodical low water."

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"MRS. MAGDALENE THORESON, the authoress, of Copenhagen, who is now seventy-nine years of age and is the step-mother of Mrs. Ibsen, was interviewed recently on the occasion of the birthday of her celebrated son-in-law," says *The Home Journal*. "Susanne Thoreson," she said, "was eight years old when I became her step-mother. She was a remarkable child, swayed by love for the old Norwegian traditions. She seemed to live only for poetry, stories, and history, and when, during the long winter evenings, the other members of the family were occupied with needle-work, she would pore over her stories and poetry. She continued this interest into later years. She became acquainted with Ibsen at Bergen, where her father was a minister. At that time Ibsen was only twenty-two years old, and had just been employed as playwright for the Bergen Theater. After a long betrothal Ibsen married Susanne in 1858. The wedding was very sad, for precisely on the day, and a few hours before the hour appointed for the marriage, my husband died suddenly, and four days after his burial the ceremony was performed by another minister. My step-daughter has exercised a great influence on Ibsen. She is very intelligent and full of life and imagination, and she cherishes the greatest admiration for the talent of her husband. Her admiration is strictly in consonance with her full comprehension of his work. Ibsen has already sung his great love for her in one of his earlier poems."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## A UNIVERSAL TIME SYSTEM.

IN an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (August 1) on "Legal Time," M. A. Dastre points out that from an international point of view the time-systems of the world are inconsistent and impractical. Of course, from the exact standpoint, which is that of the astronomer, every meridian on the earth's surface has its own standard time. This is the "natural" system, but it never has been and never can be followed out precisely. As. M. Dastre says:

"From the moment when the inhabitants of the same city accepted a common time-standard for the regulation of their common relations they had already broken with the natural system; they had made a first compromise. Every displacement involves a change in time. To be exact, we should alter our watches whenever we go from one place to another. . . . On an eastward or westward journey the pedestrian, horseman, or cyclist should set his watch forward or back one second for every three hundred yards that he advances. In other words, we should have to give up all idea of a time-standard and cease to benefit by the invention of clocks. Such exactitude is evidently impracticable, and . . . there must always be a difference between astronomical and ordinary time."

How closely, then, shall the time that we use in ordinary affairs agree with astronomical time? At first each city or town had its own local time, but this has been found most confusing, especially in railway travel. Three systems have been proposed or used to remedy this—the system of national time, that of universal time, and that of time-belts. By the first every country uses the time of its capital. This arrangement now obtains in many European countries, but it is not practical for lands which, like the United States or Canada, extend for thousands of miles east and west. By the second the whole world has one standard of time—say that of Greenwich or Paris. This would seem at first the simplest plan. It has been advocated by many scientific men, and it would do away with many anomalies—for instance, the dropping or adding of a day in voyages around the world. But while by this plan it would be 12 o'clock at the same moment all around the world, there would be only one meridian on the earth's surface where this hour would correspond to noon; at other places we should have 12 o'clock coming in the middle of the morning or at some other incongruous time. There would be really nothing absurd about this, but it would probably be too much at variance with our conventional ideas ever to be adopted. To quote M. Dastre again:

"A time-system that should force us to say, 'It was 9 A.M.; the sun was just rising,' would be condemned without a hearing. We perform like acts at like moments during the day, at like stages in the sun's course; it is natural that the time-notation of these moments should be sensibly similar. With these conditions the knowledge of the hour gives us useful information. If I know that at the present moment it is midnight in New York, I picture the great city as asleep, and if I am told that it is 2 o'clock in the afternoon there, I seem to see the city active and at work.

"Just to what degree must we respect this concordance between the conventional hour and the local time?"

After discussing this question the author concludes that the most practical system is that already adopted in the United States, in which the country is divided into belts running north and south, whose standard time differs by just one hour, so that the greatest discrepancy between actual and conventional time is thirty minutes. It has already been proposed to extend these zones east and west around the world, and M. Dastre is of opinion that this should be done at once as shown in the accompanying map. He proposes, however, to modify the shape of the belts in certain cases, so that they may conform to the boundaries of countries. The belt in which Greenwich is situated would be known as the "universal" belt, and its time as "universal" time. The other belts would be numbered or named. One plan is to letter them all and also give them geographical names beginning with their characteristic letters. This has been done ingeniously, as the map shows. M. Dastre argues at some length in favor of this system, but it is scarcely necessary to present the case to American readers, since our trial of the plan in this country has relieved us of such a vast amount of confusion that, so far as we know, it has not a single opponent among us. Its extension to the rest of the world can not come too soon.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DIET AS A CAUSE OF SUICIDE.

WHILE the moralists have been discussing the question whether a man has a right to commit suicide, the scientists have been considering the question, Why do men commit suicide? A Dr. Haig, who has been looking into the subject, and telling a Scotch audience his conclusions, finds the cause of suicide to be uric acid in the blood, and the reason for this is found in a bad diet, and especially meats, beer, tea, and tobacco. *The Hospital* speaks as follows of Dr. Haig's researches:

"Dr. Haig is of opinion that suicide may be traced to error in diet, the error being the eating of meat, the drinking of beer and of tea, and the smoking of tobacco. His facts all fall comfortably into their places in support of his hypothesis. Are there not more suicides among men than among women, and do not men consume more meat, more beer, and more tobacco than the women? Again, suicide is more common in England than in Scotland, not apparently because the Scotch are a more canny race, but because the English eat more meat and drink more beer, while the Scotch eat less meat and drink whisky instead of beer. After maintaining that suicide was less common among the Scotch, it was perhaps hardly polite, when addressing a Scotch audience, to go on to say that suicide increased with civilization. But the fact was explained on the ground of the more injurious diet, that of civilized man being more productive of uric acid and thus of suicide, than that which prevails where civilization is less advanced. Uric acid is, in fact, at the bottom of all this, and, according to Dr. Haig, the incidence of suicide tallies with the daily, annual, and life fluctuations of uric acid in the blood, being

commonest when uric acid is most abundant, namely, in the mornings, in spring and summer, and in childhood and the full prime of life.

"We have no doubt that errors of diet are responsible for much, and, among other things, for a certain number of suicides; nay, we would go farther and admit that unsuitable diet, derangement of the proper relation between nutrition and waste, and the consequent loading of the tissues and the blood with abnormal products of metabolism, have much to do with that ill-temper and discontent which leads men to lay their hands violently often upon their neighbors, and sometimes on themselves. All this may be taken for granted, but it is at present far from proven that the peccant material is in all cases the same, and still farther are we from being all agreed that uric acid is the origin of the evil."

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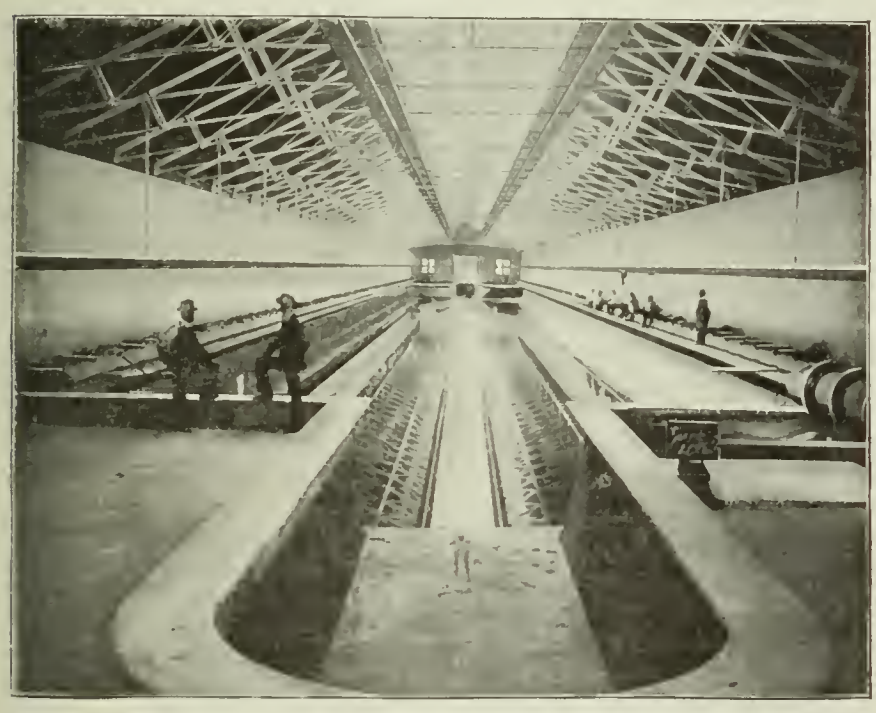
## TESTING-TANK FOR MODELS OF WAR-SHIPS.

THE following description and illustration of the new government tank just constructed at Washington for testing models of war-vessels are taken from *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, Ohio, August 11). This tank, says *The Review*,

"is designed to enable the officials of the department to test the speed and determine the properties of war-vessels by the use of models. It is several years since Chief Hichborn, of the Bureau



THE NEW TANK FOR TESTING MODELS OF WAR-VESSELS.

Courtesy of *The Marine Review*.

of Construction and Repair, began the advocacy of such a tank. He did not become discouraged by the apathy with which his efforts were so long regarded by Congress. He pointed out the benefit that had been derived from the use of tanks of this character by some of the more progressive foreign nations, as well as the enterprise of the Clyde firm—Denny Bros. of Dumbarton—in constructing a private one, and finally, about two years ago, Representative Hilborn, of California, a member of the committee on naval affairs, took the matter before the House, and, after a long struggle, provision for an appropriation for constructing the tank was included in the naval appropriation bill.

"The tank, which will be completed within a few weeks, is 300 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. It will be kept filled with fresh, clean water. A building which has already been completed covers the entire tank and excludes all drafts, while the water will be kept as free from currents as possible. At the side of the tank is a miniature railway, on which is a carriage that may be made to travel at any speed desired, power being furnished by its own electrical motor. Upon either this carriage or the model of the ship itself, if desired, may be placed the delicate mechanism destined to record the power in pounds needed to draw or pull the model through the water, mark the distance traveled and the time consumed. The presence of disturbing drafts or currents, no matter how slight, will also be registered, and checks and counter-checks have been provided so as to eliminate the possibility of error of any kind. The models of ships, which are to occupy the tank, will vary in size from 10 to 30 feet, and will be made of paraffin wax, it being claimed for this substance that it does not change its weight by absorbing water, is easily cut and readily molded to suit alterations suggested during the experiments. Moreover, the wax can be melted and remodeled an indefinite number of times. The original framework for the model is of wood; this is covered with canvas, and then the paraffin is cast in the form of a complete covering. The original cast is, of course, somewhat in excess of the desired dimensions, in order that the wax may be smoothed, first by machinery and later by hand. Finally the little vessel is trimmed to the determined water line or draft.

"The first experiments to be made will not deal with the models of war-vessels now building by the Government or proposed for construction. It is admitted that the performances of the models in the tank will not prove exact criterions of the behavior of their prototypes on the ocean, and in order to determine once for all what proportionate allowance will have to be made in the application of all calculations from models to the presumed performance of full-sized vessels, the first experiments will be made with models of the present vessels of our navy. The comparison of the showings made by these models with the results of the actual performance of the vessels themselves will, of course, determine very accurately the relation, and this may be utilized as the basis of all future experiments. The determination of the conditions governing and attendant upon the matter of speed will be ascertained by towing the model, attached to the carriage, at several different rates of speed. Resistances are determined by means of the extension of a spring on the principal of ordinary hand scales, the amount of the extension being recorded in pounds on a revolving cylinder. On the same cylinder, timed to turn in accord with the speed of the carriage, are registered time and distance diagrams, which enable a correct registration of the rates of speed. From these results curves are plotted and the possible performances between the actual experiments registered without further trials. After the total resistance of the model has been determined, the various forms of propeller will be tried separately, and the one that shows the greatest equivalent in power of propulsion and efficiency for a like force in power applied will be accepted. Finally, the propeller will be tried in connection with the model, in order to enable the observation of the mutual action of screw and hull, and to ascertain how far backward the suction of the working screw is exceeded by the forward push of the wake. This following current of water, the consequence of the hull and not the screws, and having a determinable speed, of course pushes against the backward thrust of the propellers, saves the screws that amount of work, and represents the conversion of a faulty motion of the water to so much helpful energy.

"Moreover, there are numerous other ways wherein this new tank will be found valuable in the determination of quantities and forces which have heretofore been in a great sense a matter of speculation until after a war-ship has had her trial trip."

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**Prevention of the Plague by Inoculation.**—Is it possible that science has at last succeeded in grappling successfully with the plague that has so devastated Asia and Europe in times past? The report of Professor Haffkine on the results of inoculation in the Khoja community of Bombay indicates that successful prevention of the disease is at last within the power of the physician. *Nature* (London, August 11) gives the results of his experiment as follows:

"His highness Aga Khan, the head of the community, was himself inoculated as an example to his followers, and he established an inoculation station at Mazgaon, at which 5,000 Khojas were inoculated between December, 1897, and April 20, 1898, 184 other Khojas being inoculated in municipal stations. The daily strength of the inoculated for the period was 3,184. It is calculated that there were 9,516 uninoculated persons in the community, and among these there were 77 deaths from plague and 94 from other causes during the period mentioned. Among the 3,184 persons inoculated during this period there were 3 deaths from plague and 4 deaths from other causes. These are the most

striking results observed up to the present time. Eliminating the 5 deaths from plague and the 56 deaths from other causes which occurred among uninoculated persons under the age of 3 or over 60, the figures are still sufficiently remarkable. There is a difference of 89.7 per cent. of deaths from plague in favor of the inoculated part of the community, and of 73.3 per cent. of deaths from other causes. Professor Haffkine is justified in saying that, making allowance for inaccurate classification, and admitting that some of the deaths among the uninoculated may have been those of sickly persons who feared to undergo the operation, the results indicate that, besides being a protection against plague, this inoculation influences favorably the resistance to certain other diseases, a fact with regard to which exact material is being accumulated at the Research Laboratory at Bombay."

## EFFECTS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON SHIPBOARD.

THE controversy regarding the possibility of firing shells containing charges of high explosives from ordinary guns is dismissed by Prof. Philip R. Alger, of the United States Naval Bureau of Ordnance, in an article in *Cassier's Magazine* (September), with a denial of the premises on which rests the entire assumption of the desirability of such a process. He denies, in short, that a charge of high explosive will produce any such general destructive effect as is generally believed. Says Professor Alger:

"The effect of high explosives is enormously exaggerated not only in the popular mind, but almost universally. The idea that such public buildings as the Capitol at Washington or the Houses of Parliament at London can be destroyed by the explosive carried on the person of an anarchist can hardly gain the credence of an intelligent man, tho such is the belief of many newspaper writers. But the equally unfounded idea that a battle-ship can be destroyed by a high-explosive shell meets with common acceptance. The fact is, that while high explosives produce very great effects upon material in close contact with them, these effects are comparatively local.

"Experiments made at the United States naval proving-ground at Indian Head, Md., have shown that, while a high-explosive charge will burst a common shell into more pieces, the general effect on the surroundings is, on the whole, rather less than when they are burst by ordinary powder charges. The greater force of the high explosive seems to waste itself in tearing and shattering the shell itself. Moreover, the powder charge sets fire to anything inflammable in the neighborhood of the explosion, while the high explosive does not.

"Clearly, then, there is no present reason for using anything but powder as the bursting charge of the common shell, and the field for the high explosive, if there be a field for it in naval warfare, is in what have been called torpedo-shells—shells with thin walls and of great length, so as to carry very large charges. But all the experiments thus far made have indicated that here, too, the results to be obtained have been grossly exaggerated. Even the largest of such shells, containing three or four hundred pounds of guncotton, exploded against the armored side of a modern battle-ship, would be practically harmless, and exploded in the air near such a ship would cause no serious structural damage. If such shells could be fired through the side of a vessel and burst inside her, they would, of course, produce widespread destruction and be much more efficient than common shells of equal weight; but from their very nature this is impossible. They must be very weak in order to have great capacity, and they are quite certain to explode outside of any ship that they may strike."

**Rancid Butter Made Fresh.**—It is hard enough nowadays to tell when you are getting fresh dairy butter and when oleomargarin. If a new industry about to be introduced into Ireland finds development here, it will soon be difficult to tell whether we are getting fresh, clean butter or old and rancid butter made over. Here is the process as explained by *The Hospital*:

"The rancidity of butter is due to the liberation of butyric acid, and other volatile acids and their derivatives, through the action of microbes—in other words, through the operation of decomposition. As is well known, this decomposition mostly takes place in butter which has been badly made, for really well-made butter, from which all the casein and buttermilk has been worked out, will keep for a very long time. In the process which has been lately introduced for the removal of these offensive products of decomposition the butter is melted down with a certain quantity of buttermilk, and stirred until a fine emulsion is obtained. Hot air is then drawn through the melted liquid, by which means a churning action is set up, and while the volatile acids are carried off the solid impurities sink to the bottom and are removed. Then a current of cold air is made to take the place of the hot, and under its influence the butter begins to separate in granules as in the ordinary method of churning. The result is admirable; good butter is made from bad, which is no doubt extremely ingenious. Nevertheless we do not like our old faiths to be so disturbed, and we had far rather feel that our pat of 'best fresh' was churned out of new cream than that it was 'aerated' out of rancid butter."

## CONSUMPTION IS NOT HEREDITARY.

SEÑOR PABLO LOZANO Y PONCE DE LEON, director of the Society for the Protection of Children at Madrid, contends that tuberculosis is not hereditary, and that the question in connection therewith which remains to be settled is simply whether predisposition or immunity is hereditary. In an address delivered before the Congress of Hygiene, recently held at Madrid, reported in *La Escuela Moderna* (Madrid, July), he gave it as his opinion that the theory of heredity of this disease, admitted by all physicians from the commencement of medicine up to the present time, must be considered the saddest of all medical doctrines, and that it is this which has made it so difficult to treat the opposite doctrine of contagion justly. "Multitudes of victims," he says, "have been sacrificed on the altar of ignorance." Continuing, he remarks:

"That tuberculosis is produced by the Koch bacillus no one now denies; and it is also undeniable that the bacillus is found in every organic lesion of this nature.

"It is also an evident fact that the younger the being which is exposed to contact with the Koch bacillus, the more readily is it absorbed and the more quickly it is developed, extending in a very short time to almost all the organs . . . being disseminated through the ganglions, bones, liver, spleen, lungs, etc., while in adults it is seldom found except in the lungs. Pasteur . . . also observed that the younger the animal when inoculated, the more susceptible it is to the action of the bacillus.

"Therefore a fact on which our attention must be fixed is, that the younger the human organism, the more easily is it invaded by the germ of tuberculosis and the more rapid and extensive are the ravages which this germ produces.

"The experiments made on animals also substantiate this fact, according to the experiments of Bernheim, Straus, Sanchez Toledo, Grancher, Nocard, Leyden, Max Wolff; and even Baumgarten, the defender of the theory of heredity, who inoculated male, female, and young rabbits with the tuberculous germ, reports that the females becoming pregnant after being infected did not give birth to tuberculous young, and if the latter were separated from the sphere of contagion in which their progenitors lived, this disease was never known to be developed in either themselves or in any of their descendants."

In further proof of his theory, Señor Ponce de Leon cites statistics from Schutzlein, physician of the hospital at Munich, who in treating 613 children, 43.59 per cent. of whom had one consumptive parent and 6.86 per cent. both parents consumptive, had not noticed a single case of tuberculosis in the course of twelve years. He quotes similar statistics from Stich, of Nuremberg; Hutinel, of Paris; and the Society of Protection of Children, under his own charge, in Madrid.

Señor Ponce de Leon cites numerous cases reported by Boltz, Demme, Straus, Wasserman, Flind, and those which had been

observed by himself, and from the experiments made, and the statistics furnished draws the following conclusions:

"(1) That tuberculosis, as affecting scientific truth, as well as in all which pertains to its prevention, can not be considered as hereditary. This we believe sufficiently demonstrated by the experiments cited in this study; by the statistics, both with regard to the human race and to cattle, which show that tuberculosis is much more frequent in proportion to the time which has elapsed from birth, which fact is clearly antagonistic to the idea of heredity. Lastly, the data derived from the statistics of Hutinel, of the hospital of Munich, of Nuremberg, and of the Society for the Protection of Children of Madrid, fully confirm the fact that simply by removing the children of tuberculous parents from the seat of contagion of their families all danger of tuberculosis is prevented—a most important thing to be learned toward restraining the spread of the disease.

"(2) That the children of tuberculous parents, if born with a predisposition to this disease, as all the authors suppose who treat of this subject, are infected more frequently if they remain at home with their families, where the conditions are such that contagion can readily show itself, than in the cases cited by Demme, Straus, Wasserman, Flind, etc., which furnish complete evidence that children born from perfectly healthy parents offer a fruitful field for the germ to propagate and that tuberculosis has rapid progress in such cases.

"(3) That, as a logical consequence of the former conclusion, as well as the experiments referred to by me, the belief is warranted that the children of tuberculous parents are born with a certain immunity, which extends over a period of from five to ten years, to judge from the statistics of Boltz and Brandenberg.

"(4) That, granting the interest attaching to this subject, it is the duty of all to undertake an investigation, both clinical and experimental, similar to that initiated by me, in order to prove whether tuberculous parents have children predisposed or immune; and,

"(5) If it were certain that immunity to tuberculosis is hereditary, perhaps this fact should adjust our specific treatment of this disease to the inoculation of organic products derived from immune subjects, thanks to the tuberculosis of their progenitors."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Direction of Rows of Plants.**—In what direction should rows of cultivated plants be set out? "This is a question," says *Progrès Agricole*, as quoted by *Cosmos* (August 6), "that may seem silly, but that is, nevertheless, not without interest, if we are to believe Dr. Wollny, of Munich. This writer has made observations on various plants . . . and has proved that the north-south direction has an undoubted superiority over the one perpendicular to it. We must, therefore, plant our corn and potatoes along meridian lines. The advantages of this may be explained thus: Plants alined north and south receive the light during the whole day and do not shade each other; whence the lighting is more intense, more regular, and more uniform. It is the same with heat and humidity, and Dr. Wollny has proved, in particular for the trenches in which potatoes are planted, that in case of an east-west orientation the sides exposed to the north are much colder and moister than those on the south. More uniform and regular distribution of light, heat, and moisture—such, then, is the result of orientation in north and south lines."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**The Neglected Engineer.**—The following indignant comments are made by *The American Machinist* (August 25) on what it considers the unjust treatment of our naval engineers in the official reports of the recent sea victories. It says: "Are there not cheeks that will yet tingle with shame over the disgraceful fact that not a single engineer or fireman or machinist is named or praised in any of these reports? 'There was glory enough for all,' but not enough for those in the hell below the deck. It is idle to waste words over the functions of the modern floating fighting-machine. We all know, and all the world knows, how entirely and absolutely it is the creature of steam, and how its every detail of movement is dependent upon the precise action of the intricate devices by which steam power is applied to the various service required. Every telling operation in the work of the vessel, not merely the maintenance of speed, but the steering, the manipulation of the guns, the conveyance of the ammunition, is done by steam and mechanical means entirely. It is not for all of us to know the life-and-death struggle of the fire-room, with the superadded heat of the tropical summer, the watchfulness, the skill, and the endurance of the men behind the engines behind the guns, but the writers of these reports knew these things well, and who can see but with keen regret that in the great day of their lives they forgot (or did they forget?) common justice and right for their most trusted and most necessary coworkers. The officials who receive these reports also should know how modern battles of the sea are won, yet not one, as it appears, could raise a word of inquiry as to whether these men were in the fight or not. It can not be but that there is a day coming when such flagrant injustice as this shall no longer flourish, and we must keep telling the story of it until the time comes. 'The engineer in history' is a chapter yet to be written, but he will have his page, and others must yet give place to him and no longer entirely usurp his honors."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE barbed-wire fences surrounding Santiago," says *Electricity*, "which have proven a hindrance and nuisance to our hard-worked soldiers, have, it seems, after all, their advantages. Not long ago one of the wires of such a fence was sufficiently insulated to allow of telegraphic messages being sent from one army corps to another, a distance of five miles. Thus the Spaniards unwittingly saved the enemy's signal corps the trouble of laying a wire through a rugged country."

A NEW process of preserving meats, described in *The Scientific American Supplement*, "is simply to sterilize the meats by placing them for a certain number of hours close to an electric light. The actinic rays of light, not only from an electric light, but from almost any kind of light, are fatal in time to all kinds of germs, even the bacteria of anthrax. While the meats are exposed to the light, a stream of hot air at temperatures ranging from 115° F. to 150° F. is sent up through the box in which the meats are placed to dry them. Then the thoroughly dried meats are powdered, and are thus ready for Klondike expeditions and for army and navy use."

"IN the French quarries of St. Triphon," says *Invention*, "stone is sawed with steel wire cables moistened with wet sand, and passing in an endless rope over a series of pulleys. The wire, which runs from 1,000 to 1,200 feet per minute, is charged as it enters the cut with a jet of water and siliceous sand, which forms the cutting material. A running cable of 500 feet can make a cut 100 feet long. To remove a ledge, pits 3 feet in diameter are dug to the depth of the desired cut and the stone sawed vertically in slabs to the bottom, being then easily split off by wedges. The slabs are removed by an electric traveling-crane and sawed to any desired size."

"IF electric kitchens become numerous, cooks will have to learn over again," says Louis Mouquin, a New York restaurant proprietor, as reported in *The Electrical Review*. "They have learned to a nicety just how many minutes are required to cook properly, by means of coal or gas ranges, any dish ordered, but the use of electric heat brings up new and strange problems. Cooks apparently are in awe of heat produced without coals or blaze—the mystery of the thing puzzles them and disturbs that peace of mind and evenness of movement so necessary for the artist. If electricity largely invades the domain of the kitchen, cooks will have to study the profession from an entirely new point of view to realize the most refined results of present-day methods."

NEW USES OF ALUMINUM.—"Aluminum has lately found its way extensively into vibrating and reciprocating machines, both large and small," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "Here the advantageous use of the metal is entirely a matter of reducing the weight. Probably the best illustration of the use of aluminum in revolving machinery is in using an oil cup on the driving-wheel of a locomotive in connection with a driving-rod. With the increased speeds that the roads are now aiming to attain, it is necessary to increase the diameter of the driving-wheels, and consequently the tendency to break the shank of the oil cups materially increases, and with some of the large engines which have been built, cups made of composition are frequently broken. These cups are now, and have been for some time, successfully cast in aluminum, and have given great satisfaction."

THE recent adoption, by iron and steel manufacturers throughout Germany, of standard classification based on the metric system, is said to have been a great aid to them in securing trade. "This systematic procedure," says *The Mechanical Engineer*, Manchester, England, "has led other foreign countries to adopt the German classification, more and more to the disadvantage of British manufacturers. The consuls report that in Holland there is an undoubted preference for German sizes, based on the metric system, and that it is chiefly owing to this that Germany has obtained many orders for railway bridges and other material. He adds that, as regards pipes for water-works, it is absolutely certain that the Dutch market is completely lost to Great Britain, so far as new works are concerned, from the same cause. He says that recently a Belgium firm obtained a large contract for water-piping in Holland, and was obliged to guarantee that the German normal classification should be adhered to. He concludes that in the growing competition of rival manufacturing countries the lead can not be held by any country which has not adopted the metric weights and measures."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE ANGLICAN MOVEMENT FOR UNION.

LAST year, when the Pope decided that Anglican orders could not be valid in the Roman Catholic church, it was said that he had checked an effort to reunite "the three branches" of the church, the Anglican, the Roman, and the Greek. But the hope of such a combination, we are told, has by no means subsided in certain elements of the English church; the agitation has only changed form. Its promoters now turn to the Greek church with the hope of doing what they failed to do through the Roman.

Archdeacon Sinclair has recently addressed a long essay to the clergy and church wardens of the London archdeaconry on the subject of "The Eastern Churches," which *The Christian Commonwealth* (nonconformist, London) makes the text of an editorial on the general subject of the proposed union. It says:

"Last year the Lambeth conference passed a resolution (No. 36) appointing the archbishops of Canterbury and York and the bishop of London to act as a committee to confer with the holy synod of Russia and other authorities of the Eastern churches with a view to closer relations between the Anglican and Eastern churches. That committee issued a report which is a very curious document. It is a fine instance of the ecclesiastical art of saying nothing at immense length. But Archdeacon Sinclair makes it a convenient peg on which to hang his charge, which occupies in print one hundred and thirty pages, every one worth reading. He condenses in this document a whole library of information, prefacing the main topic with a review of historical Christianity which is a marvel of condensation. One fact comes out pretty quickly which ought to show reunionists what a delusive dream is theirs. The 'Orthodox Eastern church' is as badly split up as are the Western churches. Before there can be reunion between East and West, surely the big fissures in each should be healed. The Church of England is going to pieces while its bishops look on and blow their toy trumpets of 'direction,' 'advice,' and 'instruction.' The Eastern church cracked up long ago, altho the fragments are very large. The Russian is by far the largest. This is comparatively modern, for it was born in the tenth century through the conversion of the Emperor Vladimir by the Patriarch of Constantinople. It is now an independent sectional church, with the Czar at its head. The 'Greek church,' or 'Great church,' or 'Orthodox Imperial church,' spreads from Mount Sinai to Greece, and wherever Greek is spoken; it includes Servia, Bulgaria, Greece, and part of Hungary. Then come the churches of the third great division of the Eastern church, the 'National' or Heretical churches, comprising the Chaldean (or Nestorian), the Armenian, the Syrian, the Alexandrian (or Coptic), and the Abyssinian (or Ethiopian). All these differ exceedingly and antagonize each other with intensity. Otherwise Russia would never have looked on the massacre of the Armenians with brutal indifference. What blessing could come of reunion with this confused mass of sects?

"What, however, are the Eastern churches like? Are they worth uniting with? Not unless it is desired to plunge back into darkness and superstition instead of advancing to clearer light. The Babylonian apostasy of a corrupt and fallen Christendom prevails in Eastern as well as in Western Christendom. Should the Anglican find a way of reunion in this direction, its ruin would be completed. A Russian church is the home of endless ceremonies. There is much that is instructive, but the ritual and the symbolism have become extravagant and overwhelming. At the Eucharist two round flat cakes are presented, united together in the baking, representing the two natures of Christ in one person. Five such cakes are used at each celebration. Each is marked on the upper side with a cross and an inscription, 'IC. XC. NIKA' —*i.e., Jesus Christ conquers.* After the priest has taken the first *phosphora*, or cake, he makes on it with the spear used as a knife the sign of the cross. The piece which he now cuts off is called 'the Lamb,' which he cuts in half, indicating that Christ gave Himself as the Lamb for the sins of the world. He then pierces it with the spear. All through he recites appropriate texts. The second cake is cut in memory of the Virgin, and the piece is put beside the Lamb. From the third nine little pieces are taken in honor of various saints. Out of the fourth more pieces are cut, while prayers are offered for the emperor, synod, etc. Out of the fifth other fragments are cut, while the priest prays for deceased members of the church. All these pieces are now covered with the asteriskos (cross-star), in order to recall the star over the house where Jesus was born. Then follow other ceremonies in immense and complex elaboration, until the question arises, What has become of the simplicity of Christian worship? The same question repeats itself at every point connected with Eastern Christianity. Preaching is almost unknown. Pictures are adored in churches, homes, shops, and streets. The priest enters everywhere. True, he is to be preferred to the Roman celibate priest, for he must be a married man. But the sacramentarianism and sacerdotalism which threaten to eat up Anglicanism have long ago swallowed up the Eastern church, until now reformation is hopeless. *That* can only come from without, and at present a cruel, civil despotism is allied with this corrupt and superstitious communion to crush all nonconformity directly it attempts to propagate the truth. We repeat that only those ignorant of the real state of Oriental Christianity can excusably imagine that reunion with it would be anything but a curse."

## IS REVIVALISM A SOCIAL MENACE?

AT the recent annual meeting of the American Academy of Sociology, Dr. F. H. Giddings, of Columbia University, who is described as "the foremost representative of sociology as a specialty," took as a topic for his presidential address "The Practical Value of Sociology." After a panegyric on the Apostle Paul for having singled out "like-mindedness" as the essential, persistent, formative fact of human society, Professor Giddings laid stress on the value of sociology in training men to reasoned, deliberative social action, as opposed to the epidemic madness of the mob. In this connection, he aroused no small discussion by saying (as reported in *The Annals of the American Academy*):

"In the name of religion, society for generations has cherished a dangerous influence, and has encouraged the practise of arts that menace the happiness and the further progress of mankind. Of all mistaken teachers in the community the professional revivalist is most to be feared. The revival meeting is, and always has been, the chief school of impulsive action. Throughout human history the revival has been the foster mother of the mob. . . . The methods of the professional revivalist are those of the professional hypnotizer. The only difference is that they are somewhat more refined and keep their machinery a little more out of sight. The revivalist tells his hearers that their reason is the most deadly enemy of their souls; that the deliberating, critical habit of mind endangers their eternal salvation; that their only safety lies in immediately acting upon the impulse which he is striving to awaken in their bosoms. . . . So long as revivalism is possible the overthrow of Plattism, Crokerism, and Quayism will be impossible. Let us not deceive ourselves with the belief that we can make men irrational, impulsive, hypnotic creatures for the purposes of religion, and then expect them to be cool-headed, critical, rational men for the purposes of politics."

The outgoing president of the academy, C. De Garmo, took strong exception to these statements. He pointed out the fact that the great mobs have been in France, where the revival was not present, and he argued that revival meetings are held where the mob principle does not rule. Prof. R. L. Stewart lodged a similar protest. He said:

"I have frequently been on the track of Mr. Moody, as he has passed through this country and other countries, and I am here to testify that a blessed influence has followed his work, a work which has been going on for over thirty years. The great revival of 1857 that swept over this land resulted in good. I could take you to communities that have been awakened and uplifted by that influence and are now the most law-abiding communities in our land. . . . I have never heard an address from Mr. Moody, or from others who were laboring earnestly to bring men to

Christ, in which they have demanded that men should surrender themselves without thought. They are asked to think and to choose. . . . The results which have followed are not due to hypnotic influences, but the divine power which accompanies the presentation of truth."

Professor Giddings, in a reply, disavowed any opposition to revival, but repeated his disapproval of the methods of revivalists.

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## HINDU SACRIFICE.

THE latest addition to the sacred books of the East published by the Oxford Press, is Part IV. of the Satapatha Brahmana. The work is a translation of one of the ancient ritualistic directories, portions of which were attached to each group of the original Vedic scriptures. These directories consisted of exceedingly long-drawn and mystic instructions for the performing of the sacrifices which formed, from the very earliest times, a most essential part of Hindu worship. They also explained the origin and meaning of sacrifices, illustrating the explanations with wonderful myths and legends. These compositions were, collectively, called the *Brahmanas*, so called from a word meaning prayer or worship. Each of the four Vedas had its own Brahmana. The second of these four is divided into two parts, each of which has a Brahmana of its own. The volume just issued consists of a portion of one of these—the *Satapatha;* and some idea may be obtained of the voluminous nature of ancient Hindu writing when the fact is stated that this volume is the fourth, and that not the last, of the translations from the original Sanscrit of this one Brahmana.

The following are a few brief extracts made by the aid of references in Hopkins's "The Religions of India." In one place we are told that it was "by means of sacrifice the gods obtained that supreme authority which they now wield"; and in another that "it was by the meters that the gods attained the world of heaven." Again, we are told that "the gods subsist on what is offered up from this world." Much is said about the fees paid by the sacrificer to the priest who performs the sacrifice in his name. The theory of fees is thus described: "That sacrifice of his goes forth toward the world of the gods; after it follows the fee which he gives (to the priests), and holding on to the priest's fee (fol' ws) the sacrificer." Four kinds of fees are mentioned: "Gold—thereby, indeed, he preserves his own life, for gold is life"; "then the cow—thereby he preserves his own breath, for the cow is breath"; "then cloth—thereby he preserves his own skin, for the cloth is skin"; "then the horse—for the horse is the thunderbolt, he thereby makes the thunderbolt the leader." Much stress is laid, in various places, upon the extreme value of gold as a fee. The importance of geographical position is much insisted upon. "The altar should be sloping toward east, for east is the quarter of the gods; and also sloping toward north, for the north is the quarter of men. To the south side he sweeps the rubbish, for that is the quarter of deceased ancestors." The west is said to be the region of snakes. "For this reason one must not sleep with his head toward the west—the western quarter belongs to the snakes." Again, "the east is the quarter of the gods, and from the east westward the gods approach men; that is why one offers to them while standing with his face toward the east." It is gravely said that the sun would not rise in the morning if the priest did not sacrifice. "When he offers in the morning before sunrise, then he produces that (sun-child), and, having become alight, it rises shining. But assuredly it would not rise were he not to make that offering."

A writer in *The Church Missionary Intelligencer* (London), reviewing this translation, says:

"May we not also possibly, even in the chaotic maze of the Brahmanical sacrificial system, find some faint traces of the original scope and meaning of sacrifice? The degradation is very manifest; but the root-idea is there, hidden away beneath crushing heaps of rubbish. Even in the thick darkness may we not see a glimmer, vague and indistinct, but still a gleam, of the great central truth of revelation, a latent sense of the lost communion with God, and a dumb craving for reunion—a craving manifest in the expression of a dim, hazy, almost quite forgotten tradition, a faint yet audible echo of some far-off original revelation of the great atonement? The floods of sacrificial blood with which the soil of India has been drenched may possibly have some distant connection with the Paschal Lamb of the Exodus, and the sacrifices of the tabernacle and the temple—a connection converging, in lines all but invisible, on the original promise of the atonement of Christ, and the great central truth that 'without shedding of blood is no remission'?

"We have seen that this particular volume of the Brahmana we have been studying is devoted to the construction of the great fire-altar. In this connection there is a passage of much interest, not only for the story itself, which is so characteristic, but also as showing the ideas attached to exactitude in altar-building, and as containing some conception of the doctrine of transmigration which afterward became so important a part of Hinduism.

"The gods are represented as having a great desire to attain to immortality, and thus inspired they performed various sacrifices and built a great fire-altar; and still they did not obtain the longed-for boon. At length the Supreme (Arajapati) informed them that their failure was consequent on the defective building of the altar. He then instructed them as to its proper construction. Upon following these divine instructions the gods thereafter became immortal. Death then came on the scene, and thus complained to the now immortal gods:

"'Surely, on this wise all men will become immortal, and what share will then be mine?' They spake: 'Henceforward no one shall be immortal with the body; only when thou shalt have taken that (body) as thy share, he who is to become immortal, either through knowledge or through holy work, shall become immortal after separating from the body . . . and they who so know this, or they who do this holy work, come to life again when they have died, and, coming to life, they come to immortal life. But they who do not know this, or do not do this holy work, come to life again when they die, and become the food of him (Death) time after time.'

"We may perhaps close by quoting the beautiful metrical translation of this passage by Sir Monier Williams as given in his 'Indian Wisdom' (p. 34):

"The gods lived constantly in dread of Death,
The mighty Ender, so with toilsome rites
They worshiped and performed religious acts
Till they became immortal. Then the Ender
Said to the gods: 'As ye have made yourselves
Imperishable, so will men endeavor
To free themselves from me; what portion then
Shall I possess in man?' The Gods replied:
'Henceforth no being shall become immortal
In his own body. This his mortal frame
Shalt thou still seize; this shall remain thy own.
He who through knowledge or religious works
Henceforth attains to immortality,
Shall first present his body, Death, to thee.'"

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**Too Much Fraternity.**—Has the Christian Endeavor passed its youth? This question is discussed by *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, Cincinnati). It maintains "that there must come a time when reaction from excessive fraternity will set in." While it believes as strongly as ever that Christianity and fraternity are inseparable, it is persuaded that "a fraternity that tends to break down and obliterate all denominational lines is excessive and pernicious." *The Advocate* then speaks of the good and also the harm that has been done by the Young Men's Christian Association. For a time it contributed to fraternal feeling and Christian cooperation. Christians were brought together and learned to love and respect one another. But in the reaction from narrowness some were carried to the other extreme. It proceeds:

"In their devotion to union services and undenominational enterprises, they almost forgot their first duties to their respective churches. They expended all their energies upon the Young Men's Christian Association, and had left only lassitude and weariness. Quickly all such became cumberers of the ground.

The Young Men's Christian Association afforded good opportunities to exercise gifts and graces which were fed by earnest devotion to the regular ordinances of God's house. These neglected, the former speedily withered."

*The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) quotes some of the opinions given above, and adds its own approving comment as follows:

"Inconsistent fraternity is 'excessive fraternity.' There can not be too much brotherly love between brethren of different denominations. There should be sincere and hearty cooperation between them in so far as they can honestly and consistently work and worship together. But in no circumstances should there be any yielding of honest convictions, or any unfaithfulness to vows and promises, in meeting the demands of conventional comity, or in responding to the requirements of a fictitious charity. The man who loves all churches equally has no genuine love for any one. The man who can worship in one denomination as well as in another would not feel it a great privation to be left without any. The man who insists that one's life may be right, tho his creed is wrong, does not have in mind the words, 'If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine.'"

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## CAPTAIN EVANS AND THE PREACHERS.

CAPT. ROBLEY D. EVANS, of the battle-ship *Iowa*, has, with the help of the war correspondents, acquired a reputation for strong language. Commodore J. W. Philip, formerly captain of the battle-ship *Texas*, on the other hand, by his utterances after the naval fight off Santiago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 30), has gained a reputation for reverence. From the press reports of the words of these two captains, the editor of *The Index* (Williamsport, Pa.) drew a contrast between the two men and mailed a marked copy to Captain Evans. It is not reported what Captain Evans said when he read *The Index;* but he wrote a reply in which, passing over the subject of his alleged indulgence in profanity, he defends himself from the general charge of irreverent conduct after the sinking of the Spanish ships. He wrote, in part:

"I have never considered it necessary, and I am sure that a great majority of officers in the navy do not consider it necessary, to announce to their crews that 'they believe in Almighty God.' I think that goes without saying. We, each of us, have the right to show by our acts how much we are imbued with this belief. Captain Philip had a perfect right to show this to his men as he did; it was simply a matter of taste.

"Now for myself. Shortly after the Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* had struck her colors and my crew had secured the guns the chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said: 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory?' I said, 'By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for that purpose,' and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battle-ship was standing toward us from the eastward.

"My first duty to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battle-ship, and I immediately made preparations to do so. When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian, I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners and others of the crew of the *Vizcaya* to the number of two hundred and fifty. To leave these men to suffer for want of food and clothing while I called my men aft to offer prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it."

The secular press, so far as they have treated the subject, seem to side with Captain Evans. *The Citizen*, Brooklyn, for example, says:

"Capt. Robley D. Evans's letter to a newspaper which contrasted his customary references to the divine Being with that of Captain Philip, of the *Texas*, who called for quarter-deck prayers after the Santiago victory, is quite as entertaining a contribution to the history of that battle as we have yet seen in print, and we think will thoroughly vindicate Captain Rob from the imputation that he is in any degree impious. . . . In fact, it is perfectly clear that our good Captain Rob is destined to a seat in the future's haven alongside of that sturdy British mariner described by Cooper who was willing to confess other shortcomings, but when it came to religion, was d—d if he'd take a back seat with anybody."

The captain's strong language has been made the subject of interviews with clergymen and others, several of whom have condemned the captain's expressions as being far removed from good taste and farther from good morals. The captain finds a defender on this point, however, in *The Eagle*, Brooklyn, which says:

"The truth is that when the captain says 'hell' or 'damn' he uses the one as a noun of place and the other as a verb in the imperative mood. He has no intention of being profane. What moves him is the desire to relieve his mind of pent-up anger or annoyance, and he has adopted the formula understood to be common among some men of vigorous disposition. He might say 'Oh, my!' or 'Good gracious!' or 'How horrid!' or 'Did you ever?' or 'By jingo!' or any of the other softer phrases which convey practically the same idea that he has in mind, but, like the captain of the *Pinafore*, he prefers to say damn, and does not care who knows it."

A sharp rebuke is administered to Captain Evans by Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, of Norwich, Conn., in an open letter. Dr. Bacon writes in reply to Captain Evans's letter to *The Index*, and says, in part:

"On one point you will have the cordial agreement of all your fellow citizens. When you claim that the best expression of faith in God is found in acts of duty and humanity, you utter one of the universally accepted commonplaces of Christianity. It is pleasant to find you so orthodox on this point. But when it comes to using this principle as an apology for your dirty habit of profane swearing, your logic fails you. You recount your exploits in succoring the wounded and drowning, and tell us of the tremendous fighting you were just going to do when the Spanish ship turned out to be an Austrian, and you seem to reason thus: 'I, Evans, am preeminent for courage and patriotic devotion to duty, and for generosity and humanity in the hour of victory; therefore I am justified in habitually insulting the name of Almighty God, and thus outraging the most sacred feelings of the best of my fellow citizens.'

"Now, captain, it is our duty, since you have appealed to us, to be very plain with you on this point. We believe you to be brave in battle and generous in victory, not because you tell us that you are, but notwithstanding your talking so much about it. But preeminent in the navy for these qualities you certainly are not. The utmost that can be claimed for you is that you are as good as the rest, and even this remains to be proved. It has thus far fallen to others than yourself to give the highest and most heroic proof of these qualities. You are not distinguished by them; and it is a mistaken policy on the part of yourself and your friends to represent that you are.

"Nobody can deny that you are a distinguished officer. And, so far as I am acquainted with your record, you are distinguished not for fighting, but for threatening to fight, and for telling about the fighting you meant to do; also for writing to the newspapers about your deeds of mercy and about the prayers you meant to have had said, and the pious emotions that you felt, but did not express. This is your first distinction, and your second is that, so far as appears, you are the most profane man in the naval service.

"In view of this, it is not wise in your friends to try to glorify you as 'Fighting Bob.' To begin with, this title has already been appropriated by a stage hero to whom it is not quite just to compare you. I refer to 'Fighting Bob' Acres. And then it would be easy to find some epithet to the fitness of which no exception could be taken, such as 'Swearing Bob,' or 'Swaggering Bob,' or 'Blustering Bob,' or 'Advertising Bob.' Your worst enemy could not deny your right to some of these titles.

"I do not think that in replying to your letter at such length I have attached too much importance to it. It has been an occasion

of patriotic pride and of devout thankfulness that the real heroes of our navy in this war have been modest, dignified, and self-respecting gentlemen, and in so many cases in which their inmost character has become known, have proved to be devout and humble Christian believers."

*The Home Journal*, New York, after remarking that Captain Evans is no more a "fighting" captain than many others in our service, criticizes him for violating naval etiquette in his letter:

"But 'Bob' Evans, if he is—and he is—a heroic, brave, fearless captain, is also a man of bad taste. This is no rumor, no report, no hearsay; he writes a letter, signs it, and sends it for publication, in which he is sarcastic at the expense of a brother officer, and pokes fun at him because he is a man of religion. Captain Evans's letter is beautifully written and clearly expressed; it has epigrammatic qualities, it is graphic, and, like himself, it is strong; nevertheless, it is in bad taste; he should not criticize a brother officer, or make merry at his cost, especially as his brother did not attack him. Captain Philip can 'stand' it, if Captain Evans can; and we feel sure that the former will not reply; he will ignore the sarcastic innuendoes. . . . . .

"'Bob' Evans probably had 'a perfect right' to put his signature to a letter criticizing a brother captain. It is not usually done, however, in any army or navy, but, to quote Evans, 'it is simply a matter of taste.'"

*The Congregationalist* notices that Commodore Philip has not felt called upon, in all the discussion, to apologize for his style of religion:

"Dr. Bacon reflects severely on Captain Evans's habit of profanity. His letter has called out, among other things, a number of apologies in behalf of Captain Evans for his habit, with some bashful apologies for apologizing for swearing. These indicate a kind of admiration for the swagger of profanity as tho it were heroic. The most remarkable thing about this rather unsavory business is that Captain, now Commodore, Philip prayed but kept silent about it, while Captain Evans has told the public why he didn't pray, and his friends have joined in chorus to say that he might do worse things than to swear. In both his prayer and his silence Commodore Philip has shown himself the Christian gentleman."

*The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) hopes that Captain Evans has been misrepresented by the reporters, but does not hesitate to condemn his alleged profanity:

"We are not disposed rigorously to justify every phrase of Dr. Bacon's letter, but as to his main contention, we do not think that there can be two opinions among decent people. In our civilization it is simply absurd to maintain that a habit of profanity is a venial offense. There is no apology for it. A defense of it is as immoral as the defense of any other breach of morality.

"Profane men usually are of two sorts. There are those who, in early life, have not enjoyed good advantages, and through association with rough and half-civilized people have come to acquire their habits of speech. We have known several estimable persons to whom a habit of profanity has clung like a provincial pronunciation. They have honestly contended with the habit, and have succeeded in holding it in check, except when under the sway of a strong excitement. Then they sometimes forget themselves for a little. Probably Simon Peter was a man of this sort. When, on the night of the betrayal, he was confronted with his identity, he 'began to curse and to swear.'

"The other class consists of those whose profanity is the outcome of a coarse and sacrilegious nature. . . . . .

"We do not know that the popular accounts of Captain Evans are not grossly unjust to him. We hope that they are, and that some of his friends will do him the service to relieve him from the imputation that he is habitually or ordinarily profane. For rightly considered, it is a great misfortune that this reputation should attach itself to the name of a man who otherwise appears to have some of the qualities that make him a sort of ideal hero among a considerable number of our people. It has always seemed to us that our naval authorities would be justified in classifying habitual profanity as among the offenses to receive the reprimand attaching to 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.'"

## OBSERVATIONS ON HERETICS.

IT is generally agreed that the word "heresy," like its opposite "orthodoxy," as commonly used and applied, is a term more and more expansive in its nature and more difficult of definition. What is heresy and who are heretics are questions the answers to which depend entirely on the religious faith or church relations of those to whom the queries are referred. *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) opens an editorial discussion of "The Heretic" with the following abstract definition:

"The heretic is one who chooses or selects for himself a way that is different from the common way of the world. That is what the word means in its origin, and it is a sufficiently broad definition to cover all particular cases. In the language of evolution he is one who begins the variation from an established type, and he is therefore a necessary link in the chain of development. Whenever any such variation occurs in the outward world, all nature apparently sets to work to try and test it in order to see what it is good for. The antagonism to which it is thus subjected is not mere play; for, if the variation proves to be of the right conquering sort, that means the ultimate extinction of all rival organisms, and these have therefore the strong instinct of self-preservation to urge them to crush it, if possible, before it has begun to be fruitful after its kind."

*The Register* proceeds to the consideration of "heresy" as applied to matters of religious belief, and says:

"Unitarians sometimes have occasion to observe that they who are in substantial agreement with their views nevertheless manifest much dread of the heretical name; and there is a reason for this fear, quite aside from all superstitious anxieties about a possible loss of the favor of Heaven. Tho the church has been deprived of its old instruments of torture, it knows how to make things exceedingly uncomfortable for the heretic who is in any measure dependent upon its good-will. It is rather a wise instinct which warns the adventurous mind against encountering the reproach of heresy 'lightly or unadvisedly.' To support an independent position gracefully and successfully requires abilities which not every mind can boast. They who do not enjoy being pointed at with the finger of scorn, and who, being conscious only of a desire to help the world, must submit to be regarded as if they desired to injure the world, need to have unusual breadth of view and self-command to prevent them from becoming soured by this experience."

The disposition made by the Presbyterian General Assembly of the case of Dr. McGiffert leads *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) to some general remarks on the subject of heresy and the proper way of dealing with it. It takes issue with a contemporary that expresses the belief that heresy trials do more harm than good, and that their day is "about past." It says:

"We can not agree with the writer of the above in his contention that to put on trial for heresy one who rejects a fundamental article of his church's creed is an 'ineffective and harmful way of dealing with him.' We believe that this the Scriptural way of dealing with one who has erred from the faith. Every effort possible ought to be made to reclaim him. Such efforts, when made in a Christlike spirit, especially when the brother charged with error is an honest disciple of Christ, frequently prove successful. Many a brother, who has fallen into serious error, has erred ignorantly; he did not mean to take a position in opposition to the creed of his church; he spoke or wrote without a clear conception of the import of his language; and when his mistake is pointed out he is ready to abandon the position taken, and is grateful to the one who brought him to see his error. But after all has been done along this line that can be, and without success, what then? Must the erring brother be given up? Has not the church a duty to perform in the way of discipline? Is falseness to God and his truth an offense so trifling that it may be overlooked?"

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ORESTES A. BROWNSON was not a *bon vivant*, remarks *The Christian Register*, but when he dined with Dr. Channing one Sunday noon, he found it necessary to order a dinner at a hotel before preaching his afternoon sermon.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## THE SUBMISSION OF SPAIN.

THE submission of Spain is complete. With the exception of a few fire-eaters of the Romero Robledo type and of the more energetic military men like General Weyler, who still deplores that his advice to begin the war last year was not taken, nobody is willing to continue the struggle. The Spaniards discuss their defeat very calmly, and they do not think that this war necessarily means their complete downfall. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"'With the signing of the preliminaries of peace ends an empire; another has begun.' Like most phrases, this one is bristling with inaccuracies. Spain is not 'ended,' tho the other powers still holding possessions in America will soon discover how disagreeable it is to find the Spanish bulwark gone. It must be remembered that this is a war not of three months, but of three years and a half duration. However, insignificant the services rendered by the Cuban rebels during the war may have been, they hampered the movements of the Spanish troops, and if the rebellion had not exhausted our resources, a different tale might be told to-day. As to the decline of the Latin race, that is nonsense. It is much more likely that American 'imperialism' will produce a strong movement for union in the South American republics. The results of the war are very favorable to the Americans, from a practical point of view. But, as we have said, the honor is not theirs, unless we include the clandestine assistance given to the rebels. In Spain the question will be asked: Is a government which allowed itself to be forced into a struggle at the most inauspicious time capable to secure favorable terms of peace?"

The *Heraldo*, Madrid, also denies that the United States gained much credit, but thinks that "the practical-minded Americans will easily console themselves with the thought that they have at least obtained the property of Spain." The *Imparcial* would like to know what excuses the United States has to offer for the non-payment of troops and the lack of an efficient commissariat, since poverty can not be pleaded. Nearly all Spanish papers agree that the United States has a moral obligation to crush the insurrection against law and order in Cuba, which, in their opinion, was instigated and fostered by Americans for years to bring about the results of the late war.

It is curious to note that Spain has earned the admiration of some Socialists by her struggle against the inevitable. *Justice*, London, says:

"Spain is to be congratulated on the early termination of the war, for, as matters now stand, that country has very successfully accomplished her principal purpose. Spain fought to vindicate her honor, and she has certainly won the respect and admiration of friend and foe alike. Spain has set the world a great example, and has given the Americans a severe lesson. We 'impracticable' Socialists, whose aim is 'utopian,' and whose lives are devoted to an 'ideal,' can not but envy the Spanish people for so completely disregarding every conceivable material interest and calculation. In these bread-and-butter days, when everybody keeps his eye strictly on the main chance, it is refreshing to find that there is at least one nation remaining that will fight for an ideal. . . . Both in England and America we should benefit greatly if we could import something of the chivalry and idealism of Spain. Perhaps now that these qualities have been rendered more apparent by the heroic resistance of the Spaniards, American and English will learn the lessons that the Spanish cabellero is so well fitted to give them; otherwise the vaunted Anglo-American supremacy will only mean the supremacy of vulgar commercialism."

*The Speaker*, London, compliments Señor Sagasta and his cabinet upon their courage, exhibited in accepting the terms of peace. The paper continues:

"That they have taken the risks involved in unconditional acceptance of the terms is a welcome proof both of their statesmanship and of their strength. An armistice was urgently necessary in the interest of all parties—the American army in Cuba no less than the Spaniards at Manila. Nothing could have been gained by fighting on the American side that can not be gained in negotiation; and the armistice checks the development of the difficult and dangerous questions as to the status of the insurgent organizations, both in the Philippines and in Cuba. . . . The war was to have lasted a fortnight; it has lasted three months and cost considerably more than the Crimean War. It may set up European complications; it may transform America. At any rate, whatever its precise motives, it has got rid of a grave scandal, and has made for the cause of humanity and civilization. It remains to be seen whether the settlement reached will be as satisfactory in the East as in the West."

*The St. James's Gazette*, London, thinks the greatest danger lurks in the return of the soldiers and priests from the colonies, especially the priests. It says:

"Whatever settlement is made in the Philippines, the religious orders, which have hitherto held vast estates there, and the secular clergy who had held great power, must be deprived of their profits and their position. Nothing is more bitter than the anger of priests who are deprived of profit and power. They can always represent the wrong done to them as done to heaven, and it is nearly certain that they will hold the Spanish Government responsible for what they have suffered—which, of course, means that their influence will be for war at home."

Many continental publications think the conditions to which Spain is forced to submit very hard. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"The only reason the Americans waive the question of a war indemnity is that they could not collect it. On the other hand, they saddle Spain with the Cuban debt, altho it is customary for the conqueror to accept the responsibility for the debt of the conquered territory. The reason why even the jingoes are not quite sure about the annexation of the Philippines is attributable to anything but generosity. The Philippines is a very indigestible morsel. Spain was almost choked by it, and there is no reason to suppose that the Americans would do better. . . . If Spain had the slightest chance, she would certainly continue the war, especially as Porto Rico, her most prosperous and quiet colony, is included in the list of her losses. But she has no fleet left, and her soldiers can not fight on an empty stomach. . . . Spain has suffered more than defeat. She is subject to that breakdown which overtakes rotten states as well as rotten buildings; a slight shock from the outside, and the whole edifice crumbles into dust. The Union won through the utter incapacity of its opponent. . . . Spain deserved a better fate, tho, than to be forced to accept the dictates of the Americans. May the lesson be valuable to her. There are states which profit by defeat because it causes them to reform. If Spain will do this, if she will break away from her medieval system, she may yet be prosperous. But her ambition to become the seventh great power is buried beneath the waves of the same Atlantic Ocean which once enabled her to rise to the command of the world."

*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, believes that Spain will lose all her colonies, but that she will really become all the stronger for the loss. The paper wonders whether the Americans will learn the lesson of Spain's downfall and treat their new possessions better than they were treated before. It is the habit of the Spaniards to treat colonials as inferiors, which caused their defeat, thinks the *Débats*. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, doubts that the Cuban insurgents will submit quietly to American rule, despite the assurances of the New York junta.

Very unfavorable to the United States are most of the Canadian comments, especially as our neighbors seem to think that the "annexation" idea is once more discussed among us. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, says:

"Spain had no more chance to win than a swallow would have to build a nest in hell. Everybody knew this from the beginning; everybody knew the result from the beginning. Nobody is well prepared to say whether the terms of settlement are fair or not, because nobody knows the cost excepting the administrators of the United States. Their administration has been something horrible. . . . The Cubans have not suffered half what the United States soldiers have suffered. The Yankee administration has been, without doubt, unutterably bad. Spain may be made to pay for this on account of Spain's administration of Cuba having been even worse. The world will know, however, that the administration of both nations in this little war has been simply too villainous to describe. Spain was so corrupt that she had nothing that she could use effectually; the United States authorities have been so corrupt, or at least so oblivious, that their army and navy service in detail, tho not in action, was the laughing-stock of the world."

In the Toronto *Sun*, Prof. Goldwin Smith protests most vigorously against the idea that the majority of the Canadian people sided with the United States. He admits that, for reasons of state, many newspapers and politicians did so, but the plain citizen, he thinks, thought very differently. He argues as follows:

"If this had been a question between the American and the Spanish race, between American and Spanish institutions, or between American and Spanish rule in Cuba, it is probable that there would have been at least a very great preponderance of Canadian feeling in favor of the United States. But it was not a question of race or of comparative institutions. It was a plain case of right or wrong, and it may safely be said that of undiplomatic and unpolitical Canada at least a large section was in favor of the right and against the wrong. Plain people condemn unprovoked aggression without inquiring into the pedigree, antecedents, or general reputation of the aggressor and the victim." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE is taking place at Quebec between United States and Canadian commissioners, to settle long-standing disputes, among them the Bering Sea seal fisheries, the fishery disputes on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Alaska boundary, and divers commercial questions. The conference is not likely to end very soon, as many interests are involved. Our Canadian cousins accuse us of being too grasping, and they note with undisguised dissatisfaction that the press in the United States hope for advantages to be obtained from Great Britain over the heads of the Canadians. Moreover, the tone of our annexationist press produces a very bad impression. The few Canadian papers which at one time favored a closer union with the United States now exhibit strong Canadian patriotism, and the commissioners are urged to defend Canadian interests with the utmost vigor. Even the Montreal *Witness*, a paper very friendly to the United States, thinks that we must moderate our supposed demands. The paper says:

"When the Canadian Government tried about a year ago to reach an agreement with the United States executive for the conference which is now being held, the President of the United States demanded as a preliminary to the agreement that Canada should surrender the right to pelagic sealing, which had been declared hers by the Paris arbitration. . . . By doing so the United States laid itself open to the humiliation felt by independent-minded people of being refused a valuable gift which they should never have expected to receive, and should never have asked for. . . . But it appears that certain prominent citizens of the United States have not yet learned the lesson that they should not expect to get something valuable which belongs to their neighbor for nothing, and that to ask for such valuables as a preliminary to a bargain is a form of 'tip' begging which places a nation like the United States in a very humiliating attitude."

The Halifax *Herald* thinks it is the "Erastus Wiman fad" again, and says:

"It will be noticed that one of the American commissioners, Mr. Kasson, speaks of the 'conquests' of Canadian markets desired by the American producers. . . . Beyond that Mr. Kasson appears to see only the British Government 'ratifying.' But that is not the way British treaties are made, and in particular it is not the way in which a treaty affecting Canada is concluded. Mr. Kasson, as reported, does not seem to think that Canada has any say in the matter, but this is rather an important error, seeing that every such treaty must pass the Canadian Parliament in both its branches. If Mr. Kasson succeeds in sending up a batch of his 'conquests' to the Canadian Parliament, that will be an end of the 'conquests.' There is another senate besides that of the United States that has something to say about treaty making."

The Montreal *Herald* admits that on some former occasions "the Canadian Government failed to inspire confidence." Yet the paper thinks it necessary to remind its United States contemporaries that Canada is to a large extent an independent country. It says:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have a very definite and a very firm opinion of the right of Canada to have the commanding voice in the settlement of its own affairs, and if anything were required to demonstrate this, it ought to be seen in the appointment of four Canadians and one Englishman to adjust disputes which some perverse American journals insist on believing are between Great Britain and the United States alone. At the same time, it is pleasant to note that there is confidence among Americans in the good-will and sincerity of the Canadian commissioners."

*The World*, Toronto, says:

"The Americans may very properly request Canada to reduce its tariff on certain articles, in consideration of a corresponding reduction being made in their tariff; but to demand the same treatment as Great Britain receives at our hands, as a preliminary to receiving any concessions from them at all, is preposterous. Canada will not entertain the idea. The matter for adjustment is the Canadian tariff on the one side and the United States tariff on the other. We are ready to make certain specific reductions in our tariff, provided the Americans reduce their tariff correspondingly. What our tariff relations with Great Britain may be does not enter into the deal."

*The Advertiser*, London, Ontario, believes there is ground for hope of good results. There is a Liberal Government in Canada well disposed to the United States. England has manifested sincere sympathy with the United States during the late war, and the American people will be grateful for this. The paper continues:

"But a third ground of hope, perhaps stronger than either, is that based on some indications that our neighbors have undergone at least a partial opening of eyes and consequent change of heart in regard to protection. This remains, however, to be proved. The facility with which she has raised enormous sums of money by direct taxation; the object-lesson she has had in regard to concomitants of high protection and free trade respectively, as seen in European nations, not to mention the commercial interest she already has, and which is sure to be greatly increased as a result of the war in an open-door policy in China—

all these should prove of great service in promoting the ends of the conference."

*The Globe*, Toronto, hopes the Canadian papers will waive party interests and discuss the points in dispute in a rational, business-like manner. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, says:

"If the conference is to be successful, it should take hold of the business as a court takes hold of a case and find a verdict of some sort. If a court were to listen to deputations, and statutes were to be criticized, and personal influence exercised, no case of importance would ever be ended. We have already had a sample of how this sort of thing is likely to work out in the demands of the Michigan lumbermen that an Ontario law affecting their interests should be repealed. A leading lawyer of the States has already been heard in Quebec, this province put in a turmoil, and the minds of the commissioners, no doubt, unsettled. If there is to be much more of this, we may well despair of any treaty being framed, for by the time deputations and attorneys representing the wool and hide industries, the railway corporations, the butchers and live-stock dealers, the wheat and barley growers, the pork packers, the Standard Oil Company, the sugar trust, and all the other big interests of the United States have been heard we shall be in the twentieth century, and the commissioners will have forgotten what they started in to do."

## THE CHINESE REBELLION.

A REBELLION has broken out in southern China. Its importance can not as yet be gaged. Certain it is that many foreigners are fishing in troubled waters, and the English and French accuse each other of having caused the rebellion. The case against the English is not without some strong points, for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a member of the Chinese rebel 'junta' in London, is among the chief organizers of the present uprising. The Canton correspondent of the Hongkong *Telegraph* assures his paper that hard fighting has taken place at Wuchow. More than a thousand bodies had been fished out of the river by the Wuchow people, and the cry is, Still they come. He continues:

"Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who figured so prominently in the incipient and abortive rebellion in this province four years ago, is one of the 'guiding spirits' in the present rebellion; he has supplied a good deal of the funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and is now in the Kwangsi directing the movement of troops against Wuchow.

"It is further reported that at a council of war held three days ago the rebel leaders decided to limit their invasion of Kwangtung to the famous city of Shiuhing, above Samshui. They do not intend to essay the capture of Canton because it might (probably would) result in foreign complications and intervention. It is difficult to decide how much truth there is in this report. I am very suspicious about it, for there are unquestionably many rebels in Canton and Honam, and they may be preparing the way for an uprising here in the near future. There is much sympathy with the rebels, and the authorities would find it difficult to induce the well-to-do Chinese to subscribe funds for the equipment of imperial troops."

*The Speaker*, London, says, in effect:

There is a powerful "Young China" party, which opposes official corruption. This party makes no secret of its desire for revolution, and some of its members are prepared to go to great lengths of disloyalty in order to overthrow the existing system and to substitute something less corrupt and more efficient in its place. They demand not only a new policy, but new rulers and officials upon every side. Their chief weapon is the vernacular press, to which the authorities have, until lately, paid very little attention. Its publishers register as European or Japanese subjects, and sedition is thus encouraged under foreign protection. The reformers are divided into two parties. One wishes to adhere to the old-fashioned Chinese learning, with the hope of abolishing the reigning corruption; the others want to introduce European education. The extraordinary thing, however, is that the imperial Government has come forward on the innovators' side. By a recent edict a profound change has been introduced into the country's social system. It is ordained that in future the official degrees, the indispensable qualification for office, shall be given after an examination, not in the old lore of China, but in the modern knowledge of the Western world. If the bolder spirits of the 'Young China' party take it up—and the edict is clearly in their interest—they may perhaps carry the matter to a triumphant issue. If, with this vast change in education and ideas, the reformers can induce their keen-witted, patient countrymen to assimilate the habits of official honesty, and vigor too,—if their new press can inculcate these maxims and can convince its readers that their adoption is vital to the salvation of the state, then there may still be a hope of saving from destruction an empire which has outlasted all the proudest empires of the world. But a transformation so beneficent it would be very sanguine to foretell.

M. v. Brandt, ex-minister to China for the German Government, tells a slightly different tale in the *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin. He says, on the whole:

It is very likely that the rising is local, and due to local corruption. Importance is attached to it chiefly because it began in the province of the old Taiping rebellion. Discharged soldiers, no doubt, swell the ranks of the rebels as they always do. The remnants of the Black Flags probably also joined the rebels. But among all these elements there is not the makings of a new government. The leaders of the movement are beneath the old Taiping leaders, Hung Siu Tsuen, for instance, and even he was only the pupil of an ignorant American missionary named Issachar Roberts. Moreover, the Chinese Government is to-day better able than ever to cope with such disturbances. The Taiping rebellion began when China was at war with England and France. The fact that Manchu troops only have been sent to Kwangsi means nothing, for the local troops are utterly unreliable. Most of the Chinese who can be got to emigrate are Kwangs, and their character is not improved by a few years' residence abroad. It will be wise to remember that certain nations have an interest in exaggerating the supposed restlessness of southern China, and news from there, especially if dispensed by the telegraphic agencies, should be received with caution.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WHAT THE CUBAN REBELLION COST SPAIN.

THE merits of the quarrel between Spain and the United States are no longer discussed in the Spanish journals, except in papers which have a large South-American circulation. The future of the lost colonies is still a topic of interest, but chiefly because the Spaniards are curious to know whether we will do better than they did in administering their late unruly provinces. On the whole, a feeling of relief is noticeable. The colonies, especially Cuba, had become a veritable "white elephant," of which the country could not rid itself. The *Estafeta*, Madrid, describes as follows the enormous drain in men and money to which the late Cuban rebellion has subjected Spain:

Between March 4, 1895, and June 30, 1898, 322,944 "Billetes de Cuba" were issued, valued at $24,900,000. To this must be added $6,000,000 in treasury notes, $100,000,000 bonds under Spanish guaranty, $62,000,000 borrowed in Paris, $54,000,000 pledged customs, ditto $40,000,000, Spanish fours $30,000,000, Philippine loan $35,000,000. In a rough total the loans contracted to quell the rebellion amount to over $300,000,000. This does not include war material or transportation nor provisions purchased out of the regular budget. For this item $400,000,000 is a low estimate. Still worse is the useless expenditure in men. Cuba had only 12,000 men as a garrison when the troubles began. Gradually over 200,000 were sent there. The loss on the battlefield was comparatively small—only 1 general, 60 officers, and 1,314 killed during the three years prior to the Spanish-American war, to which must be added 1 general, 81 officers, and 704 men who succumbed to their wounds. The losses occasioned by swamp fever and yellow fever were much larger—313 officers and 13,000 men. Typhoid and other diseases killed 127 officers and 40,000 men. Of every 1,000 men, 10 were killed or wounded, 66 succumbed to yellow fever, 201 to other diseases, 143 had to be invalided home. Some 20,000 patients remain who were not sent home. The total loss out of every 1,000 men was 521. If any one thinks we are willing to submit any longer to such a drain, he should remember that we would be forced to mobilize our entire army up to the age of forty-five. No other nation has suffered such misfortune.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### STORIES OF TWO WAR CORRESPONDENTS AT GUASIMAS.

AMONG the American war correspondents who were with the "Rough Riders" in the battle of Guasimas, near Santiago, were Richard Harding Davis and Edward Marshall. Mr. Marshall was seriously wounded and is now convalescing in a New York hospital. Both these correspondents write in *Scribner's Magazine* (September) of what they saw and experienced in this first battle between Shafter's troops and the Spaniards.

Mr. Davis's article is a piece of vivid description. The "Rough Riders" and the negro soldiers of Shafter's command were the first to land at Baiquiri, and were under the command of General Wheeler, General Shafter not yet having come ashore. The "Rough Riders" immediately set out to explore the wild country and hunt the enemy. On the second day they came to a spot in the chapparel where two trails met like a V. This place was in a valley covered with a very dense undergrowth of vines, etc. Here the Spaniards were entrenched, and the Cuban guide pointed out this fact to Colonel Wood and his men before they ran into the ambush. The Americans were therefore not surprised, as has been generally supposed.

Mr. Davis, after describing at some length the march of the troops to Guasimas and the discovery of the presence of the Spaniards, tells how the battle began. He writes:

"Wood had discovered the enemy a few hundred yards from where he expected to find him, and so far from being 'surprised,' he had time, as I have just described, to get five of his troops into position before a shot was fired. The firing, when it came, started suddenly on our right. It sounded so close that—still believing we were acting on a false alarm, and that there were no Spaniards ahead of us—I guessed it was Capron's men firing at random to disclose the enemy's position. I ran after G troop under Captain Llewellyn, and found them fighting their way through the bushes in the direction from which the volleys came. It was like breaking through the walls of a maze. If each trooper had not kept in touch with the man on either hand, he would have been lost in the thicket. At one moment the underbrush seemed swarming with troopers, and the next, except that you heard the twigs breaking, and the heavy breathing of the men, or a crash as a vine pulled some one down, there was not a sign of a human being anywhere. In a few minutes they all broke through into a little open place in front of a dark curtain of vines, and the men fell on one knee and began returning the fire that came from it.

"The enemy's fire was exceedingly heavy, and the aim was low. Whether the Spaniards saw us or not we could not tell; we certainly saw nothing of the Spaniards, except a few on the ridge across the valley. The fire against us was not more than fifty to eighty yards away, and so hot that our men could only lie flat in the grass and fire in that position. It was at this moment that the men believed they were being fired on by Capron's troop, which they imagined must have swung to the right, and, having lost its bearings and hearing them advancing through the underbrush, had mistaken them for the enemy. They accordingly ceased firing and began shouting in order to warn Capron that he was firing on his friends. This is the foundation for the statement which was frequently made that the 'Rough Riders' had fired on each other, which they did not do then or at any other time. . . . . .

"It was an exceedingly hot corner. The whole troop was gathered in the little open place blocked by the network of grapevines and tangled bushes before it. They could not see twenty feet on three sides of them, but on the right hand lay the valley, and across it came the sound of Young's brigade, who were apparently heavily engaged. The enemy's fire was so close that the men could not hear the word of command, and Captain Llewellyn, by word of voice, and Lieutenant Janeway, unable to get their attention, ran among them, batting them with their sombreros to make them cease firing. Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt ran up just then, bringing with him Lieutenant Woodbury Kane and ten troopers from K troop. Roosevelt lay down in the grass beside Llewellyn and consulted with him eagerly. Kane was smiling with the charming content of a perfectly happy man, exactly as tho it were a polo match and his side had scored. When Captain Llewellyn told him his men were not needed, and to rejoin his troop, he led his detail over the edge of the hill on which we lay, altho the bullets were passing three feet high. As he disappeared below the crest, walking quite erect, he was still smiling. Roosevelt pointed out that it was impossible to advance farther on account of the network of wild grapevines that masked the Spaniards from us, and that we must cross the trail and make to the left. The shouts the men raised to warn Capron had established our position to the enemy, and firing was now fearfully accurate."

Mr. Davis says that within three minutes nine men were lying helpless on their backs. The men had to crawl away on their bellies, dragging the wounded with them. Two hours later he returned to the scene and found that the buzzards had already mutilated the bodies of the dead.

Writing further along of the scene that met his eyes, he says the walk down that trail presented one of the most gruesome and saddest pictures of the war. The rocks on either side of the trail were spattered with blood, and the rank grass was mottled with it. Blankets, haversacks, canteens, etc., had been scattered all along the way. Except for the dirty-colored land-crabs which haunt the dead and the whistle of Mauser bullets in the trees, he heard not a sound, not even a groan from the wounded. Suddenly a hospital steward stepped out from the grass and said:

"'Lieutenant Thomas is badly wounded in here, and we can't move him. We want to carry him out of the sun some place, where there is shade and a breeze.' Thomas was the first lieutenant of Capron's troop. He is a young man, large and powerfully built. He was shot through the leg just below the trunk, and I found him lying on a blanket half naked and covered with blood, and with his leg bound in tourniquets made of twigs and pocket-handkerchiefs. It gave one a thrill of awe and wonder to see how these cowboy surgeons, with a stick that one would use to light a pipe and with the gaudy 'kerchiefs they had taken from their necks, were holding death at bay. The young officer was in great pain and tossing and raving wildly. When we gathered up the corners of his blanket and lifted him, he tried to sit upright and cried out: 'You're taking me to the front, aren't you? You said you would. They've killed my captain—do you understand? They've killed Captain Capron. The —— Mexicans! They've killed my captain."

"The troopers assured him they were carrying him to the firing-line, but he was not satisfied. We stumbled over the stones and vines, bumping his wounded body against the ground and leaving a black streak in the grass behind us, but it seemed to hurt us more than it did him, for he sat up again, seizing the men by the wrists imploringly with his bloody hands.

"'For God's sake, take me to the front,' he begged. 'Do you hear me, I order you; damn you, I order—— We must give them hell; do you hear? we must give them hell. They've killed Capron. They've killed my captain.'

"The loss of blood and the heat at last mercifully silenced him, and when we had reached the trail he had fainted, and I left them kneeling around him, their grave boyish faces filled with sympathy and concern."

Mr. Davis says that farther down the trail he came across the body of Hamilton Fish. He declares that his very attitude still expressed defiance. His fists were clenched, his jaws set, and his eyes, still human, were fixed with resolve. He was dead, but he was not defeated.

When the battle had passed over this chapparel into an open field, where the enemy was protected in old buildings, the order was given to assault these buildings. The assault was made in stubborn short rushes. Mr. Davis says it was easy to tell the men who were used to hunting big game from those who were not. The Eastern men broke at the word and ran for the cover they were directed to take like men trying to get in out of the rain, and fell panting on their faces, while the Western trappers slipped

and wriggled through the grass like Indians, dodging from tree-trunk to tree-trunk and from one bush to another. They always fell into line with the others, but they had not exposed themselves once while doing so. Some of the escapes were marvelous, and some of the men badly wounded and ordered to the rear kept coming back to the firing-line. The endurance and daredeviltry of the cowboys of the "Rough Riders" almost took the breath away from the other men at times.

Mr. Davis describes the close of the battle of Guasimas, as he witnessed it, in these words:

"Toward the last the firing from the enemy sounded less near, and the bullets passed much higher. Roosevelt, who had picked up a carbine and was firing occasionally to give the direction to the others, determined upon a charge. Wood, at the other end of the line, decided at the same time upon the same maneuver. It was called 'Wood's bluff' afterward, for he had nothing to back it with, while to the enemy it looked as tho his whole force was but the skirmish-line in advance of a regiment. The Spaniards naturally did not believe that this thin blue line which suddenly broke out of the bushes and from behind trees and came cheering out into the hot sunlight in full view, was the entire fighting force against it. They supposed the regiment was coming close on its heels, and as they hate being rushed as a cat hates water, they fired a few parting volleys and broke and ran. The cheering had the same invigorating effect on our own side as a cold shower; it was what first told half the men where the other half were, and it made every individual man feel better. As we knew it was only a bluff, the first cheer was wavering, but the sound of our own voices was so comforting that the second cheer was a howl of triumph. As it was, the Spaniards thought the 'Rough Riders' had already disregarded all rules of war.

"'When we fired a volley,' one of the prisoners said later, 'instead of falling back they came forward. That is not the way to fight, to come closer at every volley.' And so, when instead of retreating on each volley, the 'Rough Riders' rushed at them, cheering and filling the hot air with wild cowboy yells, the dismayed enemy retreated upon Santiago, where he announced he had been attacked by the entire American army. One of the residents of Santiago asked one of the soldiers if those Americans fought well.

"'Well,' he replied, 'they tried to catch us with their hands.'"

Mr. Marshall's story is even more interesting than Mr. Davis's graphic descriptions. This correspondent saw a good deal of the battle before he was wounded, and after he was wounded he had the nerve to dictate a description of what he saw to his paper. His conduct throughout was highly heroic and was so mentioned in the official report to the War Department.

After a description of his view of the battle he says:

"I saw many men shot. Every one went down in a lump without cries, without jumping up in the air, without throwing up hands. They just went down like clods in the grass. It seemed to me that the terrible thud with which they struck the earth was more penetrating than the sound of guns. Some were only wounded; some were dead.

"There is much that is awe-inspiring about the death of soldiers on the battle-field. Almost all of us have seen men or women die, but they have died in their carefully arranged beds with doctors daintily hoarding the flickering spark; with loved ones clustered about. But death from disease is less awful than death from bullets. On the battle-field there are no delicate, scientific problems of strange microbes to be solved. There is no petting, no coddling—nothing, nothing, nothing but death. The man lives, he is strong, he is vital, every muscle in him is at its fullest tension when, suddenly, 'chug' he is dead. That 'chug' of the bullets striking flesh is nearly always plainly audible. But bullets which are billeted, so far as I know, do not sing on their way. They go silently, grimly to their mark, and the man is lacerated and torn or dead. I did not hear the bullet shriek that killed Hamilton Fish; I did not hear the bullets shriek which struck the many others who were wounded while I was near them; I did not hear the bullet shriek which struck me.

"This bit of steel came diagonally from the left. I was standing in the open, and, from watching our men in the front, had partially turned to see Roosevelt and his men on the right. The troops about me were full of tales of Roosevelt's bravery and the splendid conduct of his soldiers. But I did not see Roosevelt. 'Chug' came the bullet, and I fell into the long grass, as much like a lump as had the other fellows whom I had seen go down. There was no pain, no surprise. The tremendous shock so dulled my sensibilities that it did not occur to me that anything extraordinary had happened—that there was the least reason to be worried. I merely lay perfectly satisfied and entirely comfortable in the long grass. It was a long time before any one came near me. The fighting passed away from me rapidly. There were only left in the neighborhood of my little episode the dead (I could see a dead man not far away if I looked through the grass near the ground level), others wounded, and a few first-aid-for-the-injured men who were searching for us. I heard two of these men go by calling out to the wounded to make their whereabouts known, but it did not occur to me to answer them. The sun was very hot, and I had some vague thoughts of sunstroke, but they were not specially interesting thoughts, and I gave them up. It seemed a good notion to go to sleep, but I didn't do it.

"Finally three soldiers found me, and, putting half a shelter-tent under me, carried me to the shade.

"There were several wounded men there before me. The first-aid men came along, learned that my wound was at the side of and had shattered the spine, and, shaking their heads gravely, gave me a weak solution of ammonia as a stimulant. I heard one of them say he would run for the surgeon. He came in a few moments, and I was surprised because he examined me first. He told me I was about to die. The news was not pleasant, but it did not interest me particularly.

"'Don't you want to send any messages home?' he asked. 'If you do, you'd better write 'em—be quick.'

"I decided to take his advice.

"Not far way was a young man shot through both knees. I had plainly heard the words 'His wound is mortal' passed around among the other wounded in hoarse whispers, and, as I turned my head, I could see them all looking at me sorrowfully, and one or two had tears in their eyes. The surgeon had done what he could for all of us, and had gone away on a keen run to some other group. The young man who had been shot through both knees painfully worked his way across to me.

"'I'm a stenographer at home,' he said, grasping my hand and smoothing it gently. 'Let me take your messages for you.'

"He searched my pockets, got pencil and paper, and I stupidly and slowly dictated three letters. I am sure I had no real conception of anything that had happened since the bullet struck me until, as he finished the last letter, he rolled over in a faint with upturned eyes. Then I understood my dreadful but unintentional cruelty and tried to help him. I couldn't move. For the first time I knew that I was paralyzed.

"The next I knew, Stephen Crane and Richard Harding Davis were bending over me. They found men to carry me on the tent-cloth to the field hospital.

"Another of the thousand instances of unselfishness which I saw on the battle-field gave me almost as great a shock at the field hospital as the incident of the stenographer had under the tree. Trumpeter Cassa, who had uncomplainingly helped to carry me in that tent-cloth, had lost two fingers near the middle joint, and must have grasped the canvas with the bloody stumps.

"From the field hospital to Siboney was a rough march of over six miles. It was quite dark when we reached Siboney and joined the group of wounded to be transferred to the hospital-ship *Olivette*.

"There is one incident of the day which shines out in my memory above all others now as I lie in a New York hospital writing. It occurred at the field hospital. About a dozen of us were lying there. A continual chorus of moans rose through the tree-branches overhead. The surgeons, with hands and bared arms dripping and clothes literally saturated with blood, were straining every nerve to prepare the wounded for the journey down to Siboney. Behind me lay Captain McClintock, with his lower leg-bones literally ground to powder. He bore his pain as gallantly as he had led his men, and that is saying much. I think Major Brodie was also there. It was a doleful group. Amputation and death stared its members in their gloomy faces.

"Suddenly a voice started softly:

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.

Other voices took it up:

Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride——

"The quivering, quavering chorus, punctuated by groans and made spasmodic by pain, trembled up from that little group of wounded Americans in the midst of the Cuban solitude—the pluckiest, most heartfelt song that human beings ever sang.

"There was one voice that did not quite keep up with the others. It was so weak that I did not hear it until all the rest had finished with the line,

Let Freedom ring.

Then, halting, struggling, faint, it repeated, slowly:

Land—of—the—Pilgrims'—pride,
Let Freedom——

"The last word was a woful cry. One more son had died as died the fathers."

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Although August is one of the most inactive months of the year, the enormous volume of business which has been transacted during the past four weeks demands attention. Iron and steel, the cereals, wool and dry goods, leather, and distributive trade in general have been unusually heavy. The failures were less than ever recorded in any month for five years. Exports increased while imports fell off. Of the market for metals *The Iron Age* says, "Not in twenty years has the outlook been as hopeful." Europe still calls for our cereals.

**Bank Clearings.**—"August bank clearings show how widespread and heavy has been the volume of business done in a midsummer month ordinarily devoted to vacation-seeking. Not only are the total clearings for the month just closed the heaviest ever reported during August, but with two exceptions they are the heaviest reported for any month this year, being exceeded, in fact, by only 6.5 per cent. by the January, 1898, total, which holds the record in bank clearings. The total clearings at 77 cities for the month aggregate $5,585,411,914, exceeding those of July by 11.4 per cent., those of August a year ago by 16 per cent., and being larger than than the August totals in 1895 and 1896 by 57 per cent. The increase as compared with August, 1892, a year of very large trade, is nearly 24 per cent. The total clearings at 77 cities for the eight-months period amounted to $43,535,931,092, the heaviest eight-months' total ever reported, exceeding by 26 per cent. that of 1897, by 30 per cent. that of 1896 by 49 per cent., the total of 1894, and even exceeding the record year 1892 by more than 8 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, September 3.*

**Wheat, Corn, and Cotton.**—"There is no room to doubt that the wheat crop, even though it may fall a shade below some estimates, will prove the largest ever harvested, and although Beerbohm estimates Europe's crop at 232 million bushels more than the last, that would be only about an average yield, while other evidence is less favorable. Foreign buying has been strong, so that Atlantic exports for the week have been 3,326,878 bushels against 5,534,758 last year, and Pacific exports 458,881, against 258,651 last year. But receipts at the West are increasing, and the price has dropped 5 cents for spot, though the September option is seven eighths lower for the week. Corn has fallen a fraction, later reports indicating a less satisfactory yield, and probably not more than should be consumed at home in enlarging the stock of animals. The advance of a sixteenth in cotton to 5.81 cents has followed a little better milling demand, with rather less favorable reports of probable yield, but the crop is at the worst likely to exceed the world's needs. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange makes the output for the past year 11,199,994 bales, and Southern consumption 1,192,621 bales."—*Dun's Review, September 3.*

**General Distributive Trade.**—"Distributive trade is active in the West and Northwest, with dry-goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, millinery, clothing, and hardware in most active distribution by jobbers, and with iron and steel and most of its products in active demand and consumption by manufacturers. St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Cleveland report iron and steel active, with steel mills pressed with orders. Increased activity in distributive trade is noted at Chicago. Domestic and export demand for steel is very active at that city, and prices have been quite generally marked up. August business was very satisfactory at Louisville, while Kansas City reports cattle receipts heavy and the packing-houses doing an unprecedented business. An increased business is reported in the southern Mississippi valley, New Orleans telling of increased activity in general trade and larger receipts of new-crop cotton and rice. On the south Atlantic coast heavy rains have hurt distributive trade and are claimed to have materially injured cotton-crop prospects. San Francisco advices are that the California wheat crop will not much exceed 8,000,000, bushels, which is only about one third of an average. About one half of the usual fruit crop is looked for, except in the case of raisins, of which a heavy yield is expected. Farmers are holding their wheat in Oregon, and the hop crop

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promises well. August was a good month at Puget-sound cities for both domestic and export trade."—*Bradstreet's, September 3.*

**Boots and Shoes and Wool.**—The shipments of boots and shoes from the East in August have been larger than in any previous year, 449,402 cases in five weeks, against 445,422 in 1895 when the output to September 1 had been 438,000 cases smaller than this year, and the August movement exceeds by 41,000 cases or 10 per cent. that of 1892. Most buyers still hold off as much as they can, hoping for lower prices, and dealers' stocks are reported low. But the opening of fall trade is expected to hasten retail distribution soon. Leather is dull, without change in prices, and hides at Chicago are a shade weaker. The woolen mills have rather better orders this week, but not enough as yet to warrant running nearly full force, with the price of wool held at the West much above Eastern markets, and by those markets about 1 ct. higher than the mills are bidding."—*Dun's Review, September 3.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Fall trade has been active this week in the Dominion of Canada. Toronto reports a good business in dry-goods and milliuery, Canadian woolen goods and refined sugar higher in price, but with wheat receipts small and business in cattle light. Montreal reports a good business doing in dry-goods and groceries, and that canned goods and salmon will be higher. Trade in Quebec is reported healthy and collections good. A light business is doing in the maritime provinces, but the weather conditions are more favorable to crops. Victoria and Vancouver report heavy shipments to Dawson City, and that jobbers are doing a full business for the season. The British Columbia salmon pack will be less than one half that of last year, and higher prices are confidently looked for. Failures in the Dominion number 23, against 27 last week, 30 in this week a year ago and in 1896, 33 in 1895, and 29 in 1894. Bank clearings for August aggregated $103,043,000, and for the eight months $901,839,000, gains of respectively 7 and 23 per cent. over last year." *Bradstreet's, September 3.*

## PERSONALS.

In her recent visit to Netley Hospital, where are confined the soldiers who had been through the Tirah campaign, Queen Victoria decorated Private Vickery and Piper Findlater with the Victoria Cross. The story of Findlater was already well known to the Queen, and Vickery's bravery at Saran Sar and Dargai was called to her attention by Sir John MacNeill. At Saran Sar Vickery attacked single-handed four Afridis; one he shot, one he bayoneted, one he felled with his clubbed rifle, the other—thinking discretion the better part of valor—took to his heels. After this Vickery assisted a wounded comrade into camp, himself being wounded in the left foot. At Dargai, he again distinguished himself by dashing into the thick of the fight and rescuing a comrade who had been shot in both legs. It was this last act that won the coveted decoration for the plucky young private of the Dorsets. Vickery stood up to allow her majesty to pin the cross on his belt, but she would not permit Findlater to rise from his seat.

General Don Arsenio Linares y Pombo, who commanded the Spanish forces at Santiago, attained his present rank in 1896, when he did effective work against the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio. General Linares, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, can make a boast that falls to the lot of few Spanish commanders—that of having met and having defeated the fire-eating Antonio Maceo. Linares was in charge of the forces in Pinar del Rio when the gallant Maceo, then second in command, led his army on Candelara. The two forces met in an engagement, and Linares drove the daring rebel back with considerable loss. The general is reported to be a first-class fighting man and something of a strategist. He is one of the best soldiers of Spain.

### The King of the Caroline Islands.

These islands, forming an important Pacific group, which extends for 2,500 miles, are familiar as the scenes of American missionary work for more than forty years.

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At the close of a recent war with Spain, the King of Ou (Caroline Islands) came to pay homage to the Spanish government at Manila. As the best means of advancing and establishing a condition of things that would prevent all future outbreaks, the King was introduced to the "great civilizer," the Singer Sewing Machine, and a reproduction of his photograph, seated at the machine, with his Secretary of State standing beside him, is shown on another page. The original photograph can be seen any day at the office of *The Singer Manufacturing Co.*, 149 Broadway, New York City.


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is given after looking at the patient and feeling the pulse; then he writes out a prescription, perhaps two or three; you take it to the druggist and have it filled. The expense is five to ten dollars, with another two or three dollars for each additional call. That's the old way.

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## Current Events.

*Monday, August 29.*

**Admiral Dewey** is directed by the President to go to Paris to advise the Peace Commission, but asks permission to remain with his fleet at Manila. . . . Surgeon-General Sternberg makes a statement of the **army relations with the Red Cross.** . . . The **Seventy-first New York Regiment** arrives at this city from Montauk and receives an enthusiastic reception. . . . The **American Social Science Association** begins its annual meeting at Syracuse, N. Y.

European papers receive with distrust the Russian **Czar's proposal for peace.** . . . The **plague is spreading rapidly in India.** . . . **Extensive crop failures** cause distress among Russian peasantry.

*Tuesday, August 30.*

**General Merritt and staff leave Manila for Paris.** . . . **Commodore Philip** is detached from the command of the *Texas* and placed at the head of the North Atlantic squadron, succeeding Admiral Schley. . . . General Rios, Spanish governor of the Visayos Islands, proclaims himself **captain-general of the Spanish dominions in the Philippines.** . . . The steamer *Roanoke* arrives at Seattle with **$1,000,000 worth of Klondike gold.**

**Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, becomes of age** and assumes the reign of government. . . . **General Weyler issues a statement** advocating a military dictatorship in Spain.

*Wednesday, August 31.*

General Boynton, in a long **report on the camp at Chickamauga,** says that hospital conditions there are excellent. . . . The authorities at Annapolis, and Portsmouth, N. H., begin **releasing the Spanish prisoners** who are to be sent home. . . . The **troop-ship** *Olivette* **sinks** at the Quarantine station off Fernandina, Fla. . . . **Admiral Schley sails for Porto Rico** on the *Seneca.*

The Spanish officers at Havana compel Miss Clara Barton to pay **duties and fines upon Red Cross supplies** received at that port. . . . **New Hampshire Democrats** nominate Charles F. Stone for governor. . . . **Wisconsin Democrats** nominate Hiram A. Sawyer for governor. . . . The President appoints Prof. B. D. Woodward, of Columbia University, **Assistant Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition.**

**Lieutenant-Colonel Henry,** after confessing that he forged the letter which practically convicted Dreyfus, **commits suicide: General Boisdeffre,** chief of the general staff of the French army, **resigns.** . . . **Revolutionary conditions in Ecuador** cause the congress of the country to suspend its session until it can obtain government protection.

*Thursday, September 1.*

**General Shafter arrives at Montauk** and assumes command of Camp Wikoff. . . . **General Miles leaves Porto Rico** for Washington. . . . **Bids for the three new battle-ships** authorized by the last Congress are opened at the Navy Department. . . . The Attorney-General decides that express companies and shippers must decide among themselves as to **who pays for the stamp on express receipts.** . . . **The National Irrigation Congress** opens at Cheyenne, Wyo. . . . The **Iowa Republican state convention** meets.

The **English Trade Union** decides to send delegates to the meeting of the American Federation of Labor. . . . A Paris newspaper asserts that **Col. Paty du Clam has been arrested** for complicity in the Dreyfus forgery.

*Friday, September 2.*

**President McKinley visits Camp Wikoff,** at Montauk. . . . A despatch from Manila says that the insurgents had **captured two large islands** with a view to seizing everything possible before peace is settled. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission decides that the Canadian Pacific Railroad is **not entitled to differential passenger rates.** . . . **The American Canadian commission adjourns** until September 29 . . . Wilford Woodruff, **President of the Mormon Church, dies** in San Francisco. . . . The Adams, American, and United States Express Companies decide that hereafter they will pay for the **stamp on express receipts.**

It is reported in London that **Great Britain and Germany have signed an agreement** as to rival claims in Egypt and Syria; this is said to amount to an offensive and defensive alliance. An extensive plot **to murder Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier,** is discovered at Budapest.

*Saturday, September 3.*

The Secretary of the Treasury issues a call offering to redeem the balance of the **Pacific Railway bonds.** . . . **James S. T. Stranahan,** of Brooklyn, dies at Saratoga. . . . Four hundred sailors and marines from the war-ships **parade in Boston.** . . . More than forty persons in New York City **die from the heat**

M. Cavaignac, **French Minister of War, resigns** owing to new disclosures in the Dreyfus case. . . . It is reported in London that the Anglo-Egyptian forces, in a battle before Omdurman, **utterly defeated the Dervishes,** inflicting heavy loss upon them.

*Sunday, September 4.*

The *Gloucester* **arrives at Tompkinsville.** . . . The thirty-second annual **encampment of the National G. A. R. begins.** . . . **Madam Dreyfus makes an appeal** for the revision of the court-martial preceedings and for a retrial for her husband.


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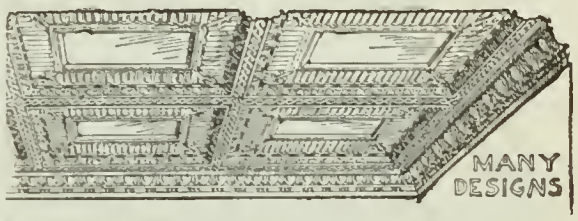


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## CHESS.

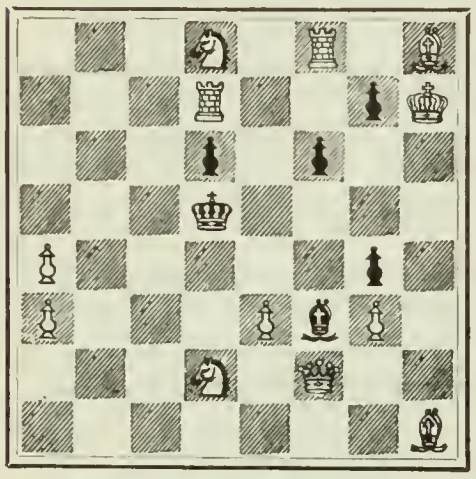
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 314.

BY F. R. GITTENS.

First Prize, *Birmingham Post* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



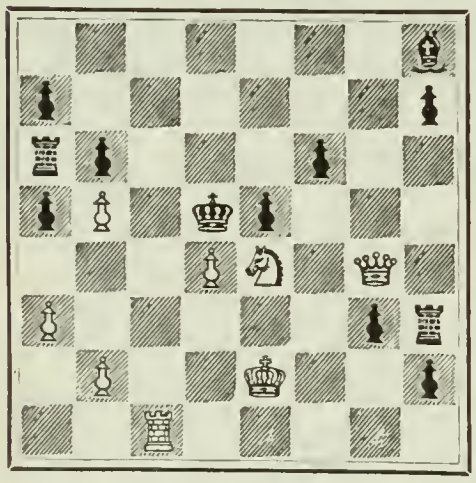
White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 315.

BY B. TUZAR, PRAGUE.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 309.

1. Kt—Q 7 / K—Q 4 2. Q—K B 3, ch / K—K 3 3. K—B 8, mate

2. ..... / K—B 5 or P—K 5 3. Q—Q Kt 3, mate

1. ..... / K—B 5 2. Q—B sq, ch / K—Kt 5 or K 5 3. Kt x B P, mate

1. ..... / Kt any 2. Kt x B P, ch / K—B 5 3. Q—Kt 4, mate

1. ..... / P—R 4 2. Kt x B P, ch / K—B 5 3. Q—B sq, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; "Try Again," Fairfield Centre, Ind.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Tom M. Taylor, Calvert, Tex.; R. Toomer, Dardanelle, Ark.; "Subscriber," Albany, N. Y.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; E. A. Wayne, Columbia, S. C.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.

Comments: "Elegant, but not difficult"—M. W. H.; "Key very obvious"—H. W. B.; "Excellent for economy and *entourage*"—I. W. B.; "Masterly disposition of Kts' strength"—R. M. C.; "But for the doubles, it would have taken first prize"—F. S. F.; "Good enough, indeed!"—T. A.; "Without brilliancy, without sacrifice, with but one unimportant capture, and with very meager force, White accomplishes some astonishing mates"—C. Q. De F.; "The competition must have been small and inferior which allowed this to be marked for second prize"—W. G. D.; "Certainly deserves a prize. No wasteful expenditure of force"—G. P.; "Very simple. Give us something hard"—T. M. T.; "Ingeniously constructed"—R. T.; "Splendid"—A.; "Most unlikely key, but it unlocks beautifully"—F. L. H.

F. L. Hitchcock; The Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.; Medora Darr, Tinleyville, Pa.; F. G. Norman, San Francisco; W. G. B., Brown's University School, Charlottesville, Va.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia., were successful with 308. J. H. Adams, Baltimore, got 307.

It is in order now to send solution of 298. Place the White K on Q 2, and see what a beautiful and wonderful problem we have.

Very many persons send solutions too late, and then complain because their names do not appear among those who are successful. We give credit to all who get the problems. If you do not see your name, the reason for the omission is that either we do not receive your solution or you did not send it in time.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

The games in the various sections are nearly finished, and we desire, as soon as possible, to have the winners begin the final games. When, some time ago, we published the score, there were some objections as to its correctness. We, therefore, request that the players will send the results of all their games as soon as possible. It will be sufficient to say, simply, so many won, lost, or drawn, although we prefer that you would give the name of opponent for each game. Be kind enough to do this at once. It will save us a great deal of time and trouble.

SEVENTY-THIRD GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| A. L. JONES, Montg'y, Ala. *White.* | DR. H. W. FANNIN, Hackett, Ark. *Black.* | A. L. JONES. *White.* | DR. H. W. FANNIN. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 21 P—K 4 | P x B P |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 22 Kt x B P | Kt x Kt |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 (a) | 23 R x Kt (g) | Q—K 4 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | B—Kt 5 | 24 Q R-K B sq | B P x Kt P |
| 5 B—B 4 | P—K R 3 (b) | 25 R P x P | Q—Q 5 ch (h) |
| 6 P—K 3 | Kt—B 3 | 26 K—R sq | P x P |
| 7 B—Q 3 | Castles | 27 B x P | B x B |
| 8 Castles | B—Q 3 (c) | 28 R x B | Q—Q 2 |
| 9 B x B | Q x B | 29 Q—B 4 | K—R sq |
| 10 P—B 5 | Q—Q sq | 30 P—B 6 | Q—B 2 |
| 11 P—Q R 3 | P—Q Kt 3 | 31 K R-K sq | QR—B sq |
| 12 P—Q Kt 4 | P x P | 32 Q—Q R 4 | Q R—R sq |
| 13 Q P x P(d) | Kt—K 2 (e) | 33 R—K 7 | Q—Kt 3 |
| 14 Kt—K 5 | B—Kt 2 | 34 Q—Q B 4 | P—R 3 |
| 15 P-Q Kt 5(f) | P—B 3 | 35 P x P | Q x P |
| 16 P—Q R 4 | Kt—Q 2 | 36 Q x Q | R x Q |
| 17 Kt x Kt | Q x Kt | 37 R-Q B sq | Q R—R sq |
| 18 Kt—K 2 | Kt—Kt 3 | 38 P—B 7 | P—B 3 |
| 19 P—B 4 | Q—K 2 | 39 R—Q sq | K—R 2 |
| 20 Q—B 2 | P—K 4 | 40 K—Kt sq | R—R 2 |
| | | 41 R (Qsq)-Q7 | Resigns. |

*Notes by One of the Judges.*

(a) Better stick to the old defense, Kt—K B 3.

(b) Was probably afraid of the Kt getting to Kt 5, and hence lost a move, and gives White lots of time to develop.

(c) The B is too valuable to give up in this way.

(d) Wishing to keep his Q side intact.

(e) Just what White wanted.

(f) Going into the "bottling" business.

(g) Black might as well give it up now.

(h) If you haven't any move always give check. It might be mate. But this is the only way to get the B into play.

White played this game very well; but Black helped him very materially.

### The American Chess-Magazine.

Being greatly interested in this publication, and always desirous to say a good word for it and to recommend it to our readers, we can not do better than to quote part of an article from *The Times*, Philadelphia:

"In the field of Chess there have been many magazines devoted to the art in the last sixty years, but nearly all have failed to make themselves sufficiently attractive to insure more than a lingering existence at best. Not even the brilliancy of La Bourdonnais, the wit of St. Amant, the learning of Staunton, the renown of Morphy, nor the profundity of Steinitz, could make their magazines 'go.' There was something lacking, nor was it supplied until Mr. William Borsodi appeared upon the scene with his new *American Chess Magazine*, which is now in the second year of its existence.

Mr. Borsodi was the first to appreciate the fact that, for a Chess-magazine to be successful it must not have the repelling appearance of a census-report, but must vie with the beautiful literary magazines in its get-up—must not only have matter, but manner—not only illustration by word, but illustration by picture—and it must charm the eye as well as improve the mind."

The publisher informs us that the September number, now in press, will "supersede" all previous numbers.

### Pillsbury Notes.

(*From The Illustrated American.*)

In his first appearance among the Chess-masters of the world, in the Hastings Tournament—a difficult position for even a veteran—his steadiness and nerve were admirable, and secured the famous victory, as he termed it, "for America, the Brooklyn Chess Club, and myself." Such self-possession almost invariably characterizes his play. In his recent match with Showalter he was always promptly on hand—usually a little before the appointed hour—and until the time for play had come chatted pleasantly with friends, among whom his redoubtable opponent is to be reckoned. The opening moves, even in games following familiar lines, were made cautiously after brief but careful study. As the play developed new positions more time was given to deliberation, but in nearly all cases Pillsbury kept his game well in hand and had time to spare. When a critical situation was reached, requiring an extended analysis looking ahead many moves, it was evident that he was using every faculty in the intensity of the conflict as he grappled with the problem before him. As he leaned forward over the board there was usually a very slight movement of the head as he glanced rapidly from one part of the field to another, and an almost imperceptible motion of the eyelids, apparently marking the stages in the long analysis. As each variation was thus traced out one could usually tell when another line of play was under consideration, and a slight smile sometimes indicated that he had satisfied himself as to the outcome of that variation. When, in the midst of a hard battle, he could see victory within his reach his usually impassive countenance would light up with signs of satisfaction. In one of his games Showalter had accepted a tempting bait, going far into his opponent's flank and capturing a Pawn with his Queen. He deliberated long before doing this, evidently suspecting that there was a trap in it, but thought he saw a way of escape. Meanwhile Pillsbury, as he often did, was walking up and down the room. When he heard the clock turned, which indicated that a move had been made, and seeing that the bait had been taken, he indulged for a single moment in a smile, expressing elation. The bearing of these masters to each other was always the embodiment of perfect courtesy, and never, even in the stress of the contest or under the chagrin of defeat, was there anything but the most gentlemanly demeanor. This did not interfere in the least with the hardest kind of play over the board, the winning of each game being with both the supreme object of the hour. But when the battle was over there was never anything like exultation over the fallen foe, but rather the desire, by silence or some considerate remark, to allay the bitterness of the defeat; as when, at the conclusion of his first match with Showalter, Pillsbury said to him in reply to his congratulation, "Yes, I won the match, but you played the better Chess."

### Chess-Nuts.

The living First-Prize Winners are Blackburne, Burne, Charousek, Gunsberg, Lasker, Mason, Pillsbury, Steinitz, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Winawer, Bardeleben, A. Schwartz, Walbrodt, and Weiss tied for first.

Dr. Tarrasch, the winner of five tournaments, has, according to the *Neue Wiener Tagblatt*, declared his intention not to engage in any more tournaments or matches, but to give his whole time and energy to his profession. The Chess-world can not afford to lose one of its greatest masters, and we do not think that the Doctor will sink into oblivion and be entirely swallowed up of medicine.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

THE attitude of the press of the United States toward the peace manifesto issued by the Czar of Russia [see The Literary Digest, September 3] is, in large part, a skeptical one. "The Dream of Nicholas," "A Royal Grandstand Play," "A Seven Days' Wonder," and like phrases are made use of as titles for editorials. A copy of the note has been given to our representative at St. Petersburg, and it is generally assumed that an international conference is inevitable. Our newspapers for the most part continue to indulge in speculation regarding the motives behind the Czar's propositions, and the European jealousies which stand in the way of any possible reduction of excessive armaments. Nevertheless, the Czar receives a great amount of praise from our papers for his move in the interest of universal peace. Some attention is being paid to the part that the United States may have had in inducing such a proposal as well as to the position this country should assume in relation to the conference. We quote from a number of editorials of this character.

**America's Part in It.**—"While the United States has not been invited[?] to join the powers of Europe in devising ways for the gradual disarmament of Europe, proposed by the Czar of Russia, it is the indirect cause of the movement. By years of peaceful industrial effort, by union of interest, the United States has grown to a prosperity and power that causes all the world to marvel. Not least among its national admirers has been Russia. It has accorded to this country the flattery of imitation in commercial ways.

"Out of this study of the great republic Russia has learned the advantages of peace. It has seen how the absence of opportunity for military distinction has stimulated the strife for eminence in invention, construction, and science. By turning to Europe the contrast has been presented of the flower of its manhood seeking glory in the army, navy, or colonies. But while Russia understood all this and began, years ago, to plan the development of its vast domain on American lines, it was still ambitious to add to its territory and, if possible, to humble Great Britain before abandoning militarism. It has gained a pathway to an open sea. It was on the verge of grasping Britain's richest territory when the new light broke upon its vision.

"The war with Spain completed the demonstration of the futility of European rivalry in armament. The naval battles of Manila and Santiago made it apparent that victory depends upon

NICHOLAS II., CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

the genius of the 'man behind the gun'—including engineers and coal-passers—more than upon the engines of destruction. The speech of Joseph Chamberlain proclaimed the tie that binds the nations which excel all others in mechanical genius. The later authorization of additions to the American navy left no doubt that, if they should combine, the United States and Great Britain could bankrupt the remainder of the powers if the rivalry should be continued.

"Russia has turned to the better course. It proposes gradual disarmament, peace, and industry. The time is auspicious, since the great militarist, Bismarck, is dead and his imperial sovereign has begun to feel the dissatisfaction the military burden is creating. But disarmament is yet a long way from an accomplished fact. The details are complex, the working out will be tedious, yet the desired result is possible. The final acceptance of the Russian proposal rests with Great Britain—and the United States, which lends encouragement to the belief that good common sense may triumph in the end."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

**Unwilling to Submit.**—"It is evident that the great powers of the earth would not be willing to submit their interests to the judicature of the forty nations—big and little—unless they were to have a voice in the deliberations in some measure corresponding to their importance. On the other hand, if the smaller powers were to be mere puppets in the hands of the larger ones they might conclude that they were better off outside of the 'concert,' and the world's congress would thus be cut down to an assemblage of the representatives of the eight great nations.

"Nor is it conceivable that either the United States, or Great Britain, or Japan would be willing to submit their great interests to the arbitrament of continental Europe. Suppose, for instance, that the Czar's scheme had been in operation last spring, and the Cuban question had been presented to it. In such an event the five continental powers would certainly have decided against us and we would have been compelled to submit.

"Russia, Germany, and France could always compel the adhesion of Austria and Italy to their wishes, because the armies of the latter could not defend their territories against the overwhelming forces of the former. Consequently Britain, America, and Japan would be constantly at the mercy of continental Europe in the adjustments of a world's peace congress. It may be assumed, therefore, that neither one of the three will join the 'concert' if one is formed.

"On the other hand, the formation of such a peace-bund is practically impossible without their participation, as such a union would inevitably force the three objecting powers into a triple alliance for mutual defense. The result would be that the world would be divided into two great hostile camps, and the warlike armaments of the nations would be increased rather than diminished."—*The Journal, Providence.*

**We Should Give Unqualified Consent.**—"Considered from a merely selfish point of view, the people of this country have little or nothing to gain by the reduction of the great standing armies with which the most powerful and aggressive European nations confront each other and keep an armed peace. What has been spent in feeding armies of idle men and in maintaining costly naval establishments has by that much reduced the ability of Russia, England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy successfully to compete with us in the arts of peace. Where every farmer, merchant, or artisan is made, year in and year out, to carry a soldier or a sailor on his back, the cost of living is increased in inverse ratio to the ease of living.

"Nevertheless it is much to be desired in the interest of a common humanity that the international disarmament proposed by the Czar shall meet the assent of the powers, and that it shall be made secure and lasting by such substantial guarantees that self-interest as well as good faith will serve to keep it perpetual. What a beneficent beginning such a consummation would make for the twentieth century!"—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

**Cooperation of the United States Necessary.**—"The English Government can hardly be induced to take the Emperor's proposition seriously so long as he is doing all he can to thwart England's commercial plans in the East. If, however, the United States, whose policy, whose interests, and whose principles are identical with those of England, should come to a friendly understanding with England, by which the two great powers could act in harmony in furthering the principles of commercial freedom in every part of the world, then it would be safe for both the English-speaking countries to enter into an international agreement such as the Czar proposes. It would certainly be a glorious privilege for the United States thus to be instrumental in inaugurating that utopian era of which the poets and philosophers have so long dreamed, an era of universal peace.

"Perhaps the time is not yet ripe for such a consummation as the Russian monarch has suggested; but it is quite certain that it can not be realized without the cooperation of the United States. Should this country encourage the idea, England would probably fall in line, but she will hold aloof unless the proposal has the sanction of the only country in the world that would stand by her in her struggle for commercial freedom."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

THE RETURNS ARE BEGINNING TO COME IN.

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"The records of business show that it is impossible to give the stability and prosperity of peace to any set of competitors until they are all actually unified under one absolutely controlling head. And so it will be of the nations. The only practical effect of the Czar's proclamation will probably be to head off the peace sermon which the gorgeous young German emperor is said to have prepared for sensational deliverance from the Mount of Olives when he visits Jerusalem next winter. Universal peace will come when the globe has one ruler. Possibly the Czar might make a very successful general ruler; but for the present the United States will prefer to have American affairs managed under the supervision of Congress and the President."—*The Sun, New York.*

"The appeal of the Czar for peace, for the cessation of the construction of forts and battle-ships, for less militarism and more industrialism, demands the most hearty recognition and support from the United States of America. It will not suit the American jingo politician; it is bound to please the great majority of American business men."—*The Times, Hartford.*

"It has for us only the speculative interest of a looker-on. No disarmament proposal will be made to this country, whose army and navy are both far below the needs of domestic police and commerce protection. Moreover, it is well known that no popular government can pledge its successors, and we probably should not be asked to take part in the conference. But our whole history as a nation is pledged that it will have our sincere moral support and hearty volunteer cooperation."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

"The meeting of the Czar's proposed conference would be a grand and inspiring spectacle, and it is to be hoped that the United States, if invited to participate, will not be backward about appointing competent commissioners to represent this country."—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

## COLONIAL EMPIRE AND THE FARMER.

THE *American Agriculturist* (New York) sounds an alarm against sacrificing the American farmer to special interests that are alleged to be behind the movement for colonial empire. It says:

"We demand only fair play for agriculture. Equal rights with other interests are all that the farmer asks. If free trade in his money crops is to be fostered, then he will (legally) batter down every custom-house in order that there may also be free trade in the money crops of manufacturers. If protection is to prevail, the farmer wants his full share, especially in those articles upon which he can be directly protected. If the tariff is to be for revenue only, what better objects than foreign produce? No argufying over colonial imperialism, or other specious means of benefiting the few at the expense of the many, will deceive the farmer."

The menace to domestic sugar and tobacco-growers is taken up in detail as the basis of protest against "unwise colonial expansion":

"The free admission into the markets of the United States, of sugar, tobacco, and coffee from all the heretofore Spanish possessions in the East and West Indies will be demanded by the few syndicates that will monopolize the production of these crops. They will spend money like water to accomplish this purpose, because if they win it means untold wealth to them. Sugar and tobacco plantations and factories, conducted on a large scale in those tropical countries, employing the native cheap labor at long hours, directed by the ablest genius that capital can secure and that modern industry has created, can lay down in the United States markets either raw sugar and leaf, or the refined product and cigars, at prices that will drive out of the business every manufacturer of cigars or of sugar, every grower of leaf-tobacco, and every planter of sugar beets or sugar cane within the present confines of the United States. Given free admission to this mar-

ket, the colonal producer or manufacturer can still make magnificent profits at prices that mean annihilation to our domestic sugar and leaf-tobacco industries.

"The real reason for the frantic efforts at annexation made by Sandwich-Island interests was their determination to insure this market for their sugar. They won, and tho it was but yesterday that they assured us that Hawaii had reached the limit of its production, to-day they loudly proclaim that their greatest corporation is doubling its capital in order vastly to increase its output of sugar! We were told that Hawaii was 'only a little one.' How infinitely greater is the stake in the East and West Indies! How persistent, unscrupulous, and lavish will be the effort to capture this stake. Hawaii affords a striking example of what is now to be attempted on a vastly greater scale.

"Free trade with these colonies means a bonus of 2 cents per pound on their sugar, 35 cents to $1.75 per pound on their leaf-tobacco, and several dollars a pound on their cigars, paid by consumers within the United States to fatten a few syndicates that will surely monopolize these tropical productions. Not only would our people thus pay this bounty by remission of duties, but the federal treasury would lose the millions upon millions of revenue now derived from the duties on these imports. To compensate for this loss of revenue, additional direct taxes would have to be imposed upon our people. Thus the domestic consumer would be doubly taxed to foster colonial syndicates that can wax even without any tariff concessions.

"The American farmer who now grows leaf-tobaccco or sugar-cane or sugar beets, or who wishes to grow them, would not only have to pay this double taxation for the benefit of colonial monopoly, but, in addition, he would suffer heavily by having his own interests in these lines absolutely ruined. Not only that, but every sugar-factory proposition in the United States would be blighted, and the thousands of farmers who have been looking forward to the sugar beet as a new and profitable crop would be disappointed. We are already receiving many letters from capitalists and others who were planning to start beet-sugar or cane-sugar enterprises this fall, so as to have their factories ready for the 1899 crop. They don't care to go ahead with an investment of from $300,000 to $1,000,000 in each case until they know what is going to be the Government's policy in these matters.

"Thus the domestic-sugar industry, which was so promising eighteen months ago, but which was held up by the war, is now again in a state of uncertainty. Meanwhile, Europe has failed to reduce, much less abolish her export duties on sugar. With that artificial stimulus, she will hope to compete with modern methods in the tropical cane-sugar industry. Evidently, too, the sugar-refiners' trust will be on the side of free colonial sugar, as it will be a heavy holder, if not the controlling power, in the colonial syndicate. All these influences are now conspiring for a relentless effort to throttle the American sugar-producing industry.

"Looking a few years ahead the question is plainly this: Shall the American people pay American farmers, laborers, and capitalists from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually for tobacco and sugar, or shall that money be paid out to colonial syndicates, whose free admission to this market would destroy these domestic industries? Shall the farmer, who has borne the brunt of 'protection' for fifty years past, be denied its advantages now that a protective policy on sugar and tobacco would largely benefit him, without adding to consumers' burdens and without depriving Government of much needed revenue?

"These are pointed questions. But they must be answered. And if these agricultural industries of such vast promise are to be sacrificed to colonial free trade, who will restrain the farmers from demanding and enforcing absolute free trade? No mortal power can stop the economic revolution that will follow any 'going back on the farmers,' especially if it should be done to promote colonial empire beyond the realm of reason and national welfare."

The New York *Tribune* replies to *The American Agriculturist*. It says:

"There is nothing to warrant the conclusion that any syndicates which can be formed in Porto Rico or in other islands would be in the least more effective in raising sugar or other farm products than such syndicates as have been and can be formed in this country. Whether great combinations of capital will succeed well in that form of production is an open question, but, if so, the field is as open in the States as in any dependencies."

*The Tribune* further asserts that the terms for admitting such products are as yet unsettled, that the problem is new, but that Congress may impose such duties as it sees fit on products from such property, until the "somewhat remote" time comes "for organization of a political body as part of the United States with a view to its future admission to statehood." Meantime *The Tribune* says:

"What taxes should now be collected under the form of military contributions, while the property remains under military authority only, the President, as commander-in-chief, is not known to have determined. The hasty assumption that no duty will be exacted on tobacco from Cuba, rice from Porto Rico, or sugar from either, during that period of transition, does not appear to have any foundation. Doubtless it is supposed that the United States will desire to encourage American and other migration to its new possessions, in order to build up as speedily as possible extensive and profitable industries there. But there is nothing to prove that the industries which have greatly flourished in the past, even under Spanish misrule and organized plunder of the people, tho having to send their products to this country handicapped by a high duty, would flourish less under wiser and more honest rule, with taxes of similar character, but possibly lower in rate.

"On the other hand, it is a still more unwarranted assumption that the farmers of the United States as a body will be wronged and affronted, and driven into hostility to the protective policy, if for constitutional reasons or in order to secure greater benefits to the whole people it should be judged best to admit Porto Rico sugar, for instance, on the same terms as the sugar of Louisiana. The producers of sugar, rice, and other tropical products are relatively only a small fraction of the farmers. A remission of duty which would cheapen a product for all the farmers would not necessarily wrong or affront them because it would subject a small share of their number to greater competition. All farmers are sugar-consumers, and a million or more are wool-growers, and multitudes besides have a strong practical interest in maintaining the protection of home industries, while the few who grow tropical products are not nearly a hundredth of the farmers in number, and, as a rule, have not generally supported the American policy."

## SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOR DAY.

THE recurring celebration of Labor Day (September 5) as one of the established holidays in this country induced some interesting observations in the press. The Denver *Republican* insists that world-competition makes it necessary for us to note danger-signals. It says:

"Labor Day has its lessons, and the most important is that wherein it is shown that in the success of the working-class there is national progress. The advance of any people is from below, upward. In the elevation of its working population a nation finds the strongest guaranty of its own success. A tree dies first at the top. Its strength is in the ground. The flower may be the glory of a plant, but it marks a stage of arrested growth. So the highest types of social development may be worthy of aim, but they show the result rather than the process of growth. The future of a nation is written not in the lives of its aristocracy, but on the hearts and in the characters of its working people.

"From this we draw the conclusion that economic conditions which make existence for working people harder, but which make it with them more a struggle for the necessities and less an effort to secure the comforts of life, are essentially wrong. Individuals must struggle for their own advancement. The nation can not lift them up. But the nation may by wise laws render it easier for all to maintain themselves and less difficult for some to rise to the higher planes. This is a nation's duty, for surely if the foundation sinks, the superstructure must descend with it.

"The world stands face to face with a struggle for industrial supremacy, in the issue of which is involved the happiness and the progress of the American working class. Competition in trade and industry brings the working population of one country in close relation to the same class in other parts of the world. The country which works under the most advantageous conditions will advance. Its laboring population to-day may be igno-

rant and poorly paid. But abundance of work will increase wages, while the closing of markets will cause the industries of less favored nations to decline.

"A well-employed population is an advancing population. If foreign competition, whether it comes from Europe or menaces from Asia, has a tendency to lower the wages of American workingmen, American statesmen should see in it a signal of danger and take warning in time. The condition of the working population of this or any other nation is the barometer which can best tell whether the days that are to come will bring storm and disaster or happiness and a clear sky."

Henry Demarest Lloyd, author of "Wealth against Commonwealth," wrote to the New York *Evening Journal*:

"The civilization of which Labor Day is the herald is to be the opposite of that which has produced the slums of industry and the camps of war.

"The horrors of Camp Wikoff, Camp Alger, Camp Thomas are not the fruits of war. They are the fruits of capitalism—of the religion of self-interest. Where the Spaniard has slain us by tens the American has slain his own by hundreds by army contracts and 'pulls' for incompetents and politicians.

"The country stands pale with rage at the tragedy of the fever, the hunger, the nakedness, the delirium visited upon those who have labored for it on the fields of battle. But capitalism, business, has been visiting these horrors year in and year out on those who labor on all the other fields not less necessary to our safety and honor.

"Camp Wikoff and the other camps are only dress rehearsals of a drama of greed—greed for money and greed for office and titles—which now holds the stage in every department of our government and business life.

"There are camps of typhoid, starvation, and destitution in every mining-field, manufacturing town, and commercial and financial metropolis. They are not merely as bad as these in which we are now uniforming our soldier sons with winding-sheets; they are worse. The victims at Montauk and Chickamauga are fighting men; those, more numerous, crippled every year by the perpetual malaria of avarice and the yellow fever of the almighty dollar in New York and Boston and Chicago are largely women and children.

"Our trade and industry are wholly in the management of the capitalists, and our Government is wholly in the hands of their politicians, and this is what they have brought us to in peace and war, at home and on the field—slums and camps, workless men and working children, the soldier dying of typhoid on the wet ground within three hours of the richest city of the world, because the capitalists and the politicians, given a million and a half dollars a day by the people, can not or will not give him roof, food, bed, or medicine, nor even a pure drop of water.

"Against this civilization of making money the spirit of Labor Day raises the flag of the better civilization of making men.

"The celebrations of Labor Day are the primary meetings of a new constitutional convention the people are getting ready to hold to declare the commonwealth in which equal rights shall mean that the riches created by all shall be owned and managed by and for all.

"On some Labor Day a new spiritual revelation will descend on the congregation of the workers, which will revoke the ancient curse against labor, and in setting all to labor for others as they would that others should labor for them will make labor free, fruitful, and reciprocal, and therefore the greatest of earthly blessings, the surest foundation of law and order, and the highest act of worship in the religion of love and the golden rule making man the creator of a diviner life 'on earth as it is in heaven.'"

Bishop F. D. Huntington, of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of central New York, wrote to the same paper the following "Thoughts for Labor Day":

"The sufferings and wrongs caused by the conscienceless accumulation of vast fortunes are not found wholly in the immediate victims of the injustice and their families. Manifold as these greedy tyrannies are, in their cruelty to the sensibilities, bodies, and minds of those by whose ill-paid labor the wealth of the country is originally produced, or made possible, there is a far deeper, more lasting, and more dangerous abuse of the money power than the worst of them. It is seen in the gradual weakening of the moral sense of the class by which the nation is governed; in the half-hidden but eager corruption of the makers and administrators of law in all the departments and forms of legal enactment and operation; in the perversion of equity, betrayal of trusts, and blinding of spiritual vision, among legislatures, courts, office-holders, and masters of protected or favored industries; in the poisoning of the very fountains of purity, honor, truth, and unselfish duty, on which the whole national welfare depends. These criminal practises, manifest and indisputable throughout the land, can be checked only by a radical reform in the education, ethical ideas, and social principles of the people.

"Conceited and comfortable property holders, who denounce the exposure of these iniquities—which is really the only salvation of the state or justification of the church—as if it were the reckless sport or jealous fury of an aimless agitation, make up perhaps the meanest element in our mixed and multifarious population."

The Chicago *Record* expresses the opinion that "there is need for more leaders to arise from the ranks of labor capable of interpreting to the public the aspirations and needs of the working population." It continues:

"The public ear is open to-day as it never has been before in the history of the world to catch the plaint that comes from the oppressed and from those who are toiling in difficult paths to improve their condition. The people that heard the cry of the oppressed in Cuba and hastened to give relief can not be insensible to tales of hardship and ill-requited struggles at home from those who are aspiring to a larger life. Labor especially is given a respectful hearing to an extent never before known. The public is really anxious to understand the conditions of those who toil, to know their grievances, and is ready to listen and give approval to well-considered suggestions for remedying abuses. Specific instances of special injustice, if intelligently presented, are almost sure to attract attention and to arouse public sympathy. . .

"In controversies between workingmen and their employers the public is growing ever more concerned to know just what is right and fair, to the end that the moral weight of public opinion may be upon the side of justice. Never before have the weaker parties to such controversies been given so considerate a hearing. What is known as the labor problem holds a most important place in public interest. Whatever may have been true of the past, labor to-day has little reason to complain that the public ear is deaf to its cause. The public may not always be prepared to take up with suggestions made in the name of labor, but it is nearly always ready to listen to them when intelligently presented, and is usually prepared to give approval to moderate propositions calculated to bring real benefit to the working population."

*The Evening Journal*, New York, is certain that the hosts of labor have the situation in their own hands:

"If laws oppress them, that is their fault. If courts are organized to rob them, they have only themselves to blame. If parties plot to enslave them, submission upon their part puts them beyond the pale of sympathy.

"The power to emancipate themselves from conditions so degrading is wholly with them. The secret of victory in war is organization, discipline, tenacity of purpose, unity. The knowledge of how to fight is more important than the desire to give battle. The day is more than half won when the enemy has learned the overmastering numbers and the unflinching determination of the attacking force.

"So it will be when organized labor sets its squadron in the field. There must be wise leadership, a thorough understanding of the evils to be overthrown, with the highest character of patriotic unselfishness animating every breast. A movement of this kind would be irresistible.

"It would strike terror to the hearts of rascally politicians, whether their tastes run to ballot-box stuffing or their talent to accepting unquestioned the fruits of such thievery. It would cause some of the private wires that run from Wall Street to congressional committee-rooms to be grounded. It would make Justice take the bandage from her eyes and stand aghast at the crimes that have been committed under her very nose all these years.

"These are some of the possibilities of labor unions rightly directed. Labor Day may not have been set apart to give workingmen time to stir their brains, but many of them have so employed it, and many more will follow their example.

"When the toiling millions begin to think, there is trouble in store for those who have made vassals of them."

## LESSONS OF THE WAR.

AFTER the fighting comes the moralizing. Army and navy officials and editors of many journals are discoursing on the lessons the war has taught or which it ought to teach us. The opinions even of the experts are somewhat varied. We are told that the big battle-ships are the only ships that can decide future contests, and we are told, on the other hand, that the armored cruiser has had a triumphant vindication. On the one hand we are assured that the 12-inch and 13-inch guns are the only ones to be depended upon, while on the other hand we are assured that the 8-inch guns were the ones that did the work for Cervera's fleet. The usefulness of mines and the uselessness of mines are also expounded by various authorities as one of the lessons of the war. But there are several points on which general unanimity seems to have been reached. One of these is the value of rapid-fire guns; another is the importance of the man behind the gun; another still is the necessity of a reorganization of our administration of army affairs, and especially of our militia system; a fourth point is the desirability of little or no woodwork on warships.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, in a widely circulated interview in the Boston *Journal*, touches on a number of these points. Ships hereafter, he thinks, should be built practically without woodwork. The torpedo-boat has its uses, but it has not had a fair test, and it has always been faulty in construction, everything being sacrificed to speed. At Santiago the 8-inch guns did most of the execution, but that was because it happened that the lightly armored parts of the Spanish ships were exposed to their fire. When it comes to piercing heavy armor, the heavier guns are indispensable. Our ships ought to be supplied, too, with smokeless powder, not only because it gives greater velocity, but because the black powder from one gun prevents the sighting of other guns near it.

Captain Philip, of the *Texas*, expressed to a *Sun* reporter similar faith in the big ship with big guns, if it has men who know how to fight it. He referred rather contemptuously to submarine mines, and spoke highly of the destructive power of rapid-fire batteries. Lieutenant Heilner, navigator of the *Texas*, speaking of the rapid-fire guns, said: "It was the raking, seething hail fire of guns of this class poured into the Spanish ships by the that drove them on the shore at Santiago." If there are to be any changes in the battle-ships, he thinks that they should be in the direction of increasing their speed and strengthening the secondary batteries. Lieutenant Bristol, of the same ship, called attention to the fact that, useful as the range-finders are at long distances, they seem to have been forgotten entirely in the hurried work at Santiago, the guns being sighted in the old style. The telephone, the searchlight, smokeless powder, and the megaphone all proved of unmistakable value.

The staff surgeon of the royal Swedish navy, Karl Rudberg, who was with our navy in the West Indies for three months taking observations, has been enthusiastic in his admiration of the *Solace* and the *Relief*, hospital-ships, the first of their kind, and models for all the world. He spoke of the value of the Roentgen rays as doing away with the necessity of probing and reducing the number of amputations. Here is an extract from an interview with him in the New York *Times*:

"The Medical Department was not to blame for that [failure to land medical stores], as I understand it, since, according to your army organization, the officers of the medical corps have very little authority. They are subordinate even to quartermasters. They have the titles of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, but the titles do not carry corresponding authority. You remember that in the last year of your Civil War all that was changed, and the

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Medical Department was made subordinate only to the commanding general. You Americans taught us that lesson. In the German army to-day the medical corps has a separate and distinct authority, and the same is true of other European armies. But the lesson that you taught us, you forgot yourselves when you went to war again."

**One Battle-ship Worth a Fleet of Other Ships.**—"The lesson of the experience [in fight with Cervera's fleet] is that the nation which can place on the ocean the greatest number of the largest battle-ships will command it, be the opposing number of small battle-ships, cruisers, gunboats, torpedo-vessels, dynamite-vessels, monitors, etc., what it may. Every dollar spent in the construction of any naval vessel other than the largest battle-ship possible to build, say 15,000 tons displacement as the minimum, is thrown away. In the war of nations for the empire of the seas, one such battle-ship is, militarily, worth a fleet of the other things. . . . . .

"Thus far the present war has shown that naval steamers must be constructed without wooden decks; that they must be wood-sheathed and coppered; that they must be the largest practicable to build; that whatever ordnance they carry must be of the largest caliber; that the ammunition must have the highest explosive force; that the speed must be the fastest possible; that the coal endurance must be the greatest possible. Nothing has really been determined relating to armor, either vertical or horizontal. Much has been determined relative to personnel. The officers and every man of the crews should be selected carefully, and every inducement offered to secure the highest technical knowledge in the one, and the best physique in the other. One accomplished officer on board a steamer is worth a dozen ignorant ones, and one strong, alert, and intelligent man is worth a dozen of stupid and inferior ones. In the days of sailing navies and the typical 'jack-tar,' these requirements were not so important; but a modern war-steamer is an assemblage of different kinds of complex mechanism; to be proficient in any one is the study of a lifetime; what is needed is specialization, as no other system can secure the highest efficiency. On board a first-class war-steamer, artillerists, engineers, electricians, and executive and commanding officers should be specialized, as in the case of paymasters and surgeons."—*A Navy Expert in The Army and Navy Journal.*

**Decrease of Crime during the War.**—"The statisticians and the criminologists of the country are engaged in an interesting discussion regarding the effects of war upon crime. The statisticians show that law-breaking in nearly all the larger cities of the United States has markedly decreased since the opening of hostilities with Spain, and the criminologists are ponderously elucidating the reason for it.

"In New York City this decrease in crime has been especially noticeable. In general lawlessness, such as is usually incident to the shady precincts of a metropolitan city, the criminal record has been so lowered that Captain McClusky, the champion thief-taker of the New York police force, declares that nearly all the crooks must have gone to the war. This is his explanation of the phenomenon. Less practical minds, however, have investigated the records of enlistment, and they find that fully ninety per cent. of the volunteers are from the better classes of society, and they find not a single known suspicious character is found upon the enrolment. Army officers, too, declare that the volunteers from New York City are of universally high character, and scout the idea that the decrease of crime can be accounted for in any such manner.

"The more enthusiastic students of criminology advance the theory that the war has turned into patriotic and nobler channels the minds of men heretofore engaged in the ignoble and the inglorious. In other words, that the national danger has aroused that better nature which is held to exist in every character, and that in such a crisis the baser selfishness which breeds crime has been engulfed in the greater tide of patriotic feeling. There may be meat in the suggestion. Lack of employment, an idle existence, and a listless life are undoubtedly potent factors in the breeding of crime. As despondency invites suicide, so does a stagnated existence induce the shortest and easiest means of livelihood. That means is often conceived to be lawlessness. War calls into action the minds, the physical forces, and the activities of life. It enthuses and invigorates and propagates a higher plane of thought and action.

'But, whatever the cause, it is reassuring to know that the American people are less liable to internal dangers during a state of war than during times of peace. It is not so in most other countries."—*The Times, Denver.*

**Effect of War on Class and Political Divisions.**—"Nor have sectional lines alone been obliterated. Differences of religious conviction have proved equally impotent to divide us. What Catholic wavered in his loyalty because Spain was wholly Catholic, or what Protestant failed to show his indignation when Protestant Germany threatened to meddle?

"From whatever point we look the country's solidarity is the great, the striking fact. During the war politics scarcely existed. Democrats were as anxious to vote supplies as were Republicans; and a Republican President honored himself by making many of his chief appointments from the ranks of the Democracy. Better still, if that be possible, has been the bringing together of all classes of Americans into the only rightful bond of national brotherhood and common citizenship. Where are Bryan's teachings of class hatred now? Will it not be as difficult hereafter to make a 'Rough Rider' hate Roosevelt and Astor simply because they have money as to convince him that the price of wheat depends upon that of silver since the market's demonstration of that fallacy? After sleeping upon the malarial ground together, facing fire and death side by side for a common country, who shall hereafter array the poor against the rich or the rich against the poor in a land of equal rights and opportunities? We would not envy Mr. Bryan his experience should he attack Helen Gould for her money's sake in the hearing of any of the brave fellows whom she has succored in the day of their distress."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

**We Must Have a Larger Standing Army.**—"If we had had, in April last, a standing army of 100,000 men—a mere handful that, for a nation of this size—complete in all departments, with ample stores of clothing, ammunition, medicines, and what not, and every detail of commissariat and transportation and all the rest as perfectly provided for as on Dewey's fleet when it set out for Manila at an hour's notice, or on the *Oregon* when it started on its record voyage around the continents as tho on a half-day's pleasure cruise—if such had been the case, does any one suppose there would have been any delay or bungling in that army's work?

"It would be madness to disregard the lesson. There may or there may not be room for investigation and cause for blame. With such questions the public need not be concerned. With the supreme question the whole nation is concerned. This country does not want and will never have a military system like that of Germany or France or Russia. It does need more than one soldier to every three thousand inhabitants. Let us have a somewhat larger army than Mexico or Portugal; larger, even, than

Weyler, the One Man Who Thoroughly Admires Alger's Administration of the War Department

that of Rumania or Belgium; so that we shall be able to cope with a nation a quarter of our size without having to create a new army out of volunteers. Then there will be no cause for contrast between the two branches of the military service."—*The Tribune, New York.*

**A Thorough Reorganization Necessary in Our Military System.**—"It is worth the while of the American people to study frankly one lesson that the experience plainly conveys, the necessity of a complete and thorough reorganization of our system of providing and administering military resources.

"The resources themselves are ample. A nation that supplies at a moment's call a half million of men ready to take service in the army, and that can get such material as both our regular and volunteer recruits have proved to be; a nation that has five dollars to lend the Government for every dollar it asks to borrow; one that takes a novel and in some ways very vexatious set of taxes without a murmur, and one that, after the first surprised and confused weeks of war, goes about its daily business with renewed energy and confidence, need never fear any just war it is called upon to take up if only it has the sense to use its strength and not waste it. But in this case, it is the plain truth that our wonderful success was due to the readiness, the 'fitness' of our navy and to the extreme incapacity of our enemy. So far as the work of our army is concerned, it amounts to this: One brilliant victory gathered on the verge of a serious check, and won at a very great cost of life, due almost wholly to preventable defects in our military administration. And this loss of life, with its connected injury to health, shocking as it is in Cuba, where it is concentrated and conspicuous, has been accompanied by loss and suffering only less serious in the camps of the volunteers in all parts of the country. And this has occurred in the process of putting three armies in the field, in all not more than 60,000 men, of whom nearly one half were the regulars, fully equipped for movement."—*The Times, New York.*

**The Best Service of the War.**—"The war has lifted us out of despondency and gloom, turned our eyes to the sea and shown us our true place among the nations. But its best service to us will be lost if it does not elevate the tone of our national life. Trade ought to be fairer, education more honest, society purer, and religion more sincere for this baptism of blood and fire, with its lessons of unselfish sacrifice and high-minded endeavor. Nowhere is this uplift worse needed than in our politics. The welfare of the state should somewhat less be made the sport of conscienceless demagogs. The man of honest heart and intellectual courage should not so willingly be sacrificed to the schemer of ready speech and all-engaging arts of popularity.

"Before the loftier sentiment and more serious thinking of this war have given way to the distractions of peace, this nation should take to heart the truth that moral principles, after all, are the foundation stones upon which all national character must be built if it is to last. Trade and manufactures, tariffs and currency systems, are superstructures which do not make, tho they may denote, the enduring fabric of a nation's life. With a people, as with the individual, character alone abides."—*The Oregonian, Portland.*

**One Value in the Suffering of Our Troops.**—"If this young, strong, ambitious nation were to emerge from this victorious war with nothing to remind it of the hellish side of war, nobody could predict what the consequences might be. The fascinations of war have almost always balanced its horrors. Take away the horrors, and what would issue? We should find ourselves face to face with the temptation to go forth to the conquest of the earth for war's own sake. We should forget what triumphs there are in peace, and would seek quarrels wherever we could find them. We should become the terror and the nuisance of the world. We should be as a nation what the individual would be who should discover that all the consequences of dissipation are pleasurable and good only.

"Has there not been, then, a sort of arm's-length mercy in the sufferings which our boys have endured in their own camps? If it was denied to the Spaniards the privilege to give the boys the common bitterness of war, is it wholly bad that they should return home with some bitter knowledge of war's experience? At the present moment there is ground for belief that our boys at Santiago and in hospitals at home and abroad have borne most poignant sufferings that were the fruit for blundering. The stories that are told are indeed woful. Our soldiers will return and go back to every State of the Union. They can not tell their friends and countrymen that the war has been a national picnic, and they ought not. The divinity that shapes our ends has seen to it that the American people shall not forget in their experience the truth ['War is hell'] that General Sherman has told them. 'Lest we forget, lest we forget,' some power not our own has thrown into the experience of the nation the reminder that General Sherman's words will always remain true."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

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## AN ECONOMIC ARGUMENT FOR "IMPERIALISM."

MR. CHARLES A. CONANT is among those who think that the "manifest destiny of the United States is to extend her dominion over other territory." The reasons for his belief are neither political nor sentimental, but economic. The law of self-preservation, he thinks, is urging us on to a departure from the policy of the past.

His argument as stated in *The North American Review* (September) runs as follows: The accumulation of capital beyond the demands for its profitable use in new productive enterprises forces the opening of new fields of endeavor. The great civilized nations have to-day, as a result of machine production, a great excess of capital, and the only outlet for it is in developing the decadent nations. The multiplication of needless enterprises in countries already developed, in the effort to find investment for these vast accumulated funds, together with "the existing system of abstinence from consumption for the sake of saving," has created intense economic crises and must continue to do.

Figures are given by Mr. Conant showing that in 1895 the movable wealth of leading European countries amounted to $85,000,000,000. Savings-banks statistics alone in the United States for 1897 show a total of $1,939,376,035. The essential question regarding the mass of accumulated savings, he says, is whether it is put to profitable use. Conversions of public debts and other signs of a decreasing rate of interest are in accordance with a law of diminishing returns: "capital becomes less productive in earning power where it is abundant, because less productive use can be found for the excess above a certain limit; and it is this excess which fixes the rate for all."

There are, according to Mr. Conant, three important solutions of this problem of enormous congestion of capital in excess of legitimate demand:

"One of these is the socialistic solution of the abandonment of saving, the application of the whole earnings of the laborer to current consumption, and the support of old age out of taxes levied upon the production of the community. It will be long before this solution will be accepted in a comprehensive form in many modern civilized states. The second solution is the creation of new demands at home for the absorption of capital. This has occurred at several previous stages of the world's history and is likely to continue as long as human desires continue expansible. But there has never been a time before when the proportion of capital to be absorbed was so great in proportion to possible new demands. Means for building more bicycle factories than are needed, and for laying more electric railways than are able to pay dividends, have been taken out of current savings within the last few years, without producing any marked effect upon their amount, and without doing more, at the most, than to stay the downward course of the rate of interest. Aside from the waste of capital in war, which is only a form of consumption, there remains, therefore, as the final resource, the equipment of new countries with the means of production and exchange.

"It is in the countries which Lord Salisbury describes as decaying that the means for the employment of new capital must be found. . . . Such countries have yet to be equipped with the mechanism of production and of luxury, which has been created in the progressive countries by the savings of recent generations. They have not only to obtain buildings and machinery—the nec-

essary elements in producing machine-made goods—but they have to build their roads, drain their marshes, dam their rivers, build aqueducts for their water supplies, and sewers for their towns and cities. Asia and Africa are the most promising of these countries. Japan has already made her entry, almost like Athene full-armed from the brain of Zeus, into the modern industrial world. The increased capacity of her people for production, giving them increased command over the products of other peoples, is producing its natural effect in the rise of wages and increased importations. China, Siberia, and the islands which have languished so long under Spanish inertia, are likely to follow, perhaps with more halting steps, in the footsteps of Japan. The opening of railways and canals will afford employment for the masses of capital piling up in Europe and the United States, which will be profitable if the merchandise is found to feed the new means of transportation. Existing commodities now imported from the interior of these countries at great cost will be swept on paths of steel to the sea-coast, with the result of reducing their cost, increasing their consumption, and benefiting at once both producer and purchaser.

"The United States can not afford to adhere to a policy of isolation while other nations are reaching out for the command of these new markets. The United States are still large users of foreign capital, but American investors are not willing to see the return upon their investments reduced to the European level. Interest rates have greatly declined here within the last five years. New markets and new opportunities for investment must be found if surplus capital is to be profitably employed."

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**The Vermont Election.**—Returns from the gubernatorial election in Vermont, held on September 6, show a Republican plurality of about 23,600, compared to a plurality of 40,845 for McKinley in 1896 and a plurality of 28,521 in the gubernatorial election of 1894. Democrats gained some twenty-seven seats in the legislature. Party papers minimize or make the most of the supposed national significance of the result. The Burlington, Vt., *Free Press* (Rep.) says: "The Democrats in their state convention made the Chicago platform the supreme test of Democracy with free silver as the overshadowing issue, and the people of the State have rebuked them by returning a plurality for the Republican state ticket larger than the average for the past four off years in Vermont. The pluralities for those years were as follows: 1882, 21,373; 1886, 20,522; 1890, 14,163; 1894, 28,521. The average plurality is thus seen to be 21,145. . . . So far as national issues are affected by the result the Republicans have every reason to be gratified over the returns." The Providence, R. I., *Journal* (Ind.) says that Republican opposition in the legislature to high license had considerable to do with the result rather than to any real conversion to free-trade or free-silver ideas. It adds: "At the same time some surprising overturns in certain small country towns are hardly explainable upon the foregoing hypothesis. We must search elsewhere for a reason for these wholesale desertions of the Republican flag, and judging from the comments of leading Republican newspapers like the Burlington *Free Press* and the Rutland *Herald*—the two leading dailies of the State—Alger's mismanagement of the War Department furnishes a key to the conundrum." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that "nothing can be plainer to any unprejudiced student of our recent political history than that the result in Vermont on Tuesday means that the Democrats will carry the House of Representatives in November unless President McKinley shall, in the mean time, unload Algerism." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) says: "The approximated relative gains of the Democrats in the gubernatorial vote show an increase this year over 1894 of over 15 per cent., while the Democratic representation in the legislature is nearly three times what it was in that year. These figures are full of encouragement to the Democrats in other States. If the party can score such gains in a State which gave McKinley two years ago 40,000 plurality, what may it not expect from States normally Democratic like New York, Indiana, West Virginia, and Maryland, and from the doubtful States north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi?"

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Queen of Holland need not think she can have Hobson.—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

THE Russian bear looks odd but interesting in sheep's clothing.—*The Press, New York.*

THE real national celebration in this country will occur when Dewey gets home.—*Baltimore Herald.*

WHEN Blanco surrenders let him keep his sword, but make him give up his typewriter.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

YELLOW and red are the Spanish colors; we still have them in yellow fever and red tape.—*The Globe, Atchison.*

THE next invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico will be made by Capital, backed by a horde of adventurers.—*New York Press.*

WE know no reason why a man of Colonel Henry's talents could not have forged an acquittal for himself.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IF Europe were to give up its arms and depend on its fists alone, there might be some chance for Ireland.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

TORAL needn't feel so bad. Why, the Spaniards even court-martialed Christopher Columbus for discovering America.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

ABOUT all the places not suitable for camps have been tried, and considerable improvement may be looked for in future selections.—*Detroit Tribune.*

GENERAL COXEY has the laugh on the country at last. He states that his army fared better than Uncle Sam's soldiers during the war, and no one dare contradict him.—*The Tribune, Scranton.*

CONGRATULATION.—"Did your son get home safe from Cuba?" asked the neighbor.

"He did better than that," was the answer; "he got home safe from camp."—*The Star, Washington.*

OVERLOOKED.—"There doesn't seem to be anybody to welcome you on your return."

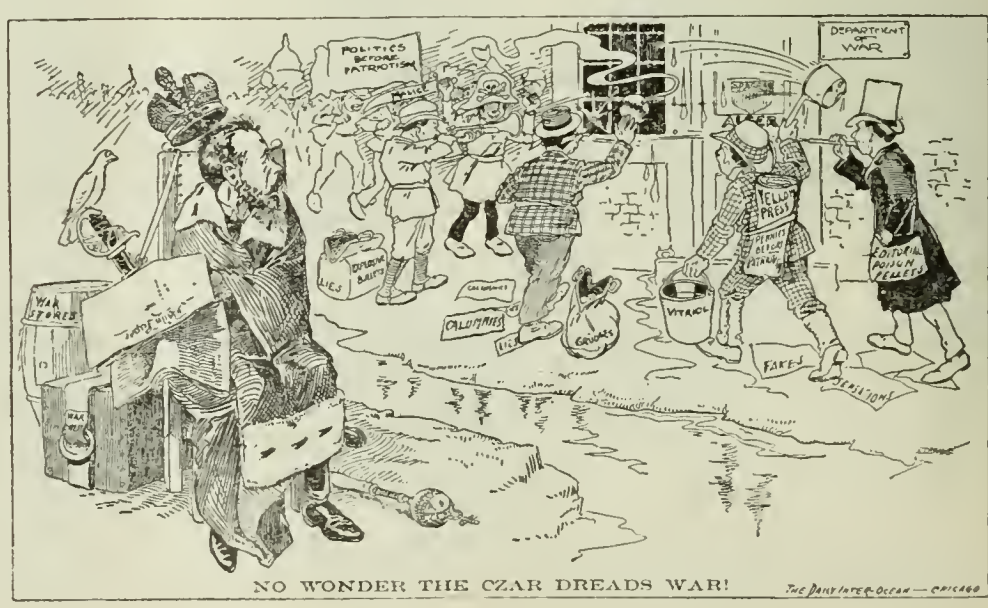
"No, ma'am. I'm nothing but a soldier in the reg'lar army. You needn't mind me, ma'am. I ain't got no soul."—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

APPALLING.—"Don't you know," said the politician, "that some of those islands in the Pacific Ocean are the work of coral insects?"

"What has that to do with our taking possession of them?"

"My friend, you are wholly deficient in the foresight that makes a statesman. Supposing some ships with a cargo of insect powder was to founder in the neighborhood?"—*The Star, Washington.*

THE RED TAPE NURSE.—*The Journal, New York.*




NO WONDER THE CZAR DREADS WAR!

# LETTERS AND ART.

## D'ANNUNZIO AND HIS INTERPRETATIONS OF ITALIAN LIFE.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, in the opinion of Virginia M. Crawford, is the greatest living delineator of sex emotions; and he is nothing more. He is a genius in giving expression to the love-motive, but he knows nothing else. In this respect he is a true Italian, for the average Italian is dominated in all his actions by this one passion. D'Annunzio truly reflects the life of which he is a part, but in doing so he has never drawn any character but his own that is worth a moment's consideration. He knows how to observe and analyze himself, and being himself a true Italian, this analysis is a genuine portraiture of Italian character. We quote from Miss Crawford's article (*Pall Mall Magazine*):

"The love-motive in Italy predominates in life to an extent that sober Northern natures can not easily realize. Love, to the average Italian, is the aim and object of all his aspirations. Not alone the passion of a life-time, but the most trivial caprice of the moment is allowed to absorb his faculties, to intrude upon his business engagements, to fill his mind to the exclusion of every other consideration. No one, I think, can have lived in Italy, and have come in contact with the Italian people, without having been struck by this fundamental characteristic of Southern and Latin nature. And if it be true of men who are compelled, to some extent at least, to lead a life of mental and physical activity, it is still more true of the Italian woman, to whom, as a rule, intellectual pleasures are entirely unknown, and in whom the emotional temperament develops without restraint. In Italian fiction of the present day the love-motive is as predominant as in life. Italian novels are essentially voluptuous in tone. They treat of love in all its manifestations, and, as a rule, they treat of nothing else. Many years have passed since Manzoni wrote his tender and ever-charming historical romance, but Manzoni founded no school of fiction, and 'I Promessi Sposi' will continue to occupy a unique place in the history of Italian literature. I do not think that either the religious or the historical novel has any success in the peninsula to-day, and, as far as I know, the adventure story, pure and simple, does not exist at all.

"Gabriele d'Annunzio, the greatest of living Italian novelists, shares in the characteristics of his nation and his time. To me he always appears as an essential product of modern Italy, in spite of all his cosmopolitan culture. He is probably the most marvelous interpreter of the sex-emotions of the century. His knowledge is infinite, his imagination true, his power of analysis absolutely unrivaled. As callous as a surgeon, with the delicate perceptions of an artist, he lays bare, through long pages of flowing rhythmical writing, the most hidden secrets of the heart, the most subtle manifestations of sexual desire. In certain directions he has carried the psychological novel as far as it is possible for it to go. He is a consummate artist, a marvelous molder and manipulator of the Italian language. But, with all his power, with all his genius—for I think it is no exaggeration to use the word—d'Annunzio can only look on life through the medium of sex-emotion. Love, passion, the attitude of man toward woman, of woman toward man, absorbs all his attention. For him life possesses no mightier secrets, no further problems. And hence, even at its very best, his work is singularly one-sided. Convincingly true within its own limits, it becomes essentially false as a representation of human life in its widest aspects. A single novel of d'Annunzio fills the reader with amazed rapture. A course of d'Annunzio produces an inevitable reaction, and I can understand its awakening in many readers a sense of actual nausea."

A nation that does most of its feeling or a writer that does all his work within this narrow range is fundamentally pagan, so Miss Crawford thinks. As for d'Annunzio, he shows nowhere any sense whatever of moral consciousness. He is not wicked; he does not know how to be. His lascivious self-revelations are given with all innocence. Within his limits, however, he possesses an extraordinarily wide range. He is a passionate lover of the beautiful, a marvelous *virtuoso*, a singularly sensitive observer. But to everything that he sees or loves he gives his own sensual atmosphere. He does not love nature for its own sake, as Wordsworth did. The cry of the swallow, the budding of spring, the silence of the midday heat all whisper to him of human passion, human joys.

His feeling regarding woman, her duties, her destiny, is, of course, that of his race. We quote again:

"Woman exists for man, for his pleasures, his domestic comfort, often for his ruin, but she has no independent life, no separate entity, no ideals apart from those of sexual love. No higher possibilities for the sex has dawned upon the novelist; even religion, save as a conventional accessory, is denied to her. Women must be gentle, tender, submissive, anticipating in all things the wishes of their lord. Giuliana's one fault was her act of rebellion against the rôle which Tullio, without the slightest justification, had imposed upon her, and unconsciously it is upon Giuliana, and not upon Tullio, that the responsibility for the catastrophe is made to lie. Morally, the women are in most cases far superior to the men, or at least to the one type of man that the author gives us. Yet they are expected to sacrifice themselves unhesitatingly to the hysteric passions of the hero. The truth is, d'Annunzio is so absorbed in self-analysis, so occupied with events in their intimate relation to his own soul, his own well-being, that he has not a moment in which to study humanity from an objective point of view. In a word, he never really paints character at all. As we have seen, there is not a single clearly defined, well-thought-out portrait in his whole series of novels, not one that will live in our memory. The hero is always himself; the heroine is only shown to us in her relation toward the hero."

D'Annunzio is a brilliant decadent, concludes Miss Crawford. He has done only one good thing for Italy. He has made the modern Italian language a fit instrument for expression, and has given it a flexibility and compass it never before possessed.

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**Has a New Poem by Sappho been Discovered?**—Among the papyri in the famous Oxyrhynchus find made in the Lybian desert by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt in the winter of 1896, was an Œolic ode which the finders ventured to attribute to Sappho herself. Professor Blass has attempted to restore four stanzas of the ode. As reconstructed by him they read:

"Sweet Nereids, grant to me,
That home unscathed my brother may return,
And every end, for which his soul shall yearn,
Accomplished see!

"And thou, immortal Queen,
Blot out the past, that thus his friends may know
Joy, shame his foes—nay rather, let no foe
By us be seen!

"And may he have the will
To me, his sister, some regard to show,
To assuage the pain he brought, whose cruel blow
My soul did kill.

"Yea, mine, for that ill name
Whose biting edge, to shun the festal throng
Compelling, ceased a while; yet back ere long
To goad us came."

*The Academy* thinks that there are "reasonable grounds" for the conjecture that the great Greek poetess actually wrote these verses. It says:

"The poem, which makes allusion to the home-returning and past trangressions of a beloved brother, can not fail to recall a certain episode in the life of Sappho narrated by Ovid and others. Sappho had a brother Charaxus, a wine-trader. Charaxus fell in love with the 'rosy-cheeked' Rhodopis, a famous Lesbian light-o'-love. He ransomed her from slavery, and spent all he had upon her. Sappho, so the story goes, was excessively angry, and somewhat rashly gave vent to her indignation in lampoons. This led to a violent quarrel between brother and sister, and altho Sappho wrote many songs afterward to effect a reconciliation, Charaxus remained obdurate. Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt suggest that their fragment may be one of the olive-branch songs in question. Unfortunately it has lost its beginning and end, and what survives is badly mutilated."

## "THE GREAT MASTERPIECE OF DUTCH LITERATURE."

WHAT threatens to be the beginning of an invasion of America by Dutch literature appears in a metrical translation of Joost van der Vondel's "Lucifer." In vastness of conception and grandeur of execution this poem has been likened by Dutch critics to Milton's "Paradise Lost"; and not only the Dutch, but many English critics, among them Edmund Gosse, have maintained that Milton was very considerably indebted to Vondel. This metrical translation is the first that has appeared, and is

JOOST VAN DER VONDEL.

made by Charles Leonard Van Noppen, of the Holland Society of New York. Besides the translation, the volume contains an introduction by Prof. William G. Carpenter, of Columbia University, a sketch of Vondel by Professor Kalff, of Utrecht, and an interpretation of the poem by Mr. Van Noppen.

The drama appeared in 1654. It aroused at once the strenuous opposition of the clergy, who declared that it was full of "unholy, unchaste, idolatrous, false, and utterly depraved things." This opposition resulted in the sale of the first edition of one thousand copies in a week's time; but it also resulted in the interdiction of its performance on the stage after the second presentation. Unlike Milton's great epic, Vondel's drama instantly took its place as a great living force in literature, and has, according to Mr. Van Noppen, ever since maintained its position as the grandest poem of the Dutch language.

In his introduction, Professor Carpenter has this to say:

"It has become a matter of literary tradition, in Holland and out of it, that the choral drama of 'Lucifer' is the great masterpiece of Dutch literature. The Dutch critics, however, are by no manner of means unanimous in this opinion. In point of fact, it has been assigned by some a place relatively subordinate among the works of this 'Dutch Shakespeare,' as they are fond of calling Vondel at home. No other one, however, in the long list of his dramas and poems, from the 'Pasch' of 1612 to his last translation of 1671, the beginning and the end of a literary career, in which one of the greatest of Dutch writers on its history has pronounced the poetry of the Netherlands to have attained its zenith, will none the less so strongly appeal to us outside of Holland as does the 'Lucifer.' . . . . . .

"The paramount reason, however, why the 'Lucifer' should appeal to us is because it is, in reality, one of the great poems of the world, because of its inherent worth, its seriousness of purpose, the sublimity of its fundamental conceptions, its whole loftiness of tone. When the critics praise others of Vondel's works for excellences not shared by the 'Lucifer,' they extol him immeasurably, for there is enough in this poem alone to have made its author immortal.

"It is a matter of surprise that down to the present time there has been no translation of 'Lucifer,' altho, after all, its neglect is but a part of the general indifference among us to the literature of Holland in all periods of its history. Why this should be so is not quite apparent; for wholly apart from the important question of action and reaction as a constituent part of the world's literature, the literature of Holland has in it, in almost every phase of its development, sublimities of beauties of its own which surely could not always remain hidden. An era of translation was sure to set in, and it is a matter of significance that its herald has even now appeared.

"That the first considerable translation of any Dutch poet into English should be Vondel, and that the particular work rendered should be the 'Lucifer,' is, from the preeminent place of writer and poem in the literature of the Netherlands, altogether apt."

Professor Carpenter thinks that the question as to Milton's indebtedness to Vondel is no longer an open one. Mr. Van Noppen gives the views of a number of English critics who are of the same opinion. On this point the translator says:

"The 'Lucifer' was published thirteen years before 'Paradise Lost.' The scheme of the English poem had, however, already been crystallized in the mind of its author for fifteen years. This scheme originally contemplated a drama, which the poet's powerful imagination gradually developed into an epic.

"To whom Vondel was indebted for the foundation of his tremendous drama is easily ascertained. He himself mentions his authorities in his admirable and learned preface. Among these were, besides the Holy Writ, the various church fathers, the 'Adamus Exul' of Grotius, the work of Du Bartus, and a treatise on the fallen angels by the English Protestant, Richard Baker. His own imagination, however, soared far above the fundamental hints that he received from any of these works on the subject, so that the 'Lucifer' is rightly considered one of the most original and comprehensive poems in literature.

"To whom Milton was indebted for the idea of his great epic is, on the other hand, not so easy to discover, altho generation after generation of critics have thrown upon this problem the searchlight of innumerable essays.

"That Milton was under great obligations to Vondel's drama has been maintained by Dutch men of letters for generations. It has also become the contention of several distinguished English critics. . . . . .

"Mr. Edmund W. Gosse, in a brilliant essay entitled 'Milton and Vondel,' was, we believe, the first Englishman who gave the subject conscientious study.

"For this, on account of his knowledge of the difficult Dutch language, he was peculiarly fitted. Mr. Gosse, in his own interesting manner, tells how, during the seventeenth century, the Dutch, then one of the most vigorous languages of Europe, was much more studied than it is to-day; how the patriot Puritan, Roger Williams, having learned the language in Holland during his exile there, taught it to John Milton, then Cromwell's Latin secretary; how Milton also must have heard of the great fame of the 'Lucifer,' and of the storm of fanatical opposition that greeted its publication, from some of the Dutch diplomats whom it was his place to entertain; how, too, he could hardly have been ignorant of the name of the distinguished author of the drama, since it is known that he was a warm admirer and the bosom friend of Vondel.

"In addition to these and other reasons, Mr. Gosse then brings forward a plausible array of internal evidence, showing many points of similarity in the construction and in the treatment of the two poems, summing up with the conclusion that Milton was undoubtedly under considerable obligation to his great Dutch contemporary."

Mr. Van Noppen says, however, that he is not prepared to agree with Mr. Gosse, without a much longer study of the two

great poems. He thinks an impartial comparison will neither detract from the glory of Milton nor dim the grandeur of Vondel. Milton was a Puritan and Vondel was a devout Catholic, and the general scheme of the epic differs considerably from that of the drama, altho the two revolve around the same central idea, the lost Paradise.

The following is Mr. Van Noppen's brief outline of the general scene of the drama:

"'Lucifer' is not the story 'of man's first disobedience,' tho this is the outcome of the catastrophe. It is the drama of the fall of the angels. Yet man is the one subject of contention. Our first parents are, therefore, kept in the logical background of cause and effect. The creation of Adam, his bliss, and his growing eminence were the prime cause of the angelic conspiracy. The twofold effect of the revolt was to the rebellious angels loss of heaven, and to Adam loss of Eden.

"Vondel, moreover, follows the doctrine of certain theologians, that Christ would have become man even had Adam not sinned. Like Milton, he measures the scene of his heroic action with 'the endless radius of infinitude,' and by the artful use of terrestrial analogies conveys to the reader that idea of incomprehensible vastness that the transcendent nature of the subject demands. Vondel is, indeed, even more vague; the drama not giving opportunity for detailed description. Both are a wonderful contrast to the minute visual exactness of Dante.

"The attempt to reconcile the spiritual qualities of the divine world with the physical properties of this necessarily introduces some unavoidable incongruities. How can a material conception be given save through the symbols of the real? How else can the unknown be ascertained save through the equation of the known? How else, save by visual and sensuous images, express such impalpable thought:

> 'The measuring things in Heaven by things on earth.'

The poet gives us a finite picture of the infinite, a picture which yet, by means of shadowy outlines and an artistic vagueness, impresses us with the awful sublimity of the illimitable and eternal. The physical immensity of the poem is unsurpassed.

"Humanized gods and Titanic passions shadowed by fate upon the immaculate canvas of sacred legend—this is the play. The personality of the author is never seen; yet when we know the man and his life, we can not but see therein the reflex of his own experience. The scene is in Heaven and never leaves it. When actions occur elsewhere, they are described.

"Infinitely above the scene of contention, far beyond 'Heaven's blazing archipelagoes,' where no imagination dares to soar, reigns He

> Before whose face
> The universe with its eternity
> Is but a mote, a moment poised in space.

There

> Stand the hidden springs of life revealed,
> The wondrous mechanism from earth concealed.
> There nature's primal premises appear
> In simple grandeur, deep and crystal clear,
> Flowing from out the heart of boundless ocean
> Of the eternal Now. With rapt devotion
> A myriad ministering forces there await
> The summons of His awful eyes of fate,
> The mandates of His all-compelling voice.

"Far, far below those empyrean vaults is earth, with its pristine inhabitants. God and man—the Creator and the thing created, the First Cause and the last effect—are both judiciously only introduced into the drama by hearsay.

"Deep in the vague immensity lies Chaos, the uninhabited, through which the vanquished rebels are to be hurled to their endless doom.

"But the poet also takes us

> Where meteors glare and stormy glooms invest,

as, leaving Elysium's fields of light, he views

> Hell's punishments and horrors dire,
> Its gulfs of wo and lakes of rayless fire,
> Where demons laugh and fiends and furies rage
> Round writhing victims whose parched tongues assuage
> No cooling drops of hope.

"Such is the grand perspective from the scene of this stupendous drama."

## "YOUNGER SINGERS" IN AMERICA.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER has made a pleasant study of some "Recent American Verse." He selects for review (in *Pall Mall Magazine*, August) the poets whose names follow: Alice Brown, Bliss Carman, Madison Cawein, Caroline and Alice Duer, Richard Hovey, Henry Johnson, Charles G. D. Roberts, and John B. Tabb. He introduces them with this kindly generalization:

"Of over-emphasis, flamboyancy, spread-eaglism, they are entirely innocent. The 'barbaric yawp' of Whitman is nowhere to be heard, and still less do they imitate the exquisite artifice of Poe, the facile melody of Longfellow, or the imaginative wit of Lowell. If there is any of the older American poets who seems here and there to have influenced one or other of them, it is Emerson. But their spirit is so electric, their art so obviously the product of a wide culture, that it is very hard to assign to them, or to any one of them, a definite poetic ancestry. If one must generalize, it might perhaps be said that they derive from Wordsworth, Shelley, and Browning, rather than from Keats and Tennyson; but even this very vague statement is subject to qualification. They are all pure lyrists, or at most balladists; not one of them shows the slightest bent toward epic or drama. Moreover, they are all eminently staid and respectable. There is not a trace of Byronism or early Swinburnism to be found among them. The poetry of Revolt, spiritual, political, or sensual, is unrepresented in this little company. One or two of them are formally and definitely Christian, several are pantheistic, all are mildly Matthew-Arnoldish and contemplative, rather than passionate, indignant, or in any way rebellious. Trivial exceptions apart, their technic is good, but always in a subdued and unobtrusive fashion. They do not attempt great verbal or metrical feats, but content themselves with writing gracefully in simple and ordinary lyric measures. Their work is almost always distinguished. We scarcely ever come across a vulgarism of diction or rime, and very rarely a lapse into commonness or prosaism of thought and utterance. Comparing them (if compare them we must) with our younger singers on this side of the Atlantic, we should say that the Americans showed more even accomplishment with less individuality and grasp of life. They are a trifle timid and constrained. It is by dint of never daring that they seldom manifestly fail. One may often read pages of their work with a general sense of pleasure, yet without feeling at the end that one is the richer by a single tangible thought, or large emotion, or vivid picture. This poetry, in short, has the merits and defects of a product of almost cloistral culture. It is the work of men and women who live out of touch with political and the larger social life, and whose individual emotions have been chastened from youth upward in the school of puritan morals."

Mr. Archer then proceeds to discuss the merits of each of these poets and to quote literally from his or her verse.

Alice Brown's verses are nature poems; but personal, even dramatic, emotion is by no means absent from them. Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey, in their "Songs from Vagabondia," lack definiteness, and Mr. Carman has such facility and grace in riming that he causes one to wonder why he ever began. But the "Ballads of Lost Haven" are an important contribution to sea poetry. Madison Cawein has written some very true and finely felt verse. The poetry of Alice and Caroline Duer, contained in a single booklet, has more of grace than literary accomplishment. In Henry Johnson's verse the element of culture greatly predominates.

There is something Thoreau-like mixed with something Stevenson-like in Charles G. D. Roberts's endowment; but withal he is an original poet. John B. (Father) Tabb is an epigrammatist rather than a lyrist.

Mr. Archer concludes that the achievements and tendencies of these younger poets are entirely encouraging to those of us who hope for a development of a second great literature in the English tongue.

## MRS. LYNN LINTON AND BEATRICE HARRADEN.

MRS. LYNN LINTON, whose death was chronicled the other day, had a special aversion to the "higher education" for women, the "new woman," and all that. But that did not prevent her acting as a literary godmother to Beatrice Harraden, despite the fact that the latter is a somewhat conspicuous product of the "higher education." In *The Bookman* (New York, September) Miss Harraden pays tribute to the noble character of her friend, and recalls the fact that Mrs. Linton herself had in her day been one of the "pioneer" women and one of the bravest and most womanly of them all.

MRS. LYNN LINTON.

Mrs. Linton, we are told, was a woman of letters in the best sense of the word, of a type fast dying out and very sorely to be missed, flooded with the true literary feeling and instinct; not like so many of the young women nowadays, a mere writer of an occasional novel called forth by the soul's passing necessity to express itself—and publish. Miss Harraden continues:

"It is not of the woman of letters that I am wishing to write this day; and elsewhere also can be found the epitome of her career and her successes: the history of her books, her essays, her controversies. But with the memory of that quiet form, lying so peacefully, like an old Viking at rest, I would fain speak of the dear kind friend with the big and generous heart, who stretched out her hand to give a young writer a warm greeting. And here I must be excused for bringing myself on the scene, since my only object in so doing is to accentuate a very sweet and lovely side of her character, which I learned to know from personal experience. Mrs. Linton was my literary godmother. And Mr. William Blackwood was the other godparent. She always spoke of herself as such to me, and indeed my introduction to her by her relative Mrs. Thomas Hill proved, as it were, the turning-point of my life. It is more than ten years ago now since Mrs. Hill kindly took me down to Queen Anne's Mansions to see the first working author with whom I had ever come in contact. Mrs. Linton was not well, and she was lying down on her couch when we entered her room. She scanned me closely, and frightened me a good deal as she read into my heart and brain, and told me forthwith that almost everything I had done was a mistake; and indeed then and there she poured forth her well-known criticisms against the higher education of women and so forth. She was deeply interested, but at the same time deeply horrified, to hear that I had just taken my London B.A. degree. Nevertheless, from the moment she first saw me, she never called me anything else but 'little B.A.' She also tried to impress on me that it was an immense mistake for a woman to enter on a literary career. She evidently disapproved of me theoretically from head to foot—for of course she recognized that I was a modern product—and I stood by her side and looked sad and grave. Then she glanced at me and said in her singularly sweet and caressing voice: 'And now, as usual, I've said too much. Come to me on Saturday and bring some of your manuscripts.' So I went on Saturday, armed with one or two little sketches which had appeared in magazines. I can see her now, reading them. Then she put them down and bent over and kissed me. 'Little B.A.,' she said, very tenderly, 'you must go on writing, and there must be no half measures.' When I left her that day, I knew that we were to be friends and comrades to the end. I pressed forward with my work and was always buoyed up by her kind and vigorous interest. . . . . .

"Before closing this hurried account, I am anxious to record that I have always thought she cared more for a liberal education for women than she herself realized. Her own heart's inclination came out in divers unmistakable ways; but she had so saturated herself with her stereotyped opposition to the higher education of women and their ways, that her mind could not travel freely on that trail. It was quite useless to discuss or remonstrate. The only thing to do was to leave the whole thing, and with gentle reverence and remembrance to call to mind that she herself in the long days past, when pioneering was a much more invidious task than now, came to London to cast in her lot with the great working world and show how a brave and gifted and self-respecting woman, even in those times, was able to win her way to the front and yet keep all her dignity and fine womanly courtesy intact."

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## RAPIDITY OF LITERARY PRODUCTION.

EVERY great literary age, according to Mr. S. R. Elliott, has its prevailing affectation. In the Elizabethan period, the affectation of literary men was inspiration, as against plodding. In our day it is the boast of writers that a book has taken years for its production. Mr. Elliott writes for *The Dial*, and in illustration of his point brings together a number of interesting if not new facts about writers of the inspirational school. Among these are the following:

"Of course, to primitive people there is something fascinating in the very fact of improvisation; to them, in every man of genius not only is there an eye in a fine frenzy rolling, but the genius, to be consistent, must be instantaneously, rather than laboriously, creative. Even in the early part of the present century, it was the effort of the approving biographer to maintain that what his subject did he not only did well but did rapidly. *Bis dat qui cito dat* was then a motto of universal acceptance. O'Connell's definition of oratory, as the faculty of thinking on one's legs, is in the same vein. This cultus of the off-hand and inspirational naturally had its dissenters; hard-headed, practical observers, who with half-closed eyes would remind the tyro that there is 'no excellence without great labor'—or, more briefly still, that 'easy writing is d—d hard reading.' Still, youthful enthusiasm, even in a biographer, was not to be denied; and the minds of our ancestors were fed with tales of how Lope de Vega wrote one of his thousand plays in a single forenoon, and was found watering his flowers at midday, declaring that this last exertion had tired him considerably! (This on the word of Prescott.)

"In earlier days, swift workmanship was part and parcel of the poet's equipment. Hence we are gravely told, on the highest authority, that Byron wrote 'The Corsair' at ten sittings, the entire time scarce occupying three weeks. Of like marvelous celerity was the writing of 'The Siege of Corinth,' achieved while dressing for a ball. Of 'The Bride of Abydos,' disinterested biographers declared that the poet wrote it in a single night, without once mending his pen; and, in proof thereof, that same unmended pen was placed on exhibition in a glass case, among other curios! Macaulay, to whom we are indebted for these instances, goes on to remark that swiftness of execution, while it by no means furnishes an excuse for that which is done badly, does certainly give an added interest to a masterpiece."

Many of these stories of superhuman velocity in creative effort, Mr. Elliott thinks, are due to the tendency of the public, when men attain notoriety, to rush in with marvelous tales to confirm that notoriety. This fad has had its reaction, and now the author directs attention (as in the case of Hall Caine, for instance) to his marvelous patience and painstaking. Of the two fads, Mr. Elliott rather prefers the older one. He says:

"Of these two extreme methods as regulated by the time-gage, one is the affectation of aristocracy in letters; the other is the claim of affiliation with the proletarian order. Fortunately, we are not compelled to the adoption of either method; but if we were, our choice would light upon the man who trusts to results, does not make us partners of his toil by a wearisome recital of past labors. The 'get-there stroke' of a winning tho much derided crew suffices, be the time long or short.

"A student displayed a thesis he had just finished, observing, 'That ought to be good, for it cost me trouble enough!' Does not the remark embody the sentiment of those who would apotheosize literary toil for its own sake? A further instance: An eminent scientific man, Marshall Hall, who enriched the world of physics by the notable discovery of reflex action, did what he could to destroy some of the fine dramatic effect of his work; for when he fell beneath the blandishments of the interviewer, at last, he stated numerically the exact number of hours consumed in this discovery. Captain Barclay, who walked one thousand miles in one thousand hours, thereby striding into immortality, did a less ignominious thing than did our scientist, when he invented against time.

"The powers that come direct from heaven, and cost us nothing, are alluded to as 'gifts.' The word is a favorite one with Natty Bumppo, and (to bring together extremes) we may also recall that the great British orator, Edmund Burke, when he wishes to offer the highest praise of chivalry, speaks of its possession as the 'unbought grace of life.'

"Is it from a commercial sense of equivalents that our eulogists of labor value a work for what it has cost in effort? But why should we rate the gifts of the gods as negotiable treasure?"

## ANTHONY HOPE'S SEQUEL TO "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."

PROBABLY every person who has read "The Prisoner of Zenda" closed the book wondering what became of one of its chief characters, Mr. Rudolf Rassendyl; how fared Queen Flavia, married to a man she did not love and separated from the man whom she did love and who loved her; and what the villain Rupert would do when he got a chance.

The desire to know more of these creations has induced Mr. Anthony Hope to undertake what is regarded as one of the most delicate and difficult tasks in the writing of fiction, the writing of a sequel to a very popular book. That he has done it well, making "Rupert of Hentzau" a worthy companion-piece to "The Prisoner of Zenda," is admitted by most critics, tho nearly all are agreed that Queen Flavia, in the sequel, is not the fresh, charming, and romantic personage "The Prisoner of Zenda" made her. In the sequel she has become merely a tiresome woman who loves over-much and who lets all the world know it.

We quote from the London *Academy* a brief summary of the story:

"We were told at the close of 'The Prisoner of Zenda' that, once a year, Fritz von Tarlenheim journeyed to Dresden, carrying with him a little box—'in it lies a red rose, and round the stalk of the rose is a slip of paper with the words written: "Rudolf—Flavia always."'

"Such an arrangement was clearly indiscreet, and to such ardent lovers (one is apt to forget that the lady was married) not abundingly satisfactory. Yet all might have gone well had not the Queen, on one occasion, been so rash as to send a letter with the red rose. Obviously, for this is romance-land, that letter falls into the hands of Rupert of Hentzau, the wicked but engaging villain of the book. Thus the Queen's honor is imperiled. To save her honor by hindering, at any cost, Rupert's attempts to bring this letter under the notice of the King becomes the object of certain brave gentlemen of Ruritania, and the motive of the book. In the end, after much plotting, spirited fighting, and some romantic killing, including the shooting of the King himself, that desire is gained, but at a heavy cost. For the Queen's lover, Rudolf Rassendyl, is shot in the moment of triumph. The real King is already dead, but the people do not know it. The man who is lying on a stately bier, surmounted by a crown and the drooping folds of the royal banner in the great hall of the palace, is not the last male Elphberg, but an English gentleman called Rudolf Rassendyl."

The narrative is put into the mouth of Fritz von Tarlenheim, and *The Academy* thinks it does not gain thereby. One of the laws of fiction, it says, was violated, namely, that when the story is told in the first person the narrator must not prose. His business is to make use of what he has seen, and to "get along" and not to moralize.

*The Athenæum* finds the same faults with the book, but says much allowance should be made for overcoming the difficulties the author had to meet in telling the story with the personal pronoun I. But it warmly praises the book:

"When it is said that the story carries the reader on with breathless interest from first to last; that the plots, stratagems, and intrigues, while always of the most ingenious character, never elude the reader's comprehension; and that the characters respectively have all the fire, self-possession, dignity, and grace required of them in a book of this heroic mold, almost the highest praise is given to it. There is also what seems to be frequently the aim of romantic novelists—a duel which is absolutely unprecedented for the ingenuity of the circumstances attending it and the unexpectedness of its *dénouement*. In addition Anthony Hope imparts to this, as to almost all his books, a peculiar savor of his own in the dignity and self-repression of the hero, which is made the more striking in this case since the hero is not the narrator, as in several of the author's previous books. There is something which we would willingly flatter ourselves is characteristically English, or rather Anglo-Saxon, in the composition of the author's best men, and this alone gives a distinction to his books quite apart from his extraordinary skill in weaving a rattling good story of adventure."

*The Speaker* mentions Mr. Hope's difficulties in writing a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and says:

"He has taken the only course in which success was possible under the circumstances; he has thrown the sequel to 'The Prisoner of Zenda' into a different form from that of the original story, he has invested it with a different atmosphere, and has done his best to avoid the comparisons of which we have spoken. And we think that it may be conceded that he has achieved a distinct success in 'Rupert of Hentzau.' He has certainly succeeded far more completely than he would have done if he had made the sequel a mere prolongation of the original tale."

*Literature* (London) gives to the book unstinted praise. After quoting the closing scene of the exquisite love story of Rudolf and the Queen, which, it says, is one of the sweetest and purest love-stories in all modern fiction, it bids adieu to Rudolf, whom it declares the noblest and most chivalrous figure that has been added to romantic fiction since the last of the immortal Musketeers took leave of the world.

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AT the London Booksellers' dinner, at Holborn Restaurant, the following opinions of diners are noted in *Literature:*

*Mr. James Bryce:* "At the end of a thousand years little or nothing more would survive from the literature of to-day than survived to us from the literature of ancient Greece and Rome." [Doubted. Ed. L. W.]

*Mr. Andrew Lang:* "Had a profound contempt for the consumers of literature, because they did not consume enough, nor of the right sort." [Laughter.]

*Mr. Zangwill:* "He remembered on one occasion a lady in a 'bus asked him if he was Mr. Zangwill; he acknowledged the soft impeachment. She then told him that she had read one of his books six times. 'I had rather, madam,' replied he, 'you had bought six copies.'" [Laughter.]

*Mr. G. W. E. Russell:* "So long as we have books to read, eyes to read them with, and sense to understand them, life could never be dull." [Cheers.]

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### TWO MORE NEW ELEMENTS?

ANNOUNCEMENTS of the discovery of new chemical elements continue to crowd upon us. One such announcement appears in recent issues of the reports of the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and another in the report of the recent meeting of the American Association in Boston. In the former case the new element discovered is a metal, and the history of its detection and isolation is unusually interesting. The story is told in *La Nature* (August 13) by M. Paul Bary, and is as follows:

"The reader will recollect the very interesting investigations of M. H. Becquerel on the rays emitted by metallic uranium and its compounds. These rays have certain of the properties of the X rays: they affect photographic plates, traverse certain bodies that are completely opaque to ordinary light, and, finally, make the air that they traverse a conductor of electricity and thus discharge electrified substances. M. Schmidt and Mme. Sklodowska Curie have recently undertaken, independently, the study of these rays, and have determined the conductibility of the air subjected to the influence of various bodies. The results show that uranium is not the only substance that has the property noticed by M. Becquerel, but that thorium and its compounds also possess it. In this investigation, Mme. Curie observed that two minerals that contain uranium, namely, pitchblende (uranium oxid) and chalcolite (phosphate of copper and uranyl) are more active than uranium itself. This very curious fact suggested that these minerals might contain a new body that possessed, in a high degree, the property of emitting Becquerel rays.

"In a recent note M. and Mme. Curie have justified this hypothesis by isolating from pitchblende, by purely chemical means, a new substance four hundred times more active than uranium.

"The chemical investigation in a mineral, of a substance of unknown properties, found in small quantity and whose existence only is suspected, is always excessively difficult, and it may easily be understood. Now, notwithstanding the numerous analyses hitherto made of pitchblende, the presence of this new element was never detected.

"Guided solely by the very characteristic property of this body, of emitting the Becquerel rays in considerable quantity, M. and Mme. Curie followed each stage of the chemical treatment by the electric measurement of the activity of the different products obtained in the course of their treatment. They thus succeeded in eliminating, little by little, the different inactive elements of the pitchblende, and in this way finally obtained a very small quantity of a metal in the state of a sulfid, to which they have given the name of 'polonium.'

"Judging from its analytic properties, polonium is related to bismuth, with which it possesses, among other similarities, that of forming salts that are precipitated by water.

"It seems proven, then, that we have here a new element to be added to the list of simple substances, which daily grows longer and yet is probably still incomplete."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The other announcement spoken of above was made by an American, Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland, the well-known electric inventor. His story, which was one of the features of the recent meeting of the American Association, is thus summarized by *The Electrical Review* (August 31). The new element is a gas, and its discoverer calls it "etherion." Says *The Review*:

"The gas is a constituent of the atmosphere, and is found absorbed in many substances. Its chief characteristic thus far experimentally determined is enormous heat conductivity at low pressure. Mr. Brush showed that its conductivity, even when mixed with a large access of other gases, is something like a hundred times that of hydrogen, the best gaseous conductor heretofore known; and conjectures that the conductivity of the pure gas will be found a thousand or more times that of hydrogen.

"Mr. Brush referred to a prefatory paper on heat transmission by gases, read by him at last year's meeting of the association, and embodied some of its material in a curve chart showing the heat conductivity of several known gases at only a few millionths of atmospheric pressure, and also that of the new gas in several degrees of impurity. Mr. Brush discovered the new gas nearly a year and a half ago, while looking for occluded hydrogen in glass. He found not only hydrogen, but something of vastly greater importance.

"After many months of experiment he has recently effected partial separation of the new gas from the air by diffusion. In a first diffusion the heat conductivity of air was increased something like a hundredfold. Mr. Brush expects to obtain the gas in a state of approximate purity by successive diffusions of air.

"A table of figures was exhibited, showing the molecular weight, density, specific heat, relative mean molecular velocity, and heat conductivity of the gases whose heat-conducting curves appeared in the chart; and attention was directed to the evident close relationship between the heat conductivity and molecular velocity of the gases.

"From this relationship some other properties of the new gas were deduced. Taking the heat conductivity of the new gas at a hundred times that of hydrogen, a very conservative estimate, its mean molecular velocity at freezing temperature was calculated to be more than a hundred miles per second, and its density only a thousandth part that of hydrogen; while the specific heat was found to be six thousand times greater than that of hydrogen, the substance having the greatest specific heat heretofore known. These figures were adduced simply to show the order of magnitude that may be established by further investigation.

"It was shown that a gas having attributes anything like those cited could not possibly be confined to the earth's atmosphere, and hence the new gas, being found here, probably extends indefinitely into space and constitutes an interstellar atmosphere. In recognition of this probability, Mr. Brush has named the new gas etherion, meaning 'high in the heavens.' Some evidence was cited tending to show that etherion is a mixture of at least two different gases, and Mr. Brush hazarded the conjecture that on further investigation three or more gases will be found, forming one or more periodic groups of new elements all very much lighter than hydrogen. The possibility that etherion may be found to be identical with the so-called ether was touched upon, and Mr. Brush expressed the hope that it would be found to account for at least some of the phenomena heretofore attributed to the ether."

**A Vegetable Awl.**—"Yesterday," says Prof. C. E. Bessey, in *The Plant World*, "a friend handed me a 'spring lily' (Erythronium albidum), which illustrates what a plant can do when necessary to overcome obstacles. The leaf which started up from the small bulb late in the winter, after growing nearly four centimeters, encountered a serious obstacle to its upward growth in the form of a twig five millimeters thick, which, while somewhat rotten, was still quite well preserved. This twig was held down by twelve or thirteen millimeters of earth, so that it remained firm when the point of the rolled leaf began to push against it. It must have been a severe struggle which took place under the ground when the young leaf steadily pushed its way toward the light. The leaf must reach the light or perish, and, as the diver who meets with an obstruction to his ascent *must* overcome it or drown in the depths, so this leaf must overcome the obstructing twig which bars its way to the sunlight. How this was done is shown in the accompanying sketch. Not being able to lift the twig or push it out of the way, it pushed through it, as an awl is pushed through a piece of wood. The dotted line shows the ground line. An examination of the specimen shows that the apex of the leaf is armed with a mass of harder cells which protect the softer tissues below the apex, just as the iron shoe of an alpenstock protects the softer wood of the shaft. In the leaf this hard point bore the pressure from the swelling cells below, and it was finally thrust into and through the twig, the hole being exactly like that made by an awl when

thrust into wood without twisting. As may be seen, the leaf and the plant as a whole are none the worse for this exploit, the blade being perfect in outline and of full size, while the long petiole shows but its usual graceful curves."

## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

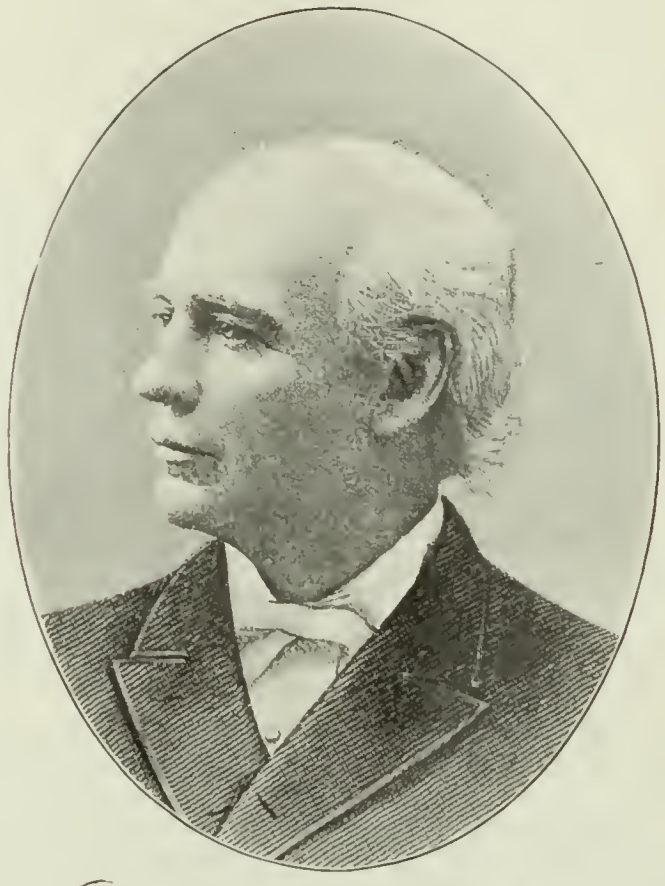
THE American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is usually known by the shortened name that appears in our title, has just held its annual meeting, which was also its fiftieth anniversary, at Boston. This organization of American scientific men, which has thus attained the respectable age of half a century, has an interesting history, which is thus briefly told by Prof. W J McGee in *The Atlantic Monthly* (September). Says Professor McGee:

"On April 2, 1840, eighteen American savants met in Philadelphia and organized themselves into 'The American Society of Geologists.' Within two years the association extended its field of activity, and added 'and Naturalists' to its title. Still later other sciences were given hearing, and at a notable meeting held in Boston in 1847 it was decided to remodel the organization on the lines of a British association that had been a power in shaping intellectual progress for a quarter-century. In accordance with this action, the leading scientific men of the country met in Philadelphia, September 20, 1848, and instituted 'The American Association for the Advancement of Science.' Such was the origin of the leading American scientific society, a distinctively American body, meant to increase and to diffuse exact knowledge among the people; and its semi-centenary anniversary, celebrated by the meeting in Boston, is a jubilee of American science."

The opening session of the meeting was held on August 22, with an address from the retiring president, Professor Wolcott

Very truly yours
F. W. Putnam
President A.A.A.S.

Gibbs, of Harvard. On the same day the nine sections of the association met and were addressed by their respective vice-presidents. The last general session was held on Saturday, August 27. All the general sessions were in charge of the presiding officer for the coming year, Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Salem, Mass. Before the final adjournment, the council, in accordance with its custom, chose as president for the year beginning next August, Prof. Edward Orton, state geologist of Ohio; and



Edward Orton

President-Elect, A. A. A. S.

Columbus, the capital of that State, was selected as the next place of meeting. Some of the events of the meeting are thus noted in a report in *Electricity* (August 31):

"In the evening [of August 23] Mayor Quincy gave a complimentary dinner to the officers and guests of the association. Several toasts were responded to by prominent men and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Among the foreign guests present at the banquet were Professor Charney, delegate of the French Government; Prof. Conrad Cooke and Prof. Benjamin Howard of London; Professor Galbraith and Professor Blue of Toronto, and Mr. Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer. . . . .

"In the afternoon [of August 25] Governor and Mrs. Wolcott gave a reception to the scientists and extended to them the privilege of inspecting the grounds of the palatial residence of the governor at Milton Hill.

"With Friday the work of the association began to draw to a close. The members went to Harvard University by special invitation of the president and fellows of the college and were royally entertained.

"Reports showed that 903 delegates had registered as members of the convention, 158 being from New York. Canada, England, France, Germany, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and Australia were each represented by one or more delegates, there being in all 443 papers read. Resolutions were passed tendering the thanks of the association to Governor Wolcott, to Mayor Quincy, to the people of Boston, and to all who had taken any part in contributing to the pleasure and comfort of the delegates."

**The Heart and Respiration.**—"Professor Bouchard," says M. Charles de Villedeuil in *La Nature* (Paris, August 13), "has recently discovered, by the aid of radioscopy, that certain movements of the heart are connected with respiration. He presents photographs of great size that he has obtained by a special process and that furnish material demonstration of his theory. During the movement of inspiration the increase of volume of the thoracic cavity tends to lower the pressure there, the auricle dilates, and the blood rushes into the heart; during expiration the organs return to their natural size. These observations form the starting-point for a series of researches on the normal and

pathologic physiology of the heart. An energetic inspiration produces a great expansion of the auricle. M. Bouchard thinks that a phenomenon of this kind must take place during the whoop of the whooping-cough. Having occasion to place before his phosphorescent screen a child with this disease, he observed that during the inspiration, when a spasm of the glottis prevented air from reaching the chest, the blood rushed to the heart, which became enormously large."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## "FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN SCIENCE."

THE half-century meeting of the American Association, noticed elsewhere in these columns, is made the occasion for the publication in *The Atlantic Monthly* (September) of an article bearing the above title, by Prof. W J McGee, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. In recounting the contributions of this country to the scientific progress of the past fifty years, the author begins with astronomy, in which he notes first the invention of the exquisitely delicate concave spectroscopic gratings of Rowland of Johns Hopkins, the photometric work of Pickering of Harvard, the star catalogs of Gould, and the work of the Clarks in the production of the world's finest telescope-lenses. He then goes on to say:

"The prophecy of American prestige in astronomy came in 1860, when Newcomb reduced the orbits of the asteroids to a simple system; and it is just now fulfilled beyond all early anticipation in a recomputation of the elements of the solar system by the same indefatigable delver among definite quantities. This work alone marks an epoch; the sun and moon and planets have been weighed as exactly as sugar and tea at the grocer's, and their paths measured as precisely as silks and woolens at the draper's. Most of the ships of civilized nations set their courses by nautical almanacs computed on the Newcombian basis; and the name of Newcomb is more widely known than the name of any other astronomer, and has brought tribute to America from every civilized country. . . . . .

"The genius of American astronomers has brought appreciation from laymen as well as investigators, and their labors have been rewarded by increased facilities; America is better endowed to-

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

day with observatories and apparatus than any other country—nearly as well as all the rest of the world. Most of our rapidly growing universities have their own observatories."

Passing to physical science, the writer first speaks of the stimulus imparted to American invention by the brilliant advances in pure science made by European thinkers at the beginning of the century, and especially by the principle, then first enunciated, that motion is as indestructible as matter, known as the principle of the conservation of energy. He says:

"The newly formulated doctrine was seized and assimilated with such avidity that within a decade it was more generally un-

SIMON NEWCOMB.

derstood and adopted in this country than in all Europe. Under its stimulus invention throve and manufacturing grew apace; the crude reaper was made a self-raker, next a harvester or header, then a self-binder or field-thresher, according to local needs; the hoe gave way to the horse-cultivator, and the flail to the horse-power thresher, the neighborhood water-mill to the steam-driven roller-mill grinding for all the people of a whole State; and the farmer learned to live by the strength of his beasts and the craft of his machines merely guided by his own intelligence. The mechanic arts were regenerated; steam was harnessed more effectively than before, and our railway-making and locomotive-building became and remain a revelation to the world; for within this year, 1898, European engineers have been compelled to swallow incredulity as to the rapidity of American bridge-building, while British promoters hastening to supply Egypt with locomotives have saved half the time required for delivery, despite the doubling of distance, by ordering from American builders. The tide of foreign importation was soon stayed, and then turned, and now American steel tools are sold in Sheffield and fine American hardware in Norway, while the products of American machines in the form of foodstuffs and fabrics are carried into every quarter of the globe. The characteristic of American inventiveness is its diffusion. Invention is as free as the franchise, and open competition gives life to genius no less than to trade. American devices (temporarily protected by patents) are so diffused that every citizen is in contact with the products of physical science and mechanical skill; everybody may have a machine-made watch better than the average hand-made product of Geneva, nearly equal to the tested Swiss chronometer; every family may have its sewing-machine and telephone; and every man, woman, and child wears machine-made buttons, pins, hats, and textile fabrics."

Pausing a moment to give special attention to the bicycle, which he considers characteristically American and regards as one of the world's greatest inventions, the writer next notes that most of the advances in applied electricity and magnetism have come from this side of the Atlantic. The names of Morse in connection with the telegraph, of Bell with the telephone, and of Edison with a whole series of brilliant inventions, are sufficient

to justify this claim. Glancing at America's share in the development of photography, which is by no means small, the writer next turns to our achievements in meteorology. Noting that up to the present generation the principal contributions to this branch of science came from Europe, he goes on to say:

"Now the tide has turned. Generals Hazen and Greely and the civilians Harrington and Moore have built up the largest weather bureau in the world, and with the aid of physicists like Ferrel, Abbe, and Mendenhall have shaped weather science; while Langley has led thinkers into new paths by his studies of the internal work of the wind, and their application to problems of aerial flight. Much of the success of American air science must be ascribed to the accident of geography, which gives a broader field for the study of the atmosphere than any other nation enjoys—more favorable, even, than the two empires of Russia. Yet geographic bigness is but one of the elements of American greatness, in this as in other departments of knowledge, such as engineering, geology, and anthropology. To-day a central office coordinates observations not only from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, but, through international comity, from Canadian territory on the north to Mexican territory on the south. The observations yield

MAJOR-GENERAL A. W. GREELY.

predictions benefiting agriculture and shipping to the extent of millions annually. They yield also principles which are enlightening the world, mitigating faith in Moloch, and strengthening confidence in human might, and so preparing the way for still more brilliant conquest by generations yet to come."

In chemistry, Professor McGee admits that we have made few of the great recent advances, and he notes in this connection that we have here no great chemical laboratories comparable, for instance, with our astronomical observatories. In geology we have done better. Our material has been unsurpassed and there has been no dearth of genius to work upon it. Says Professor McGee:

"The second half of the nineteenth century is distinguished by activity in investigation of rocks and resources in every country, but especially in America, with its federal survey and score of state surveys, maintained at a cost of more than a million dollars annually, and enriching the nation at an indefinitely larger rate. It is fair to remember that the success of the science on this continent is largely due to the great continental expanse and the wide distribution of resources in the rocks; that the plateau region and the cañon country of the Southwest furnish the best known record of geologic process; that the Appalachian region affords the world's finest example of a distinctive type of structure; that the glaciated plains of the northern United States are among the widest in the world, by far the widest of those equally accessible; also, that our coal and iron, gold and silver, oil and gas, and numberless other valuable minerals tempt curiosity and cupidity, as well as serious inquiry from sea to sea. While the opportunities are unsurpassed, there has been no dearth of genius to seize them; and while America may still take lessons from Europe in mineralogy and perhaps in petrography, the relation is reversed in other departments and in the principles of the science, and leading European geologists take frequent field lessons on this side the Atlantic."

In biology, what the writer calls the revolution inaugurated by Darwin has been greatly aided by Americans, and in the kindred science of anthropology the principal advance has been distinctly American, growing "out of conditions existing alone on this continent." For the purposes of this study, Professor McGee thinks we have had an "elevated point of view and an incomparable range of types both of blood and of activity." The writer sums up as follows:

"If summed in a single term, the half-century's advance in science may be expressed as recognition of the uniformity and potentiality of nature; while the applications are invention on the practical side, and kinetic interpretation (or interpretation in terms of motion and sequence) on the philosophic side. Most of the advances began in Europe, to be hastened in America, and a full half of the progress must be credited to cisatlantic genius and enterprise.

"In truth, America has become a nation of science. There is no industry, from agriculture to architecture, that is not shaped by research and its results; there is not one of our fifteen millions of families that does not enjoy the benefits of scientific advancement; there is no law in our statutes, no motive in our conduct, that has not been made juster by the straightforward and unselfish habit of thought fostered by scientific methods. . . . Every step in our national progress has been guided by the stedfast knowledge born of assimilated experience. The trebling of population in a half-century, raising the republic from an experiment in state-making to a leading place among the nations, is the wonder of history; the thrice-trebled wealth and educational facilities gained through application of new knowledge are a marvel, before which most men stand dazzled at home, and wholly blinded abroad; the three times thrice-trebled knowledge itself, lifting the nation high in enlightenment and making way for still more rapid progress, is a modern miracle wrought by scientific work; but greatest of all in present potency and future promise is the elevation of moral character attained by that sense of right thinking which flows from consciously assimilated experience—and this is the essence of science now diffused among our people."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PROFESSOR BEHRING has secured a patent on the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin in the United States," says *Science*. "This appears to be an unfortunate exception to the moral code which prevents medical men from making monopolies of the remedies they discover. Still it must be remembered that such a patent permits the preparation of the antitoxin under standard conditions and will not of necessity increase the price. The remarks of the medical journals seem rather extreme, as witness the following from *The Medical Record:* 'Professor Behring . . . now thinks he is in position, with loaded syringe, to demand of every defenseless babe its money or its life. We do not believe the courts will legalize any such impudent attempt at brigandage.'"

"NOW that the war is over," says *The Railway Age*, "there remains the longer, in some ways, perhaps the more difficult, but incomparably pleasanter, task of showing that where the American flag floats there peace and civilization reign. How much new territory we have added to our empire we do not yet know; but there is much, and in all of it there is work of civilization to be done. American enterprise, American energy, American commercial thrift must solidify the bonds which have been made with the sword and paid for with the blood of our soldiers. There will be trade to be developed, factories to be built, and, above all, railways to be constructed and operated. American engineers will soon be surveying strange lands, which six months ago had no prospect of anything but an eternity of stagnation under Spanish rule. American locomotive builders and the makers of railway supplies will soon be filling orders for shipment to points of which a few months ago the American people did not even know the name; and with the coming of the locomotive under the Stars and Stripes the waste and forgotten places of the earth will awaken to new life. With our expansion can not fail to come a quickening of the national life and growth of all our arts and industries."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE PANISLAMIC AGITATION.

ONE of the results of the victory of the Turks over the Greeks, of the Mussulman over the Christian, has been the development of a movement throughout the Moslem world to strengthen the national and religious forces among the followers of Mohammed. For decades Christianity has been regarded in Europe as the positive, aggressive, and conquering factor in the ups and downs of Oriental affairs, and Mohammedanism as the negative and losing element. These evidences of new life in the latter comes, therefore, as something in the nature of a surprise. The presence of this new life has been noticed before in recent months, but only at this date is it possible to see how this spirit is reflected in the periodicals of the Moslems themselves. An interesting article on this subject is found in the *Warte des Tempels* (No. 46), the official organ of the Temple colonies in Palestine, and a journal exceptionally well informed in reference to the doings in the East. After some introductory remarks in reference to the Greco-Turkish war, this weekly continues, in substance, as follows:

The Moslems have in consequence developed a new self-confidence and a faith in their own power, which, under the circumstances and in view of their victories in Thessaly, is not to be wondered at. This is but the natural consequence of recent events. And now the question can be raised, whether this exalted self-consciousness and conviction of strength will not prove an almost insurmountable obstacle to any and every farther progress of the efforts of Western European civilization in Turkey. And who can deny that this will largely prove to be the case? It is true that the Turks just at present are exceptionally well disposed toward the Germans, and just now it seems that this state of affairs is helping the Germans materially in their efforts throughout the Orient. But who can furnish the assurance that this condition will continue and that the Turks may not soon feel themselves strong enough to resist all influences from the West?

It is a fact not to be denied that the recent victories have not only aroused the national feelings among the Turks to an unwonted degree, but they have also had a noteworthy influence on the religious convictions and ambitions of the entire Islamic world. A feeling of common interests, a conviction of solidity, has been making itself felt, which passes beyond the limits of nationality and threatens to include the whole Mohammedan world. The eyes of all are being constantly turned toward Turkey as the leading and most powerful representative of Moslem interests, and to its mission as the official and legitimate protecting power of the followers of the prophets of Mecca. And that these longing glances are not unwelcome in Constantinople is very evident from the expressions of the Turkish press and from other utterances heard in high circles. The press of the capital city particularly has been teeming with articles of this kind, and has been engaged in this agitation to a remarkable degree. Significant in this respect has been among other things, the fact that the official organ of the government, the *Malumat*, recently reproduced an article from the New York *Herald*, in which it was emphasized that the Calif is also recognized by the Mohammedans of India as the head of the faithful; and that the connecting links between the Mohammedans of different nationalities are inseparable; and that the cause of the agitation among the Mohammedans is the policy pursued by Gladstone and his political adherents. The *Malumat* adds that the same charge could be made against the Conservative Party in England. In connection with this discussion, this official journal published an address of submission sent by the Mohammedan population of Kurrachee, in India, to the Porte, congratulating the Turks on their victory. Among the statements of this address was one to the effect "that, altho seemingly under the political government of England, they, with their hearts and souls, really belonged to the sultan." A series of pictures of the Mohammedan notables who signed and sent this address is added. A similar address comes from the Mohammedans of Colombo, the capital city of Ceylon, and sent to the sultan, is also issued. These people also forwarded to Edhem Pasha, the leader of the Turkish army in Thessaly, valuable presents for himself and his troops. In another article of the same journal, it is demonstrated, on the basis of the Koran, that the power of the Calif extends not only over those over whom he has political control, but that morally all Moslems are subjects of the sultan. Every Mohammedan must obey the Calif. The *Malumat* says:

"The power of the Calif is so sacred that at his command immediately the three hundred to four hundred million Moslems of the East must gather. It is for this reason that the Mohammedans of the whole world have sent their congratulations to the sultan on his victory over the Greeks. All Mohammedans vie with each other in declaring their allegiance to the Calif."

The same tendency is recognized in the articles that appear in the influential journal, the *Sabah*. In a recent issue this periodical reported that the Mohammedans of India had opened a subscription for a charity bazar to be held near Yildiz for the benefit of the Turkish soldiers wounded in the war. Another article in this journal gave some account of a new plan of the Turks in regard to Abyssinia, claiming that King Menelik had sent a special embassy to the sultan for the purpose of seeking the friendship of the ruler of the faithful. It is further claimed that a *modus vivendi* between the two powers has actually been effected, the special reason for this being the fact that many Moslems live in Abyssinia.

In view of these data, the *Warte des Tempels* is of the opinion that the panislamic agitation has become a decided factor in the life of the East, which Western peoples in their dealings with the Orientals must take into account as a possible great danger to the advance of Western civilization.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

THE press reports tell us that during the invasion of Porto Rico a delegation of Jesuit padres called upon General Miles and asked what arrangements would be made, after the island had passed into American possession, for their support. They were dumbfounded, so the report ran, when the general told them that neither he nor the government had anything whatever to do with the churches, and that the clergy would have to make arrangements with the members of the churches for support. The padres are said to have withdrawn in great perplexity of mind. Some have concluded from this and similar reports that the Roman Catholic church in our new possessions will expect government aid, and have thought that the American idea of the separation of church and state might be in danger. Thus the Boston *Herald*:

"If we are to become what is known as a world power, to manage dependent millions outside of our own borders, in this and other continents, this willingness to support the religion of the people, whatever it may be, out of the public purse, is something to which we must accustom ourselves if we are to avoid many serious evils."

But it appears that Catholic church authorities in this country do not share the hope and perplexity of the Porto Rican padres. Archbishop Ireland speaks very clearly on this point. He says in a published interview:

"The church question in our new possessions offers no difficulty whatever. Two principles are already settled by the Constitution and laws of America. There will be no union of church and state such as is established by custom and concordat in certain Catholic countries of Europe. There will be complete protection of all properties and all persons, and with such principles Catholics in the United States are satisfied and Catholics in our new possessions will be satisfied. The so-called church question need not be considered by military or peace commissions. It is fully regulated the moment the flag of this country is raised over a territory. The people of our new possessions, I am sure, understand this matter very well and will loyally accept the situation.

It may not be very easy for them at first to adapt themselves in all cases to this situation, but the embarrassments felt will be temporary. The people will soon realize that it is their duty to support religion by voluntary and personal contributions. In the greater number of parishes, moreover, church properties yield ample revenue to meet all expenses. The church everywhere in our new possessions is thoroughly organized; it wears no missionary experimental aspect, but has the full form and full strength of complete organization, and is well prepared to care for all its interests without the help of state or charitable aid. It demands no favor, no privilege—naught but liberty and the legal protection of the natural and civil rights of its members."

Archbishop Ireland remembers that Spain has lost colonies before, and predicts a brighter future for the Roman Catholic church in this case than in previous similar experiences:

"Indeed, the Catholic church will flourish better in Cuba and Porto Rico than in other territories former colonies of Spain, because in Cuba and in Porto Rico there will be for her the liberty and the stability of order which our flag guarantees."

The secular press very generally takes the view that government support of the Catholic church in our new possessions would be unconstitutional and would not be tolerated by the American people. The New York *Times* brings out the point that the Catholic church in our colonies must be sustained, but thinks government aid unnecessary:

"Yet the Roman Catholic church must be maintained in full efficiency in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It is the church of the people, the church in which they have been brought up, the only church that can reach, influence, and restrain them. Many of them, of course, are of no church; simple pagans. But the very considerable number who are of the Roman faith exercise a wholesome and regenerating influence on the whole mass. The Cubans and the Filipinos without a church, uninfluenced and unbefriended by the prelates, and given over to irreligion, would be distinctly more difficult to govern. They would advance toward good citizenship slowly, if at all. The moral and political future of the islands would be darker, and we should find it a hard task to prevent a progressive degradation and relapse toward savagery.

"It is very much for our interest that the Roman Catholic church establishment shall be maintained in a fit condition to continue and increase its saving labors.

"Its maintenance properly devolves upon the Roman Catholic church in the United States. When these islands become American, as some of them will and all of them may, the church becomes American. The annual charge for its support can not be a very great sum. The fees paid for church-sittings, the voluntary contributions, the charges for ceremonial services, and the other revenues of the church in this country, we should suppose, could easily be made to cover the small additional cost of providing religious care and instruction for these peoples over whom our flag is to float. But the money would not all come from this country. The heads of the church will be able very easily to substitute the American system of church support for the state system. As prosperity returns to the islands we have taken, their people will become better able to pay for the benefits the church confers on them. Voluntary contributions and church charges will replace state maintenance. It is to be hoped and expected, also, that in Americanizing the Roman Catholic church in the Philippines effective measures will be taken to put a stop to the immorality and political meddling of the priests which have long been a scandal and a source of continual disquiet and danger."

If the colonial Catholics are prone to despair, their American brethren can cheer them by pointing out what Catholicism has done in the United States. The New York *Times* says:

"The Spanish clergy may believe that the church will languish and die if it has no support but the voluntary contributions of the faithful. But American priests can teach them better. American priests are aware that the Catholic church has grown and thriven mightily in this country without the kind of support which in exclusively Catholic countries is reckoned essential to its existence. They can encourage their Spanish brethren upon the prospect. They can also assure them with authority that if the Catholic church can not flourish without state aid in any country under the control of the United States it will have to languish and die."

It is reported that all the Catholic church property in the city of Manila has been deeded to Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, and that the Pope has counseled the clergy of the Philippines to place themselves and their church property under American protection. The Burlington *Hawkeye* discerns in this the acceptance of the American idea by Pope Leo:

"The adjustment to the new conditions and the complete change in the relations of church and state in the new colonies will, however, be much facilitated by the attitude of the Catholics in the United States and the course pursued by the head of the Roman church, Pope Leo. The former, altho, of course, fully aware of the consequences which the war could not fail to have on the position of the church and the clergy in the colonies, have never wavered a moment in their loyalty to our Government, while the Pope has even advised the clergy of the Philippines to place themselves and their church property under American protection. This advice was given, altho the Pope knew full well that the church would forfeit all pecuniary support at the hands of the Government of the United States in the provinces conquered from Spain, and this action of the wise and good old man in the Vatican stands out in striking difference from that of the archbishop of Manila, who at the beginning of the war issued an episcopal manifesto in which the Americans were characterized as heretics and antichrists, and the attempt was openly made to kindle a religious war. The proceeding of the Pope may justly be considered as an acknowledgment of the correctness of the American system of absolute division of church from state. It is an expression of confidence that the rights of the Roman church will be as secure and safe under our Government as they can be expected to be; it will have the beneficent effect to allay any fears which may have arisen in the minds of the Catholics of the colonies and to awaken the confidence in the new order of things, necessary to make them adopt willingly and without prejudice the new conditions."

Some knotty problems seem likely to result from the changed conditions. For example, when church and state were one, the church property belonged to the state as much as it belonged to the church. Will this vast property pass into the hands of our Government or will it be surrendered to the church? *Christian Work*, New York, says:

"There is a phase of the matter which raises a problem whose solution will be regarded with interest. We refer to the question as to what policy the Government should adopt toward guarding present property rights of Catholic orders like those existing in the Philippines. These orders are vast landowners, and the relations between them and tenants of land are of a feudal character. Much of the property in control of these orders came into their possession by virtue of the fact that the Catholic church was a state church, and they continue to draw revenues from it by virtue of this reason. The United States, however, can not recognize any state church, for this is expressly inhibited by the Constitution; and it will be a very nice problem to reconcile such property rights with that instrument."

Protestant denominations, far from being willing to support the Catholic church out of the public purse, are preparing to send Protestant missionaries to our new islands. Archbishop Ireland ridicules the idea:

"Certain people who talk of those territories as fields for missionary efforts from the United States do not know what they are talking about. They might with as much sense organize missions for the conversion of the Catholics of Washington, as for the conversion of the Catholics of Santiago, Havana, or San Juan, and their labors would have as much prospect of success in Washington as in those cities of Cuba or Porto Rico."

*The Western Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Cincinnati) disagrees with the archbishop:

"Protestantism has no louder call than to Roman Catholic countries. Its influence there is not to destroy the Roman church,

but to quicken it. None better than Protestants understand the greatness of that organization, and none more sincerely pray that it may become a purely spiritual power, quickened into a new and mightier activity for the renewal of mankind in righteousness and true holiness. Protestantism will follow the flag into Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines, and to the ends of the earth."

## IS THE NEXT POPE TO BE AN AMERICAN?

THE possibility that the next Pope may be an American is discussed with considerable interest abroad. The well-informed Catholic writer, Jean Berthelet, in his recent pamphlet, "Si le Pope doit-être Italian?" (Must the Pope be an Italian?) gives a decided negative answer to his question, and shows how easily circumstances might call for the election of a pope from among America's ecclesiastics. After stating that since the days of Avignon it had been in the interests of the Curia to elect only an Italian to this office, he acknowledges that circumstances have so changed in the church in recent years, especially through the development of an independent spirit within the Catholic church of America, that this time-honored custom might of necessity be changed. This development, especially from the American side, must gradually influence the management of affairs in Rome. The author says:

"Either the New World will so powerfully affect the Old that the system of the papacy must be materially changed in its outward manifestations, and among these the mode of electing the Pope; or the Old World itself will be changed to such an extent that it will look for other means of existence. In the one case or the other, the necessity may arise that the new Pope shall be an American, or at least come from a non-European country. In this way circumstances may even force the election of an American Pope. But have things developed so far?"

In other quarters similar sentiments are heard. In a series of articles on Pope Leo XIII. found in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic, the writer concludes with these words:

"It seems almost a desirable thing that the next ruler in the Vatican should be a transatlantic pope. A pious priest from America or even from Australia would be like the dawn of a new morning in the Vatican, and would remove the darkness of night caused by heavy local and low earthly interests that envelop the papal system as it is now; and Christianity would then possibly be able to witness the advent of a religious Pope and of a religious Catholicism, and the contest between the two great communions, Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, would be of a purely religious nature."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Slow Increase in Church-Membership.**—*The Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical Association, Cleveland) is considerably perturbed over the statistical exhibits of its own and other denominations for the year 1897-98, relating to the increase in church-membership. The report of the Evangelical Association, it says, showed a net increase in membership of only a little over two thousand in the period named. "Not that we are alone in this," it adds. "Some of our sister denominations are reporting a large increase, while others are barely holding their own. The great Presbyterian church has been suffering numerically. And here is *The Christian Guardian*, the organ of the Methodist church of Canada, pointing out an increase of but a little over two thousand members for the past year in that great church—a great decrease in the amount of increase from former years. But there is little consolation in that."

*The Messenger* proceeds from this to say:

"We have on former occasions pointed out some of the probable and possible reasons for this decrease in the rate of increase—the large disparity between converts and accessions, and between accessions and net gain, the imperfections of reports, the results of the disturbance of some time ago. But whatever ground there may be for attributing the small gain to such external causes, we believe the real cause lies deeper. We have had these figures in our possession for some time and thought we should say nothing about it. But why? Would it not be better to look the situation squarely in the face? Are we justified in keeping silent, or crying 'peace, when there is no peace'? We believe not. . . . We need a revival, not only of Pentecostal power, but of Pentecostal zeal, and of primitive devotion. We take things too easy. Too few of our people attend our prayer-meetings. Too many family altars are neglected. Too many preachers content themselves with preaching a couple of indifferent sermons on Sunday, with very little work in the closet, in the study, or in the homes of the people, between the Sundays. The spirit of self-denial is too largely wanting. What do we suffer for Jesus's sake? How much strength and thought and time do we spend for the sake of this sacred cause? In other words, if we made a greater investment we should have larger results."

## THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL FROM A RELIGIOUS POINT OF VIEW.

THE proposal of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia for a general reduction of military forces among the nations of the world and an international peace conference has been hailed with delight and satisfaction by the religious press generally. Nearly all speak of it as one of the most remarkable events of the century. *The Northern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Syracuse) is doubtful whether the Czar's magnanimous proposal will lead to disarmament, "tho it may lead to the holding of the proposed conference." *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) says that "the mere fact that the sovereign of a vast empire should publicly utter such sentiments is in itself remarkable." *The Methodist Recorder* (Meth. Prot., Pittsburg) says that such a peace conference as that proposed "would be a glorious introduction to the twentieth century." *The Christian Uplook* (Meth. Episc., Buffalo) is one of the few religious papers that profess little confidence in the outcome of the Czar's proposal. "We put little faith," it says, "in any such artificial attempt to bring on a reign of peace." *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says that whatever may be the outcome of the peace message, "the Russian Nicholas deserves the highest praise from the world at large for the personal qualities which inspired this remarkable peace propaganda." *The Weekly Witness* (undenom., New York) thinks that while the message may accomplish no immediate good, "it is a seed of truth scattered by a masterhand, and may take root in many places and ultimately bear good fruit." *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) refers to the Czar's note as "the most remarkable document of the century." *The Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore) and *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Pittsburg) refer to it in similar terms. *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) discusses the proposal at some length and says in conclusion:

"Every lover of peace, every friend of humanity, should devoutly pray that the proposed conference may be held, and that it will prove, in the words of the Czar's manifesto, 'by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open.' May God grant it!"

An editorial on the subject in *Christian Work* (undenom., New York) concludes by expressing the hope that the Czar's message comes "to place a lasting crown of glory upon the dying nineteenth century, and the honored name of Nicholas II. high on the roll of those monarchs who have made the world better by their rule."

*The Evangelist* (Presby., New York) reprints the Czar's note on its editorial page, and characterizes it as "one of the noblest appeals ever made by man—not only by a monarch, but by saint or sage." It adds:

"If we had been asked last week what was the greatest event of the year, we should have answered without a moment's hesi-

tation, the war between the United States and Spain. But if asked *this* week, we might give a different answer, in the position here taken by Russia against the increase of armies, which is in itself an ever-growing menace of a conflagration that would involve, not only the great powers of Europe but the whole world. This backward step, as it may seem at first sight, causes the greater surprise, because up to this moment all the indications of what might be called the political barometer (which indicates the relations of the nations one toward another) were the other way; the barometer was continually rising, indicating that the clouds of war were coming nearer and nearer, and might soon burst over the Continent, if the cataclysm did not extend to both hemispheres."

*The Baptist and Reflector* (Nashville) trusts that the note of the Czar "marks the dawning of the day when war shall be no more." As to the Czar's sincerity, *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) declares an affirmative belief, "but it would seem impossible," it adds, "that such visions should be realized."

*The Christian Evangelist* (Disciples, St. Louis) is optimistic over the message. The news is "almost too good to be believed," it says, but it expresses the belief that a new and brighter era is dawning on the world and that this pronouncement is one of its harbingers. *The Observer* (Cumberland Presbyterian, St. Louis) thinks that the Czar's proposal has come "just at the right time," particularly for this country where militarism is now dominant.

*The Congregationalist* (Boston) concludes an editorial on the subject with these words:

"For us, who are about entering upon a national policy which seems to demand imperatively an increase of our army and navy, the wail of overburdened Europe and her cry for relief should have a warning, deterrent effect, leading us to depart as little from our past policy as is consistent with wisdom, and to avoid ever confounding means with the end and exalting war for war's sake and soldiering for soldiering's. A certain amount of police duty in guarding frontiers and holding in restraint inferior and dependent races will ever be inevitable. But the days of 'war lords' like Napoleon and Bismarck are over. Modern commerce and modern science join with time-honored Christian faith in demanding that nations, as well as individuals, resort to judicial tribunals for the settlement of disputes. That the twentieth century will see such a tribunal established and given fixity of tenure and permanence of life we confidently believe."

*The Interior* (Presb., Chicago) credits the Czar with "entire sincerity." It says that he is known to hate militarism honestly and that he dislikes the necessity forced upon him to have about him at all times a military escort. *The Interior* concludes its editorial as follows:

"The words of the Czar will be heard by the people who are crushed under the military burdens in all civilized lands, and will unify them in the demand which will not long be resistible, that those burdens be laid down forever—that the yokes and harness by which they were bound to aching shoulders be burned, and the ages of hate and war give place to the ages of reason, justice, and amity."

In an editorial note *The Living Church* (Prot. Episc., Chicago) expresses its views as follows:

"The possible effect of the Czar's message leads into a maze of speculation. The proposal could not have emanated from a more unexpected source. That it should eventually result in an assured universal and perpetual peace among civilized nations is a consummation almost beyond comprehension. The evident seriousness of the proposition is likely to have an important effect, altho utterly at variance with recent development in China, and in the face of a threatened crisis with England because of interference with treaty rights of British subjects. Europe is, and has been for years, under intense pressure, top-heavy with military strength. The consequences of a possible employment of these forces in war would be so awful in their effect that it would seem that if Russia were to take the lead for peace, Germany, France, and other nations would follow."

*The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore) thinks that "to propose a thing is to begin it," and the initiative taken by the Czar is far more impressive than if it had come from France, Italy, or Austria, and the object is sure ultimately to be accomplished. The *Ave Maria* (Rom. Cath., Notre Dame) does not think anything likely to come of the proposal, since "there must be further advancement along other lines before the blessings of peace can be understood or valued." *The Sacred Heart Review* (Rom. Cath., Boston) thinks that suspicion of the Czar's motives is natural, and that there is but one potentate, the Pope, who can advocate such a step without incurring suspicion.

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN Fernando, Cal., the Methodist church adjourned its services to attend the dedication of the Roman Catholic church. "We are glad to hear that," is the comment of *The Michigan Christian Advocate.*

*The American Baptist Yearbook* for 1898 gives the total contributions of the Baptist churches in the United States for 1897 as $12,036,315. The averages of this total are $2.56 per member, and $277 55 per church.

THE Russian Minister of Education has issued an edict permitting the children of Stundists to remain in national schools only on condition of their attending religious instruction regularly and taking part in the religious exercises prescribed for the orthodox scholars.

THE following manifesto has been issued by the Church of England Burial, Funeral, and Mourning Reform Association: "No darkened house, no durable coffin, no special mourning attire, no bricked grave, no unnecessary show, no avoidable expense, and no unusual eating or drinking."

THE last annual report of the English Church Army shows receipts for the year of nearly a half million dollars, of which $80,000 was contributed in working-people's pence. The army has many homes and refuges, and employs fifty-two colportage vans constantly in England, Wales, and the north of Ireland.

FRANCE having banished the name of God from certain school-books, says *The Advance*, has now decided to erase recognition of God from her coins. It is said that the director of French coinage has ordered the omission in future from all coins of the motto, "Dieu protege France"—"May God protect France." More recognition of God in national and individual affairs is what France needs to make her truly great.

*The Congregationalist* records its pleasure at hearing the Pope say in his recent letters to the Roman Catholic bishops in Scotland: "We know that many of the Scottish people, who do not agree with us in faith, sincerely love the name of Christ and strive to ascertain His doctrine and to imitate His most holy example." It adds: "For our part we are sure that sacerdotalism is the one fatally corrupting and divisive heresy of the ages, but we have a great respect for the personal character of the present Pope."

THE oldest church in Europe is said to be that of St. Pudenziana, at Rome. About the middle of the first century a certain Roman Senator had a house on this spot. He was a Christian convert, and it is said a distant relative to St. Paul, who lodged with him from A. D. 41 to 50. For the religious uses of himself and guests, he built a small chapel in this house, and when he died in 96, and his wife a year later, his daughter added a baptistery. A church was afterward erected on the site of the original house of Pudens, and consequently in 108 or 145.

THE following item is from *The Independent*: "Let the clergy avoid St. Helena. The canon of the cathedral there, who is also justice of the peace, and the vicar of St. James parish, have published an extraordinary letter warning clergymen not to go there for service without written agreements with responsible persons as to the payment of promised stipends drawn up in the most legally binding form possible. They declare that any agreement which depends in the least degree upon honorable feeling will be quite useless here. We doubt if this warning can be paralleled in ecclesiastical history."

An item is going the rounds of the religious press to the effect that a plan is under advisement for building in New York a great institutional church for Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Moody is known to favor such a plan, it is said, not to become his permanent field of labor, but to be a center for evangelical efforts of the whole country, under Mr. Moody's direction. "The aim would be to bring famous preachers from abroad, to provide for Bible instruction on a large scale, to get together choruses of great size, and to make an evangelical headquarters, the influence of which would be felt throughout the whole country."

"THE Tibetans," says *The Missionary Alliance*, "are the most preeminent praying people on the face of the earth. They have praying-stones, praying-pyramids, praying-flags flying over every house, praying-wheels, praying-mills, and the universal prayer, 'Om mani pad me haun,' is never out of their mouths. A German writer on Lamaism says of this sentence, which literally means, 'Oh, God! the jewel in the lotus,' that these six syllables are, of all the prayers on earth, the one which is most frequently repeated, written, printed, and conveniently offered up by mechanical means. They constitute the only prayer which the common Mongols and Tibetans know; they are the first words which the stammering children learn, and are the last sighs of the dying."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## THE KAISER'S TRIP TO JERUSALEM: CRUSADE OR PILGRIMAGE?

FOR more than half a century Syria has been a field for German colonization. The colonists belong chiefly to religious communities, anxious to live near the scenes of the Savior's life upon earth. They pay their taxes to the Turkish authorities without a murmur, never interfere in politics, and give their protector, the King of Prussia, very little trouble. The reputation which the Germans have to-day among the Turks is in a large measure due to these colonists. The Sultan has showered favors upon them, and has presented their protector with the site of a church in Jerusalem. This church, which it has taken thirty years to build, Emperor William means to visit during the coming autumn. But it happens that German manufactures and German railroads have followed the colonists, and the English papers find in this fact reason for imputing sinister motives to the Kaiser. We condense the following representative British comment from *The Spectator*, London:

The emperor is a firm believer in German expansion, and he thinks that Asia Minor should some day be claimed by Germany. There is more substance in this dream than might be supposed. There is already a great deal of German commercial activity in those parts, and Germany has become the patron, almost the protector, of the Sultan. She can obtain concessions which are refused to every other power, her officers drill the Turkish troops, and her manufacturers supply the war material. Turkey can not shake off her formerly disinterested friend. Probably the emperor dreams even of inheriting Constantinople. Of course he will meet with much opposition, especially in Russia and France. In England his ambition will not receive much sympathy, but if he makes concessions to us, we may be willing to give him a free hand. It will, we expect, be argued that even if the German emperor harbors the designs which we attribute to him, he can not possibly carry them out at present, and that therefore his visit, even if it is felt by himself to be a visit of inspection, will cause no excitement and raise no fears in Europe. Even if the German emperor's ultimate schemes leak out, no official action will be taken, and therefore there will be no agitation in foreign countries. We can not say that we think this a reasonable forecast. We have seen in the case of China how the conditional acceptance or refusal of some scheme for a railway which has not yet found a financier, which is to be built over land that has never been surveyed, and which even if it could be made after twenty years' hard work could not possibly pay, is enough to throw all Europe into transports of triumph or dismay. That being the case, we can hardly doubt that the European public will not only get on the track of the emperor's thought, but will grow very much excited and very quarrelsome over the problem of the ultimate disposal of Asia Minor and Syria.

In Germany such articles are attributed to a desire to disturb the peace of Europe. More attention is given to the religious side of the question, and the complications which might spring from it. *The Post*, Berlin, says, in effect:

The emperor's voyage causes a great deal of discontent in the clerical press in France and Austria. The feeling of the French we can understand. For a long time they were the predominant power in Oriental politics. Austrian dissatisfaction is less easily explained, for that a German emperor, Frederick Barbarossa, adopted the title "King of Jerusalem" is hardly sufficient reason to claim a protectorate in Syria. As a matter of fact Austria, the stronghold of Catholicism, is chiefly afraid of an increase of Protestant influence.

We will not deny that the head of the most powerful Protestant country of to-day may wish to make use of the occasion to impress the Protestant world with the need of greater unity and consolidation. But this can not be construed into a wish to dominate over other churches, much less a desire to create enmity. The emperor should not be regarded with jealousy because he wishes to unfurl the banner of Protestantism upon sacred soil. Such jealousy can only lower the prestige of all Christians in the eyes of the Moslems. Dissatisfied people call the emperor's trip a "crusade." Well, let them. They can not deny that history knows of no crusade so peaceful, so free from political aims.

The Russians are afraid that the emperor may succeed in allaying the suspicions of the Catholics, and thus place himself at the head of Western Christianity, to the detriment of the Greek church in general and Russian ambitions in particular. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"We have grounds for the belief that the visit to Palestine is planned in pursuance and continuation of a broad German program relative alike to Asia Minor and the far East, and having for a further object the establishment of a protectorate over the religious interests of the Catholic and Protestant bodies in Turkish dominions. The German influence at Constantinople is increasing day by day and rapidly displacing French prestige and interests. The Pope, while outwardly indifferent to Emperor William's projects, is in reality in thorough sympathy with them and together with Cardinal Ledochadsky, who is at the head of the propaganda and on the side of the triple alliance, would render Germany every service. Under these circumstances France will have to consider seriously the probable future of her political and religious interests in the East. Nor can Russia remain passive in the premises, for German supremacy would affect not only France, but the Slav elements and the adherents of the Greek church. An understanding with France is desirable, for only the dual alliance can oppose the combination between the sultan, pope, and emperor. . . . . .

"The political significance of the trip is beyond all doubt. The inhabitants of Palestine and Turkey as a whole are not in the habit of seeing traveling emperors. They are to be impressed in the most striking manner with the greatness and power of Germany. The emperor evidently desires to familiarize himself with Asia Minor, the theater of the German colonization movement in the near future, altho Germany has her colonies in Africa, Turkey, and especially Asia Minor, have particular attractions for her government. All recent efforts have tended toward the directing of emigration into that quarter.

"The great powers are concerned in these developments on account of the evidence afforded that Germany seeks to solve the Eastern question in her own interests. Bismarck, when at the height of his power, was wont to reiterate that Germany had little at stake in the East. These words have become anachronistic. Not only is Germany interested, but she has already taken precedence of Austria, and is now disputing the superior rights of Russia, England, and France in the East. She has assumed the rôle of Turkish protector and thus acquired the right to interfere in Turkish affairs. It is she who has suggested to the Pope the establishment of a diplomatic mission at Constantinople. The German emperor, by undertaking to protect the Catholics in China and Turkey, will gain the support of the great party of the center in the Reichstag, while acquiring a powerful weapon against France in the East. In view of these considerations the sensation-making journey can not be treated as a religious pilgrimage. A new epoch is to be opened in the history of the Eastern question."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE REGENERATION OF GREECE.

MUCH attention is attracted by the remarkable change which has taken place in Greece since her defeat. Before the war, the Greek newspapers instructed their readers to the effect that there is little civilization outside of Greece. Their defeat has worked a great change. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"In countries where the people are not sufficiently civilized to understand that every war, whether lucky or unlucky, is a misfortune, war generally acts as an educator. Thus with the Greeks, as well as with the Japanese. Travelers who recently passed through Greece hardly recognize the people. Their ambitious dream to rule the entire East seems to have made room for more practical considerations. Reform, reform in all their ad-

ministration, is their aim, and their defeat has brought about this desire."

W. Miller, in *Cosmopolis*, expresses himself to the following effect:

King George has been prudent enough to point out to his people that without his connections among the royalty of Europe Greece would hardly have been able to obtain loans on advantageous terms. But it will be hard for the Greeks to accustom themselves to recognize merit in public life. The rich, the powerful, the members of ancient families, the corporations, rule Greece without reference to the ability of their candidates. Thus really meritorious and talented men have little chance, and, as among the blind, one-eye is king.

There is an attempt to reform the army. At present every soldier thinks himself fit to be a general, and indeed their officers, little better than themselves, associate with them on terms of equality. Hence army reform is very difficult.

The party rule is undoubtedly in part due to the former indifference of the king. Every new ministry would appoint some twenty thousand officials, high and low. But the king had to sign these appointments, and, with greater care on his part, much corruption could have been prevented. With the exception of the United States, no country has such corruption as Greece, and the pure Greeks are convinced that hard work, especially work on a farm, is not for them. They are intended by Providence to exercise their wit, not their hands. The king has a chance to change much, but he must not expect too much recognition for his services. For in a country like Greece, where each man is "as good as his neighbor, and perhaps a little better," an archangel supported by a conclave of sages would fail to obtain public approval.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SPAIN AND HER LOST COLONIES.

THE only care of the Spanish Government now seems to be to protect the interests of individual Spaniards in their lost possessions. For this protection the Spanish press is agitating. There are also a few sentimental wishes expressed by the Spanish papers, among them one for the return of the remains of Columbus to Spain. The *Provincias*, Valencia, in a long article, expresses itself to the following effect:

The ashes of the great discoverer should not be left in the hands of the heretics, especially as the Americans are without ideals and sentiment. They would not know how to value such relics. It is rumored that they are to be exhibited in dime museums. General Blanco should therefore follow the example of Governor Aristizabal. The latter was in command in San Domingo when that island was lost to Spain in 1795. The government had omitted to stipulate the return of Columbus's remains, but Aristizabal took care that the sacred remains were not left in the possession of the foreigner.

A few complaints are published here and there in the Spanish papers regarding the treatment of Spanish prisoners; but the *Imparcial*, Madrid, acknowledges that the fault rests with the authorities at the place of detention, and points out that the Americans, who could not even look after the welfare of their own troops, are not likely to be more successful in providing for their prisoners. *The Daily Mail*, London, says the returned Spanish officers did not think it was necessary to camp the surrendered troops upon the graves of the defenders of El Caney, where many fell victims to pestilence. Most of the papers assert that it is useless to utter complaints unless one is able to back them with force, which Spain can not do until her navy has been thoroughly reorganized. The *Epoca* is thoroughly convinced that the United States will not abate one iota of any claim she can enforce. *The Liberal* suggests the sale of whatever may remain to Spain of the Philippines. The *Diario*, Barcelona, thinks the Americans will have trouble enough of their own, and is glad that Spain is rid of her "white elephants." That there will be trouble is the opinion of nearly every European paper. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, summarizes the results of the war something like this:

Cuba: Growls among the insurgents, who are beginning to be at enmity with the United States. But the Spaniards in Cuba undoubtedly prefer annexation by the United States to independence of the island.

Spain: Utter indifference among the people, who are tired of warring and regard the loss of the colonies as a blessing.

United States: Utter helplessness; nobody knows what ought to be done.

*The Spectator*, however, thinks that the Americans need not fear "imperialism." The example of England, a country more democratic by far than the United States, proves that a democracy can rule as conquerors. It adds:

"Take the case of India and the opium traffic. Here was a case where, under all the rules framed by the pessimists and pedants who hate democracy and popular liberty, the people ought to have made fools of themselves, and to have been led by a mistaken and misrepresented sentimentality rather than by right reason. But what happened? The democracy walked right up to the pit dug by the sentimentalists and the fadmongers, and then most wisely refused to walk in. . . . The nation is governed internally better, not worse, because the men to whom she delegates the task of governing it have also to undertake great responsibilities in connection with subject races. Depend upon it, American statesmen will be better and truer servants of the state if they have a wide, rather than a narrow, horizon."

According to the tone of the Havana press it depends upon the Americans' talent as administrators whether the Spaniards in Cuba will aid them in restoring order or not. The *Union Constitutionel* says the Spaniards are well disposed toward the Americans at present, tho the latter ought to be ashamed of their conduct before the war. The *Lucha* says:

"Spain's sovereignty did not rest upon arms alone, but also upon business interests. It is the duty of the Spanish Government to safeguard these interests, and to protect to the best of her ability the Spaniards and Cubans who remained loyal to her to the last. And these are not few. No other colony of Spain ever had such a large proportion of purely Spanish people. The present South American republics had not nearly as many."

The *Diario de la Marina* thinks that the Americans, unless they can restore order, will find themselves opposed by two parties in Cuba, instead of by the insurgents alone.

Considerable indignation is caused in England by the news that the American coast navigation laws have already been applied to Cuba and Porto Rico, and that a British vessel was forbidden to load for New York. A writer in *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"There has been a great deal said lately about the common object that Great Britain and the United States have in keeping an open door for trade in China, and the sympathy and moral support the United States would give us in our endeavor to keep such open door. Yet the first act of 'our friends,' on gaining possession of the Spanish West Indies, is to shut us out of our old-established trade. Is the same thing to take place in Manila? Such behavior seems to indicate very conclusively the utterly valueless nature of American friendship, and show us that we should not allow ourselves to be led away by the hysterical nonsense that has appeared in the papers recently, of 'blood thicker than water,' 'constant latent good feeling of Americans to this country,' etc. Let it be fully understood that we have only ourselves to rely upon, and that the present professions of friendship are purely self-interested, and that the Americans would turn upon us, and rend us, as readily as any other nation."

Worse complications than in Cuba are expected in the Philippines. "The story that the natives are anxious for an American protectorate comes from the United States," says the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag*, "and must be taken with a grain of salt." *The Telegraph*, Hongkong, says:

"Gold and silver breastplates are not usually worn by the rep-

resentatives of a provisional government, and the mere fact of Aguinaldo having gone so far as to adopt these badges of office shows that he considers the Filipino republic to have been established once and for all. . . . The Malays are a bolder and more determined race than the Cubans and are in a very much stronger position than the latter, whose energies have been exhausted and whose resources have been wasted by years of most destructive fighting. The Filipinos are only just commencing to find their feet."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the Tagales will see little difference between Spanish rule and American rule. *The Speaker*, London, thinks the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that the United States must overthrow its Constitution, or admit people of all races from the colonies, even tho they are not yet transformed into genuine Americans. It says:

"The transformation may be indefinitely remote, and the Malays, Negritos, and miscellaneous half-breeds of the islands will at least not be voters in Presidential elections. But they will presumably run their own territorial government, they will be citizens of the United States, free from any disqualification on the ground of race or color, and they can migrate into America if they please—even such of them as are of Chinese origin. We foresee the Chinese immigration question in an acute form, and a struggle over a constitutional amendment enabling the United States to hold colonies and exercise protectorates. But of this we may say more on a future occasion, as also of the possible effect of the war on the social structure of America. We need only say in passing that the disorganization exhibited by the War Office and the army before Santiago indicates that there is not much immediate fear of the militarist peril."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.

POPE LEO XIII., according to the very reliable Roman correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, is sinking rapidly. This may have something to do with the increasing conservatism of the documents published in his name. At any rate, the tone of the latest papal encyclical is much less conciliatory in tone than former letters referring to the established Italian Government. The encyclical, according to the *Osservatore Romano*, runs in the main as follows:

The Italian Government has lately prohibited a number of Catholic associations and confiscated several church papers. This is much to be deplored, as these institutions did good work from a religious, moral, social, and economical point of view. The Government endeavors to kill religion and robs itself of its most valuable barrier against the flood of Socialism and Anarchism. The Catholics will not be forced to submit to the authorities who robbed the Pope of his temporal power; but it is time for Catholics in and out of Italy to note that the Italian Government still continues its aggressive policy toward the Vatican.

*The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, believes that Italian prosperity is absolutely dependent upon the submission of the Government to the Pope, and the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. King Humbert's rule is painted by our Irish contemporary in very dark colors. It says:

"The outrageous action of the usurping Government of the Piedmontese invader, which Leo XIII. condemns, comes only as the supplement of a series of acts of tyranny and irreligion almost without parallel since the dark and evil days when, by deeds of a similar nature, the brutal and licentious Henry VIII. crushed the Catholicity of England. . . . . .

"A considerable portion of the Pope's letter is devoted to a vindication of the Catnolics of Italy against the monstrous and absurd charge that they had anything to do with the recent shocking and sanguinary outbreaks of the half-starved and maddened peasantry. It is, of course, true that these unfortunate people, who forgot the laws of God and man alike in the delirium of passion which their sufferings engendered, were Catholics. The soldiers, however, who shot them down, and the officers who directed their actions, were and are Catholics in the same sense. When the Pope, therefore, speaks of Catholics, he refers not to the unfortunate promoters of and participators in disorder, but those who, while practising and obeying all the behests of their religion, have been wantonly and unjustly assailed by the Government of King Humbert. . . . The enemies of social order must indeed be sought elsewhere than in the ranks of the loyal children of the church. The important letter on which we now comment will have the effect of defeating the slanderous and scandalous efforts which have been made by the agents and supporters of the existing system of government to misrepresent the attitude of the Holy See, and to defame those who yield it love, fealty, and homage."

Much more reserved is the *Journal des Débats*, a paper of no inconsiderable influence in Catholic France. It says:

"It can not be denied that the Catholic journals and the Catholic associations attacked, not only momentary evils, but the existing institutions of constitutional Italy. The question is, Have the Catholics remained within lawful limits in doing so? The Vatican says they have, the Quirinal says they have not. It is a question difficult for us to solve. The Pope's encyclical is chiefly interesting because it demonstrates once more in plain language that peace will not come from the church unless Rome is given up to the Pope. That, of course, is out of the question. . . . The quarrel between church and state in Italy is much to be deplored. Not only does it weaken the respect for authority, but it hurts education. The schools, the newspapers, literature in general, the theaters, are becoming daily more irreligious and more lax in their morality because the two chief powers in the state will not be reconciled. Unless these rival authorities can be made to patch up their quarrel, Italians must in future, as in the past, choose between irreligiousness and disloyalty."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ANTI-GERMAN AGITATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says: "We regard the Philippine question as a matter to be settled between Spain and the United States, and we do not believe that any of the nations commercially interested in the Philippines are likely to interfere, for the United States Government is not likely to act in such a manner that other powers have reason to be dissatisfied."

The Berlin *Tageblatt* says: "The country expects the Government to safeguard by all means the just interests and claims of German citizens in the Philippine Islands."

These two quotations indicate general public opinion in Germany on this important question. The German press leaves the conduct of foreign affairs to the emperor. Yet the continual complaints made of Germany and her ruler in the American press have received due notice, and the Germans have accustomed themselves to the thought that a season of feather-pulling has set in for the German eagle. The Irish element in the American people is held to a large extent responsible for this. The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung*, Cologne, a Catholic paper, says:

"In these anti-German polemics is a great deal of the old dislike against the German-American element in the United States. To no small extent, the powerful, politically aggressive Irish element is responsible, which carries its enmity against the Germans even into the field of religion. It must be admitted that the American Government, whether Republican or Democratic, has always shown a due appreciation of the friendship of Germany; far otherwise the press, which rules public life and often dictates to the Government. During the Franco-German war the English-American press was almost to a man on the side of France, expressing its hope of German defeat in the most insulting terms, and publishing accounts of the usual approved untruthful pattern. When Germany was at variance with Spain over the Caroline Islands, it was again the American press which encouraged the Spaniards to ignore the just claims of Germany. The American papers continually throw mud at the German empire and its emperor, they impute the lust of strife to the emperor, and leave no stone unturned to make him appear contemptible to their readers. We do not expect the Anglo-Americans to be grateful for the benefits the German-American element has conferred upon them. But it would seem to us that this continual instigation is not wise. The German-American element is needed, as a glance at the names in the army and navy shows."

The *Post*, Strassburg, says, in effect:

German sympathies for the Spaniards are weak. But the Americans have not been so friendly to us that we should encourage their tendency to make war for the purpose of despoiling other nations. We want very little of them, only that we should be treated justly in matters of trade. This the Americans, with their characteristic want of appreciation for justice and equity, refuse to do. Hence the former friendly relation between the two countries must disappear for good.

It is not likely that any important section of the German people would encourage their government to make far-reaching concessions to the United States, should German and American interests clash. The agricultural elements dislike American competition; in commercial and industrial circles the result of American tariff legislation is resented—the balance of trade being largely in our favor. In political circles even the extreme Radicals and Socialists fear that justice is not quite as well administered in the United States as in Germany.

Many German papers cite as proof of a want of discernment on the part of the English-American editor his "vassalage" to the Associated Press news agency, which is supposed to influence American papers as completely as the American paper influences its readers. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says on this subject:

"May 3, 1898, the British Government prohibited the importation of live pigs from the United States. The order came into force June 3, but up to date the American press has said nothing about it. The Associated Press simply committed a fraud by intercepting this news, and the Washington authorities, in view of the 'loving-kindness' of England, also thought it best not to say anything about the matter. But suppose the French or German Government had issued such an order. Huh! Wouldn't the press have stirred up the *furor Americanus!* England has, of course, a right to protect herself. But the Associated Press and the newspapers have no right to treat the public as minors."

The British journals do not conceal their gratification over this estrangement, and do not neglect to fan the fire. They represent Admirals Dewey and Diederichs as continually at loggerheads. *The Spectator*, London, remarks on the voyage of General Augusti from Manila to Hongkong: "The Germans will need all their ingenuity to explain the action of their ships before Manila in a way that will satisfy the American people." *The Speaker* remarks that "the strange attitude of the German naval officers at Manila indicates the jealousy of American expansion which is doubtless felt in higher spheres in Germany." *The Saturday Review* says:

"Naturally enough the action of the German captain in receiving him [Augusti] is resented by the American press and public, and will probably have one result which the war-lord and his imitative officers never expected. The American press declares now that 'whoever derives advantage from the disposition to be made of the Philippines, Germany shall certainly have none.' This is as it should be. But of course Lord Salisbury is too careless of English interests to turn the American liking for us to any good account. A younger and more active Foreign Minister would long ago have intimated to the Government of the United States that England would only be too happy to cooperate with America, if America desired her cooperation, in placing the good government of the Philippines on an assured basis. The Americans would be only too glad to acknowledge the help we have given them by at least letting us have a coaling-station in their new possessions, but beyond writing long despatches a little too late to be of any service, Lord Salisbury's diplomacy is to seek."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the Germans are getting heartily tired of the attacks made upon them, and doubts that the American people serve their own interests by making enemies of a nation with which they could have lived at peace so easily. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

EVEN war with a foreign nation does not chill the American ardor for expositions. The passion for them, instead of being sated by the World's Fair in 1893, seems to have been stimulated. We have had since then expositions in Atlanta, Nashville, San Francisco, and now Omaha—nearly one a year, each of them representing a wide stretch of territory. All the territory beyond the Mississippi (including Alaska), and, in addition, Illinois and Wisconsin are represented in the Omaha Exposition. Writing a description of it (in *Harper's Weekly*), W. S. Harwood first seeks to impress the reader anew with the magnitude of this great Western empire, which, he observes, equals in extent all the countries of Europe (excepting Russia), together with Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, and thirteen of our Eastern States! But the number of square miles is no longer the chief title to distinction. One third of our nation's population is now resident in the section represented at Omaha, and the distance which they have come from the pioneer stage is indicated by the following figures:

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FINE ART BUILDING.

"In a general population of about seventy-two millions of people there are four hundred and eighty-four colleges and universities, and nearly one hundred and sixty thousand students; in the region represented by these States, comprising less than one third of the entire population of the country, there are nearly one half of the collegians, and two hundred and twenty out of four hundred and eighty institutions of higher learning."

Each State has some especial cause for pride. Kansas raises more than half the nation's supply of wheat and nearly two thirds of its corn. Utah, in thirty years, had produced metals to the value of $199,000,000, leading "some exuberant Mormon" to inscribe on the exhibit, "Utah, the Jasper-walled Treasure-house of the Gods!" Colorado last year mined over $19,500,000 of gold, nearly $13,000,000 silver, and over $3,000,000 of copper and lead. Minnesota has the greatest iron-fields in the world; Omaha contains the world's largest smelting-works; and Minneapolis leads the world in making flour. The value of the yearly output of the mines of the trans-Mississippi region, exclusive of Alaska, is now upward of $300,000,000. Mr. Harwood says further:

"Perhaps one of the most interesting surprises which come to an Eastern man visiting this exposition is the fact, which somebody calls to his attention in the vast building devoted to the manufacturing interests, that one of the States in this new region, Illinois, until but recently, as time is counted in a large way, the habitat of the Indian, produced in value, according to the late census, more manufactured products, including receipts from

custom work and repairing, than any other State in the Union save New York. There is in this, as well as in the manifold exhibits of this building, a suggestion as to the possibilities of this trans-Mississippi region quite in a different line from any which in general it has been believed possible here to pursue. A pyramid of flour in an exhibit from the State of Minnesota also calls to mind the fact that away in the interior of this region, far from the fringe of the agricultural territory, more flour is manufactured in one Western city, Minneapolis, than in any other city in the world. And it is of interest to note, too, tho not specifically manufacturing, that the city of Omaha, in which this exposition is held, has the largest smelting-works in the world, turning out annually over twelve million dollars in gold and silver. In the Manufactures Building, seemingly incongruous, tho probably the most appropriate place on the grounds, are shown the products of the three great packing cities of the world—Chicago, Kansas City, and South Omaha; and really the booths which present these products of the shambles are among the most artistic and interesting in the building.

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ADMINISTRATION ARCH.

"The extent to which manufacturing is being entered into in the West is a revelation to one who has not before given the matter consideration."

So much for the territory represented at the exposition. But the display does not consist entirely of statistics and samples of grains and metals. The spectacular features are present in full force:

"A really magnificent arch, done in white, rising like some tribute to the victories of a great general, stands on a wide esplanade facing the central court of the exposition. In place of an opening for the passage of triumphal hosts a mighty sounding-board rises to the highest inner point of the arch, and under this the bands play. By night an electric arch under the façade sends its soft glow upon the performers. Orchestral and choral performances are given in an auditorium seating several thousands of people, built upon the grounds. Sensibly enough, the exposition management makes these fine concerts free to the public, and many thousands of people attend them.

"The exposition has a Midway—a double-decker, so to say—running like a big L around the eastern and southern portions of the grounds. The fertile fakir is there, a bit more free and easy than he would be under Eastern restraint, a little cheaper and more commonplace mayhap, but still picturesque. The Oriental people, they with the flowing robes and inflated trousers and *blasé* faces and generally professional make-up, they and their camels and their donkeys, their quaint streets and their incessant chatter, and their unwholesome dances and their dirty hands—the same parties that make all Midways interesting and vivid—are here in force. In fact, the exposition has deluged the public with the Oriental; for, in addition to the 'Streets of All Nations,' where the foreign folk dance and drive and smoke cigarettes, and swear in unknown tongues, there is the 'Streets of Cairo,' a rival institution of the same character. The proprietors of the two streets have been fighting in the courts for supremacy, one trying to oust the other, on the ground that the concession should have been sold to but one.

"A novelty in the Midway region is the giant seesaw, which must be over a hundred feet high. It is made of steel, and its skeleton framework is balanced on an iron pier about fifty feet from the ground. On this pier is the working machinery of the concern. Two cages or cars, large enough to accommodate a good many people, are attached to the seesaw, one at either end of the giant arms—in you go, and up you go to a startling height.

"The illumination of the grounds is admirable. I saw the city of Paris illuminated one night in honor of the return of President Faure from his successful mission to St. Petersburg, but there was nothing in the illumination of the French capital to be spoken of in the same breath with the display you may see any night on the grounds of the exposition. The Court of Honor, or whatever name you choose to give it, lies a half-mile long, a rippling-waved lagoon in its center bearing many a picturesque gondola. The water reflects back the thousands of electric lights, which define with beautiful distinctness the great buildings that border the lagoon. In the distance, rising in noble proportions, its splendid façade picked out in soft lines of yellow light, the Government Building stands silhouetted against the dark sky. All down the court on either side, and here and there at short irregular distances from the buildings, stand graceful Grecian pillars—upon their tops no flaming torches or glowing smoking incense, but a knot of brilliant electric lights, symbolical rather of modern investigation than of ancient introspection. By day these pillars are fine and interesting, whether singly or in vistas; by night they are peculiarly attractive—a note of rich beauty in the general harmony."

The West is preeminently agricultural, and the Omaha exhibition, in this department, stands at the head of the great fairs:

"It would seem that all former expositions have been outdone in the matter of agricultural display. A large beautiful building near to the Government Building is devoted wholly to agriculture, illustrating in very many ways the progress as well as the present importance of this department of our national life. Very ingenious, and in a certain restricted sense very artistic, are the decorations of this building. There seems to be hardly anything susceptible of decorative treatment that can not be reproduced by the materials which nature provides in field and meadow and farm. Illustrations of scenes of pioneer life—very attractive at a distance as pictures—prove on inspection to be wholly of corn or wheat or grasses, no color of any character save that which nature paints in the green spring or the ruddy summer or the rich brown autumn."

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BRIDGES AND ARCH OF STATES.

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

The influencing features of the week's trade were, according to *Bradstreet's*, heat and holidays. General business, particularly in the East, was irregular, altho almost phenomenally large in volume. The stock market closed a fraction lower than the week before. The general level of prices has been very high and railroad earnings have remained at their large figures. Exports are still large, especially of cereals.

The Cereals.—"Wheat has been about one cent higher in price for spot, with Western receipts only about as large as those of last year for the week. No doubt, some farmers have learned that it is a poor business to hold back for higher prices, and yet very many are doing it, and so are making inevitable a more disastrous decline in prices after a time. The latest estimates range from 665,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels, foreshadowing a somewhat smaller crop than was indicated a month ago, but one large enough, nevertheless, to distribute 100,000,000 bushels for replenishing the world's depleted stocks, to meet all domestic consumption and probable foreign demand, and still to leave a sufficient surplus to depress the market. Atlantic exports for the week have been 2,325,100 bushels against 4,243,386 last year, flour included, and Pacific exports 163,192 against 713,434 last year. Corn is a shade higher, one estimate promising only 1,750,000,000 bushels."—*Dun's Review, September 10.*

The Money Market.—"Higher rates for money contract speculative stock market activity at New York. London displayed more interest in our securities, and was a purchaser in the early part of the week. The markets both here and abroad were, however, disappointed by the failure of the St. Paul directors to increase that company's dividend. Favorable factors are the increases of current railroad earnings and Canadian Pacific's submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission decision, thus ending the transcontinental rate war. The week terminates with unsettled prices and speculative liquidation, particularly in sugar stock, which is affected by the beginning of operations by competitive refineries. Government 3-per-cent. war bonds are firm at 105 or better on large demands from banks for circulation purposes. Foreign exchange has declined on small inquiry and increasing supplies of commercial drafts. Demand sterling is 4.84½, and some $600,000 gold has been secured in London for import here; further shipments hither are expected from Australia or Japan."—*Bradstreet's, September 10.*

Wool and Cotton.—"The sales of wool have been only 2,289,500 lbs. at the three chief markets, against 18,010,400 lbs., for the same week last year, and 8,812,000 for the same week in 1892. The feeling grows that the prices demanded at the West can not be maintained, and until wool sells at materially lower prices the manufacture can not meet the existing market for goods. Prices for goods do not change, and a considerable number of the mills will shortly shut down unless the situation improves. In the cotton manufacture there is still a fairly strong demand, with print-cloths and staple goods unchanged in price, but the stoppage of some Eastern mills continues."—*Dun's Review, September 10.*

Bank Clearings and Failures.—"Bank clearings in the United States aggregate $1,106,000,000, with practically two holidays at some cities, 12.7 per cent. smaller than last week, but equal to last year's large total, 46 per cent. in excess of 1896, 11 per cent. in excess of 1895, 30 per cent. larger than in 1894, 51 per cent. larger than in 1893, and only 2 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Business failures in the United States number 142, against 164 last week, 173 in this week a year ago, 308 in 1896, 213 in 1895, and 223 in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, September 10.*

Canadian Trade.—"Business is active in the Dominion of Canada, except in the maritime provinces. Toronto reports business active, buyers numerous, orders liberal, failures few, immigration large, and manufacturers busy. Montreal reports increased activity, especially in dry-goods, with an active fall trade expected and the outlook for ocean freight improving. Lumber is active at Victoria and Vancouver, and shipments to Alaska are very heavy. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 17, against 23 last week, 32 in this week a year ago, 41 in 1896, 22 in 1895, and 28 in 1894. Bank clearings in the Dominion aggregate $24,661,000, 12.6 per cent. larger than last week and 11 per cent. larger than last year."—*Bradstreet's, September 10.*


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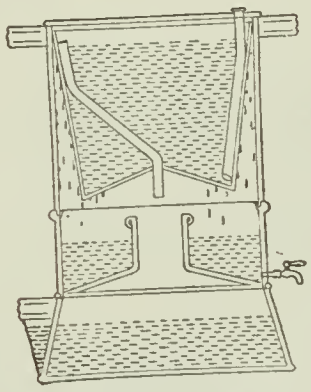

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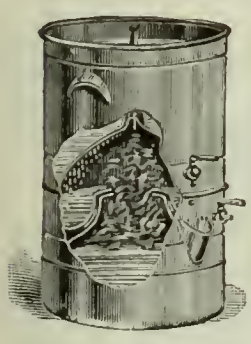

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## PERSONALS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Manila, supplies these facts about Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader:

"He is short, but well-knit, has the Japanese cast of face and form of head, and the casual observation would be strengthened by a bristly black pompadour of the kind so common among the Mikado's subjects. There are no outward or visible marks of genius except that the general is slow and deliberate, and that may be a sign of depth and breadth of mental caliber. Aguinaldo is unruffled alike in victory and defeat. In the privacy of his state-chamber he may execute a double shuffle or survey himself in a mirror when his trusted lieutenants bring tidings of a fresh victory, or he may toss on his cot at night when the Spanish occasionally have the advantage, but the visitor searches in vain for the play of emotion, sentiment, hope, or despair when he is presented.

"He has established headquarters in the former home of a rich native, situated on Calle de Arsenal, Cavite's main avenue. The house is broad, low, roomy, and typically Spanish. It was in old Cavite that Aguinaldo was born twenty-six years ago, and he has established his aged mother and several of his relatives in his headquarters. There is a paved court at the street entrance, and a guard of insurgents line it on either side. They come to a present for Americans, and good form calls for a salute in return. A stairway leads from the court, and the landing at the top is large, and makes a good ante-chamber. Here stand guards in uniforms of a material suspiciously like blue gingham marked down to nine cents.

"There is little delay for the American visitor, and the summons to enter the reception-room comes quickly. The presentations are simple. Aguinaldo comes in, extends his hand for a short shake, and then motions the visitors to seats. He wears a spotless suit of white linen, a white shirt with well-polished front, a high collar and a black cravat tied in a bow, and red velvet slippers, embroidered in gold.

"It took a long stretch of the imagination to fully appreciate that the quiet little man in spotless linen was the leader of an active rebellion and the ally of an invading force. Aguinaldo is quite comfortable in the looted town of Cavite. In his office he has a modern desk, backed with a bevel-edged mirror that came from some European mart; a couple of large, strong iron boxes for the dictatorial treasury, an abundance of easy chairs, an old grand piano several feet taller than the modern make, and a large hatrack of fanciful design. The only signs of war were the ends of sword chains that peeped through holes in the gingham coats of the officers in attendance, and a metallic standard-holder that leaned against the hatrack.

"The court of the dictator is not impressive. A chamberlain was identified as a boatman who had worked for some days for the newspaper correspondents, and there were other touches of opera-bouffe. Aguinaldo seems to possess real ability, but none of his followers shine in the estimate of the Americans here."


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## Current Events.

*Monday, September 5.*

The War Department issues orders for the **removal of the regulars from Montauk Point**. . . . The cruiser *Resolute*, carrying the **Cuban commissioners**, leaves New York for Havana. . . . The Navy Department orders a **court-martial of Joseph P. McIntyre, chaplain of the battle-ship** *Oregon*, "for utterances prejudicial of good order and discipline, and unbecoming an officer." . . . **The Arkansas election** results in the usual Democratic victory, Daniel W. Jones becoming governor.

The English and Egyptian flags are hoisted **over Khartum**. . . . General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, is appointed **French Minister of War**, to succeed M. Cavaignac. . . . The **Spanish Cortes reassembles** in Madrid. . . . The Italian Government announces that it will support the **Czar's peace proposal** in every possible way. . . . **Queen Wilhelmina is enthroned** at Amsterdam. . . . **Mr. Gladstone's will** is probated at London.

*Tuesday, September 6.*

The Spanish Government asks permission of the United States to send several **gunboats to the Philippines** to protect Spanish lives and interests against the insurgents. . . . **The Populist national convention**, in session at Cincinnati, nominates Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice-President. . . . Republicans elect Edward Curtis Smith, **governor of Vermont**. . . . It is definitely announced in Washington that **Justice White will not serve** on the peace commission. . . . By the **falling of a railway bridge** over the St. Lawrence River near Hogansville, Canada, eighteen workmen are killed and seventeen badly wounded.

**A riot between Christians and Mohammedans in Crete** is caused by the appointment of Christians as revenue collectors; the European war-ships shell the town of Candia. . . . The Spanish Senate appoints several commissioners **to study peace proposals**. . . . It is announced in London that the **Anglo-German agreement** "relates generally to mutual interests in China, Africa, and elsewhere."

*Wednesday, September 7.*

The transport *Obdam*, bringing **Major-General Miles and staff** and the Second Wisconsin Volunteers from Porto Rico, arrives at New York. . . . The President makes the following **promotions for distinguished services** at Santiago: To be major-generals, Brigadier-General William Ludlow, and Brigadier-General S. S. Sumner; to be brigadier-generals, Colonel Richard E. Comba and Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph T. Haskell. . . . Right Honorable **Joseph Chamberlain**, British Colonial Secretary, arrives in New York . . . Brown University accepts the **resignation of President E. Benjamin Andrews**, and elects Benjamin Clark to succeed him. . . . In a struggle between factions of the **Silver Republican Party of Colorado** to gain possession of a hall, Charles Harris, of Denver, is shot


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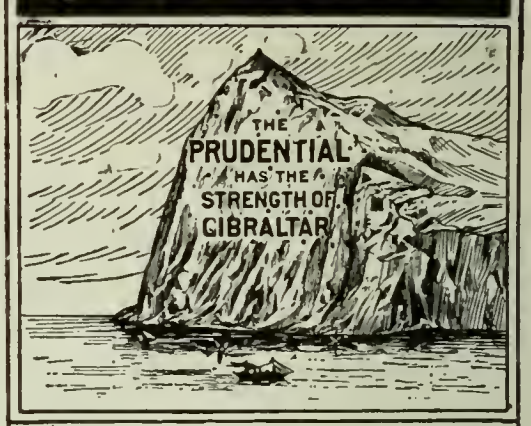


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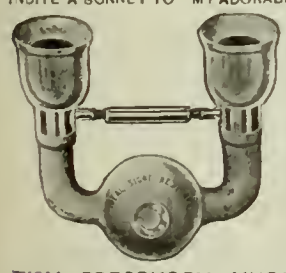

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and killed. . . . The **G. A. R.** parades in Cincinnati.

A cablegram from Peking says that **Li Hung Chang has been dismissed** from office. . . . **Rioting still continues in Crete**; the British battle-ship *Camperdown* joins in the bombardment.

*Thursday, September 8.*

**Four state conventions meet** in Colorado Springs, Colo.: Democratic, Populist, Fusion and Anti-Fusion Silver Republican. . . . The **National Encampment G. A. R.**, in session at Cincinnati, elects Colonel James A. Sexton, of Chicago, commander-in-chief. . . . **General Miles arrives in Washington.**

A despatch from Athens says that the **rioting in Crete** is assuming serious proportions, over 300 Christian natives having been killed. . . . **The electric light plant at Geneva, Switzerland**, one of the largest in the world, is destroyed by fire.

*Friday, September 9.*

The **President appoints Senator Gray**, of Delaware, member of the peace commission in place of Justice White, declined. . . . Bids are opened in San Francisco for the construction of **a coaling-station at Pago Pago**, Samoa. . . . The **anti-Teller Republicans of Colorado** nominate Simon Guggenheim for governor. . . . **Brigadier-General John K. Mizner dies** at Washington. . . . The G. A. R., in session at Cincinnati, passes resolutions **indorsing the Administration and Secretary Alger**. . . . **General Miles pays his respects to the President**, and calls upon the War Department. The Citizens' Union and other independent organizations of New York State nominate **Theodore Roosevelt for governor.**

A Berlin newspaper says that two weeks ago an English anarchist attempted **to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands**. . . . On the authority of a Rome newspaper, it is stated in London that Germany has officially notified France that her **ambassador will be withdrawn from Paris** if the French Government should utilize in the Dreyfus case documents alleged to be forged in the name of the German emperor. . . . **Martial law is proclaimed in Candia**, Crete; the British admiral demands a disarmament of the Mussulmans. . . . A despatch from Manila states that American army chaplains have instituted in private buildings the **first Protestant service ever held in the Philippines. . . . Stephen Mallarmine, the French poet, dies.**

*Saturday, September 10.*

President McKinley names as commissioners **to investigate the charges against the War Department** the following: Generals John M. Schofield, John B. Gordon, and Grenville M. Dodge; Charles F. Manderson; Colonels James A. Sexton, Robert T. Lincoln; Daniel S. Lamont and Daniel C. Gilman; General Gordon and Colonel Lamont have declined. . . . The American **Evacuation Commissioners reach Havana. . . . Col. Theodore Roosevelt** authorizes the announcement that he will accept the nomination of governor of New York if tendered by the regular convention of the party at Saratoga. . . . Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, is nominated **for governor of Colorado** by the Democrats, Populists, and Teller Republicans.

The Spanish Senate **ratifies the peace protocol. . . . The Empress of Austria is assassinated** at Geneva by an Italian Anarchist named Lucchenni.

*Sunday, September 11.*

The deputy quartermaster-general at this city is officially notified that **troops returning from Porto Rico will parade** here on Saturday September 17. . . . The towns of Jerome, Arizona, and New Westminster, British Columbia, are **destroyed by fire.**

**The assassin of the Empress of Austria** and twelve of his friends and supposed accomplices are arrested. . . . General Zurlinden, newly appointed French Minister of War, and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, announce that they will resign if the Government reopens **the Dreyfus case.**

### Natives of the Philippines.

The American Volunteer, shipped to the Philippine Islands, almost half way around the world from our national capital, and seven or eight thousand miles from San Francisco, finds himself in a country where climate, vegetation, houses, and people are entirely different from anything he ever saw. The cattle are only as large as goats, and the horse is almost a curiosity.

The population comprises about 200,000 creoles and Spanish half-breeds, with a few Europeans and Americans. The four million natives, divided into many tribes, each speaking a different language, are, in character and disposition, very like the Southern negro. They are a peaceful, indolent people, working as field hands or day laborers when not occupied with cock-fighting. Women in the Philippine Islands are quite independent, retaining their maiden name, with the addition of "de" before the husband's name. A widow buries her husband's name with him, and immediately is known again by her girlhood name.

On another page is pictured a grown man and woman, natives of the islands, each operating a Singer hand machine. The original photograph was taken on the island of Luzon by an agent of *The Singer Manufacturing Co.*, whose offices have been established in this far-away country for several years.

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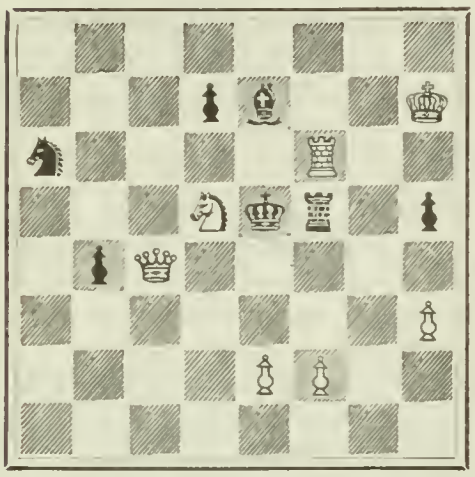
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 316.

BY GEORGE CHOCHOLOUS, PRAGUE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

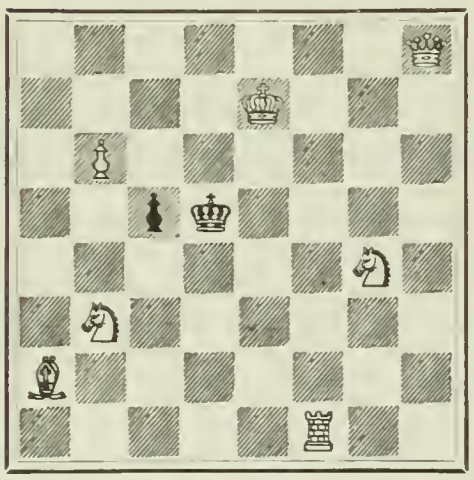
White mates in three moves.

### Problem 317.

BY E. PRADIGNAT.

From *L'Illustration*, Paris.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 298.

Place White K on Q 2.

1. Kt—R 5 / K—K 5 2. Q—Kt 5 / K—Q 4 3. Kt—B 6, mate

2. ..... / K—B 6 3. Q—K 2, mate

2. ..... / P x Q 3. B—Kt 7, mate

2. ..... / P—Q 6 3. Q x Q P, mate

2. . ... / Any other 3. Q x B P, mate

1. ..... / K x P 2. B—K 7, ch / K—Q 4 (must) 3. Kt—B 6, mate

1. ..... / B any 2. Kt—B 6, ch / K x P (must) 3. B—K 7, mate

1. ..... / P—Kt 4 2. B x P, ch / K x B 3. Q x P, mate

2. ..... / K x P 3. B—K 7, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia.

Comments: "A good problem"—M. W. H.; "The problem shows the time spent in its composition. The mates and construction are very fine"—H. W. B.; "An eye-opener and brain-racker"—I. W. B.

Our esteemed correspondent, M. W. H., suggested placing the K on Q 2, because of the beautiful mates arising from Black K—K 5.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

SEVENTY-FOURTH GAME.

Evans Declined.

| E. A. HASSELTINE. White. | GEORGE PATTERSON, Winnipeg, Man. Black. | E. A. HASSELTINE. White. | GEORGE PATTERSON. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 17 Kt R 4 | Q—Kt 5 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 18 Q-Q sq (c) | Q x Q |
| 3 B—B 4 | B—B 4 | 19 Q R x Q | B—R 6 |
| 4 P-Q Kt 4 | B—Kt 3 | 20 Kt—Kt 2 | P—K B 4 |
| 5 P—Q B 3 | Kt—B 3 | 21 Q R-K sq | P x P (d) |
| 6 P—Q 3 | P—Q 3 | 22 Kt x P | K—R sq |
| 7 Kt-Kt 5 (a) | Castles | 23 P—K B 4 | P x P (c) |
| 8 Q—Kt 3 | Q—K 2 | 24 Kt x Q P | P—B 6! |
| 9 Castles | P—K R 3 | 25 Kt—K 4 | B x R |
| 10 Kt—B 3 | P—Q R 3 | 26 B x B | P x Kt (f) |
| 11 B—Kt 2 | Kt—K R 4 | 27 R x Kt | K—Kt sq (g) |
| 12 Q Kt-Q 2 | Kt—B 5 | 28 R x P | B—B 7 (h) |
| 13 P—Q 4 | Q—B 3 | 29 R—K 7 | R—R 2 |
| 14 P—Q 5 | Q—Kt 3 | 30 R—K 6 | Kt x P ch (i) |
| 15 P—Kt 3 | Kt—K 2 | 31 P x Kt | B x P |
| 16 K—R sq | Kt—R 4 (b) | 32 Kt—Kt 6 | R—B 3 |
| | | 33 Drawn by consent (j) | |

*Notes by Mr. Patterson and One of the Judges.*

(a) Castles is better.

(b) B—R 6 might have been better.—Mr. P.

(c) Takes all the fight out of it. Evidently satisfied with a Draw.

(d) P—B 5 would have been better.—Mr. P.

(e) Kt—Kt 3, probably better.—Mr. P.

(f) If Kt x P, Kt—Kt 6 ch.—Mr. P.

(g) Had to give up the P. Kt—Kt 6 ch is threatening, but we prefer K—R 2.

(h) Q R—Kt sq is better. White can not afford to swap Rs. The text-move accomplishes nothing.

(i) This sacrifice is unsound. B x P is better, if he wanted to do this sort of thing.

(j) Rather strange that Black should consent to a Draw. He ought to win.

### From the Vienna Tournament.

A MODEL RUY LOPEZ.

| TARRASCH. White. | PILLSBURY. Black. | TARRASCH. White. | PILLSBURY. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 23 P x B | R—K 3 (h) |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 24 P—Q B 4 | P—Q 5 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—K B 3 | 25 B—K 4! | R—Kt sq |
| 4 Castles | Kt x P | 26 P—Q 3 (i) | P—Q Kt 3 |
| 5 R—K sq | Kt—Q 3 | 27 P—K Kt 3 | P—K R 4? |
| 6 Kt x P | B—K 2 | 28 P x P | Kt x P |
| 7 B—Q 3 | Kt x Kt (a) | 29 B—Q 5! | R x R |
| 8 R x Kt | Castles | 30 R x R | K—Kt 2? (j) |
| 9 Q Kt—B 3 | P—Q B 3 | 31 B-K Kt 5! (k) | P—B 3 |
| 10 Q-R 5 (b) | P—K Kt 3 | 32 R—K 6! | B—K 4 (l) |
| 11 Q—B 3 | Kt—K sq | 33 B—Q 2 | R-K R sq (m) |
| 12 P—Q Kt 3 | P—Q 4 (c) | 34 P-K Kt 4! | Q—Q B 2 |
| 13 B—Kt 2 | B—K 3 | 35 P x Kt | R x P |
| 14 Q R-K sq | Kt—Kt 2 (d) | 36 R—K 8! | Q—Q 2 |
| 15 K R—K 2 | B—B 3 | 37 R—K Kt 8 (ch) | K—R 2 |
| 16 B—Q R 3 | K R—K sq | 38 Q—Kt 2 | Q—B 4 |
| 17 Kt—Q sq | B—Q 5 (e) | 39 B—K 4! | R—K R 7 |
| 18 P—Q B 3! | B—Kt 3 | 40 R x Kt P!! (n) | R x Q (ch) |
| 19 Kt—K 3 | Q—Q 2 | 41 R x R | Resigns. |
| 20 P—K R 3 | P—Q B 4? | | |
| 21 B-Q B sq | B—Q B 2 (f) | | |
| 22 Kt—Kt 4! (g) | B x Kt | | |

*Notes from The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

(a) So far the moves are identical with those in the tenth game of the Steinitz-Zukertort match played in New Orleans, Feb. 26, 1886. There, however, Zukertort moved 7 .., Castles, and the game proceeded 8 Kt—B 3, Kt x Kt; 9 R x Kt, P—Q B 3, attaining the same position reached, by an inversion of moves, in the present game.

(b) Steinitz here played 10 P—Q Kt 3, and the continuation (which has since become "book-play," the Handbuch giving it as leading to equality) was: 10 .., Kt—K sq; 11 B—Kt 2, P—Q 4; 12 Q—B 3, B—B 3; 13 R—K 2, Kt—B 2; 14 B—R 3 (threatening R x B and Kt—K 4!), R—K sq; 15 R—K sq, Kt—K 3, even game. Dr. Tarrasch's text-move is, unless we err, a novelty, and a distinct improvement, as the forced fianchetto resulting in Black's K's flank clearly weakens that side in a position of the present type.

(c) Why not instead, 12 .., B—K B 3, at once? White can not reply 13 R—K R 5 on account of 13 .., Kt—Kt 2; 14 B—Q R 3, R—K sq; 15 R—Q B 5, P—Q 3; 16 R—B 4, P—Q 4; 17 R—K B 4, Kt—R 4, etc., with the superiority.

(d) This Kt ultimately turns out badly posted at K Kt 3 after the adverse Q's fianchetto. Again 14 .., B—B 3 seems in order.

(e) This appears to involve at least serious loss both of time and position; of which White fully avails himself. Better seems 17 .., Kt—B 4!, when if 18 P—Q B 3, then 18 .., Q—Q 2!; and if 18 B x Kt, then 18 .., P x Kt; 19 Kt—K 3, Q—Q 2!, whereafter White dare not venture upon 20 Kt x P, for then 20 .., B x Kt; 21 R x R ch, R x R; 22 R x R ch, Q x R!, threatening mate at K 8 and winning a clear piece!

(f) The natural sequence of his preceding move was, apparently, 21 .., P—Q B 5, and after 22 P x P, B x Kt; 23 R x B, P x P, etc.

(g) A very strong move, forcing the elimination of the adverse Q B and greatly weakening Black's game.

(h) Had Pillsbury been playing for a draw, which does not appear to be the case, by 23 .., R x R; 24 R x R (or B x R), R—K sq, instead, would have pointed strongly that way.

(i) Of course, not 26 B x P, for after 26 .., P x B; 27 Q x R would not be feasible on account of 27 .., B—R 7 ch, winning the Q. The text-move, on the contrary, brings his Q B powerfully into play and, with that following, makes his own position completely secure. White's game is now much superior.

(j) Pretty clearly intending to bring his R on the open K R's file, but actually costing a piece. It is difficult to suggest anything at all satisfactory for Black here, but perhaps 30 .., Kt—Kt 2 at once, and thereafter R—K sq, or Q—B 4, might have given fighting chances.

(k) Threatening to win the Kt forthwith by 32 P—K Kt 4, and, in conjunction with his elegant 32d move, to force the win speedily enough.

(l) If, instead, 32 .., P x B; 33 Q—K 4! wins instanter.

(m) There is nothing better; his game is gone. If, instead, 32 .., K—R 2, then still 34 P—K Kt 4! Kt—B 5 (forced); 35 B x Kt, B x B; 36 Q x B, gaining the piece, menacing the adverse R and winning easily, 34 .., Kt—B 5 is forced, because if, instead, 34 .., Kt—Kt 2, then 35 Q—R 3 ch, Kt—R 4, equally losing the piece, for if 35 .., K—Kt; 36 R—K 8 dbl. ch., mate!

(n) A most elegant finish to a most masterly game. Pillsbury, it is true, does not shine in this partie, but Dr. Tarrasch's play is of the very highest order.

THE SHORTEST GAME.

Reeve Counter-Gambit.

| MARCO. White. | BLACKBURNE. Black. | MARCO. White. | BLACKBURNE. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 9 K Kt x P | Q B—Q 2 |
| 2 K Kt-B 3 | Q Kt—B 3 | 10 K B x Kt | Kt P x B |
| 3 K B-Kt 5 | P—K B 4 | 11 Kt x K B P | Q B x Kt |
| 4 P—Q 3 | P—Q 3 | 12 K P x B | Castles |
| 5 Q Kt-B 3 | K Kt—B 3 | 13 Castles | K B x Kt |
| 6 Q B-Kt 5 | K B—K 2 | 14 Kt P x B | K R x P |
| 7 Q B x Kt | K B x B | 15 Q—Q 4 | P—Q 4 |
| 8 P—Q 4 | K P x Q P | 16 Q R-Kt sq | Drawn. |

Miron says: "Time not reported; guess they're both ashamed of it."

### Percentages of Prize-Winners.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pillsbury, Tarrasch } Vienna, '98 | 770 |
| Charousek, Berlin, '97 | 763 |
| Charousek, Tschigorin } Budapest, '96 | 708 |
| Lasker, Nuremberg, '96 | 794 |
| Pillsbury, Hastings, '95 | 730 |
| Tarrasch, Manchester, '90 | 811 |
| Gunsberg, Bradford, '88 | 850 |
| Mackenzie, Frankfort, '87 | 714 |
| Winawer, Nuremberg, '83 | 875 |
| Zukertort, London, '83 | 899 |
| Blackburne, Berlin, '81 | 824 |

Lasker has a perfect score of thirteen games in New York, 1893, but the writer in *The Evening Post*, says that "this contest could hardly be called a Masters' Tourney, for at least one half of the field would have been denied admission to an international Chess-Congress."

A committee of representative Chess-players of all nations has been formed to formulate a universal Chess-code. The rules of the *Handbuch* will be taken as the basis for the new Code.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### TRADE JOURNALS ON COLONIAL EXPANSION.

WHILE many leading trade journals enthusiastically favor a policy of retaining all territory which the fortune of war has thrown under our control, yet the trade press is not by any means a unit in this demand. The New York *Journal of Commerce* is one of the strongest advocates of expansion, and it has been repeatedly quoted in these columns on various phases of the problem. On the other hand, the Louisiana *Planter and Sugar Manufacturer* (New Orleans) opposed the annexation of Hawaii and has opposed further "expansion," taking the same view as that expressed by *The American Agriculturist* (see The Literary Digest of last week). In its issue of September 3, however, *The Planter* devotes several columns to an editorial regarding the conditions of the sugar industry in Louisiana, Cuba, and other tropical countries, concluding that—

"notwithstanding the oft-repeated prediction of a dismal future for sugar in Louisiana in the past thirty years, the industry has survived through the instrumentality of improved methods in field and factory, in which millions have been invested. Now to supinely contemplate failure is to court disaster."

But a letter in the same paper from a Washington correspondent has a different tone:

"The domestic sugar industry was never so seriously menaced as it is to-day.

"The specter of colonial expansion or 'annexation' looms up in front of its continued existence out of the *débris* of war so clearly that one can almost distinguish Cuba in its outline. Is the Hawaiian job to be duplicated? The efforts made by the United States to develop its sugar industry seem to have been attended, at intervals, with a fatality. If it has not been flood and fire and sword, the federal Congress has swooped down upon it with its legislative beak as if to paralyze it and blast the hopes of sugar-producers. The act of 1833 drove the Louisiana planters into bankruptcy, and if the act of 1842 gave them fresh hope, they found less in the rates of duty in 1846 and 1857, and of course they gave up in despair after 1860, because of our Civil War. The rates after that war and down to 1894 lent enough encouragement to capital to bring the production in Louisiana up to 700,000,000 pounds or more, and there is no risk in saying that the sugar crop of Louisiana will reach 1,000,000,000 pounds by 1900, or one fourth of our importation.

"But Louisiana and Texas can not produce sugar on an even keel with Cuba, where the soil and canes yield far superior results and where labor is cheap. With 500,000,000 pounds from Hawaii 'free' of duty through annexation, and that is all the 'trade' of the Hawaiian Islands amounts to practically; with 100,000,000 pounds or a greater amount probably from Luzon of the Philippine group that the 'annexationists' want, and with 100,000,000 pounds from Porto Rico, all 'free,' we shall have as much as Louisiana makes, and the increase will be 100 per cent. in five years, probably through effort and irrigation. It is not exaggeration, therefore, to say that we shall have 'free' colonial sugar in 1900–1905 equal to at least 1,000,000,000, to which add Louisiana and we shall have nearly one half of our total sugar needed for consumption. Should the affairs of Cuba be so manipulated by the Spanish planters for revenge, and in order to prevent pacification and a stable government, as to make 'annexation' seem expedient, we need have no fear whatever but that the requisite conditions will be created, and especially as the iron-ore interests at Baiquiri and at Jaragua near Santiago and the sugar and the tobacco interests will join hands to bring about 'annexation,' which is the equivalent of 'free' sugar, free tobacco, free iron ore, and free cattle also, in the interests of the sugar 'trust,' the tobacco 'trust,' and armor-plate people, and the beef monopolists."

*The Tradesman*, Chattanooga, Tenn., makes an exhaustive study of trade conditions in the West Indies and the far East, reaching the conclusion that it is the South's special industry, the growing and manufacturing of cotton, "that has the best record and the brightest future in the far East." It further says:

"The West Indies may suffice for our Northeastern mills, but the natural home of cotton-spinning and weaving, the Southern States of America, need and demand sound footing, ample protection, and wide opportunity in the vast field wherein alone their leading industry can reach its highest development. They will not be selfish in demanding so much, for the entire Pacific maritime commerce already amounts to $5,000,000,000, and requires wellnigh every commodity that this nation can produce. Nor need they be shamefaced in asking it; profit and progress will come to this nation from safeguarding the Philippines; the islands are already the indispensable base of a profitable trade with the whole Orient; but that profit will come as a reward, not as plunder, for our duty and destiny there is not partition, but protection—not spoliation, but guardianship.

"Let no man hold anything so close as to blind him to his own duty and the whole nation's welfare."

We group below a number of editorial utterances appearing in other trade papers.

**Influences Beyond Control.**—"It can not be denied that chances of acquiring wealth by lucky preemptions and discoveries within the bounds of the United States have very greatly diminished, while the class of citizens who by inheritance and training depend upon these chances is as large as ever. The hunger for new land and for new mines, and fresh and undeveloped natural resources, is greater than ever, but the means of satisfying this hunger are much diminished. Of course the opportunities for acquiring wealth by steady industry and conduct grow greater as all lines

of occupation grow more settled, but these opportunities are not tempting to the large portion of the population who look to some lucky hit for success in life.

"It is the existence of this spirit of adventure, and the existence of so large a number of people who are imbued with it, that will render it difficult for the United States to change its policy after once commencing to acquire and hold foreign territory. Whatever may be thought of the real advantage or disadvantage of entering on this new policy, it is not difficult to foresee that it will be popular and that it has come to stay.

"The dangers of extending our territory to distant parts, and of absorbing semi-barbarous populations, both in a physical and a moral sense, are no doubt great. They involve demoralization to the dominant race, and more or less injustice and even cruelty to the inferior peoples. The history of the American pioneer in contact with the Indians shows what will happen when the tide of American adventure seeks to develop the resources of the annexed domain wherever it may be. But it is also true that in the long run the civilization of the countries taken under our flag will be improved, and that the forces which make for better government will be strengthened.

"The influences which will lead to these changes in the policy of the United States are beyond control. They are derived from the instinct of a growing population that, accustomed to large elbow-room, is beginning to apprehend that it will become too crowded. Every opening or outlet, whether through conquest or peaceful annexation of outside territory, will always receive popular support."—*The Bankers' Magazine, New York.*

**Oriental "Concert" and the "Open Door."**—"In respect to the 'open door' in China, no one is more cordially in favor of it than we are. The opportunity has been embraced on more than one occasion to call attention to Russia's and Germany's advances in the Orient, and to indicate what their trade systems meant as contrasted with the English system, for instance. If this argument is now to be used as a means of justifying our retention of the Philippines, and if it is true that the 'door' will be closed should we not take and hold the large expanse of territory included in these 1,500 or 2,000 islands, the question assumes a different form. This, however, is to be proved, and it is not easy to follow in all of its various phases the demonstration of the problem which is so freely offered the public in some of the newspapers. If Germany and Russia are to pounce down on these islands so soon as we let go, then it of course is a more serious question full of difficulties, tho it is without calling up any such eventuality. Weighing all the possible cost and disadvantage which a dependency of this kind at this distance would be to the United States Government, we can set that off against the benefits which would accrue from the 'open door.' There is no abler representative of this policy of freedom from trade restraints in outlying territory than Great Britain. If we develop into a colonial nation too, we will have to adopt the British system. We want nothing but the liberty to sell on equal terms with others. Then why can not an alliance be arranged with England in respect to the future management and control of these islands? No nations ought to work together so harmoniously as Great Britain and the United States of America. If England with her wide experience in ruling subject peoples would relieve us of at least a part of the responsibility of regulating Philippine affairs, a long step forward would be taken in removing the objections which we among others cherish in respect to this Government staying in the East. This is a suggestion which ought to be seriously considered. The joint occupancy of territory is not altogether new and untried. To be sure it has led sometimes to dire consequences, as in the case of Austria and Prussia in Schleswig-Holstein, but there was in that case no desire or intention to work together for commercial ends or the common political good. An Oriental 'concert' in the Philippines, with England and the United States acting as allies, would be an Eastern policy on which the Republican Party could go to the country this fall with a free conscience."—*The Manufacturer (organ of the Manufacturers' Club), Philadelphia.*

**We May Have a Mission.**—"We can not share the pronounced and emphatic opinion of the pulpit that the hand of Providence is in all the events that led up to and followed the war with Spain; nor can we believe, as one distinguished divine expressed it, 'that the last places touched by the Holy Ghost were Manila and Santiago.' We recognize that God can bring good out of evil and cause the wrath of man to praise Him, but it is a horrible doctrine for those who preach the gospel of peace to look upon war, with its horrors, as of divine origin.

"If the United States is a unit among the nations of the earth, then its greatest power is to come through its working with all other units. It must abandon a policy of exclusiveness and assume international responsibilities. It is not necessary, however, in order to secure commerce to own territory, for nations buy, as do individuals, in the cheapest market; but it is necessary to have coaling and naval stations the world over, and we must exert our influence in favor of the 'open-door' policy.

"It may be that the mission of the United States is to break the moral and physical fetters which bind the eight or ten million natives of the Philippines, and possibly this can not be accomplished without the retention of the islands under the protectorate of the Stars and Stripes. If it is made clear that that is the nation's duty, let it be met bravely and with faith in our mission.

"It is certain that the issue of the war went up in smoke at Santiago, when it was demonstrated that the Cuban insurgents were next door to a shadow, and that new issues belched forth from Dewey's guns, the solution of which demands the highest statesmanship and ought not to be made, as it probably will, the issue between parties."—*The American Grocer, New York.*

**Protocol Not Decisive Enough.**—"To say nothing at all of the pecuniary advantages from retaining the islands, there are plenty of other considerations which make it impossible for us to withdraw from the ownership of them. We have incurred responsibilities there of a moral character which must be shouldered. It is easy, at a distance of 10,000 miles and in ignorance of all that is involved in the case, to say that we have no such responsibilities; or that, if we have, we will disregard them. When we say that we speak thoughtlessly. But the disposal of the Philippines is not to be accomplished thoughtlessly. Before it takes place the real nature of the task and of the contingencies to which it is likely to give rise will be fully discussed and disclosed. We shall then see that both morality and expediency render it impossible for the Administration to pay any attention to the few persons in this country who would have us give up any part of the Philippines. At that time President McKinley will regret that he was not more decisive in the wording of the protocol which was signed not long since by M. Cambon and Mr. Day."—*The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston.*

**Aggressive Commercial Advance.**—"Behind the successes of arms of the United States is a solid phalanx of business interests determined to seize every advantage that may be gained under the prestige of victory in sharp competition with other nations of the world. It may be taken for granted that the final outcome of the diplomatic conclusion of the war will not mean a diminution of the commercial importance of the United States. On the contrary, there may be expected not only an enhanced trade from

IN HAVANA: "Admiral, I have been thinking all summer that you would call." —*The Record, Chicago.*

this country in old channels, but a rapidly developing commerce in comparatively new ones.

"The South should be alive to its interest at this time. American control in the West Indies may be expected to rid those islands of the influences which breed the yellow menace to certain Southern ports. That accomplishment alone will mean millions of dollars annually to those ports. But there is a greater advantage to be derived by them. According to Senator John T. Morgan, who has for years advocated the building of the Nicaragua canal, that waterway will be completed within six years. Guarded by Americans, on the east at Porto Rico and on the west at Hawaii, the immense commerce passing through the canal will be dominated by the United States. Southern ports from Galveston to Norfolk should have a great share, if not the greater share, in that commerce, because of their natural advantage of location, both as assembling and distributing points, under the influence of new routes of travel.

"In the invasion of the markets of the world the South should be as prompt to move to the front as it was to sustain the arms of the United States in the conflict which has strengthened the agressive commercial advance."—*The Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.*

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## THE LATEST ANARCHIST HORROR.

THE death of Empress Elizabeth, wife of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, at Geneva, Switzerland, September 9, at the hands of an Italian anarchist, elicited the usual expressions of sympathy and regret from the governments of the world and more than the usual manifestations of horror from the press of the world. The assassin's story to the police authorities was that he had never known father or mother, had been thrown on the streets from a charity school at the age of ten, had no trade, and, after serving in the Italian army, had become valet to a prince, but soon left that servitude. Wandering about without work, he purchased a file at Lausanne and went to Geneva for the purpose of using it to kill "another important person" than the empress, but missed him, and stabbed the empress as opportunity offered. In a letter to a Milan newspaper, he is represented as saying that he committed the deed "in order that such crimes, following one upon the other, might cause all who impoverish the populace to tremble and shiver." He added: "Above all, it is the great who must be struck. Not only sovereigns and their ministers will be reached by the comrades, but all who make men miserable on earth. . . . I am an anarchist by conviction." His name is variously given as Lacheni, Luchesi, and Luigini. He was promptly imprisoned, and is said to have petitioned for trial in one of the few cantons of Switzerland where capital punishment is legal.

The empress, who had reached the age of sixty-one years and had long shunned public ostentation, was walking, unguarded, to take a boat, when the assassin struck her. This tragedy will prevent the celebration this year of the fiftieth anniversary of the emperor's succession to the throne, and recalls a long series of misfortunes of the House of Hapsburg. These include: the death of the present emperor's brother, "Emperor Maximilian," shot by order of President Juarez of Mexico, in 1867; the suicide of the emperor's only son, Crown Prince Rudolph, at Meyerling, in 1889, after he had shot the Baroness Marie Vetzera; and the disappearance of the emperor's second brother, Archduke Johann, who sailed as Captain John Orth from Buenos Ayres, in 1890, and has never been heard of since.

In America, as in Europe, the press comment on the assassination deals principally with the subject of anarchists and anarchism.

**Exaggerating Anarchist Importance.**—"The anarchists who assassinated the empress of Austria have accomplished something much more to their taste than the mere murder of a helpless woman. They have succeeded in throwing the ruling classes of Europe into a frenzy of panic. To their diseased sense of self-importance that is sufficient reward for all their efforts and labors.

"Anarchists are least dangerous where they are least feared. England, the only country that treats them like anybody else, has less trouble with them than any other.

"The assassination of rulers is as old as government. It was more common before the world had ever heard of anarchism than it is now. It is a crime that is in process of extinction. In Persia, in the Greek tyrannies, and in Rome under the Empire, it might be taken as almost the normal method of terminating the tenure of the ruler. In the Middle Ages the murder of kings and princes was one of the ordinary incidents of political rivalry. No country in Europe was free from it. The custom has come down to modern times. Of the last six kings of France before the Revolution two were assassinated, one was guillotined, and attempts were made to assassinate the others. The czars of Russia were in more danger of assassination before Nihilism was even heard of than they have been since. In Turkey the murder of an old sultan has been as orthodox a manner of ending a reign as the murder of the new sultan's relatives has been of beginning it.

"The anarchists differ from the old palace assassins in that they are animated by an impersonal hatred of rulers in general, while the men who killed William the Silent, Henry IV., the Czar Paul, and the Sultan Abdul Aziz desired to put a particular individual out of the way. But notwithstanding the unpleasant features of anarchism the times as a whole are growing milder, and sovereigns are safer now in the presence of revolutionists than they were a few generations ago in the presence of rivals, political enemies, and disappointed courtiers."—*The Journal, New York.*

**Murderous Policy of King-Haters.**—"If all the crowned heads of Europe should be blown from their shoulders by the bombs of the anarchists, it is doubtful whether these enemies of society and constituted authority would profit by it. Russian czars have before this been assassinated, but absolutism still sits enthroned in St. Petersburg. The present emperor, moreover, is ruling his mighty dominion with a moderation and liberality of spirit that might not be improved upon if he were removed. The young ruler of Germany, with all his high notions of imperialism, is undoubtedly devoted to the welfare of his people. Notwithstanding his absurd egotism he is progressive and capable. What would Germany gain by his death? As for Austria, it is more than probable that the death of Francis Joseph, by whose tactful policy the incongruous elements of his realm have been held together for many years, would hopelessly disrupt the dual empire. The lamentable tragedy at Geneva Saturday will hardly be attended by disastrous consequences to the government.

"It is hardly conceivable, therefore, that the murderous policy of the king-haters of Europe will make any progress toward ridding the people of monarchism, or that any possible good could come from the decapitation of all the crowned heads in Christendom. The world is steadily advancing toward better government, but its progress is not hastened by the inane tactics of anarchists and other fanatics. Rather the amelioration of governments depends upon the efforts of liberal-minded statesmen acting through lawful channels, upon the uplifting power of the press, and upon the diffusion of education among the common people."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

**Remove Causes of Discontent.**—"Another hysterical notion which appears to be very prevalent just at present is that the nations of the earth must band together to crush out anarchism. The best way for the nations of the earth to crush out anarchism is to pay no attention to anarchism as a theory or to anarchists as a class, but for the governments just to attend to their proper business of governing equitably and promoting the general good of all the people. If human experience teaches anything, it is that crimes which spring from ignorance, class hatred, and discontent can never be repressed by ferocious punishments or by despotic interference with personal liberty; but rather by education, relief from unequal burdens, and in every reasonable way by removing the causes of the discontent. Anarchism prevails more in Russia than in Italy, more in Italy than in Germany, more in Germany than in France, more in France than in Great Britain and the United States. That is to say, in proportion as nations are just and liberal, anarchism is absent; in proportion as they are cruel, tyrannical and governed by the favored few for the favored few, anarchism prevails, and eats like a cancer into the vitals of the state."—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

**Something Better Should be Tried.**—"That old House of

Hapsburg has reigned in Austria for six hundred years; the empire has pursued its career since the days of Charlemagne—eleven hundred years—and to-day it is in such throes as to make the world ask if civilization is indeed a failure. Surely after a throne has been surrounded by bayonets for more than a thousand years, and they prove impotent to protect the life of one poor old woman, the decision ought to be that something else had better be tried. The truth is, the unusual woes of the people are charged upon the government, and the madmen can not discriminate. The sorrows have come from the unequal distribution of wealth, and this has been a growing world's disaster since the financial magnates of the world have practically taken control of the world's governments. The assassins are striking at some prominent actors, but the stage managers, those who call the acts, are secure behind the scenes."—*The Tribune, Salt Lake City.*

"The European nations have been slow to recognize the insanity of the anarchist and to treat him accordingly. Were all anarchists rigidly hunted down and confined in prisons, not after they have committed their crimes, but beforehand, an important measure would be adopted for the security of society. With the great police powers possessed by the European nations few genuine anarchists could escape, and the source of further infection would be, in great measure, cut off. Such a general treatment of anarchists would be a worthy subject for the consideration of the proposed peace conference in St. Petersburg, for the destruction of anarchism would go a long way to promote the peace and good-will of nations."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

"It is certain that the cause of liberty can not be furthered by such violent methods. Rather it will be discredited in the eyes of mankind. There is not a liberal or radical organization in Europe that will not be weakened because of the assassination of the empress of Austria. The thoughtless will identify liberty with anarchy, and the inevitable result will be a strengthening of the constituted authorities and a reaction in the direction of tyranny."—*The News, Indianapolis.*

"Once dispose of the editors, the authors, and the orators of anarchy, and the cause is dead. Once nail the Krapotkins, the Recluses, and the De Felices to their own responsibility, and the crimes which they now incite will cease to horrify the world. It is useless to seize here and there the ignorant wretches who hold the daggers, throw the bombs, and seek to annihilate human life and property, for, as fast as these creatures are punished, others will spring up to take their places. The only way to stamp out the evil is to stamp out the men who sow the seeds of murder and sedition among the masses."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"Tho the racial and political troubles in Austria represent deep-seated conditions which are not likely to prove amenable to any temporary influences, at the same time, the cementing effect of the bureaucracy machine and the personal prestige of the emperor, combined with the excess of loyalty and sympathy produced by the empire's collective sorrow, may carry the empire over its impending crisis. The appeal to the heart is as efficacious in politics at climatic moments as the appeal to the head. If Elizabeth's death should have such an effect her sacrifice, curiously enough, will prove of greater political effect than her entire life, which was spent wholly outside the influences that made for or against the empire."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

"The civilized nations ought to move in this matter and, if possible, in concert. There ought to be a conference on the subject and an agreement reached and machinery provided for carrying it out, making it impossible for men of anarchistic sympathies or purposes to enjoy liberty. They ought to be hunted like wild and dangerous animals, and when run down locked up for their own good and the good of the world."—*The Star, Washington.*

"There are, as we have said, individual rich men who are of no benefit to the world, who live for themselves and who are despised by their fellows. But those in this country who hate the rich on general principles, and simply because they are rich, are few in number and of a kind with the anarchist who assassinated the queen of Austria."—*The Times, Richmond.*

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**Legality of the Boycott.**—By a recent decision of the St. Louis circuit court the legality of the boycott is sustained. The bearings of the decision, under modern industrial conditions, are important. The Chicago *Evening Post* accounts the decision a logical application and extension of the progressive view of conspiracy, explaining that "the old common-law view regarded every organized attempt at injuring an individual or corporation in a business way as a criminal conspiracy; to-day the courts look not to the intent, but to the method." *The Post* continues:

"Judge Valliant dissolved a temporary injunction restraining the [local tailors'] union from boycotting a tailoring firm. He held that a boycott is a legal weapon or resource so long as no force or threats of force are employed. His reasoning is not indicated, but we infer that he deems it to be within the right of any combination of men to refuse to patronize a particular firm and to induce others to withhold their patronage. He can not see in such methods a departure from the essential principles of modern competitive industry. It is safe to say that this notion will ultimately prevail. Courts in Great Britain and America are unmistakably tending toward the definitive adoption of this principle. Yet two or three years ago only a stray judicial voice in a dissenting opinion had the temerity to uphold it against general criticism and disapproval.

"No doubt the St. Louis union welcomes the decision as a victory for organized labor. But there is another side to the question. If boycotting is legal, blacklisting must also be declared legal, for the black list is simply the employers' boycott. There is no difference between the two things. Labor strenuously objects to blacklisting and demands stringent laws against it. Will it be willing now to accord to employers the same right and weapon it asks for itself? We can not have two doctrines of conspiracy, and the modern doctrine, if it is to make boycotting without force legitimate, must also render blacklisting free and legal. Have the unions thought of this necessary result of their efforts in behalf of boycotting?"

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## THE VIVISECTION OF CHINA AND AMERICA'S RELATION TO IT.

ELISÉE RECLUS, the famous geographical writer, has presented a study of present conditions in China and sought to describe the factors which enter into the interesting problems now presented by that country, and, incidentally, the relation that America's interests sustain to those problems. He begins his study (*Atlantic Monthly*, September) by referring to the "Europeanizing" of Japan, which he considers "the great event of the century." He affirms that similar transformations are about to take place in China and all countries touched by similar influences, refuting "that oft-repeated assertion of the ethnologists, that *race* is a final and irreducible fact, and that no possible progress in the perception of scientific or moral truths can ever prevail against it."

The changes in Japan went to the very root of its political and social system, suppressing feudalism and substituting for it a bourgeois organization after the European model. There, too, as in European countries, "the pretensions of capital aiming at an absolute sovereignty of labor are confronted by Socialism," propagated on the same lines as in Europe and using the selfsame phrases. The influences that have changed Japan are bound to be equally potent in China and are already working effectively, tho China has opposed a resistance ten or twelve times as great as that of Japan, by reason of a population ten times as large and a ceremonial routine ten centuries old. The transformation already expected must be looked for among the depressed masses of China rather than in the Government itself; and M. Reclus proceeds to show what has already been achieved among the lowest of the lowly. He mentions first the Tai-ping rebellion in 1850. This was a war which differed from all other Chinese revolutions in the fact that it had a foreign origin. The men provoking it were pure Chinese, and these men had been so influenced by the Christian missionaries that they adopted the Bible as their sacred book, raised Jesus Christ to the rank of their own gods, and recognized

the Protestants of America and Europe as "brethren in the faith." These men would have succeeded in overturning the equilibrium of China, but for their acceptance of a wild visionary's guidance and their reckless attack upon European settlements along the Chinese coast, which brought down upon them troops of mercenaries of every nationality commanded by French, English, and American adventurers.

Science has penetrated into the Chinese schools, students are learning a new orientation of ideas, their horizon is widening. All is movement and transformation. Even European music is appreciated in Canton, Shanghai, Fu Chau, as the "music of the future." The nation is being modified to its depths, tho the clumsy machine of government remains obstinately conservative. All over the empire railroads are being built, and the populace has not arisen to stone the "red-haired" engineers. Steamboats have been launched and factories built, and Chinese workmen are operating these engines of revolution.

The emperor of China, saved by Europe from downfall in the Japanese war, turned over and went to sleep again. Last year he was rudely awakened by the seizure of Kiao-Chou by the Germans. What a commanding position Germany has taken, and how it involves the beginning of China's actual vivisection, is described by M. Reclus as follows:

"Situated nearer the center of China and its fertile plains than the towns on the gulf of Pechili, it is at the same time more easily accessible from the high seas; and it also communicates with the northern district by means of a level region, extremely busy and populous, where nothing would be easier than to construct a railway, and where advantage might even be taken of the bed of an ancient stream to dig a canal which would require no locks. Kiao-Chou would thus be connected with the opposite shore of the gulf of Pechili, and would command two seas. If this natural highway were closely guarded by German troops, it would cut off, so to speak, from the continent all the mountainous region to the east of Shantung, and it would sever from the empire and virtually absorb the extensive territory comprising the great port of Chi-fu and the much disputed military position of Wei-hai-Wei. Ten millions of people, together with strategic and commercial points of the utmost importance, have thus been detached, at one blow, from China, and brought within the sphere of German influence. Moreover, Kiao-Chou is the natural port of a mining region extremely rich in coal, and a concession has already been obtained for the construction of several railways which will ramify all over the interior, even to the promised land of the Yellow Sun."

THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

JOE KLON DIKE: "Hello, old man! Didn't know you'd been over the trail; you're thinner'n a match."

WILL VOLUNTEER: "The Klondike's not the only anti-fat. I've been in camp for Uncle Sam." —*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

By way of parrying this master-stroke, Russia took an instantaneous resolve. She proceeded to seize an assemblage of ports of most political advantage to herself:

"Port Arthur and Talien-wan are like two bolts which secure the approach by sea to northern China, and Russia can draw or withdraw them at her will. Being essentially a continental power, she can thus pursue her victorious march across the continent of Asia without having to double the peninsula of Korea. Russian invasion, in this quarter, wears the aspect of a rising tide. From Slav to Mongolian, from Mongolian to Chinaman, the transitions are insensible. The southern frontier of Siberia is being altered, so to speak, before our eyes, for a distance of thousands of miles; the fact being that the immense territory comprising Kashgaria, Mongolia, and Manchuria, which is being gradually Russified by the prestige of the White Czar, covers an extent of fifteen hundred thousand square miles—a territory almost seven times as large as France, and containing a population of at least thirty millions. It is plain that the balance of the world is going to be greatly affected by an historical phenomenon which at first sight seemed unimportant."

M. Reclus says there is but one other power after Russia that can aim with any chance of success at the permanent annexation of the Flowery Kingdom, and that power is Japan. The Japanese archipelago offers a sort of preliminary step to the shores of the Flower of the Midland, and, but for European intervention, the Japanese would have effected a solid lodgment in China. But the fragment on which their hearts were especially set was Korea, and Russia has generously conceded to Japan the first place in the protectorate established there.

England's seizure of Wei-hai-Wei M. Reclus declares to be absolutely of no value to the English except that it furnishes a station for docks and arsenals, and it was taken under peril of wounding the sensibilities of the Japanese and throwing them back upon a closer alliance with Russia. Indirectly, however, English prestige has been strengthened by the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila by the Americans; for the Orientals look upon America and England as the same nation under two administrations. The sudden taking of Manila changed within a few hours the equilibrium of the world. The Monroe doctrine perished on May 1, and in its stead has sprung up that world-wide doctrine "a free land for free men."

M. Reclus asks what is to become of China in this squabble of the nations about her territory. He sees no "yellow peril" ahead, for the Chinese centuries ago passed their belligerent age. They will never fight without compulsion, and will never again invade Europe as the Huns and Mongols did in days of yore. "The civilized world is no more hemmed in by barbarians, as it was at the downfall of the Roman empire. It is the barbaric regions, on the contrary, which have become rapidly diminishing fragments, melting like icicles in the sun."

Nor does M. Reclus believe that China will menace the economic and material prosperity of Europe and the New World. As an evidence that we need not fear their competition in the labor market, he points out that the Chinese who have come to the New World are fast learning how to get for their work the same wages that other people get, "while at the same time, how many Irish workmen, Lombard *contadini*, and Russian *moujiks* are painfully striving to keep soul and body together, at famine prices—prices quite as low as those of which the poorest Japanese complains."

M. Reclus continues:

"There will be no change in the relations of labor and capital save this: that they will henceforth contend upon a broader stage; that all social questions will be discussed openly, before the great public, with a full understanding on the part of the opponents that their struggle involves the disinherited in all parts of the globe. Everything now assumes an international character; and as the Americans have set out in the present war by enlarging the narrow bounds of the Caribbean Sea so as to take in the seas of the far East, so every labor crisis hereafter, every strike and lockout, every lowering or raising of wages, will be propagated from country to country, as far as the ends of the earth. What passes in China or Japan will affect Europe and America; and the events which take place among ourselves will make part of the history of our autochthones."

## MILITARY STORY OF THE PORTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

THE campaign of nineteen days in Porto Rico under command of Major-General Miles, being cut short by the signing of the protocol of peace, has been described but scrappily in the daily press. In *The Army and Navy Journal* we find the following comprehensive account from a military standpoint:

"The expedition to Porto Rico left Guantanamo bay July 21, 1898. It was composed of nine transports, convoyed by the *Massachusetts*, *Dixie*, *Gloucester*, *Cincinnati*, *Columbia*, *Annapolis*, *Leyden*, and *Wasp*.

General Miles was on the *Yale*, commanded by Captain W. C. Wise, United States navy. The expedition had been 'advertised' for two weeks by the New York papers to be on its way to Fajardo, on the northeast coast of the island, but *en route* General Miles ordered it to make for Guanica, on the south coast, and, passing through Mona Strait, it reached Guanica July 26. It is certainly extraordinary that on that date General Miles should write to the War Department: 'Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first,' when four days before the Washington despatches had announced that three expeditions would be sent to Porto Rico, 'and the first will land at Guanica under command of General Miles, and from Guanica it will go to Yauco and thence to Ponce!' It is evident that General Miles did not suspect that the department would be so liberal with his plans. He had with him four light batteries of the 3d and 4th Artillery, Loomis's Battery B, 5th Artillery, 6th Illinois Volunteers, 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, 206 recruits for the 5th Army Corps, 60 Signal Corps men and the 7th Hospital Corps, 3,415 all told, all of General Garrettson's brigade. Arriving at Guanica at daylight, the *Gloucester* went in and took the place with very slight opposition. In the afternoon the transports entered and began to discharge infantry and artillery at once. Guanica has a well-protected harbor and water deep enough for the larger transports within a few hundred feet of shore, while lighter vessels can go to the wharves. General Miles spoke highly of the cooperation of the fleet.

"The next day General Miles advanced to Yauco, five miles distant, the end of a short railroad to Ponce, fifteen miles further, having four men wounded in a skirmish. On the 28th the port of Ponce and the city itself were taken by the *Dixie*, *Annapolis*, *Wasp*, and *Gloucester* without opposition, and General Ernst's brigade sailed from Charleston, S. C., July 21, and disembarked there. General Wilson, corps commander, advanced immediately to Juana Diaz, about thirteen miles east of Ponce and on the one well-built military road of Porto Rico. He had the 2d and 3d Wisconsin, the 16th Pennsylvania, Lancaster's Light Artillery, and Troop C, Volunteer Cavalry, from New York.

"General Brooke, with Hain's brigade, 3d Illinois, 4th Pennsylvania and 4th Ohio, arrived, having left Newport News July 26, and the fleet commander, Captain Higginson, was requested to open the port of Arroyo, which he did easily August 5. We were then in possession of all the principal ports on the south coast, covering between fifty and sixty miles of that shore. Forward movements had begun before this, but the plan of the operations can best be understood by considering them as a whole.

"The object of all the movements was twofold, to occupy the island and to collect all the Spanish forces in San Juan and capture them there if not taken earlier. On the west coast there are two important ports, Mayaguez and Aguadillo. On the north coast, in the western half, is Arecibo, and in the eastern half San Juan. The eastern coast could be neglected, tho we landed a small force at Cape San Juan in anticipation of the approach of the main columns. The total strength of General Miles's forces was about 11,000 men. The Spaniards had about 8,000 regulars and 8,000 or 10,000 volunteers and Civil Guard.

"The first advance movement was made by General Schwan with the 11th Infantry, a battery, and some cavalry. He left Yauco on the 8th and passed without opposition the important town of San German, but met the enemy near the Rosario River on the 10th. The Spaniards were about 1,000 strong and were driven off in the direction of Lares, northeast of their position, thereby uncovering Mayaguez, which we occupied next day without opposition. This was the most severe engagement we have had in Porto Rico, and cost us two killed and Lieutenant Byron, 8th Cavalry, and fourteen men wounded. General Schwan went on toward Aguadillo, but was stopped by the news of peace. Twenty miles east of his line of march is a nearly parallel road running from Arecibo, on the north coast, down to Adjuntas, from which place one road runs southwest to Yauco, and the other southeast to Ponce. Gen. Guy V. Henry was ordered to advance along this road with Garrettson's brigade. He found the road difficult, but encountered no opposition, and, passing through Adjuntas and Utuado finally occupied Lares and arrived within fifteen or eighteen miles of Arecibo. The road had been reconnoitered in advance by Gen. Roy Stone, with a road party.

"The main operations in General Miles's plan were to be the advances along the great military road from Ponce to San Juan. This is a remarkably fine work, costing a million and crossing the island by the only good road in Porto Rico. It climbs the mountains to the crest near Aibonito, is well paved and usually well bridged.

"From his camp near Juana Diaz General Wilson advanced with Ernst's brigade to Coamo, where he had an engagement August 9, in which five men of the 16th Pennsylvania were wounded. He moved on toward Aibonito and found the enemy very strongly entrenched there in a place where the road winds sharply through the mountains. He felt the enemy with artillery, losing one killed and four wounded. General Wilson sent to demand the surrender of the town, but the commander was a soldier and answered: 'Tell General Wilson to stay where he is if he wants to avoid the further shedding of blood!' There was no means of flanking the place until General Brooke could come up, and no attempt to force it was made. While he was still observing it the news of peace arrived.

"There were two ways of flanking the position at Aibonito. One road runs on the west of it from Coamo northward to Babbanquitas, in the rear of the enemy. The other runs from Arroyo, or rather from Guayama, the important city which Arroyo serves as port, to Cayey, where the military road turns northward. The situation will be understood when we say that the military road does not cross the island directly, but runs east nearly parallel with the southern coast for forty miles from Ponce to Cayey, where it is not more than twelve or fifteen miles from the coast. General Brooke, advancing with Hains's brigade, the 4th Ohio, 8th Illinois and Missouri batteries, from Guayama, would approach Aibonito from the eastern or Cayey side, while General Ernst's brigade came up from the western side, and if desired a third force could go round to the rear at Barranquitas.

"General Brooke sent out a reconnoitering force as early as the 8th of August and met the enemy three or four miles north of Guayama, losing five men wounded. The real advance was not made until August 12, when General Brooke, breaking camp at daylight, passed Guayama by noon, and at 3 o'clock found the enemy in their old position. The attack was beginning in good

MARK (in tears): "Give it back to me, Algy; you've played with it long enough!" —*The Journal, New York.*

order, but General Brooke was unfortunately in telegraphic communication with headquarters, and just as the gunners were sighting their first piece Lieutenant McLaughlin, of the Signal Corps, galloped up with the news of the peace. General Brooke said: 'You came fifteen minutes too soon. The troops will be disappointed.' And they were.

"So ends the well-planned campaign of Porto Rico. It was a great operation *in petto*, and with 11,000 men General Miles was able to arrange the occupation of an island 108 miles long and 37 broad so skilfully that he always had two columns within supporting distance. We occupied about one third the island with a loss of three killed and twenty-eight wounded, against a preponderating force. The opposition we encountered was not spirited, except at Aibonito and the Rosario River, but we could have forced the conclusion with equal certainty, tho, of course, with greater loss if stoutly met.

"Since the armistice we have entered the harbor of San Juan as far as permitted by a ship sunk in the fairway. Captain-General Macias seems to accept the situation, and the surrender of the island is one of the few definite and conceded articles of the protocol. When General Miles entered Ponce he declared the purpose of annexation clearly, and the people everywhere have accepted the situation with welcome."

## THE LATE THOMAS M. COOLEY.

THE death of Thomas M. Cooley, noted jurist and constitutional lawyer, occurred at Ann Arbor, Mich., September 12. He was born in Attica, N. Y., in 1824, was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1846, became justice of the state supreme court in 1864, and retired in 1885 after having served as chief justice for

JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY.

a number of years. In 1881, he assumed the professorship of constitutional and administrative law in the University of Michigan, with which institution his name was thereafter identified. Among his best-known works are: "Constitutional Limitations," a handbook on "Constitutional Law," and editions of Blackstone's "Commentaries" and Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States." He served as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1887 to 1891; but it was as an authority on constitutional law that he gained reputation. The New York *Evening Post*, in a sketch of his career, says:

"For the thirty years succeeding the war, from 1865 on, there was perhaps no lawyer in the United States so universally conceded to be of the first rank as Judge Cooley. We do not remember to have heard his preeminence as a judge and commentator questioned even in private. Nor was there ever any question of the field in which his abilities lay. He was the first authority in the United States, and consequently in the world, on the whole class of topics which come under the head of constitutional construction, and especially constitutional limitation of legislative powers. In other countries the decision of such matters has not been made to turn on the precise force to be given to the phraseology of written constitutions, and in them such a career as Judge Cooley's would have been impossible. In the United States the most important questions of government and private right may come before the courts in the form of disputes about 'the meaning of a word in the dictionary.' Hence questions of interpretation and construction—what a civilian would call hermeneutics—have had for the ablest American lawyers great fascination. Whatever may be thought of the advantages and disadvantages of the system, it forms the web and woof of our legal fabric, and unless the whole character of our government is changed is likely to remain such. In our time, it has been given additional importance by the adoption in the various States of a host of new constitutional provisions designed to impose new limitations upon the legislature, provisions which have brought into view, especially in the newer States, points of law affecting life, liberty, property, contract, and political right—in other words, the very basis of society itself, of which Marshall and Story and Kent never dreamed. If any judge of our day could bear comparison with these great predecessors, it was undoubtedly Judge Cooley."

## "ARISTOCRACY AND EVOLUTION."

"ALL civilization is the work of aristocrats," said Renan, and Mr. W. H. Mallock makes this proposition the motto of his recent elaborate work on the rôle of aristocracy—the men of ability—in the industrial evolution of society. Mr. Mallock's book, entitled "Aristocracy and Evolution," is "a study of the rights, the origin, and the social functions of the wealthier classes." It is an attack upon "industrial democracy" in all its forms—upon Socialism, trades-unionism, and the cooperative movement. It has been hailed by critics as a protest against the leveling tendencies of the time, the apotheosis of "the masses," and the neglect of individual claims. Mr. Malleck, it has been said, reasserts the rights of the exceptional few, the capable minority, and shows that inequality of wealth is directly due to inequality of intellectual and moral ability.

The fundamental thesis of Mr. Mallock's work is this: The slow and gradual improvement of society is the product of the small, unconscious efforts of the ordinary men, while all great steps in human progress, all rapid and memorable achievements, are the result of the conscious efforts of great men. In industrial relations, labor and the masses would be to-day exactly where they were two hundred years ago but for the inventions, skill, and energy of the industrial generals and captains. These great men require and are entitled to exceptional reward, and the possession of wealth is *prima facie* evidence of ability.

Mr. Mallock himself thus summarizes the argument of his work:

"The object of this present work, so far as the question of wealth and its distribution is concerned, has been to show how absolutely false to fact are the [socialistic] theories to which this impracticable discontent [of labor] is due, and how intellectually ludicrous is the position of the school of thinkers who imagine that such theories represent accurate science. They represent the employing classes as possessing exceptional strength merely because they are accidentally the possessors of capital. The actual truth is that these classes are the possessors of capital because they themselves or their fathers have possessed exceptional strength. The employing classes contribute to the processes of production not less than the employed; in certain cases they contribute incalculably more, and in every sense they contribute as truly; and they contribute not primarily because they possess capital, but because as a class they possess exceptional faculties, of which the capital possessed by them is at once the creation and the instrument. In other words, the inequalities which Socialists regard as accidental are the natural result of the inequalities of

human nature, and constitute also the sole social conditions under which men's unequal faculties can cooperate toward a common good.

"Socialists contend that the source of all power is in the multitude. It is impossible to imagine a greater or more abject error. The multitude, or the mass of average men, the men undistinguished by any exceptional faculties, are the source of certain powers, or, rather, thy possess certain powers. That is true, but what may these powers be? Their most striking characteristic is their limitation. In the domain of industry the many, if left to themselves, could produce only a very small amount, which would have, moreover, no appreciable tendency to increase. In the domain of government they could initiate the simplest movements only and carry out only the simplest measures. The powers which they actually possess under existing circumstances are as much greater than these as the man is greater than the child; but these added powers, acquired by the average man or by the many, do not depend upon average men alone. They are developed only with the development of another set of powers altogether—the powers belonging to the exceptional men or to the few; and if these latter powers were impaired the former would be impaired also. In the domain of production and the domain of government alike, not all, but nearly all, the powers of a democracy presuppose the powers of a *de facto* aristocracy, and altho they modify them, they depend upon them. Here are the two factors or forces which we can never get rid of unless we get rid of civilization altogether. . . . . .

"In order that any satisfactory solution of our industrial difficulties may be arrived at, it is necessary that employers and employed alike should each recognize the importance of the part played by the other, the nature and the extent of the other's strength, and the permanent need each has of the other's strenuous cooperation. If there is anything sacred in the rights of the poorest wage-earners, there is something equally sacred in those of the greatest millionaires; and if the latter are capable of abusing their powers, so also are the former; but nothing will tend to prevent their abuse of it so much as the recognition that such an abuse on either side is possible. If there is any wisdom and power in the cumulative opinions of ordinary men, there is another kind of wisdom and another kind of power in the ideas, the insight, the imagination, and the strength of will which belong to exceptional men; and these last, tho they may give effect to what the many wish, do so only because they represent what the many do not possess. . . . . .

"The human race progresses because and when the strongest human powers and the highest human faculties lead it; such powers and faculties are embodied in and monopolized by a minority of exceptional men. These men enable the majority to progress, only on condition that the majority submit themselves to their control; and if all the ruling classes of to-day could be disposed of in a single massacre, and nobody left but those who at present call themselves 'the workers,' these workers would be as helpless as a flock of shepherdless sheep, until out of themselves a new minority had been evolved to whose order the majority would have to submit themselves, precisely as they submit themselves to the orders of the ruling classes now, and whose rule, like the rule of all new masters, would be harder and more arbitrary and less humane than the rule of the old."

Mr. Mallock argues that wealth in industry represents the reward of ability exactly as titles, honors, high office, and leadership represent the reward of ability in politics, war, and government. The very rich are the ablest; the moderately rich men of moderate ability, and the poor men of little ability. Under any industrial system, he says, the ablest would demand and obtain the greatest reward, but under the wage system the many are better off because the few compete fiercely among themselves for the opportunity of directing the labor of the many, thus increasing production and the share of the many. On this point Mr. Mallock says:

"The struggle which produces economic progress is not a general struggle which pervades the community as a whole; neither is it a struggle between the majority and an exceptionally able minority, in which both classes are struggling for what only one can win, and in which the gain of the one involves the loss of the other. But it is a struggle which is confined to the members of the minority alone, and in which the majority can play no part as antagonists whatever. It is not a struggle among the community generally to live, but a struggle among a small section of the community to lead, to direct, to employ the majority in the best way; and this struggle is an agent of progress because it tends to result, not in the survival of the fittest man, but in the domination of the greatest man."

Mr. Mallock criticizes at great length the entire school of modern sociologists for studying men as aggregates and entirely ignoring individual differences. He asserts that social and political science is sterile and stagnant because of this vice of method. Practical science, he asserts, must study social groups and divisions rather than social organisms. Intellectual and moral differences in the members of a society may be ignored by the philosophical historian, but they are all-important to the economist and legislator. Mr. Mallock says:

"For those who study the human society as a whole, who survey it as speculative and remote observers, the inequalities of intellect may, it is quite true, be neglected as safely as the inequalities of the surface of a planet are neglected by the astronomer who is engaged in calculating its revolutions. But because these latter inequalities are nothing to the astronomer, it does not follow that they are nothing to the engineer and the geographer. To the astronomer the Alps may be an infinitesimal and negligible excrescence, but they were not this to Hannibal or the makers of the Mount Cenis tunnel. What to the astronomer are all the dikes in Holland? But they are all the difference to the Dutch between a dead nation and a living one."

Sociologists like Professor Giddings have spoken highly of Mr. Mallock's book as replete with profound and original observations and as adding several important generalizations to social science. But the application of the "great-man" theory to industry has been criticized even by orthodox writers and defenders of the present industrial system as strained, superficial, and defective. Hostile critics characterize the work as bold special pleading; Mr. Mallock's definition of "ability" as a productive power distinct from "labor" is held to be specious and impossible.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIES of statesmen all remind us we should make our lies sublime.—*Life, New York.*

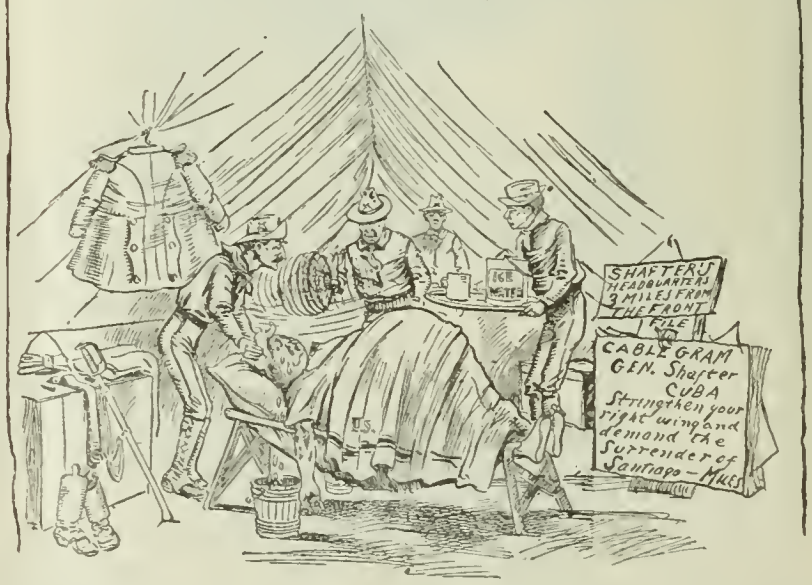
SPAIN leads the procession, so far as the disarmament of Europe is concerned.—*The Press, New York.*

SO far Mr. Alger has been unable to make dates for a peace jubilee in the War Department. *The Post, Pittsburg.*

IT will be observed that all the Populists in the middle of the road are not headed in the same direction.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"WHAT did you do while you were away on your vacation?"
"Sat around while my wife was dressing for meals most of the time."—*The News, Chicago.*

THE IRRESISTIBLE IN ACTION.




"Shafter's dash and daring saved the day at Santiago."—WAR DEPARTMENT BULLETIN. —*The News, Detroit.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## HUYSMANS'S RETIREMENT TO A CLOISTER.

JORIS KARL HUYSMANS, the French author, is about to retire from the busy world. He has ended a remarkable literary career in finishing the series "La-bas," "En Route," and "La Cathedrale," and now enters a cloister of the Benedictine monks.

C. A. Healy writes for the London *Outlook* an interesting sketch of Huysmans and his opinions on literature, the church, and politics in France:

"M. Huysmans has outlived his illusions, and the world to him meant naught but a gray desert, in which, even at the best, men were unhappy, and, at the worst, was a prolonged Calvary in which men suffered a living death. Unconsciously, M. Huysmans had adopted Schopenhauer's dictum that 'the wise men of all times have always said the same, and the fools, that is, the immense majority, of all time, have always done the same; that is to say, the opposite of what the wise have said.'

"Ever since the death of Guy de Maupassant, the author of 'En Route' has been living the life of a recluse. His work finished in the offices of the *ministère de la guerre*, he entered his apartments in the Rue de Sèvres to plunge into the mysticism of St. Teresa (whose life, he assured me, is second only to the 'Imitation of Christ' as a devotional work); to plan the evolution of Durtal, which was to be an autobiography; to make a vicarious atonement by pointing out to men who sought the things of this world that the way to happiness lay through the cloister, where by prayer, fasting, and meditation the mind became purified, and recognized at last that only by self-sacrifice and contrition was the world to be saved. Thus his past became anathema, and, with the exception of Guy de Maupassant and 'the Père Hugo,' whom he deeply loved and admired, he saw that his life was but a series of mistaken friendships and ideas, and this confirmed him in his religious fervor—I was near saying fanaticism. Occasionally this became painful, for, tho I have never seen M. Huysmans lose his philosophic calm, yet his words had a violence which belied his tranquil manner.

"The first time that I met M. Huysmans was in the spring of 1897. He had written a very fine article in *L'Echo de Paris* on the architectural carving of Notre-Dame and the Cathedral of Chartres. I wrote to him to ask his opinion on some point which I thought he had left obscure, and by next post a letter came, asking me to come and see him. I was rather surprised when I stood outside No. 13 Rue de Sèvres; the building was so modest in comparison with M. Huysmans's fame that one could explain it only by the belief that he wished to live the life of a hermit, or that his residence, like his character, was governed by religious associations. The latter theory is the correct one. Huysmans lives in the Rue de Sèvres because it is equidistant from all the celebrated churches of the Rive Gauche; he can get to St. Sulpice, St. Sévérin, St. Etienne du Mont, or St. Germain l'Auxerrois in ten or twelve minutes, and the Jesuit church is but a few doors farther along the Rue de Sèvres.

"He lives on the fourth floor, and the stairs which lead to his apartment remind one of a monastery; they are very narrow, very clean, and the light bursts through windows which are covered by imitation stained-glass pictures of saint and angel. The servant—M. Huysmans's old and faithful housekeeper—showed me into a tiny apartment replete with reliquaries, fragments of religious sculpture, pictures by Flemish artists, while one side of the room was taken up by a huge book-case, in which Rabelais jostled Montaigne, and Maupassant stood side by side with Hugo's poems and the 'En Route' series. I had no time to observe more, for a tall figure had entered the room, and said: 'Excuse me for having kept you waiting. Will you come in my *atelier?*'

"The most remarkable trait of Huysmans's face is the eyes, blue and innocent as those of a little child. You may notice the high forehead, half-hidden by masses of iron-gray hair, the Roman nose, which to a physiognomist might suggest combative power, and the delicate mouth and chin, but the gaze returns to the frank blue eyes which meet your own. His voice has a reminiscent tone which suggests continued reflection, and he gives a visitor the impression of a noble character spoiled by misanthropy. 'The heart knoweth its own bitterness,' and Huysmans has seen fit to expose his in his books; but, despite the melancholy of his opinions, he can laugh joyously as he recounts how the monks of La Trappe robbed him of his cigarettes, and how, after a week's fasting on vegetables, he ordered a mutton chop and a pint of Burgundy."

Huysmans thinks that Guy de Maupassant was decidedly the strongest figure in modern French literature. Even as conversationalist, Maupassant was a greater man than either Daudet or Zola. If you talked with him only a few minutes he always said something original, while Zola's or Daudet's talks were always commonplace. But Huysmans thinks Zola a very sincere man. He does not lie, because he does not know how, yet he has no tact. At present he is being used by the Jews, who are about to cause civil war in France. Huysmans went on to denounce the Jews in France as a *sale race*. He had words equally bitter for the Catholic church, declaring that France is lost on account of the wickedness of its priests, politicians, and literary men. There is but one thing that can save the church and give it new life and vigor: if God in His wisdom would but allow us to be persecuted, then we might restore the ancient grandeur and glory of the Catholic faith.

Huysmans is a democratic Republican, but he is very severe on the Chamber of Deputies. All the parties are a set of fools, except the Socialists, and they are a gang of clever rogues. Christian Socialism is the greatest absurdity in the century.

Huysmans closed the interview with the following remark: "I have promised my friends, the Benedictine monks, to take the preliminary vows this year. My literary life is ended. I have finished my work and feel free to enter a cloister, where I shall perhaps go on writing 'St. Lydwine'; I am not sure. I am heartily sick of the world and its little loves and hates. If you set your heart on anything, it fails, it breaks; God will not have a rival. Adieu, *peut-être pour toujours.*"

## ENGLISH ENTHUSIASM OVER A NEW AMERICAN CRITIC.

MR. JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, in an essay on Whitman a few months ago, expressed a very poor opinion of English critics. The English critics, in truly scriptural style, now retaliate by expressing a very high opinion of Mr. Chapman as a critic; and, indeed, hail him as the first great American critic to put in an appearance.

The occasion for this expression of opinion is the publication in book form of a number of Mr. Chapman's critical essays, under the title of "Emerson and Other Essays." Most or all of these essays were published in American periodicals, and several of them have been quite fully reproduced in our columns (LITERARY DIGEST, February 20, February 27, May 29, July 31, 1897).

The London *Academy* and the London *Spectator* seem to have "discovered" Mr. Chapman simultaneously. The former begins its critique by apologizing for the fact that America has not until now produced a great critic. Its literature has largely been only a reflection of European thought slightly modified by the medium. Nor can a new note be expected from us until the dominant impulse of material progress receives a check. A nation must finish making itself before it can make literature. But when America slacks the machinery and develops the imagination, *The Academy* does not see why our literature should not be in the highest sense critical. We are in a back-water of the main stream of human thought, but yet in a back-water through which a sufficient current passes to prevent it from becoming stagnant. The American writer is sufficiently akin in his quality of thought to European

literature to give it his sympathy, and sufficiently detached from it to produce original ideas.

*The Academy* then proceeds to speak at some length "of the really rather notable essays of Mr. John Jay Chapman"; and this is what it says:

"Merely as a writer, Mr. Chapman does not attract us very much. We acknowledge in him many merits. He is vigorous, incisive, terse. He makes quite clear to himself what he means to say, and says it straight. And the total effect is, in our ears at least, a little *staccato*, a little smart, even a little flashy. Like certain writers of our own, Mr. Chapman is so anxious to put off the frippery of conventional literary diction, that he assumes with undue readiness the frippery of slang. For instance, it comes upon us with a jar, outside the columns of a newspaper, to be told, as Mr. Chapman does not hesitate to tell us, that this or that would 'write up' into a monograph. Would 'write up'; does not this smack somewhat of the 'barbaric yawp'? But as for the matter of Mr. Chapman's disquisitions, it seems to us again and again uncommonly good. To begin with, it is his own. With a quite adequate equipment of scholarship, Mr. Chapman yet sees, and sees clearly, for himself. He is singularly free from that

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

trick of gravely repeating commonplaces which seems inherent in the method of some even of the most eminent critics. He does not take up a subject unless he has something really to add, to elucidate. And, therefore, even where you disagree with him most, it is at least not waste of time to hear what he has to say. He may not be final, for all his attitude of finality; but certainly he will be suggestive, stimulating. Besides seeing for himself, Mr. Chapman has the determination, so characteristic of what is best in the distinctively modern attitude to things, to see precisely, to see the object as it is. Consequently his criticism is often, in appearance, destructive rather than constructive. Before you can get at what a thing is in literature, you have to blow away and dispel so many popular phantasies of what it is not. Every considerable literary reputation becomes the *point de repère* for a whole flood of inexact thinking, accumulates in time such a deposit of falsehoods and misconceptions that the real outlines of the underlying personality often seem almost irretrievably lost. Instead of a man you have a lay-figure, the creation of a sentiment, surrounded with a halo of foolish praise and decked out with contradictory qualities of greatness. To attack such *idola fori*, to ruthlessly analyze and destroy such falsely idealized portraits, to get rid of all the sentimentality and fluff of popular criticism, is one of Mr. Chapman's favorite exercises."

Continuing, *The Academy* says that the two best essays in the book are those on Walt Whitman and Robert Louis Stevenson. There is good material in the essays on Emerson and Browning, but *The Academy* thinks that Mr. Chapman's manner of summing up his estimates in formulas does not suit itself to men of such large mold, men who touch life at so many points and are so inconsistent.

*The Spectator* is equally laudatory of Mr. Chapman. It says:

"The interesting part of Mr. Chapman's work is that he has something new to say about everything that he touches, and 'gives one to think' even where one is not disposed to agree. He can give happy expression to very happy thoughts, and summarize what we all know and feel in a phrase that brings it home, as when he talks of our passing through the 'age of the distribution of knowledge.' 'All the books of the older literatures are being abstracted and sown abroad in popular editions. Andrew Lang heads an army of organized workers who mine in the old literature, and coin it into booklets.' Even on the absorbing topic of Shakespeare the essayist can find new points in his 'Study of Romeo,' tho nothing quite so new as Mr. Buchanan's recent discovery that there is more beauty and poetry and humanity in Maeterlinck's last play than in all 'Romeo and Juliet' put together. Mr. Chapman's most interesting theory to us is that, whereas the contemporary high life depicted by Shakespeare has disappeared, the lower characters survive because the lower types are more enduring. 'No one of us has ever known a Mercutio. But England swarms with old women like Juliet's nurse.' Yet the more favored criticism would probably be the other way—that Mercutio is delightful, and the nurse a bore. There is no doubt that the popular taste, real or imagined, has lately voted out the Shakespearian clown, and reduced Dogberry and Launcelot to very small proportions. But we are inclined to agree with Mr. Chapman, and to hold that the pits and galleries are by no means of that opinion. Mr. H. A. Jones argued once that it is in spite of Titania and Oberon, and by right of Bottom and Quince, that the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' dreams on.

"Mr. Chapman's book is so tempting in its nature that we find ourselves nearly at the end of our space without having touched on Emerson, the most interesting and fullest part of it. Naturally so, because Mr. Chapman is an American, and his views of America's position on the threshold of the world of letters is large, and strong, and true. It is because he writes so well from an American's point of view that his work has so interested us; and we do not remember having seen Emerson's figure so clearly brought out before. His style has never tempted the English into making a popular man of him, whereas the Americans were the first to introduce Browning to his meed of popularity. But there is no doubt of the extraordinary influence he exercised in America. Not Rossetti himself was more absolute in founder's rights. And there is a charm in reading him, from the oneness of thought which pervaded all his work, which Mr. Chapman has clearly seized and carefully insists on."

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**The One Musical Instrument that Can Not Be Improved.**—The violin is the one musical instrument, observes a writer in *Chambers's Journal*, that inventors can not improve. Not only that, but a violin made to-day is not and can never be as good as the violin made three hundred years ago. Says this writer further:

"When you come to think of it, it is a curious and bewildering circumstance that, in a world and in an age where progress is one of the laws of existence, the violin should be to-day, not only as to form and all essential details, exactly what it was some three hundred years ago, but that it is even now a less perfect instrument than it was when the old masters were warming their gluepots and mixing their vaunted varnish and chipping out their blocks of wood in the little Italian town of Cremona, now two centuries back. Mr. Gladstone has said somewhere that to perfect that wonder of travel, the locomotive, has not required the expenditure of more mental strength and application than to perfect a violin. But then you can put the locomotive into the march of progress; the violin you can't. In this respect it stands alone among musical instruments.

"Flutes have been improved, new types of clarinet have been evolved, the harpsichord and the spinet have given place to the

pianoforte, organs have come to be controlled by electricity—everything, in short, in the way of musical instruments has tended toward advance and improvement, while the construction of the violin is numbered—at any rate by the enthusiasts who run the fiddle prices into four figures—among the arts which have been and are not. The experience of centuries and the ingenuity of many generations of skilled mechanics have been altogether unavailing, and violinists to-day are content to starve themselves that they may give hundreds, nay, even thousands, for instruments which did not produce tens when they first left the workshops at Cremona."

## FRENCH IGNORANCE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"IN the four quarters of the globe," said Sydney Smith, "who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue?" Tho this was said seventy-eight years ago (1820) the saying has continued to live and to disturb our national complacency from time to time. Now, it seems, much the same question is asked by a French critic concerning English books and plays. Gilbert de Voisins is the Frenchman who asks it, and *The Saturday Review* is the journal that publishes what he has to say in explanation. M. de Voisins is a representative of young France, and his explanation is not altogether complimentary to his own country. We quote from his article:

"While the lettered English, familiar with French, interest themselves in French work, the case is quite different across the Channel. Ask a Frenchman from among those who read and busy themselves with letters his notion of modern English literature, and you will discover a surprising ignorance. Of Swinburne he will have a recent knowledge drawn from the translations of Gabriel Mourey; Rossetti he will certainly know, and possibly Morris. Meredith he may know by repute, but his personal knowledge will not go beyond the fact that he is difficult to understand. As for the others, his eyes are veiled in ignorance. On the other hand, speak to him of Ibsen, Björnson, Strindberg, and the other polar stars, and he will pour out for you a sackful of knowledge, and a selection of anecdotes (the latter his fashion of being erudite). In the mode of the hour, he will praise the Latin races, that rich mine of filth; he will be acquainted with the flights of Gabriele d'Annunzio; the Duse and Ermete Novelli will have shown him that France has no monopoly of comedy, and that there is talent beside Mounet Sully and Sarah Bernhardt. In his superficial geography of literature, Spain will be marked by Echegaray and Germany by Hauptmann, Suderman, and Halbe.

"Why, with this wide, tho vague knowledge of continental letters, is there so profound an ignorance of what goes on in a country separated from us only by a little arm of the sea? The Frenchman's explanation would come pat: 'There are no books in England; people write there for the young miss.' I can not accept the excuse. The reason of our ignorance of English literature in particular seems to me to lie in our national absence of palate for what is not French; and I write this with no intention of paradox. Literary life in France is stringent and self-centered, and from its very intensity there comes a sloth regarding what is foreign to it. We have no appetite for the exotic until French talent has prepared us for it. When Ibsen rose on our horizon we were by no means astounded; we found in him an intimate knowledge of the very heart of the French drama, and could not be displeased at the flagrant and deliberate neglect of its rules, as that was only an inverse tribute to them. The dialog frequently recalls Dumas *fils*, and with the symbolism a whole school of French writers has made us familiar. The genius of the man was palatable to us, as it came flavored with a familiar sauce. This literary snobbery has diffused itself over the Continent, and for my own part, as a Frenchman, I have my hosanna ready for the first Bulgarian dramaticulist who shall prove to me his knowledge of Emile Augier.

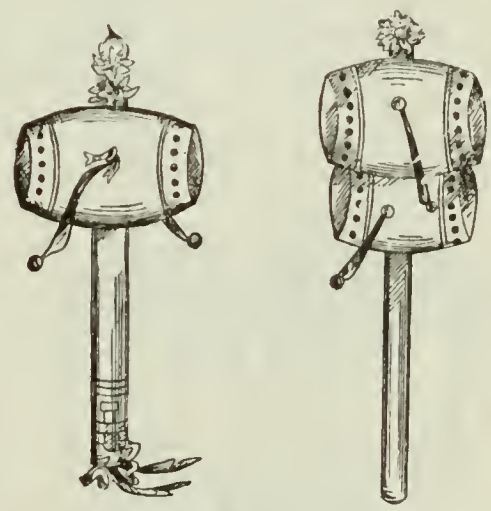
"Perhaps there has been a balance of wisdom in our admirations, but I do not wish to debate whether advertisement or merit has swayed us the more. My point is that in continental literature we have explored, we have discovered, and we have praised, but English literature remains hidden from us in the mists of an *Ultima Thule*.

"There are two reasons for this state of affairs. The first I have already explained to be the barrenness of your English drama. You have Arthur Pinero and H. A. Jones, who are passable; and Bernard Shaw, whose extraordinary talent has until now failed of a hearing. Besides these, what a multitude of rewarmed dishes by dramatists who, by an accident, are not grocers, and, most significant of all, what a swarm of translations! And yet the drama is the high tribune from which the eternal verities are declaimed across the frontiers and the seas. The second reason is more general. English literature has a proud history; its great men are truly national, and its temple is filled with images adorable and inspiring, and, above all, of their own kind. If we wish to cross the threshold of the temple and tardily share the joys of the worshipers, we have a long Pilgrim's Progress before us. The greatest of your works, apart from difficulties of translation almost insurmountable, are foreign to us in matter and form. It is on the unknown that we must embark. Your great men are too different from ours, and, above all, they are too English for us. Your literature is too national to be universal. Only when the lapse of time has given it the new heritage of belonging to the universal country of the past, only then shall we admire it with knowledge."

## CHINESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NO country is more devoted to music than China. There, says Laura B. Starr, no marriage celebration is complete without music; a band of music is as essential to every burial as a grave is; and all religious rites, all processions, and all games, including archery, must have music for a feature. Tho the loud and clamorous tone of Chinese music has no attraction for a European, their musical instruments, so ingeniously made and highly decorated, never fail to interest.

Chinese music is clamorous and clanging because the Chinese believe that such sounds appease angry gods and evil spirits, a great abundance of whom they always have on hand. They have eight instruments for making their ritual music: the bell, the flute, the drum, the sonorous stone, the fife, the plume, the shield, and the ax. The last three make no music, but are used as decoration or emblem in the musical ceremonies, and are enumerated as musical instruments. In every ceremony there are always two instruments of each kind, sometimes as many as four or six, never an odd number, in order to emphasize the duality of the Chinese people. For instance, one drum announces the beginning of the music and its mate strikes the last note; one bell calls, and its counterpart answers.



CHINESE BARREL DRUMS.

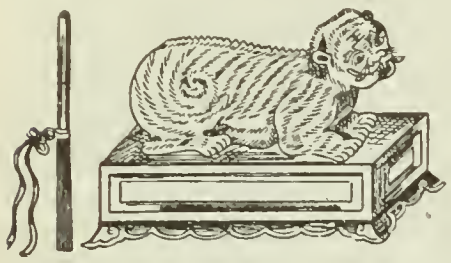
Every musical program is cut and dried, number of instruments, pieces of music, gestures, words, singers, etc. These programs are found in three thousand ceremonial laws which are of universal usage. Every nod of the emperor is put down and accompanied by drum-taps.

Miss Starr, who writes for *Music* (September), speaking of the Chinese scale and more in detail of the instruments, says:

"The Lus, or twelve notes of the Chinese scale, which answer to the twelve moons, are credited in their mythology to the magic bird Foung-haung and his mate. As Lyng-lun was walking

through a bamboo forest one day, so the legend runs, he heard these notes; the six odd ones, called yang, were uttered by the male bird, and the six even ones, called yin, were the notes of his mate. Lyng-lun cut a bamboo and tuned it to each note as he heard it; when the song was finished he had twelve bamboos which he bound together and named the Lus; these notes are symbolical of the voices of men and women.

"The sound of stone to the ears of a Celestial is the most beautiful tone in the world; 'less tart and rasping than the sound of metal, more bright than the sound of wood, more brilliant and sweet than either.'



CHINESE YU.

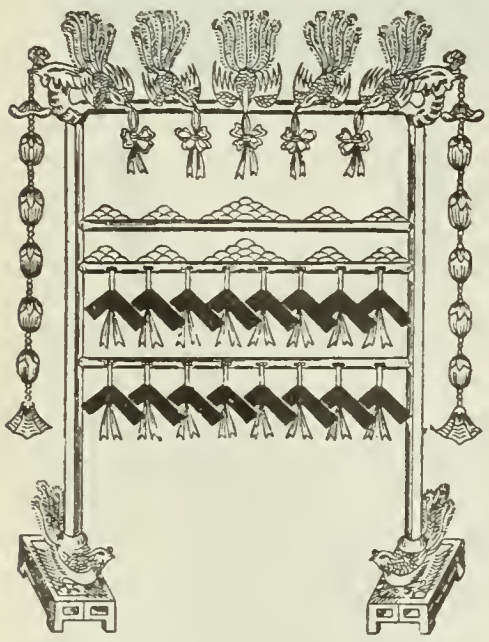
"They use the sonorous stone singly or in chimes of sixteen, and esteem them so highly as to select specimens for their use with great care and regard for color. The majority are used plain, that is, simply cut and polished, but occasional specimens are carved in the most fantastic shapes; they represent various deities, birds, and fish, and are otherwise decorated with streaming ribbons and heavy silken tassels.

"The stone-chime is one of the most ancient and highly prized of instruments in China. It is said to have been in common use among the ancient emperors who preceded that infamous She-Hwang-ti. It was he who ordered all books, written matter, and musical instruments to be burned. It would have been lost to posterity but for the fortunate accident of these chimes falling into a well, from which it was afterward recovered. From this model all the modern ones have been made.

"The single stone is called Tse-King, and a chime of sixteen is known by the name of Pien-King. The common shape of these stones is that of a carpenter's square. They are cut out of jade or of a kind of black calcareous stone which is only to be found in certain localities. Both the single stone and the chime are suspended in frames, often elaborately carved with dragons and decorated with tassels. The sixteen stones are arranged in two rows, eight above and eight below."

MU-YU, OR WOODEN FISH.

The bell instruments are precisely the same as the stone-chimes in pitch, music, and notation, and, with the latter, are used exclusively for court and religious ceremonies. The bell-chimes give a note at the end of each word to imitate the pitch of the singers. The bell is very popular with the Chinese, as they believe its noise is particularly distasteful to the Ki by whom they fancy they are surrounded. Miss Starr describes at considerable length the various sorts of bells used in China to make music, most of which have no tongues of their own. The tiny bells with tongues, that hang under the eaves of all pagodas, fill the breeze with sweet music.



STONE-CHIME (PIEN-KING).

But the gongs used in the Buddhist temples for theatrical presentations, and which make such a restless din, are by far the most popular of all musical instruments in China. These gongs are of all kinds and conditions. They are beaten at private houses to announce the arrival of a visitor. When they are heard in battle, it means retreat. This sound at weddings and funerals is for the purpose of driving away evil spirits.

As for drums:

"The Chinese have seventeen kinds of drums, ranging from the large one suspended in temples to those of lesser size and divers shapes used in war, in theaters, and in bands; in fact, the drum seems to be the most universal instrument. It has no special relation to any of the musical notes, but without it the Chinese can not harmonize their various instruments. The drum which gives the sweetest and most mellow tone has a handful of rice husks inside it, which softens the sound wonderfully."

The Chinese have a number of other musical instruments even more whimsical and fantastic.

The Yu is an instrument of percussion. It is called "the stopper," because it is struck at the end of each verse. At the end of each strophe, the player strikes the creature on the head three times, and thrice rapidly draws his stick across the edge of the teeth. Its sound is as bizarre as its appearance.

The Chinese also have the castanet. It consists of two slabs of red wood, connected with silk cords, which are struck with a third red slab to make time. Of stringed instruments there is an infinite variety. The Ch'in is the most elaborate of all. It contains five strings, to represent the five elements. The upper part is made round, to represent the firmament; the bottom is flat, as they supposed the earth to be; and the thirteen studs stand for the twelve moons and the intercalary moon. Nearly all their other stringed instruments are modifications of the Ch'in.

The Chinese also have a number of wind instruments, a great variety of flutes, which are played on all occasions. The Sheny is the most important of these, and its music is said to be very sweet. Its mouthpiece resembles a spout, and the Sheny in principle is said to be the parent of the grand organ.

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## "THE REAL MARK TWAIN."

MR. SAMUEL L. CLEMENS is, according to Carlyle Smythe, a pathetic figure—the victim of his own wit and humor. He detests the business of making fun for the world, and would do almost anything to avoid it if he could. But he can not. Nature laid out his work for him, and despite himself he has to perform it.

Mr. Smythe was with Mark in the latter's talking trip around the world, and undertakes in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (September) to reveal this serious side of the humorist's character. He begins with an incident that exhibits one of the penalties that humor brings. Mr. Clemens on his recent tour visited the famous "Towers of Silence" in India, and one of the party desired to make a snap-shot of the scene, but permission was peremptorily refused. This privilege had always been accorded to other traveling parties, and Mr. Smythe anxiously asked why it should be denied them. A Parsee friend present replied without hesitation: "They are afraid Mark Twain wants the picture for the purpose of making fun of the Towers."

Beneath the foam of fun and fancy, Mr. Smythe assures us, there is in Mr. Clemens's nature a current of deep and suggestive thought; and there are abundant proofs in "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" and "Pudd'nhead Wilson," that the writer has quite as firm a grasp of some of the profound problems of life as many of the specialists have. Another evidence of the real seriousness of his character is the fact that, among his books, his own preference is for "The Prince and the Pauper" and "Joan of Arc," which are certainly not the favorites of the public. Fundamentally the author of "The Innocents Abroad" appears to be a sedate savant who has been seduced from the paths of high seriousness by the fatal sense of the ridiculous. This view, says Mr. Smythe, is further shown in the well-known detestation Mark Twain has always had for the frivolity and lubricity of the French character and in the homage he has paid to the seriousness and solidity of the Germans. He has a curious gluttonous literary appetite for nearly all kinds of books except books of poetry. Of the poets he reads Browning

only, and, strange to say, on Thackeray, Goldsmith, and Addison he never could expend a minute. His natural taste has been debauched by newspaper reading. He delights to pore over even a dull newspaper, and will pick up one in preference to any book. But for all this he is by no means indifferent to serving craftsmanship in letters. He now spends a great deal of time revising his manuscript. He wrote "The Innocents Abroad" in two months, averaging five thousand words per day. "Following the Equator," a book about the same size, required eight months, besides the time occupied in making notes.

We quote further from Mr. Smythe:

"During the inception of a work, Mr. Clemens lives a life of ascetic seclusion, scorning all exercise and recreation. He goes into his study at about nine in the morning, and will not leave his manuscript till toward seven in the evening. During the interval, the only nourishment he allows himself is tobacco, which, roughly speaking, he smokes all day. The constitution which tolerates this abuse is the puzzle of physicians, for altho the pulse and temperature are commonly suspiciously abnormal, Mr. Clemens enjoys tolerably robust health. The book finished and despatched to the publisher, its author proceeds to forget it as speedily as possible, and ordinarily succeeds. Lockhart relates how, when 'The Bride of Lammermoor' was placed for the first time, in its complete shape, in Scott's hands, its author did not recollect one single incident, character, or conversation; and again, Thackeray states that when once looking over some back numbers of 'Pendennis,' he came upon 'a passage which I had utterly forgotten as if I had never written it.' But Sir Walter dictated 'The Bride' at a time when he was in great physical pain, and the composition of 'Pen' was interrupted by a severe illness. Mr. Clemens forgets the incidents and passages in his books with provoking and inexplicable regularity. An instance of this he records in his latest volume. It was at his first reading in Melbourne, when the boys in the gallery shouted out, as soon as he appeared on the stage, 'Is he dead, Mark?' The author failed to place the incident referred to until some hours after. Again in the same city a lady asked him to include in his program the story of the yellow dog. For the life of him he could not recall the faintest outline of that story, and it was only after mentioning the request to his wife that he was reminded of the incident in 'Pudd'nhead Wilson,' the latest book he had published.

"The labor squandered by Mr. Clemens upon the construction of his sentences is largely its own reward; and his experiences testify to the fallibility of criticism in even amusing measure. Upon no work has he lavished more care than upon 'Joan of Arc,' which is the result of seven years' labor. As the narrative purports to be from the pen of Le Sieur de Conte, page and secretary to Joan, a simple-minded, uncultured country squire, Mr. Clemens's object was to throw off his usual style, and affect one of simple, straightforward unadorned English. The divergence of opinions, even among leading critics, upon his literary style has been so hopelessly irreconcilable that it is not surprising that during twenty-five years no book has been sent, with Mr. Clemens's permission, 'for review.' Upon Mark Twain's style there must necessarily be different opinions. Moreover, his performances are unequal. He is as a prose-writer probably at his worst in 'The Innocents Abroad'; at his best in 'The Prince and the Pauper' and 'Huck Finn.' Nor is he insensible of his failings in this respect. One evening, at a dinner party in Lahore, a gentleman remarked, 'Oh, Mr. Clemens, I was glancing through "The Innocents Abroad" the other day, and was surprised to discover a glaring error in grammar.' 'If you only found one,' replied Mr. Clemens, 'you were fortunate. The last time I looked at it, to refresh my memory of a passage, I discovered scores.' But there is one feature in Mark Twain's written page that merits notice: he has never found it needful to step outside the covers of an English dictionary to express his thoughts. He has never been guilty of that parade of erudition which finds expression in the use of stereotyped foreign quotations that, far from im roving the sentence into which they are imported, debase it as a specimen of good English. In this respect his style and diction, altho possibly, as Mr. Lang avers, purely American, are not unworthy of imitation by many who, as Mr. Lang himself, variegate their pure English with hackneyed quotations.

"Matthew Arnold, after spending an evening with Mark Twain at Hartford, and after a good deal of intentionally serious talk on the latter's part, said to a common friend with whom he was walking home, 'Is Mark Twain never serious?' Again I remember the editor of a leading Cape paper asking Mr. Clemens whether there were not certain passages in his works which clearly were not intended to be funny. The great critic and the journalist were alike possessed with the same suspicion that in all Mark Twain says or writes the humorous intention is ever present. They resembled the Parsee, and a lady who was taken to Mr. Clemens's first reading in Port Elizabeth. From the moment he uttered his opening sentence she began to laugh, and continued to laugh so loud and so often that she grew a nuisance, and became finally so intolerable that she had to be taken out. It then transpired that she was quite blind. Having been taught that Mark Twain was the funniest man in the world, and probably having had some of his richest passages read to her, she persisted in finding in every sentence laughing-matter. Despite Matthew Arnold's disappointment, the general conversation of Mr. Clemens is far oftener of a serious turn than not, and his preference in selecting a program for public reading is for the quieter passages of his works. But precisely as a leading English paper regretted he should waste his time upon 'Joan of Arc,' so the general public regret the inclusion of the serious items in his lecture program. If Mark Twain has any antipathy against appearing on the lecture platform, it is because of the need to eliminate from his reading the serious items, and because of a belief that it is an undignified work to stand up before a lot of people who, having no respect for the senatorial dignity of his years, insist merely that he shall crack jokes to them for an hour or so. In his disposition there is a strongly developed serious strain, and he resents bitterly its enforced suppression. . . . . .

"Mr. Clemens will not accept an order from publisher or newspaper, because he will not forfeit the right of burning his manuscript if it falls below his usual standard in the opinion of himself and his chief literary adviser, whom I shall not name, but merely say that Mr. Clemens has been guided by the same critic throughout his literary life. Of no writer could it be more justly said, 'he gave the people of his best, the worst he kept.' The Australian journals contended one against the other in making him alluring offers to write a description of the 'Melbourne Cup,' and American journals cabled to Johannesburg, practically speaking, blank checks for an interview with the reform prisoners at Pretoria. But he was firm in his adhesion to what is assuredly a good and useful rule. Only once, I believe, was he tempted, and the contract was a nightmare during performance and a disappointment after.

"Any sketch of the real Mark Twain would be unfinished without some reference to his great love of children. The creator of those delightful child-heroes, Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer, could not but be a devout lover of the young. His susceptibility to children may, perhaps, be best illustrated by the fact, which I have often noted, that his best platform successes are on those occasions when he is able to catch sight, among his audience, of some intelligent and appreciative child-listener, to whom he could, quite regardless of the adults, deliver his lecture. When this has happened the whole audience were assured of a high time, for the discovery of this favored mite seemed to inspire the speaker to his best efforts, and he would enjoy himself to the top of his bent in making this chosen child happy. Often afterward he would regret that he could not see the child, and make her acquaintance, just as if he were under some obligation to her. Upon one occasion—it was at Lucknow—there was a delightful little girl well up toward the front, who was conspicuous for her naïve and evident enjoyment; to her the whole lecture, with its whimsical recipe for the moral regeneration of the world by sin-vaccination, was mainly delivered. Just before the banquet at the Chattr Manzal a guest was telling Mr. Clemens of the little creature's delight, and of a difference of opinion between her and her parents as to the precise number of possible sins. As it happened, the child was right; whereupon Mr. Clemens insisted there and then, before the banquet, upon being allowed to write a short note to his unknown little friend, giving her his signed declaration that her statement was correct—that there were only three hundred and fifty-four sins, and all the experts in the penitentiaries of the world had not been able to invent any more. This trait, this exceeding love of children, is a very just index to the whole character of Mark Twain, who in very many respects has the heart and disposition of a little child.

"There is, of course, much autobiography in his published writings, but in one of his latest there is an unconscious piece of self-portraiture, where the author says of a character, 'he was always so good and kind, and moony, and absent-minded, and lovable.' That is the real Mark Twain, who, in his love of the young and the basic seriousness of his character, closely resembles the author of 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## BEAUTY AND UTILITY IN WALKING.

BEAUTY and utility are frequently at odds, and it appears that they do not agree even in so simple a matter as the proper step to be taken in walking. French experts who have spent years in the study of the matter tell us that we have all been wrongly educated in walking, and that the erect posture and firm step that we have been led to believe were evidences of health and strength are conventional and vicious. By walking with knees bent and body inclined forward we may move with twice the speed and with less fatigue. The latest book on the subject, entitled "Comment on Marche" [How We Walk], by Messrs. Regnault and Raoul, with an introduction by M. Marey, the expert on instantaneous photography, has just been issued (Paris, 1898). We translate below a review from the "Causerie Bibliographique" of the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris:

"The method of walking with legs bent, suggested several years ago by Commandant Raoul and put in practise in the 11th corps, was, as may be remembered, a great success; the most incredulous were convinced after numerous conclusive experiments, and recognized the practicality of the method, particularly for couriers called upon to render special service in the country.

"The study that Messrs. Raoul, Regnault, and Marey have just published in collaboration is extremely interesting, especially from a military point of view; it demonstrates, in fact, that by a few weeks' training any one may learn to double or even treble his walking-speed. . . . . .

"In the preface to the volume, M. Marey declares that it is a piece of good fortune for the physiologist to be able to show that the science to which he is devoted not only gives intellectual satisfaction to the investigator, but is susceptible also of useful applications.

"Is it not interesting to everybody to know, writes M. Marey, that there is a style of walking that enables one, without excessive fatigue, to go distances of 30 to 40 kilometers [20 to 25 miles] in a third of the time usually required?

"The method of walking with bent knee is no novelty. Firnim Weiss has applied it in military marches with remarkable success. Commandant Raoul has become the apostle of this style of walking, and with bodies of troops, after a short training, he has been able to obtain, without fatigue, marches of 20 kilometers [12½ miles] in 1 hour 50 minutes.

"M. Manouvrier has observed this method in professional pedestrians, mountaineers, peasants, hunters, and soldiers fatigued by long marches. He has even given reasons for believing that in prehistoric times our ancestors walked in this way.

"On the other hand, M. Regnault has seen this style of walking in India, and travelers have observed it among various peoples.

"Why does not everybody walk thus? Because, with walking as with all the other acts of life, we are slaves of conventional esthetics. It is because from infancy we are taught that to walk properly we must hold the shoulders erect, not move the arms, and place the foot squarely on the ground, the leg being well extended and the foot turned out. Esthetics governs everything. It is just as in the last century when the ideal of horsemen was to make their animals perform certain movements that were supposed to be particularly elegant. They would have laughed at any one who should have suggested that the proper aim was to get the horse to his destination as quickly as possible!

"But altho our objective point has changed in this respect, it is still true that we shall for a long time be condemned to the 'elegant' style of walking. Not only would no one dare, but no one would be able, to take a rapid pace in our crowded streets; we must follow the general movement. But on open roads one has but a single object, to arrive at his goal quickly and without fatigue. . . . . .

"But, some one will say, what then has physiology to do with a question on which practical experience has already given its verdict?

"The rôle of physiology is to explain the mechanism of different kinds of walking, to show how the simple, forward inclination of the body forces the legs to bend and the step to lengthen; how the bending of the leg enables the foot to be set on the ground without the shock that at each step destroys part of the speed already acquired, necessitating a new effort for the recovery of this speed; how this same flexion of the legs lessens or does away with vertical oscillations of the center of gravity, which are, in the usual style of walking, one cause of the useless exertion of force.

"Experimental physiology has at its disposal precise methods for measuring the strength exerted and the speeds obtained. Chronophotography, with the use of registering dynamometers, gives us exact information about all the acts that we perform, about which we sometimes are not completely conscious. It is thus the educator of our movements, it teaches us the ideal perfection that we ought to attain, and shows us the incorrectness of our motions or the progress that we have made.

"Thanks to the progress of the graphic method, the mechanical acts of locomotion can be represented by geometric lines on which everything can be measured with a precision that unaided observation could not attain.

"We may thus demonstrate physiologically the advantages of the method of walking with flexed limbs, from the point of view of the proper utilization of muscular force.

"The appendices that complete this study treat of its application to war and to the carrying of weights. These different chapters, in which the authors have accumulated a mass of historic and military documents, are very instructive, and will be consulted with the greatest profit by all those who are interested in military instruction."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## HIRAM MAXIM ON ENGINEERING LESSONS OF THE WAR.

IN an article under this title, Hiram S. Maxim tells us that we won in the war with Spain because we are a nation of engineers and scientists, and modern warfare consists principally of engineering operations. Says Mr. Maxim, *Engineering Magazine* (September):

"There can be no question that the Spaniard individually has quite as much personal bravery as the American, but he has no taste for machinery, is not an engineer, and is completely without the skill which is necessary in order to understand and handle the ponderous and complicated machine that one calls a battleship or cruiser of to-day. Hand-to-hand sea-fighting is a thing of the past; naval battles are engineering conflicts between machines, and the man who understands these machines best is the man that is sure to win. . . . . .

"The Spanish officers and gentlemen are as intelligent and as refined as those of any country; many of the merchants and bankers conduct their business with great skill and care, and accumulate large fortunes. In no part of the world are there greater integrity and honesty in commercial transactions than in Spain; no merchants stand higher than the Spanish. In literature they are perhaps superior to ourselves, while in art they have far surpassed us; but they have no taste for engineering, and it is impossible for them to appreciate the necessity of taking good care of machinery.

"The Spanish and French newspapers, at the beginning of the war, referred to the United States as a nation of *commerçants* and pig-stickers. Had they referred to them as a nation of engineers and skilled mechanicians, they would have been much nearer the mark. If there is anything in the world which distinguishes the American, it is his taste—may I say his love?—for the mechanical arts. All the young men are extremely fond of machinery; they all wish to make something—to build a steam-engine or a boat, or to make a gun; and it is this which gives the American and the Anglo-Saxon everywhere an advantage over the less skilful nations of the world.

"The complication of modern implements of destruction gives to the highly scientific and mechanical races a marked advantage over the untrained and unscientific nations. The greater the complication, so long as advantages may be derived from it, the greater the skill required to understand and use the instrument, the greater the supremacy to be derived from its use. I think it

may almost be said that naval warfare has reached so high a degree of development and requires such a mass of intricate and complicated machinery as to render it completely useless to unscientific nations. The wisdom of a government in insisting that everything relating to warfare should be constructed in its own country is apparent. If a nation make its instruments of warfare, it will certainly be able to use them."

## ALPINE CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANTS.

THE peculiar dwarfing of plants in elevated or cold regions is due not so much to low temperature as to alternation of the sun's heat by day with the cold by night. This has been shown

FIG. 1.—Plant kept at freezing point.

FIG. 2.—Plant kept at freezing point at night and in the sun by day.

by the experiments of M. Gaston Bonnier, described by the author in *Cosmos* (August 27). Various plants were cultivated under three different sets of conditions. The first were constantly maintained at the temperature of the freezing-point in a refrigerator; the second were so kept at night and exposed to the sun by day; the third were cultivated under normal conditions. A typical result is shown in the illustration. M. Bonnier thus states his conclusions:

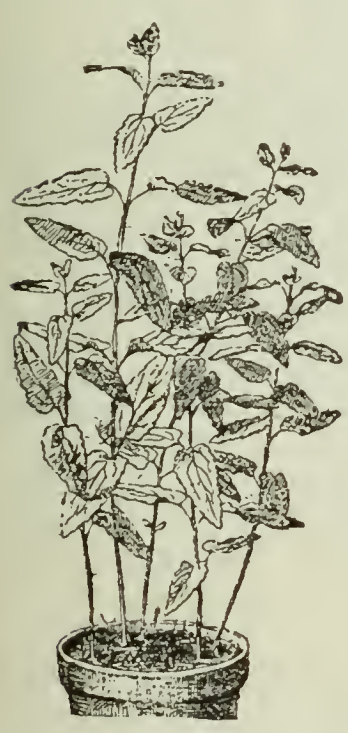


FIG. 3.—Plant cultivated under ordinary conditions.

"It is evidently the successive exposure to the extreme cold during the night and to the sun by day that brings on the alpine dwarfing of plants. . . . . .

"The conditions of alternation of temperature realized in the cultivation of lot No. 3 (Fig. 2) are those that approximate most nearly to the natural conditions to which plants in alpine regions are exposed. . . . . .

"It is possible to bring about artificially the characteristics of alpine plants in plants cultivated at ordinary altitudes, by causing a daily alternation of temperature comparable to that which takes place in high mountain regions."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Why Does the Heart Beat?**—"Recently at the Verein für innere Medicin," says the Berlin correspondent of *The Medical Record* (New York, August 27), " . . . von Leyden presented a brief historical sketch of those discoveries which have thrown light upon the still unsolved puzzle, Why is it that the heart continues to beat uninterruptedly? The discoveries of the influence of the pneumogastric, the accelerator, and inhibitory nerves, the cardiac ganglia, etc., tended to support the theory that the regulation of the heart's activity was effected through motor nerves whose centers are in the ganglia of the heart. Now, however, it has been observed that a heart which has no ganglia can beat, and this has led to the conclusion that this organ can continue its functions entirely independent of all nervous influence. This view is based upon the following observations: 1. The heart of the embryo pulsates long before any nerves at all can be shown to be present in it. 2. We have certain unstriped muscles in the body which are capable of contracting, and in which neither nerve-fibers nor ganglia can be demonstrated; such, for example, is the muscular tissue of the ureter. 3. According to the latest researches of the younger His, the cardiac nerves come from the sympathetic, while the cardiac ganglia belong to the spinal system; and, these being purely sensory, the nerves of the heart must be so too, and are in consequence incapable of giving origin to motor impulses. 4. End-bulbs have never been demonstrated in the heart, altho it is established that all the muscle-cells are surrounded by nerves. Von Leyden named especially Engelmann and His as defenders of this new theory, and Waldeyer and Kronecker as strong opponents. He said he was incompetent to decide the question."

## THE HUNGER-CURE.

TWO articles in *The Cosmospolitan* (August) have for their moral that hunger at times may be a very valuable therapeutic agent. One of these articles, by Mark Twain, sets this forth in the author's fanciful and whimsical fashion, while the other, by Dr. W. J. Youmans, puts it in scientific terms. Probably the truth that these articles inculcate is one that needs to be impressed on Americans generally. *The Medical Times and Register* (Philadelphia, August 27) has the following to say on the subject:

"The moral of both articles, briefly stated, is that we eat too much, and at times when there is no disposition upon the part of the alimentary organs to digest food. It is much better, instead of eating food at stated periods, to wait until the craving of the stomach demands food, no matter how long that may be, presupposing, of course, that the digestive organs are in a physiological condition. From a disease standpoint the stomach may be in such a low, nervous condition that the lack of nutritional tone may be intensified to such a degree as to make no demands for food.

"There is much to be said in favor of the facts contained in both articles, for it can not be questioned that we eat entirely too much for the proper preservation of the natural forces of our systems. We are constantly accumulating more than we make use of, and despite the fact that we have a surplus of tissue, we are in a state of physiological bankruptcy.

"On the other hand, it must not be assumed that starvation is a therapeutical measure to be generally advocated. It is commonly known that starved animals are more liable to parasitical affections, and to contagious diseases.

"The water-starvation cure, which some years ago was very extensively tried in Germany under the name of 'Schroitis's cure,' undoubtedly did much good in a selected number of cases; but the danger to be feared from such inventions is that people are apt to believe them to be of universal application in numerous diseases, where they accomplish more harm than good. People taking the above 'cure' were kept for four days on two small glasses of hot wine per diem; then allowed to drink freely for a day; in the mean time hot wet-packs were utilized. The fluids of the body by this process were diminished, the blood made more concentrated, and in certain diseases where dropsy was a marked symptom much good was realized.

"The general conclusions to be derived from both articles are that Americans as a rule consume an excessive amount of food, the excesses being most pronounced in the line of meats and sweetmeats."

An editorial writer in *The Medical Brief* (St. Louis, Mo., September) talks in much the same strain, but generalizes the principle of the hunger-cure into that of an abstinence-cure. He says:

"An old colored servant once told General Washington the secret of life in a few homely words. Said he, 'Ginral, if you want a good night's sleep, set up de night befo'.' In other words, if you desire keen senses and lively enjoyment in the commonplace acts which constitute nine tenths of life, stint yourself.

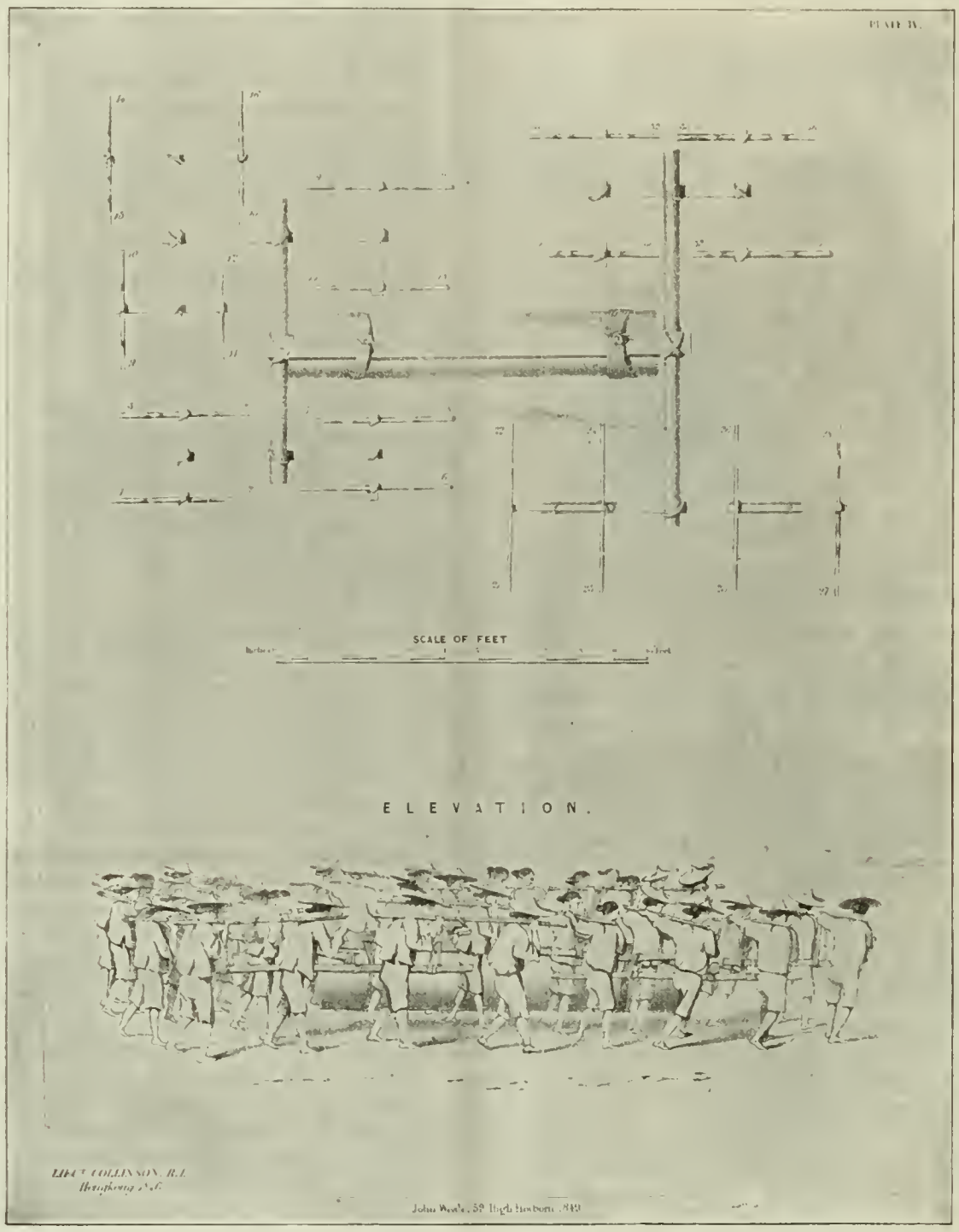
"Give every normal want a reasonable gratification only.

Moderation is the golden mean between indulgence and asceticism. A broad knowledge and general application of economics constitutes the science of living.

"To illustrate: If you stint your diet, such food as you do take will be received gratefully by a stomach which has accumulated surplus energy. Every organ in the body will be eager and work hard for its supply of pabulum. Assimilation is, therefore, improved. A satisfied stomach means a healthy liver, regular bowels, sound and resistant nerves, dreamless and refreshing sleep.

"Just the right amount of exercise means a healthy degree of fatigue, even distribution of blood, and a relief of nervous tension, predisposing to rest and recuperation. Too much exercise causes active congestions and undue nervous exhaustion; too little exercise results in passive congestions and accumulative nervous irritability.

"And so it is all the way through life. Too great intellectual or emotional indulgence weakens the tone of the organs and centers involved; too little stunts development, turns the energies in upon the individual organism and leads to retrogressive action. Stint yourself and see how the blind, uneducated, undisciplined energy of the body, which tends always to extremism and excess, will broaden, will become discriminating and selective and purposeful under the tutelage and direction of an intellect and will freed from bondage and internal rebellion."




TRANSPORTATION OF HEAVY MASSES BY HAND, BY THE CHINESE.

Courtesy of *The American Machinist.*

## TRANSPORTATION OF HEAVY MASSES BY HAND.

THE following interesting account of some methods of moving great masses when neither draft-animals nor machinery are available is contributed to *The American Machinist* (September 1) by W. F. Durfee. Says the writer:

"In the attack of fortified places the ability to move artillery and ammunition rapidly to the front is of the first importance: but oftentimes in rough countries, or when roads have been made mere strips of mud by heavy rains, it has not been found possible to employ wheeled vehicles for the transit of siege guns and their belongings, and even the movement of light artillery has been prevented. It is manifest that such a state of affairs might prove fatal to a successful prosecution of the siege, and could not fail seriously to retard it.

"Let us see if it is not quite possible, by simple means, that can always be employed—where large bodies of men are available—to move artillery and supplies over roads and territory on which wheel conveyance would be quite out of the question.

"The careful reading of history is quite as important for the engineer and soldier as for the scholar and politician. The ancient methods of attaining mechanical ends were often of the greatest ingenuity and efficiency, and are still quite practicable for use under many conditions liable to arise in civil and military undertakings. If we turn the leaves of the story of ancient nations we find that the employment of the 'stone-drag' or 'stone-boat' is older than the Pyramids, and that enormous masses of sculptured stone were drawn on sledges by a vast number of men, the soil being lubricated by water or oil in advance of the sledge. The ponderous bulks moved in this way by the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians far exceeded the weight of the heaviest siege guns of modern times.

"The use of sledges, instead of wheel vehicles, has been common in some towns of Holland, from their earliest days to the present, for carrying heavy loads, their progress being facilitated by a greased 'mop' or 'swab' that is thrown from time to time in front of the sledge for lubricating its runners. Napoleon carried the cannon that subsequently thundered at Marengo and Arcola over the Alps in sledges made of hollowed logs, drawn by men. Massive columns have been encased in timber and plank and then rolled from the quarry to their future location; but for one of the most ingenious, simple, and—where abundance of human help is at hand—effective modes of transporting heavy masses we are indebted to the Chinese. The method referred to was used in the construction of some buildings at Hongkong in 1845–46. We are under obligation to Major Edward Aldrich, R.E., for a description of this Chinese way of transporting heavy objects. Major Aldrich says:

"'At this station, all land transport for the ordnance buildings, for every description of article, has been performed solely by manual labor. . . . Nearly all the large logs of timber used by me in the public buildings, and 462 large granite columns, were carried by manual labor, and the columns fixed in their positions on the buildings. . . . Plate IV., in plan and sketch [see illustration] describes the Chinese mode, by manual labor, of carrying one of the heavy granite columns used for the barracks at this station from the quarry to the building. The united power of thirty-six men was thus applied to carry with ease the columns, each weighing 38½ hundredweight, for about half a mile in distance. . . . In the same way they were carried up an inclined plane, to the position on the building where they were to be placed.

"'This disposition of the short cross-pieces varies, depending upon the number of men to be employed in the transport. In moving, the bearers all keep step, and change step occasionally—

at the same time removing the weight from one shoulder to the other.

"'At the present day the attention of the world is so engrossed by scientific improvements that the power of manual labor in its simple and single state is lost sight of, and to an extent that we now look upon the Egyptian and Grecian monuments of art with amazement; our busy thoughts are puzzled to describe the mode adopted for their erection, and we almost leave the consideration with the impression that their erection without the application of mechanical powers was impossible.

"'The means, however, used in the transport of heavy weights by the Chinese at this station, on the ordnance buildings, recalls our attention to the power of manual labor in its simple state—to the united strength of men—and to the gigantic power derived by such unity, pointing clearly to the possibility of undertaking even a building in rivalry of the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis.

"'The method I have described of carrying a heavy weight a distance, simply by the application of manual power, I consider might be very advantageously introduced, where mechanical means were not at command, to move with the labor of infantry a portion of a siege equipment over a difficulty in transport required to be overcome.'

"In the accompanying plan the numbered bamboo 'carrying sticks' are all equal armed levers, and in fact the whole combination is but a series of equal armed 'swingle-tree' levers, which finally transmit and concentrate the lifting power of the men to the two ends of the column; and it will be noted that this combination of levers distributes the load equally among the men, regardless of any variation in their height and the irregularities of the ground over which they march. The doubling process might evidently be extended indefinitely."

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**The Odor of Death.**—"Many people believe," says *Knowledge*, "that soon after death a peculiar smell arises from the body. 'There is death in the house,' old women will say. So, too, it is well known that in some countries ravens appear, oftentimes in large numbers, almost immediately animals have expired. It is easy to explain all such phenomena by changes due to decay of the body; but the smell before death, which is referred to as *odor mortis*, is not so easily understood. This 'death smell' attracts several species of flies to the dying in certain seasons, and the approach of death in a human being or animal, if it occurs at a time of the year when these insects are in active life, is said by some to be unmistakably heralded by the determined manner in which such flies settle on the skin, especially in the region of the nostrils. According to many authorities the smell is unappreciable to average nasal organs, tho not a few trained observers are without doubt of its existence. Of numerous cases which have recently been put on record in *The British Medical Journal*, one or two may be referred to here, as they provide sufficient ground for further investigation. An apparently strong, healthy nurse was suffering from a severe attack of typhoid, and toward the end of the first week a peculiarly heavy odor was noticed about the patient by the doctor in attendance, and since he had noticed a similar smell in previous fatal cases he felt anxious. Shortly after the odor had been detected the nurse developed other symptoms and died. Another physician records that having remarked the smell in the case of a child, who otherwise did not appear to be seriously ill, he regarded it as a sign of most unfavorable import, and sought a consultation. The consultant thought there was no cause for anxiety, yet the child died within forty-eight hours. These, and other cases described by medical men, certainly give ground for the belief that, in some cases at least, the approach of death is heralded by a strange odor, tho it is difficult to understand exactly the cause of its occurrence."

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**Has the Earth More than One Moon?**—"Last March," says *La Nature*, "we noticed a memoir by Waltemath, of Hamburg, in which he announced the existence of a second moon revolving about the earth, and perhaps about the first moon. This moon had been seen, it was said, at Wiesbaden on February 5 and seen in China by three German officers, but names and dates were not given, perhaps for good reason. It was to pass again over the sun's disk on July 30 or about that time. We do not expect to hear of a serious observation of this new celestial body. But this is not all. *The English Mechanic*, in its issue for July 29, tells us that a third moon, larger than the second, should pass over the sun also about July 30. We have to do, decidedly, with a whole crowd of lunatics. We should not be surprised to learn soon that, with a telescope of feeble power and a powerful imagination, certain persons have seen the second and third moons. Being in such a fair way of discovery they may be able to endow the earth with five satellites like Jupiter, or with eight like Saturn. Let us be circumspect in such matters."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Does Life Continue After Decapitation?**—"The executions in Paris during recent years have revived the old question whether death instantaneously follows upon the severance of the head from the body," says *The Massachusetts Medical Journal*. "Dr. Cinel asserts that decapitation does not immediately affect the brain. He says that the blood which flows after decapitation comes from the large vessels of the neck, and there is hardly any call upon the circulation of the cranium. The brain remains intact, nourishing itself with the blood retained by the pressure of the air. When the blood remaining in the head at the moment of separation is exhausted, there commences a state, not of death, but of inertia, which lasts up to the moment when the organ, no longer fed, ceases to exist. Dr. Cinel estimates that the brain finds nourishment in the residuary blood for about an hour after decapitation. The period of inertia would last for about two hours, he thinks, and absolute death would not ensue till after the space of three hours altogether. If, he adds, a bodiless head indicates by no movement the horrors of its situation, it is because it is physically impossible that it should do so, all the nerves which serve for the transmission of orders from the brain to the trunk being severed. But there remain the nerves of hearing, of smell and sight, and he concludes that the guillotine does not cause instant death. If this be true, could any other form of death be more merciless?"

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IN *Notes and Queries*," says the New York *Times*, "there is a story quoted written by Mir Muhammad M'asum in 1600. An exiled prince meets a man who is carrying what are designated as 'hakku tubes.' Looking at the man the prince discovers that just as long as the man holds the hakku tubes his entire interior economy is visible. The prince at once purchases the tubes. Coming to Ghuzni, he finds a patient. The king of Ghuzni is suffering from dyspepsia. There is good reason for the king feeling so uncomfortable, for when the hakku tubing is applied, lo! it is discovered that the patient had swallowed not less than two water snakes. Readers will then please observe that the X rays have been anticipated. The original of the story is found in Elliot's 'History of India' by its own historians. After a while we may discover that Noah's ark had water-tight bulkheads and twin screws."

IN connection with the reports which have appeared from time to time that Andrée's and other balloons have been sighted in the distance, *Nature* directs attention to an observation recorded by Mr. F. F. Payne in the Canadian *Monthly Weather Review*. "Looking at the sky one afternoon, Mr. Payne saw a large, grey, pear-shaped object sailing rapidly across, immediately behind a thin stratum of cirrostratus cloud. At first the object was taken for a balloon, its outline being sharply defined, and its shape and size exactly corresponding to one; but as no cage was seen, it was concluded that it must be a mass of cloud, and after watching it for about six minutes, its mass became less dense and finally it disappeared. Whilst no whirling motion could be noticed, this balloon-like mass was undoubtedly of cyclonic formation, appearing less elongated when viewed at a distance probably of a mile and only about 30° from the zenith. The observation suggests an origin for strange war balloons and other aerial machines occasionally reported as having been sighted."

A METHOD of determining whether a trunk was hewn in winter or in summer is abstracted from the *Allgemeine Tischler Zeitung* by *The Scientific American*. This information is of the greatest importance to buyers of timber, especially as regards building timber, since it is well known that timber cut down in summer represents a lower value than that felled in winter. "Timber hewn during the resting period, *i.e.*, between October and April, contains in its cells numerous starch particles which can not be found in wood cut down in summer. Owing to this presence of starch the wood is coarse and impenetrable, since the starch closes the pores. For this reason, winter-hewn timber is exclusively employed for staves, because with staves from summer-hewn wood the contents of the barrels are subject to evaporation through the pores. The starch contained in the winter wood is given a violet color by iodin. Hence, if the timber to be examined is coated with an iodin solution and the surface of the felling side appears yellow, it may be assumed with certainty that the respective tree was hewn down in summer. The light-yellow lines are the moisture rays, while cells, tissue, and wood-fibers simply take on a yellow coloring. In the case of winter-hewn timber the amylaceous rays form much darker, ink-colored, black stripes on the yellow ground."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## FOR AND AGAINST PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

PROTESTANTISM is in one way or another receiving considerable attention in France, not only from a religious but also from a political and social point of view. Its merits and demerits are being discussed by leading thinkers; and literary men of prominence, even those not in sympathy with the teachings of the Roman Catholic church, are sometimes quite pronounced in their condemnation of Protestantism as a menace to the state and to society. In the *Chronik* of Leipsic, a Protestant journal, we find a collection of opinions and facts in reference to the Protestantism of France, from which we glean the following data:

From Ronsard to Chateaubriand, from Chateaubriand to Daudet, Gyp, Zola, and Jules Lemaitre, Protestantism has been made the object of caricature in French literature. Ronsard, in his lines descriptive of the Huguenot, depicts him as a grim and terrible character. In the *Figaro*, Zola exclaims: "What a society of irritable pedants and hypochondriacs France would become if Protestantism should get the upper hand!" And recently Jules Lemaitre, in trying to ridicule Protestantism, invented the *pasteur rigolo*, in which he burlesques the nonconformist of France. French periodicals describe in detail the various ways in which he has ridiculed Protestants in his comedy "L'Ainée," and declare that popular fancy has been captured by these drolleries.

It seems, however, that ridicule has not killed Protestantism in France, and fierce attacks are made upon it by Ultramontane papers, which demand the expulsion of "all Jews, Protestants, and Freemasons" from the boundaries of France. In general, however, French society does not take kindly to the Protestants. As a rule these live very much to themselves.

A recent brochure, written from the Ultramontane standpoint, shows what judgment is passed upon Protestants by Ultramontanes. It is stated there that in Valence, in February, 1897, Abbé Garnier solemnly declared that the Protestants of France were in conspiracy with the Protestants of England and Germany plotting against the French republic, and "consequently they deserve to be hung, or at any rate to be banished." In another part of the same brochure anti-Semitics, Jews, and Protestants are described in the same category as "foreign elements, without a home and without patriotism, who should by a determined attack be expelled from society." A significant remark was recently made by President Faure, who addressed the Protestant delegates from Jarnoc in these words: "You are good patriots, and the Government knows this well, and you do well if in these times you cling to your patriotism, since you are attacked so often in an unjust manner."

Nevertheless, Protestantism seems to be making some advance. In recent years the Protestant press has grown in a noteworthy degree in France. One of its best new journals is *La Foi et la Vie*, that numbers among its writers André Michel, the art critic of the *Débats* and of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The characteristic feature of *La Foi et la Vie* is found in the prominence which it gives to humanitarian and social problems. Another new Protestant journal, *Le Protestant*, has become a strong exponent of sound public morals and is a warm advocate of the temperance cause. In the *Agenda Protestant* it is reported that during the past twelve months no fewer than twelve new Protestant houses of worship were opened in Paris.

Then, too, the anti-clerical movement, of which the *Chrétien Français* is the official organ, and which has for more than a year attracted the attention of friend and foe, is more than ephemeral growth. In Sèvres an institution called Maison Hospitalière has been established which serves as a place of refuge for those priests who have severed their connection with the Roman Catholic church. Charbonnel, one of the leaders of this movement recently began labors in Belgium, but was soon stopped by the authorities. In Italy the movement is championed by the *Nuova Roma*, also edited by former Roman Catholic priests. In France itself there are said to be constant accessions to the ranks.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE SECOND ZIONIST CONGRESS.

THE movement for repopulating Palestine with Jews, with a view to the ultimate restoration of the Jewish nation, has not been crushed by the very general opposition of the rabbis. In the latter days of August the second Congress of Zionists, as the promoters of the movement are called, was held in Basle, Switzerland, and the number of members (about four hundred) was twice as large as last year. They came from Austria, England, France, Germany, Russia, America, and elsewhere, and the proceedings were marked by enthusiasm and harmony. The emperor of Germany was unofficially represented, and he let it be understood that on his reaching Jerusalem he would visit the Jewish colonies in Palestine. To a message of congratulation sent by Dr. Herzl, the president of the congress, the sultan of

DR. THEODOR HERZL.

Turkey replied most graciously; but since the congress there has come over the cable a report that he has forbidden further immigration of Jews to Palestine.

One of the practical results of the congress consisted in subscriptions of one million dollars to start a bank, to be capitalized at $10,000,000, for the benefit of the Jews in Palestine. The enrolled number of Zionists has increased sevenfold within a year, principally in Russia, Austria, and Germany. What is to be Israel's national flag flew from the building in which the congress sat. This flag is the biblical six-pointed shield of David in blue on a ground of white.

Among other distinguished Jews, Dr. Max Nordau was present and made a speech on the necessity of the solidarity of the race. He lamented the fact that the Jews of France had remained in the background while a few heroic Christians had come forward in behalf of Dreyfus. The delivery of his speech is reported to have been the chief dramatic feature of the congress, which at this point went wild with enthusiasm.

But the congress was characterized by other remarkable scenes. During one of the meetings, there was a typical students' Festkommers, where, during the feasting, the old psalms and songs of Zion were sung in the old tongue. On the following Sabbath morning service, Jews from every quarter of the globe—Arabs,

Egyptians, Greeks, Italians, Americans, Englishmen, French, Poles, Dutchmen, Belgians, Syrians, South Africans—stood together in the town synagog and offered over again the prayer of the Jewish prophets in the tongue of the Jewish prophets for the rebuilding of the Zion of their fathers. Such a scene has not before been witnessed since the fall of Jerusalem.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, was one of the members of the congress, and, among other things, he reports to the New York *Journal* the following:

"The remarkable incident of the congress was the unanimity with which the proposal to send a telegram of gratitude to the czar and the Russian people for that proposed disarmament of Europe was approved. The congress also resolved to ask the powers of Europe to couple with this beneficent scheme some measure that would restore the people of Israel to the land of their fathers. It is a fact not generally understood that the Jews have, to some extent, evasively succeeded in establishing something like 75,000 Jews in colonies and cities of Palestine, with the surprising result that, on the soil of their ancestors, they have enthusiastically taken up agriculture, an occupation which the world knows they have been compelled to long eschew elsewhere.

"The Vienna commission was headed by Dr. Herzl. He presented an exhaustive report prepared by Dr. Metzkin, who had studied local conditions in Palestine on the availability of the land for Israelites in their great occupation of farming and herding, together with new industries.

"In this connection it is interesting to know that Baron Edmund Rothschild, of Paris, who is known as the 'Protector of the Colonies,' has undertaken, quite aside from Zionism, to build a number of great factories in Jerusalem for the employment of Jews. This work is to be assisted and extended by a great Jewish colonial bank authorized by the congress.

"It was determined by the congress definitely that no further infiltration of Jews into Palestine will be sanctioned by Zionism until the sultan himself has been won over and his official sanction has been secured for the work. It was laid down as an absolute principle of the movement that the highest mutual toleration should be observed by the two sections of the Jewish race, who have some differences in their points of view respecting the faith and practise of Judaism."

Jews of the educated ranks in America and England are pretty well agreed as to the impracticability of the Zionist movement. The most influential of the American Israelitish press condemn the movement.

*The Jewish Messenger* (New York) sees one good result in the agitation. It remarks:

"We do not believe that nineteenth-century Zionism will be a more permanent factor than the similar craze that marked Sabbathai Zevi's advent two centuries ago. The agitation will have, however, one good result—it will draw the attention of certain European powers to the need of juster laws for the Jews, and arouse the Jews themselves to the necessity of devoting more thought to agricultural and industrial work, so that our proletariat may be uplifted and made more independent. So far as a Jewish state is concerned, history is not likely to go backward. That so many Christians favor the idea is not surprising; the conversion of the Jews is to follow, in their opinion."

*The American Israelite* commenting upon Rabbi Wise's report, says this rabbi is a youthful enthusiast who writes as he feels and not as he knows. No Jews outside of Russia, Rumania, and Galicia think of establishing a Jewish government in Palestine or anywhere else; none will ever give his consent to such a fantastic and impractical scheme; none will give up his nationality in this country or Western Europe to become a citizen of Utopia. We quote:

"While we firmly believe that in this meeting the fever of this dream has reached its height and the return to a normal temperature will soon follow it, yet the congress is most notable as a cry from the depths of the despair of a heartbroken people to whom the march of education and enlightenment has brought only a keener appreciation of the cruel wrongs that are being done them, without the least additional opportunities to lessen the resultant miseries.

"Back of the hopeless dream of founding anew a Jewish state in Palestine is the appeal of outraged humanity to the Christian nations for simple justice, that the rights given by God to all men be no longer withheld from an unfortunate people, whose only offense is that they believe in the one God, and in Him alone. Let us hope and pray that this cry of despair will not pass entirely unheeded, especially by Russia and its most slavish follower Rumania.

"History is made very rapidly in these closing days of the nineteenth century, and stupendous results have grown from apparently trivial causes. Perhaps the amelioration of the sad lot of the Jews who groan under the Slavic yoke may spring from what the world has come to call 'Herzl's folly.' Who can say?"

*The Jewish Voice* (Cincinnati) comments upon Rabbi Wise's report. It says:

"Brother Wise, it appears to us, must have strong aspirations toward a portfolio in the future Jewish king's cabinet, that king, in the mind of our brother, being no one else than Herzl, 'whose glorified face' he already worships. How ridiculous!"

An English Hebrew, Oswald John Simon, writing upon the subject in *The Nineteenth Century* (September) says:

"Our opposition is based upon the most solemn conviction that the scheme is a mistaken one. We consider that, so far from its tending to bring about a place of refuge for persecuted Jews, it will, so to speak, lift them out of the frying-pan into the fire. It is greatly to be feared that the agitation, so far as it has gone, has been characterized by the cry of despair unattended by a single condition of political foresight or statesmanlike sagacity. The childlike simplicity with which the experience of the history of European treaties has been ignored, the absolute indifference to the elementary principles upon which a national polity must be constructed, and the frantic disregard of the physical conditions of the 'promised land' or of the intellectual state of the populations with whom it is proposed to people it, are circumstances which we are bound to consider."

The most serious objection that Mr. Simon raises, is that the movement can not satisfy the religious aspirations of the Jews. On this point he says:

"The religious view of the subject is of far greater consequence than Dr. Herzl and Dr. Max Nordau have considered. They have approached the problem solely from the social and political point of view, regarding the religious aspect of the question as a mere detail. This is the huge mistake which they have made—and it is upon this point that the scheme will receive the utmost resistance from religious Jews. Here orthodox and reform Jews will unite. We will never consent to sacrifice the goal of our race and of our religion to a social expedient, however pressing. The Jews were never intended to be, nor are they capable of becoming, a separate political nationality."

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**Revision of the Catholic Index of Prohibited Books.**—A new revision of the "Index Librorum prohibitorum" is to be prepared according to an announcement from Rome. The Cologne *Volks-Zeitung*, a Catholic journal of prominence and authority, states that a special committee to do this work has already been appointed by the Congregation of the Index, now under the presidency of the prefect, Cardinal Steinhuber. Such a new catalog has become a matter of necessity on account of the researches carried on by German Catholic scholars in recent years, who have demonstrated that quite a number of old German Catholic writers, especially from the Reformation period, have been put upon this list of prohibited books and should not be there. They were placed there when the catalog was first compiled because the Protestants of that time appealed to these Catholic writers as their predecessors, altho the latter had in no way departed from the paths of strict orthodoxy. Some, indeed, such as Geiler of Kaisersberg, had sharply criticized the immoral habits of the Catholic clergy and laity of the day, and it was this feature of their writing that attracted the Protestants. Then, too, books were entered upon the list in which themes under controversy within the Catholic church itself

were discussed in too sharp a manner—such themes, for instance, as the immaculate conception of the Virgin. Then, too, books have been entered which aroused controversies in their day, but that are now altogether forgotten, yet which have an historical interest for scholars. The committee appointed is to revise the list thoroughly along these lines, and their report will no doubt contain an abbreviated list of prohibited works.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## PRESIDENT WOODRUFF AND THE MORMONS.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, died September 1, in the ninety-first year of his age, and on September 13 the Council of Apostles elected as his successor Lorenzo Snow. This change in the presidency of the church has brought the Mormons again before the general public, and arouses renewed discussion as to the present relations of the church to the civil power and to the system of polygamy.

Wilford Woodruff was one of those who accompanied Brigham Young to the then desert of Utah in 1849, and for half a century has been one of the active builders of the church. He was, of course, a stout defender of the system of polygamy, until the "revelation" came allowing the suspension of polygamous marriages, and he issued the edict advising that they be discontinued, setting the example himself.

Speaking of his personal character the Salt Lake *Tribune* says:

"We suspect that his sterling honesty was his most pronounced trait. His beliefs were strong; he would have died for them at any time and would have smiled as he died, but he was destitute of all arrogance and all pretension; his greatest desire was to perform within his sphere his duty, and to do that without the slightest ostentation or self-glorification. No man was ever more loved by his people. There will be sorrow for him wherever there are Latter-Day Saints, for he was more of a father to them than president.

"The sorrow of the least of his flock was his sorrow, and honors counted for nothing with him. For the last twenty years of his life at least, he has held himself as merely a trustee to perform certain work before him, and his life has been ready to make an accounting at any moment. He has most abundantly earned the rest that has come to him. For a long time he has looked as tho he was repeating to himself the words of another: 'I am thankful for life without pain in this beautiful world. When a little later my work shall be finished, I shall be thankful for the peace that will be mine."

The Chicago *Chronicle* has this to say of the effect of President Woodruff's death:

"The death of Wilfred [Wilford] Woodruff, president of the Mormon Church, brings nearer to an end the system of priesthood and a political religious system which has created a line of difference between the people of Utah and the other people of the United States.

"It is not possible that the brutal system of polygamy can be practised for any length of time, either openly or secretly, in any part of the United States. There will be no sequestered corner of Utah nor in any part of the mountain settlements where it will have a refuge. But as the early Mormon teachers and rulers disappear and their places are taken by the younger men of the present Christian generation, the last relics of this conspiracy against civilization will no longer exist, either in public or private, not as a practise nor as a theory of Bible institution. The present generation of Mormons will repudiate it as a doctrine and as a system of social life."

This touches on a point on which there is just now some sharp controversy between Mormons and Gentiles in Utah. The state presbytery of Utah, in its recent session, August 29, arraigned the Mormon church in a series of formal charges, seven in number. These charges are as follows:

"First—The Mormon church has returned to politics. The old habit has reasserted itself. The church has resumed sway. It has decided to govern the people in this as in all other regards. Adherents of the creed are expected to 'take counsel' as of yore. The manifesto by which this was brought about issued on April 6, 1890, and was adopted by the church soon after, thus becoming a 'scripture,' an inspired document, as binding on conscience as the decalog. This manifesto gives the priesthood the right to say who of its members may aspire to political office, and who may not, thus making it clear to the voter who is to be elected and who defeated. And since unquestioning obedience is a cardinal virtue, and disobedience a mortal sin, the 'voice of God' carries the election.

"Second—In addition to political control, 'the church' has determined to take control of the state schools. In most of the towns and villages of the commonwealth, only Mormons are elected to serve as trustees and teachers in the public schools. Non-Mormons, at certain points, have been notified that since they can not teach what parents wish their children to know (Mormon doctrine) there is no room for them, and they must seek employment elsewhere.

"Third—Another phase of present-day Utah is that the people are being urged to 'live their religion.' This would seem a desirable thing to do. Unfortunately, however, this phrase has an application here other than that understood by people unacquainted with the 'mysteries of Mormonism.' One 'lives his religion' in Utah who has entered the 'celestial order of marriage,' and 'cohabits' with all his wives. Of such cases more than two thousand have come to our notice, and this living has resulted in the birth of more than one thousand children since statehood was granted, January 4, 1896. See article in *The Independent* for March 3 last, by Prof. M. E. Jones.

"Fourth—That this situation may be perpetuated, and this peculiar institution flourish, that ubiquitous thing known as 'church influence' so affects men that those who could testify to this lawlessness are silent, juries refuse to find indictments, and officers make no arrests. Hence religious adultery goes unpunished and the 'kingdom' grows apace. From the heads of the church down, polygamy flourishes.

"Fifth—If a person has the temerity to call public attention to this state of affairs, he is roundly denounced as 'the enemy of the people,' and soon becomes aware of the unfortunate blunder he has made. Want of employment, waning business, or a sultry state of the atmosphere, either or all of these instruct him that a change of locality will be convenient. Hence people and newspapers that hope to do business here and enjoy our salubrious climate find it advantageous to discuss other than 'the present situation in Utah.'

"Sixth—Moreover, the present conditions in Utah are not confined to this State. There is an outreaching. Mormonism is going into other States. The 'heralds' of Joseph Smith's 'everlasting Gospel' restored to mankind in 1830 are abroad. The church claims to have about two thousand of these missionary mendicants who 'travel without purse or scrip,' and who live off the bounty of the people to whom they go in the field. This is a great saving to the church. It diminishes self-denial and gives those in authority a better chance. Still it must be said in behalf of 'the church' that where an elder can not maintain himself in the struggle for existence where he labors, he may lean back upon and draw from the 'home fund,' or his relatives may aid him, or a dance be given in his behalf in the home church or ward from which he has gone out.

"Seventh—One thing more. The missionaries carry a veiled gospel. They do not say all they have to say in the first sermon, nor in any 'field' sermon. They do not even give the people 'meat,' much less 'strong meat.' They feed 'milk.' It is safer. Better adapted to weak and sensitive stomachs. Faith, repentance, baptism by immersion, for the forgiveness of sins by 'one having authority,' and imposition of hands, and the stock doctrines commanded by Joseph Smith and his successors to be taught 'to the world'; while the Adam-god, immediate revelation, infallibility of the priesthood, divinity of the Book of Mormon, celestial order of marriage, God as a polygamist, Christ the husband of three wives, salvation for the dead by vicarious baptism, the duty of tithes, implicit obedience to the priesthood in all things, personal or blood atonement for the pardon of the unpardonable sin, and such like doctrines, they reserve until the digestion of the new convert is improved and he can take 'strong meat.'"

In *The Deseret News* (Salt Lake City), organ of the Mormon church, appears a reply to these charges seriatim by C. W. Penrose. He declares that they are unsupported by facts and are fabricated for "export trade and foreign consumption." We summarize his reply:

The first charge consists of a wilful and corrupt perversion of the language, nature, and intent of a public document accessible to all who may wish to see it. There is not a sentence there to show that the church has returned to politics, and the church does not in any way assert itself politically. Officers of the church do not in any way desire to control the rights of American citizens. Further, the document is not put forth as "scripture" or as "binding as the decalog." It is simply a declaration by the authorities of the church as a principle of discipline, and intended to regulate the lives of those who assume the offices of priesthood in the church. They must not engage in other pursuits without consulting the authorities. But each is free to vote as he pleases.

As to the second charge, any one is challenged to show an instance where the church has taken possession of or tried to take possession of the state schools. In some towns and villages all the population are Mormons, and there is therefore no other person to conduct the public schools. All the church schools are supported by the church and are entirely separate from the state schools supported by taxation. Where there is a non-Mormon population, it is represented in the school board and among the teachers.

As to the third charge, if there has been two thousand cases of polygamy in Utah since it became a State, why do not the Presbyterian preachers apply the law? Much of the machinery of the law is in the hands of non-Mormons. If there are any grounds for this charge the Presbyterians have it within their own hands to punish the offenders, for the fountains of justice in Utah are as pure as they are elsewhere. Since 1890 a polygamous marriage has not occurred in Utah. People may be living in adultery, but their crime is not polygamy. No one in the Mormon church wants to return to the condition of polygamy. It is true that men who contracted polygamous marriages before 1890 are to-day forced to live with plural wives in order to support their families; but when it has been practical, these men have adopted single wives, and the dead past is slowly burying itself. Its incubus is falling from the shoulders of the people, and they will be relieved of it much quicker if not persecuted by misrepresentation and slander.

The new president, Lorenzo Snow, is a native of Ohio and an alumnus of Oberlin College. He also accompanied Young in the journey to Utah in the forties, being ordained an apostle in 1849.

## THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF FATHER KOZLOWSKI.

A CASE which promises some notable features has come up in Chicago through the action of Archbishop Feehan, of that archdiocese, in issuing a decree of excommunication against Father Anthony Kozlowski, priest of a Polish Roman Catholic church in Chicago. The trouble arose out of the dissatisfaction of the Polish congregation of Kozlowski's church with its financial management. They claimed that no accounting could be obtained from the archbishop, and that the right to have a voice in the management of the church finances was denied to church-members. This caused a split, and money was raised for the building of All Saints Cathedral. Father Kozlowski was elected to head the seceders. A constitution was framed and adopted for the new church, and this proved so satisfactory to many other dissatisfied Polish congregations throughout the country who had had the same trouble that this constitution was adopted by a large number of their churches. The culmination of the difficulty was reached when Father Kozlowski was excommunicated by act of major excommunication. This is the first time, it is said, that such a pronunciamento has been proclaimed in America.

A new phase in the case was opened when, on August 10, Father Kozlowski brought suit for damages against Archbishop Feehan and Cardinal Ledochowski for civil damages resulting from inhibitions adherent to the decree. The complainant does not question the right of the church authorities to excommunicate him, but rests his claim for damages upon the secular and temporal personal damages, which, he asserts, he must suffer from the fact that all members of the Roman Catholic church by the terms of the decree of excommunication are "absolutely forbidden to have any intercourse or communication with him."

The case is discussed by *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Chicago) under the title, "Is It a Romish Boycott?" It says:

"It may be that this suit by this Polish priest, who seeks only to secure his secular and temporal rights, may bring to pass certain decisions and limitations that interest every American citizen, whether Romanist or Protestant. The real point is: May the Roman church in this republic blast, defeat, ruin, and bring to naught the secular interests of a non-Roman Catholic? If not, how can that church similarly blight the prospects of a man who has been a Romanist? Note it! The issue respects secularities only, and our laws propose to protect and vindicate the secular and temporal interests of every man who lives within the jurisdiction of those laws. No man's secular rights and franchises can be forfeited except by just operation of secular law, according to *secular* statutes duly made and provided. The Roman church has no more right to ruin a man's secularities than the Standard Oil Company has. Both have tried to do it, and both alike should be rebuked and restrained."

In an editorial note *The Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic, New York) thus refers to the matter:

"*The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist) works itself up into a fever of indignation because the Pope excommunicated a Polish priest out in Chicago by the name of Kozlowski. Why should the Methodist editor be so stirred up? As he does not want to come into the Catholic church, we suppose he must think the outside a very desirable place. One of the objects of his paper is to persuade Catholics to come outside. Why, then, does he fret and scold because the Pope has put Kozlowski on the outside to keep him company?

"*The Advocate* editor thinks the priest ought to get damages because the Pope has told Catholics to have nothing to do with him. It hurts his business. But what is his business? Running a church or a saloon? If a church, the Pope has the right to tell his people not to attend it, just as he has the right to tell them not to attend a Methodist or Presbyterian church. If he has not such a right the Methodist preacher could sue him for damages. His right to do so is as good as Kozlowski's. The publishers of Tom Paine's works could sue the Pope for forbidding his people to read them. It hurts their business.

"*The Advocate* is absurd."

Another phase of the matter is touched upon by *The American Hebrew* (New York). Referring to the action of Archbishop Feehan, it says:

"The 'boycott' has been declared by the courts to be an exercise of power against public policy, as abridging that 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' and its use is therefore made a wrong that is punishable; and in so far as the major excommunication of the Catholic church is a 'boycott' against the association in a social or business way of a faithful member of Catholic church with one who has been put under its ban, it comes in direct conflict with the law of the land. There can, therefore, be no doubt at all that the representatives of the church in this country whose duty it becomes to pronounce the decree of the Pope and to enforce that decree as against those who transgress it, become responsible for any injury that results in a secular way from its enforcement. . . . . .

"No Jewish law or regulation could ever bring our people thus in conflict with the law of the land. Excommunication is not unknown among the Jews, tho it is rarely employed; but hen it is invoked, it affects only religious privileges, for it is Jewish doctrine that the sages and rabbis from the oldest times have held that 'the law of the land is supreme.'"

THERE are now, it is said, 6,000 names on the roll of the Students' Missionary Union, of whom 1,600 have already reached the foreign field.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE RECENT SEA FIGHTS.

CRITICISM of the battles of Manila and Santiago is very unfavorable to the Spaniards. The brilliant maneuvering and accurate shooting of the Americans are universally acknowledged; but the behavior of the Spaniards, both in preparing for the war and while it was in progress, is regarded as so distinctly inferior that the actual fighting qualities of the Americans can not be properly gaged by the results. Speaking of the battle of Santiago, *The Saturday Review* says:

"The American management was distinctly good, the American material in excellent order; and the seamanship and fighting qualities of the American sailor were remarkable. General Shafter's extraordinary mistakes before Santiago have lowered the prestige of the American army; but Admirals Sampson and Dewey and Commodore Schley have shown that they know their business, and have exalted the renown of their country's navy. . . . The fatuity of the Spaniards reached such a point that they positively permitted a battle-ship nightly to approach within a mile of the harbor, and to play a searchlight steadily up the channel. Not once was the ship fired upon—a fact which surprised Admiral Sampson, as it well might. It is no slur upon American courage to say that a few six-inch or even six-pounder shells would have sent the battle-ship hustling out of range."

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, points out that torpedo-boats were not tried at all in this war. This arm is a special feature of the German navy. The men in it are more highly paid, and enjoy special advantages. But their training is such that only picked men can stand it. Moreover, two or three torpedo-boats, and these of the large destroyer type, are useless. According to German theory, a perfect swarm of these hornets must combine in an attack to be successful. It is thought that the small number of torpedo-vessels owned by the United States prevented the American commanders from giving this type of war-ships a fair trial. An Austrian officer regards the American telescope sight as something that must be introduced in other navies, unless they wish to be behind the Americans.

We present a digest of two important opinions,—one from Rear-Admiral Plüddemann, a very energetic and comparatively young commander in the German navy, the other from a French officer who was with the *Bruix* at Manila. Rear-Admiral Plüddemann, in the *Marine Rundschau*, Berlin, says:

"It is almost impossible to say what the Spaniards did not have and what they did not do. Certain it is that the *Cristobal Colon* did not have her heavy guns, and waiting for them may have retarded the sailing of the squadron. Another fact is that the Spaniards did not trouble about training an efficient body of engineers. In the piping times of peace, they had Scotsmen and Englishmen. When badly trained Spaniards had to take their place, the engines would not work. An illustration of this is that the *Cristobal Colon* could not escape the much slower American ships.

"Now, if the Spaniards wanted to escape the trap, the night was the time. It is impossible to blockade a port completely, as has been shown in maneuvers. The Americans could not keep up full steam all the time.

"The Americans had larger guns and more of them, and the armor of the Spaniards was comparatively weak. But this did not give the Americans the victory. It is plain that the Spaniards shot miserably, that their guns did not work well, that their officers and men did not know how to handle them. Altho the American ships were better protected, their unprotected surface is larger, and some hits should have been made.

"Finally, it should be acknowledged that, altho the Americans were very lucky in the choice of their opponents, their own energetic behavior and good shooting, as well as the brilliant management of their engines, deserves much credit."

"Lieutenant X.," in the *Revue de Paris*, says of the combat at Manila:

"In three hours the Americans wiped out the little Spanish squadron. The Spaniards accepted the combat against all rules. It is, in fact, impossible to show less sense before a battle, and less military talent during its progress. Their artillery was not good, their shooting certainly was worse. To await an enemy in the inner bay, without adequate defenses on Corregidor Island, was outrageous. It is simply unpardonable to be defeated in this way. Defeat, in a soldier, is criminal; this defeat could not even be excused.

"The Americans had an easy task, but it must be admitted that they accomplished it in a very talented manner. Their greatest fault was, perhaps, their enormous waste of ammunition, which might have cost them dear with a more determined enemy. But there is no denying that they showed both decision and energy.

"The Spaniards wanted both. They go by that famous saying of Mendez Nunez at Callao, '*España más quiere honra sin barcos que barcos sin honra!*' [Spain would rather lose her ships with honor, than keep her ships and lose her honor!] The fact is, she lost both. There is no glory in losing your life because you did not organize your defense. The duty of a warrior is not to get himself killed, but to kill the enemy. The poor fellows who lost their lives are not to blame. But the Madrid politicians who are responsible because they failed to provide the means for war material and efficient training need not pride themselves upon the heroism of their countrymen. Nor are the people less to blame. Each nation has the government it deserves, and the victory rests with the most intelligent."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE PEACE MANIFESTO OF THE CZAR.

THE nations of the world have received the czar's manifesto with mixed feelings. The smaller countries are delighted with the idea, but fear that it is utopian. In the countries constituting the great powers of the world the press suggest a revision of boundaries before an attempt at disarmament can be made. In the czar's own country the papers are not sure that his plan can be carried out. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"It is clear that the question of disarmament can not be solved until the causes of armament have been removed. The conference must very exactly define the just claims of each nation and suggest means for a peaceful settlement, and it may be that the nineteenth century will witness the termination of that international policy which is so full of disturbances and danger."

The *Novoye Vremya* fears that "certain Western powers, whose influence is due to their armaments, may object." The *Viedomosti* says:

"The czar's manifesto is chiefly intended to produce a change in international politics, and to introduce that element of trust and honesty which has hitherto been wanting to a large extent. If other powers can be brought to take the Russian proposal as seriously as it is made, the new century may witness the advent of peace instead of unrest and dissension. Those who have faith in the power of new ideas, if given vent with the force of conviction and in a clear manner, can not but be pleased that this note will set a-going a new and beneficial chord in international life, and that it must necessarily lead to a regrouping of the powers."

A Russian statesman, interviewed by the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, expressed himself confident that the czar would gain much in popularity at home, whatever the effect of his manifesto might be abroad.

In France the idea seems to prevail that the two German provinces taken from Germany during her period of religious strife, and regained by her in 1870, must be returned to France before disarmament can be thought of. The *Gazette de France*, Paris, says the czar wants France to be satisfied with the new order of things introduced in 1871. The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"France may not forget that right and justice, the equity of

national ethics, were violated in 1871, and that no redress has yet been made to humanity at large for this isolation. As long as this robbery has not been rectified, the descendants of the men of '89, the true heirs of the Revolution and of the promulgators of the rights of man, may not rest satisfied, and they can not acquiesce in the principles Count Muravieff is pleased to advance."

The *Matin* says "satisfied nations may beat their swords into plowshares, but France can not be satisfied." What with the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine, the English in Egypt, the loss of French influence in the East, we would be a second-rate power if we disarmed. This is more than the czar has a right to demand." The *Journal des Débats* says that people in France, even if they do not talk of their defeat, continually think of it.

In Austria the czar's proposal is received with a good deal of enthusiasm. The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, says:

"The most pleasing dream of the friends of peace in any country has been overtopped by this proposal. The proposal before us would never have been made, did not the czar feel confident that he has the good-will of all the principal powers. The danger of a conflict in the far East has been removed for the moment. The Eastern question has lost its poignancy, for Russia has sounded the note of peace. The powers of the Triple Alliance have reason to be pleased, for the aim of their union promises fairly to be accomplished without heavy armaments."

The *Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks the czar will never be forgotten, if he never does anything else. The *Magyar Ossray* says "the czar has made war upon war." The *Egyertes* thinks the brain of an autocrat never conceived a nobler thought. The *Budapesti Hirlap* fears success will not attend the czar's plans, but the *Pesti Naplo* fancies we stand before the greatest aim of our century.

Turning to Italy, we find that the czar's proposal is received with some skepticism. The *Popolo Romano* says: "Nothing can be done unless the French and Russian governments can agree about this matter of frontier regulation." The *Don Chisciotte* wonders that Russia should make such a proposal, as Russia is one of the powers that seem insatiable.

The Spaniards, on the whole, receive the news with satisfaction. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, does not see "how purely Spanish lands, like Porto Rico, thickly inhabited by Spaniards and never in the possession of another country since the first white man set foot there, could be lost to Spain if a fair tribunal were to arrange international terms." But the majority of Spanish papers ignore the late war altogether, or refer to it only very distantly. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"We Spaniards certainly receive the czar's proposal with warmth and satisfaction. The czar's patronage should guarantee that second-class powers are respected, and a plan for mutual defense among them should be devised, especially when they are attacked by nations of overwhelming strength. The conference should, at least, be of some moral import, and moral influence certainly is needed."

The Swedish and Norwegian and the Danish governments have received the czar's proposal with alacrity. Wealthy little Holland recognizes fully the importance of a step likely to prevent her being despoiled by a more powerful nation. Belgium realizes that her marvelous industrial expansion could proceed, much faster could she discard her armaments. England, the chief of militarism in maritime affairs, demurs, altho the czar is commended for his lofty aspirations. *The St. James's Gazette* encourages Russia, Italy, Austria, and Germany to disarm, but regards a reduction of the British fleet as a very dangerous experiment. *The Standard* says:

"It is possible that the young sovereign, in the ardor of his humane enthusiasm, has not maturely considered the nature of the obstacles which must be surmounted, if his proposed conference is to produce any valuable results. The great end in view—that of bringing to a close the incessant competition for military and naval superiority—is easier to grasp than the means by which it is to be secured. . . . Nations which have armed themselves against one another will scarcely cast away the sword unless they have better warrant than paper protocols and conventions usually afford that the example will be followed, if not set, by their neighbors."

*The Westminster Gazette* thinks Great Britain should respond with alacrity, and says:

"The suggestion that such a conference should be held, and that the initiative should be taken by the czar, was made a few years ago by a British Prime Minister and received with cordiality, tho at the moment the circumstances were not thought favorable for a formal proposal. If we recall this fact, it is not in the smallest degree to detract from the courageous step that the czar has taken, but to impress upon our own Government the need of a prompt response to the czar's appeal, and to disarm suspicions which are already being set on foot in certain Russophobe quarters. When it is known that this suggestion has been made from London, and that in the opinion of the British Government the czar was the most appropriate authority in all Europe to launch it, it surely becomes a very insanity of suspicion to assume that in adopting it he is aiming an underhand blow at ourselves."

*The Daily News* is informed that nothing can be done to create a satisfactory *status quo* until Spain and the United States have settled their late quarrel. The Newcastle *Chronicle* thinks Russia can not be sincere, and that nothing will come of the czar's proposal. *The Daily Telegraph* believes that the interests of Great Britain and of civilization in general are best served by a powerful British navy. *The Saturday Review*, tho it believes the czar to be in earnest, thinks the czar's Prime Minister means to play a trick upon England. It says:

"The czar is honest; but he would be a very simple-minded man who would claim honesty for the czar's ministers. It is more probable that this imperial utopian is a mere tool in their hands; the thought is his, but they have chosen the psychological moment. . . . It is the cleverest thieves who are most easily tracked, and it was the exceeding deftness with which the psychological moment had been chosen which first started suspicion of the scheme in this country. The bishops, and the salvationists, and all the sentimentalists are still busy with their hosannas, of course, but there is not a man in England who has to deal practically with affairs who believes that this scheme is honest."

*The Spectator* asserts that no nation is satisfied with what it holds, as the case of the prosperous United States shows. Hence the scheme is utopian. *The Speaker* says:

"What ought to be the attitude of Great Britain toward the czar's proposals? Only one answer is possible to that question, unless we are to stand self-convicted of shameless national hypocrisy on a colossal scale. For generations past our statesmen, our writers, our teachers of religion, our public men of every class and party, have been united in deploring the growth of armaments both here and on the Continent. For years they have been loud in their professions of a desire for peace, and in the expression of their hope that some great military ruler would give the signal for the disarmament of the nations. . . . No matter what the pessimists may say, the British Government can only respond to the czar's proposals by a cordial acquiescence in his scheme."

In Germany no immediate results are expected, but many people think the czar's proposal will bear fruit in the future. Certain it is that it will be used for party purposes in Germany in the near future. The very Radical *Frankfurter Zeitung* says in effect:

Only one tenth as much is expended in Europe for education as for armaments, and this discrepancy must be removed. For us Germans the question is simple enough. We can reduce our armament in proportion as other nations do so, and it will be easier for us to insist upon more economy even now, since the czar is peacefully inclined. But our fundamental military principle, service in the ranks for all, rich and poor, we will not allow to be touched.

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, does not see that there is much

hope for a peaceful future, as the United States even, rich, prosperous, and free from danger of attack, has inaugurated a policy of force. The *Reichsbote* points out that Germany is the only country to whom all sorts of people suggest that she should hand over of her own free will provinces which she regained, and which to this day are purely German in race. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* fears the only result will be that the only country whose people take such things literally must find it more difficult to overcome Socialist and Radical objections to armament. Most of the German papers, however, believe that the best guaranty for peace is a Germany too strong to become a convenient fighting-ground for the surounding nations. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The czar undoubtedly meant well. So far he has only done harm. The French people are in a state of ferment bordering on insanity, and Germany must now be doubly careful. Once before this national ferment has led to a declaration of war against us. In this, not in the Dreyfus scandal, is the danger to peace. It would be well if the czar were to attempt to cure France of her uncontrolled temper; this alone must determine the success of his scheme. Until he has better results to show, we must stand by our emperor's word: 'The best guaranty of peace is a well-armed, ever-ready Germany.' "—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

THE very pointed objections of the Canadian press to the theory that the Quebec conference was to settle some questions between the United States and Great Britain, and that Canada had very little to say in the matter, have not passed unnoticed in England. The British press hastens to explain that Canada has to be considered first. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Canada is mistress in her own house, and to-day delegates from England and the United States meet in Quebec, under the presidency of the Canadian Prime Minister, assisted by his colleagues, the ministers of trade and of marine, and by the Newfoundland premier, to discuss exhaustively, and if possible to settle, the whole list of outstanding quarrels and misunderstandings that have all through the century hampered the development of more than one province and state from Alaska to Newfoundland, and provided a constant source of irritation, recrimination, and retaliation. . . . . .

"It is a mere coincidence that the convention has occurred at a time when the United States has definitely stepped out of her isolation, and claimed her right to a place among the expanding and colonizing nations. But a crisis like that through which she has gone, ending in a splendid victory and a conspicuous increase of territory, will have taught the Washington Government the necessity for give-and-take in international relations. No longer does she sit at home in impregnable isolation. She has given pledges to fortune; and she knows that more than one European power looks on the expansion of America with ill-will and even with hatred. A growing power makes enemies and needs friends, and the community of interest that is so conspicuous between the British empire and the United States points naturally in what direction friendship lies. An essential condition, however, of any real friendship is that lasting good relations should be established between the two great neighbors on the American continent, and that will be the task of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in the Quebec convention. Canada has a great future, and it is in her own hands. She is mistress of her destinies, and her capacity to guide those destinies will largely depend on the attitude of her statesmen at this juncture."

*The Speaker*, London, thinks there is little or no reason to suppose that the conference will be barren. Even the question of war-ships on the lakes should be settled easily. It says:

"Canada, it is true, is not likely for some time to avail herself of reciprocity in this matter. But if the ships are to go to sea, they will have to go through Canadian canals; and if Canada were ever invaded from the United States, her frontier is so hopelessly indefensible that the addition of a fleet of war-ships to the attacking force would make very little practical difference."

The Canadian papers are disposed to be skeptical. The Toronto *Saturday Night* thinks the conference will end in smoke. *The World*, Toronto, says:

"Altho a great deal has been said in favor of reciprocity with the United States, it is a fact that the idea is to-day rather unpopular than the reverse. The general opinion is that Canada will not be benefited by reciprocity with the United States. Even the Liberals themselves are becoming sour on their one-time favorite. . . . . .

"Canada does not want reciprocity on the terms upon which the Americans are disposed to grant it. They may be willing to give us a preferred market for certain of our agricultural products if we allow their manufacturers a preference in our markets, and also give them the freedom of our nickel, spruce, saw-logs, and other raw products in which they are themselves deficient. We take it that the American commissioners have already showed their cards, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier finds himself subjected to such pressure at the hands of the Canadian manufacturers that he is compelled to refuse all American offers of reciprocity which involve the sacrifice of their interests. The manufacturers compelled Sir Wilfrid to abandon free trade. They have now coerced him into dropping reciprocity."

Even *The Weekly Sun*, Toronto, fears that antagonism to reciprocity will render the conference barren. It says:

"The Dingley tariff, says *The Globe*, bears evidence of intense anxiety on the part of our neighbors to obtain Canadian products in the raw, and to have them worked up on the American side. 'Our policy,' adds *The Globe*, 'is exactly the opposite of this.' If our policy is exactly the opposite of the American policy, where is the use of meeting to talk about reciprocity, and what expectation can there be of anything but increased antagonism from such a conference? If politics, imperialism, and knighthoods are to be dragged into the discussion, all economical bearings are at once lost, and absurdity reigns supreme. . . . Would the wheat-grower or the grazier be the gainer if he were compelled by law to finish his product instead of selling it to those who finish it? Let alone, both departments of production will take the most profitable course. If *The Globe* indicates the position of the Government, as it may reasonably be supposed to do, the conference may as well adjourn not till September 20, but till doomsday."

## FOREIGN NOTES.

CRIMINAL proceedings have begun against a forester in the employ of the late Prince Bismarck. The man admitted two photographers into the death-chamber, and two negatives were obtained by flashlight. The body was even disturbed to obtain a satisfactory picture.

THE authorities of India admit officially that the plague is spreading there and attacking places which hitherto were free. There is little doubt that the English have done all in their power to fight the disease, but it is impossible for them to overcome native prejudice against disinfection and isolation. At Bombay 162 cases were recorded during one week.

THE *Novoye Vremya* relates that Russia, with the consent of Abyssinia, has established a protectorate of the small sultanate of Raheita on the Red Sea, in order to build a dock and coaling-station there. The London *Times* delares that Raheita is really under Italian protection, and that Italy is too friendly to Great Britain to permit Russian aggression in the Red Sea.

THE *Australische Zeitung*, Adelaide, paints a very sorry picture of Australian prosperity. The farmers in the Bushland are unable to grow sufficient corn for bread, and many are actually starving. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, the richest part of Australia, is described as overrun with beggars. Intending emigrants are warned that only people possessed of large capital can hope to be successful.

THE attempts of the Panslavists in Austria to extend their power at the expense of the Austrian Germans still continue, and are as firmly repulsed. The Russians watch the progress of Austrian politics very keenly. They encourage the Czechs, and hope to draw all the Slavs on their side in a struggle between Russia and the Triple Alliance. On the other hand, public opinion in Germany is more and more in favor of active assistance for the Austrian Germans, should the latter be attacked openly by the Slavs.

IT is said that an attempt will be made to procure a United States protectorate for the Liberia settlement on the coast of Africa. The settlement was founded at no little cost by American philanthropists during President Monroe's time, to give the American negro a chance to show what he could do in the way of self-government. The experiment is not a success; Liberia is in a worse state than Hayti, which has at least some wealth and prosperity created by French occupation still to draw upon.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FROM WILLIAM THE SILENT TO WILHELMINA.

A STATE, from an origin almost unnoticed, rapidly rising into greatness, formed without design, and in the end belying all human forecast,—a small corner of Europe, won from the sea by infinite labor, maintaining itself by its herring fishery, suddenly springing into formidable power, holding its own against Philip II., despoiling his successors of almost all their possessions in the East Indies, and in the end taking under its protection the monarchy of Spain itself—this is the picture which Voltaire, in a deft epigram, presents for our contemplation and our wonder. And this is the achievement of William, Count of Nassau, titular Prince of Orange, surnamed "the Silent"—a man whose career, like his nature and his circumstances, was compact of anomalies and complex elements. By birth a German count, by inheritance a Flemish magnate and a sovereign prince; by family a Lutheran, by training a Catholic, in his death a Calvinist; in his early years a soldier and minister of the empire, ambassador and lieutenant of the king of Spain, a grandee of boundless magnificence—his "Life," as Frederic Harrison and Ruth Putnam have recently portrayed it, is a world's wonder.

Fortune, by a singular conjunction of circumstances, had showered upon the lad an opulence of honorable traditions, titles, and possessions, derived from a long line of warriors, statesmen, and diplomatists, who had absorbed a succession of wealthy alliances and ancestral honors, granted by dukes of Burgundy, emperors, and kings of France. "The man who founded the republic of Holland, in the teeth of kings and princes, was their equal and their mate."

In October, 1555, when the young soldier was summoned from his camp to be present at the formal abdication of the Emperor Charles V. in favor of his son, Philip II., in the great hall of the palace of Brussels, amid an imposing concourse of nobles, prelates, courtiers, knights of the Golden Fleece, and delegates from the states, the emperor, broken by disease and toil, appeared leaning on the arm of the vigorous and gallant young Prince of Orange.

When Philip became king, the prince had the right to be addressed by sovereigns as "our cousin." He kept regal state in the Nassau palace at Brussels, and at his palace of Breda. In his "Apology" he declares that his missions and military services had cost him more than 1,500,000 florins, and that he had never received as pay more than 300 florins a month. Of course he was encumbered with debt. He writes to his brother Louis, "I have cut down the cost of my falconers 1,200 florins"; and he discharged in one day twenty-eight cooks. But he still indulged his passion for the chase, for falconry and tournaments, dancing and masquerades. His costumes and retinues were magnificent, and his personal graciousness and courtliness were celebrated even by his enemies.

In April, 1559, the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis was concluded between Henry of France and Philip of Spain. The prince was one of the noble hostages appointed to reside with Henry, as pledges for the faithful execution of the treaty. He went to Paris in June, and it was there that the famous incident occurred from which the eloquent Prince of Orange derived his paradoxical surname of "the Silent." The story is well told by Pontus Payen, the Catholic:

"One day, during a stag hunt in the Bois de Vincennes, Henry, finding himself alone with the prince, began to speak of the great number of Protestant sectaries who, during the late war, had increased in the kingdom, to his great sorrow. His conscience, said the king, would not be easy, nor his realm secure, until he could see it purged of the accursed vermin who would one day overthrow his government under pretense of religion, if they were allowed to get the upper hand. . . . But he hoped, by the grace of God and the good understanding that he had with his new son, the king of Spain, that he would soon master them. The king talked on thus to Orange in the full conviction that he was cognizant of the secret agreement recently made with the Duke of Alva, for the extirpation of heresy But the prince, subtle and adroit, answered the good king only in such a way as to leave him still under the impression that he (the prince) was in full possession of the scheme propounded by Alva; and under this belief the king revealed all the details of the plan arranged between the king of Spain and himself for the rooting out and vigorous punishment of the heretics from the lowest to the highest rank; and in this service the Spanish troops were to be mainly employed."

All this the prince heard in silence, without a word of protest, without an exclamation of astonishment, without a gesture of dismay. But, twenty years later, he wrote:

WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"I was deeply moved with pity for all the worthy people thus devoted to slaughter and for the country to which I owed so much, wherein they purposed to introduce an inquisition more cruel than that of Spain. . . . It was enough for a man to look askance at an image to be condemned to the stake. . . . From that hour I resolved with my whole soul to do my best to drive this Spanish vermin from the land."

In 1566, we find the prince "between the devil and the deep sea," between his impetuous brother Louis on the one hand and the fanatical regent, the Duchess Margaret, on the other. He would hold his leaguers in check, and he would checkmate the Inquisition. He would not be a persecutor and he would not be an iconoclast; he would not instigate rebellion, and he would not abet oppression.

He induced his fiery brother to draw up "a loyal and respectful petition" to the throne, for the countermanding of the Inquisition, and the suspension of the edicts concerning religion; and he persuaded the excited and terrified regent to admit the delegation of the Leaguers and hear their petition. Three hundred gentlemen—mostly youths of rank, some chivalrous, some debauched, some in reckless pursuit of adventure—filed into the council chamber, clad in a mock costume of gray frieze. Brede-

rode read the "request"; the duchess responded with dignified concessions. Orange claimed consideration for the confederates, insisting that they were men of honor and influence, and had conspicuous support in the nation. Berlaymont broke out, with his memorable phrase: "Is your highness to be terrorized by these beggars? By the living God! they should be driven forth with sticks!"

But the "Beggars" presently appeared in the streets of Brussels in splendid array, a cavalcade of nobles and gentlemen welcomed on all sides by the citizens as defenders of the public liberties against Spaniards and Cardinalists. The young rebels were intoxicated with triumph and exultation. To quote from Mr. Harrison's account:

"They adjourned to celebrate their victory in a wild supper, given by Brederode in the house of Count Culemburg, a vehement reformer. When all were heated with wine, Brederode rose, and repeating the phrase of Berlaymont in council,' he drank a health to 'the Beggars.' Then he put on a wallet and a wooden bowl, such as beggars wore. The idea captured the company; all shouted, 'Long live the Beggars!' A mock ceremony of initiation was invented, each brother swearing to stand true, 'by salt, by bread, and by wallet, too.' In the midst of the revelry, Orange, Egmont, and Horn appeared. They came to moderate the young Leaguers, and to bring off Hoogstraeten to the council; but they were forced to listen to the new toast—the origin of a party name which, for two generations, rang through the world—'the Beggars of the Land and of the Sea.'"

To the disgust of all Catholics, the medals, badges, toy bowls, and wallets of the Beggars were sold and distributed publicly. Then came days of wild tumult, frantic rage, and terror. Sir Thomas Greshman wrote to Cecil: "The prince very nobly hath travailed, both night and day, to keep this town [Antwerp] from slaughter and from despoil; which doubtless had taken place if he had not been there—to the loss of 20,000 men; for that I never saw men so desperate willing to fight."

Then, in 1567, came the Duke of Alva ("one of the three great commanders of the time"), to take direction of "the punitive force" and the control of the Low Countries. He marshaled his troops at Genoa, and led them across the Alps to Brussels—"a splendid army, one of the most perfect engines of war ever seen in that age." There was great retinue of squires and bearers of arms and armor, gilded and chased; every man-at-arms was arrayed like an officer of rank; and two thousand courtesans—four hundred of them mounted and garbed like princesses—attended the martial array.

History affords no more conspicuous and dramatic type than is presented in Alva, of the resolute, self-centered grandee, bronzed in war and worn with inexorable cares. Arrogant, even for a Spanish duke, jealous, implacable, prone to deceit and cruelty—but tenacious of his own strange points of honor. "Fanaticism, pride, and self-worship made him what for centuries he has remained, the type of all that is bloody, pitiless, and false."

Then came the Council of Blood, that ferocious court-martial, with Alva at the head of it:

"The whole country became a charnel-house, where the death-bell tolled hourly in every village, where columns and stakes in every street, the door-posts of private houses, the fences in the fields, were laden with human carcasses, strangled, burned, beheaded; where the survivors stalked about, very ghosts of themselves, among the wrecks of their former homes; where submission was of no avail and flight was impossible, and the spirit of vengeance had alighted at every fireside."

And as for the Prince of Orange, in the thick of all this havoc and horror, "seldom," says the historian, "has a chief of men withdrawn more utterly ruined, discredited, and abandoned, than he when he made his lonely way back to Nassau. He had neither estate, nor resources, nor friends, nor home."

But the mills of God did not stop grinding. William was neither dead nor sleeping. He sold and pawned, borrowed and begged, to raise funds; he pledged his own person. "Will not the duke of Saxony take a certain casket in payment of 6,000 florins? Can not John find a sound horse to send him? And where are his trunk hose that went to be mended?"

And then came the little cloud out of the deep, "like a man's hand." The "Beggars of the Sea" were at work; in September, 1569, Dolhain had under his command some 18 ships with 3,000 men—mixed crews of refugees and desperadoes, French, Walloon, Dutch, or German; and in a few months he had captured 300 vessels, and a treasure of 300,000 thalers.

A very desperate Beggar was William de Lumey, count of La Marck, a promising descendant of the Wild Boar of Ardennes. He wore the Beggar's garb and wallet, and swore he would not trim his beard until he had avenged the death of Egmont. With his crews of refugees and outlaws he scoured the coasts and estuaries of Netherland, pillaging, burning, slaying. They attacked the invading navy from Spain, and captured the treasure. Alva, it is written, dared not risk the voyage back to Spain. In April, 1572, the Beggars were before Brill, storming the gates, cutting the dikes, taking the town, mounting cannon on the walls, proclaiming the Prince of Orange as lawful stadtholder. Within ten days the Beggars were masters of Delfshaven and Schiedam, and before long all the important towns of Holland, Friesland, Guelderland, and Utrecht were marshaled on the side of William the Silent.

The prince wrote to his brother John: "I am resolved to go and plant myself in Holland or in Zeeland, and there await the issue which it shall please Him to ordain." His instinct was right and wise. The northern provinces, that we call Holland, were destined to grow into the rich, artistic, victorious, aspiring Dutch republic.

But not without the death-grip, that procession of terrific struggles whereby the Dutch towns, in spite of defeats and massacres, wore down the armies of Spain, glutted with rapine and sack. The heroism and the ferocity were equal on both sides; if the Spaniards were supreme in all the remorseless arts of war, the Dutch were supreme in indomitable endurance. Alva, reporting to his king, declared his intention, on taking Alkmaar, to leave *not one creature alive;* but Don Frederic, after a four hours' assault with the flower of his Spanish chivalry, was driven back, leaving a thousand of his foremost fighters in the trenches. The prince sent out orders, secreted in rods, to open the sluices and admit the Dutchman's ancient enemy, the sea; and the Spanish invaders quailed before the rising tide that was flooding all the land. "Never," wrote Alva, "never was seen on earth such a war as this!"

And in the thick of that desperate game stands William of Orange, proclaiming his unalterable ultimatum: "Freedom of worship. The Commonwealth restored to its ancient privileges. Strangers, and in particular Spaniards, in civil or military employment, to withdraw from the country!"

In a long letter to his brother John, he writes: "If the poor people of these parts, abandoned by all the world, still resolve to hold out as they have done till now, and if it do not please God to chastise us and utterly destroy us, it will still cost the Spaniards the half of Spain, in wealth as well as in men, before they will have made an end of us."

And all this time his comings and goings were dogged by bravos and assassins; for it was the age of assassination, and in Spain, Italy, France, private murder was one of the recognized weapons of constituted power. On the 10th of July, 1584, Balthazar Gérard, a young Burgundian, small, mean, feeble, sinister, fired three shots straight into the breast of William the Silent, who cried, "My God, have pity on this poor people!" and so died.

"And to-day [writes Frederic Harrison] the nation which William founded by his sweat and blood, three centuries ago, is flourishing and honored. His granddaughter in the eleventh degree (Wilhelmina) sits on the throne of Holland; the blood of the greatest of the Nassaus flows in the veins of almost every royal house in Europe; and among his descendants may be counted of three centuries some of the most valiant soldiers, some of the ablest chiefs, whose deeds adorn the history of Europe."

The coronation of Wilhelmina, on the 6th of the present month, was an event calling forth congratulatory expressions from many lands. The "people" have been ever dear to the quaintly conscientious and democratic child. When her nurses would have put her to bed too early for her liking, she said, "I will go out on the balcony and tell my Dutch people how you treat their queen."

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Heavy exports form the feature of the trade situation. Grain is going abroad in large quantities and the price of wheat has advanced two cents. The heavy export demand for Southern iron continues. For the eighth month of this year our exports are 82 per cent. in excess of imports. Western markets report an increased number of buyers.

**Peace Lifts Prices.**—"Business is passing well through the difficulties that attend the winding up of a war, which are generally greater than those involved while war is in progress. The rush of orders kept back while war lasted, by those who thought it shrewd not to take any chances, has lifted prices a little and caused a larger demand for the time than can continue; but tho it has passed, there is ample evidence that the consuming demand is very large. How large can only be judged after some weeks of waiting, but once more it looks as if those who wait longest are likely to pay most. The business of the country is expanding, so that payments through clearing-houses in the second week of September were 22.5 per cent. larger than in 1892, and for two weeks 12 per cent. larger. From these and railway returns, and such trade reports as are instructive, it must be concluded that much more business is being done than in the best of past years, tho not always with much profit."—*Dun's Review, September 17.*

**Notable Trade Situation.**—"Reports of still further enlarged distribution at most Western markets and of slight improvement at Eastern centers, where demand has been slower to materialize; enlarged foreign demand for breadstuffs; increased railway earnings, not entirely due to the swelling movement of grain to market, which, indeed, is still behind last year's records; bank clearings increased over last week and over all corresponding weeks except one year ago when speculation was very active; rather better than expected government crop reports, and enlarging exports of American manufactures, are all features tending to make the trade situation at present a notable one."—*Bradstreet's, September 17.*

**Exports and Failures.**—"The returns of foreign trade show $35,429,950 excess of exports over imports in August, against $40,920,445 under the extraordinary conditions a year ago, with the biggest export movement ever known in August. With less than $4,000,000 paid by specie imports less exports, and liberal allowance for interest and the like, the country has added more than $23,000,000 to its unliquidated demands against Europe, and $2,600,000 gold has been started this way. Failures in two weeks have been in amount $2,127,452 against $4,352,631 last year, and $7,909,462 in 1896. Manufacturing have been $743,105 against $904,178 last year, and $4,246,148 in 1896, and trading $1,301,347 against $1,622,956 last year, and $3,180,149 in 1896. Failures for the week have been 174 in the United States against 204 last year, and 23 in Canada against 40 last year."—*Dun's Review, September 17.*

**Where Trade is Brisk.**—"At Chicago an unprecedented business in dry-goods is doing, with other distributive lines proportionately active. Business at Kansas City and St. Louis is reported very active, and further improvement is noted at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Paul, Omaha, and Minneapolis. On the Pacific coast unfavorable crop returns and suspension of mining, due to drought, are reported to have checked trade at San Francisco, but Puget Sound and Columbia River points report improving trade, both domestic and foreign, and extensive improvements are making at Seattle in the facilities for handling the growing Pacific trade. Buyers are increasing in number at Baltimore, and more is doing in dry-goods, boots and shoes. A fair business is doing in dry-goods at Philadelphia, and an improvement is noted in many lines of distribution. The same is true at New York, a feature being the absence of speculative buying in dry-goods. Providence reports orders for jewelry increasing, with prospects for this industry as flattering. Cooler weather has induced a better business at the hands of Boston jobbers, but wool is quiet and woolen goods are in moderate demand. Pittsburg reports the volume of business larger than a year ago at this time. Yellow fever quarantines and heavy rains are credited with checking distribution at some points at the South, but the feeling here, as in the rest of the country, continues hope-


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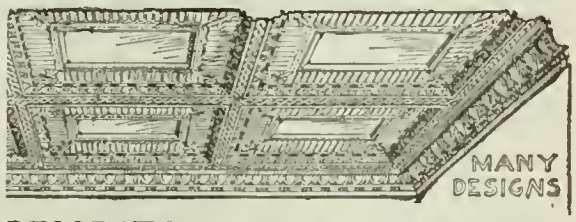


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Canadian Trade.—"Cooler weather in Canada has resulted in improved trade advices. Toronto reports a large movement in dry-goods and lumber in good demand, some of which is expected to go to the United States. Stocks of blankets and underwear are reported limited, and some imports from the States may be expected. Grain prices are above an export basis, hence the movement abroad is small. The retaliatory duties placed by Germany on Canadian grain, in return for discriminating tariff duties on German goods, are expected to check Canadian grain exports to Germany. Montreal reports improved trade and the jobbing business ahead of former years. Collections are good. Butter and cheese are firm, with the former tending upward. Trade in the maritime provinces is disappointing, and the returns from the fisheries have been very poor. Victoria reports collections prompt, trade prospects good, and the oat crop the largest in years. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate $23,812,000, 3.4 per cent. smaller than those of last week, but 14 per cent. larger than those of last year. Canadian failures for the week number 20, against 17 last week, 36 in this week a year ago, 41 in 1896 and 1895, and 43 in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, September 17.*

## Current Events.

*Monday, September 12.*

**General Manderson declines** to serve on the committee appointed by the President to investigate the War Department. . . . The **plurality** for Powers, the **Republican** candidate for governor of **Maine**, is estimated at 27,000; all the Republican Congressmen being elected. . . . Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the eminent constitutional lawyer and writer, dies at Ann Arbor, Mich. . . . **Admiral Cervera** with the Spanish naval prisoners, numbering 1700, **leaves** Portsmouth, N. H., for Santander, Spain.

The first sitting of the Spanish and American Evacuation Commission in Cuba takes place at Havana. . . . The Porto Rican Evacuation Commission sits at San Juan, and adjourns until Wednesday. . . . It is reported that Admiral Dewey considers the **situation at Manila critical** and has requested that an additional cruiser and battle-ship be sent him. . . . The foreign admirals at Candia request their governments to **expel the bashi-bazouks** from the islands and to appoint a governor-general. . . . A **typhoon** in the central provinces of **Japan** causes great destruction of life and property.


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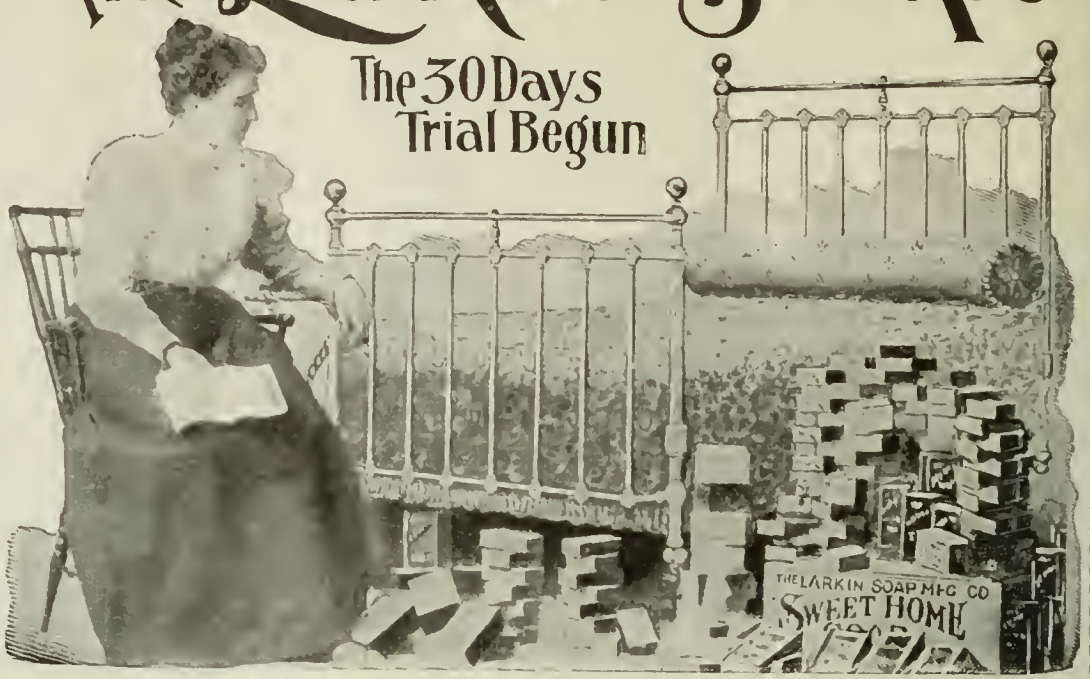


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*Tuesday, September 13.*

A despatch from Washington says the Cabinet will instruct the **peace commission to demand the Island of Luzon,** in the Philippines; in the mean time reinforcements will be sent to Manila. . . . It is decided by the War Department that **no more troops will be mustered out.** . . . General Shafter submits his report of the Santiago campaign. . . . The transport *Vigilancia* arrives at Montauk Point with 240 sick soldiers from Siboney and Santiago; **three died** on the way. . . . The Republicans of New Hampshire nominate Frank W. Rollins for governor. . . . A decree of foreclosure and **sale of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad,** from Texas to Wyoming, is entered in the United States court in Denver.

The Spanish **Chamber of Deputies adopts** the Hispano-American **peace protocol;** Señor Gonzales attacks the Spanish army in the Senate, blaming General Weyler and the late Premier Canovas for Spain's loss in Cuba. . . . It is reported that **General Gomez has resigned,** giving as a reason his objections to American methods in the island. . . . Some of the more rabid Cubans are holding meetings protesting by resolution against the encroachment upon their rights by the establishment of an American protectorate. . . . It is reported that the American bark *Abbey* had landed 5,000 rifles and cartridges at Bantanga province, Philippines, for the insurgents. . . . Violent **anti-Italian demonstrations** have taken place in **Austria-Hungary** as a result of the assassination of the empress.

*Wednesday, September 14.*

It is reported that **Senator Hoar,** of Massachusetts, has been tendered the **American ambassadorship to England.** . . . Contracts for **three new battle-ships** are awarded by the Navy Department. . . . The battle-ships *Iowa* and *Oregon* are under orders to **proceed to Manila.** . . . The ram *Katahdin* is ordered to be put out of commission. . . . Orders are issued by Secretary **Long disbanding the Eastern squadron** and assigning **Commodore Watson** to duty as commandant of the Mare Island navy-yard. . . . The **amount of new bonds** issued up to this time is $123,870,640, of which $121,175,890 has been shipped to subscribers, $12,061,260 deposited to secure circulating national bank-notes, and $10,633,000 to secure public deposits. . . . **Senator Kyle,** of South Dakota, is **stricken with paralysis** in Cleveland. His condition is serious.

**Kingston, St. Vincent,** is totally wrecked by a severe hurricane which swept over Barbadoes and other islands of the Lesser Antilles; the **death of over 500 people** is reported, and **50,000 are** made homeless. . . . The Queen Regent signs a decree proroguing the Spanish Cortes. . . . The **Turkish Government refuses to withdraw its troops** from Crete, and alleges that the British were the aggressors in the recent disorders. . . . The council of the so-called **Cuban Government** issues its manifesto announcing that another assembly will be called to choose a government to act as an official representative of the Cubans. . . . It is announced in Rome that **the diplomatic relations** between **Italy and Colombia have terminated** owing to Colombians having refused to recognize the British minister as the representative of Italy.

*Thursday, September 15.*

**Instructions** are given to the Peace Commission by the **President.** . . . General Otis reports that the **situation at Manila is much improved,** and that good feeling prevails. . . **Captain Robley D. Evans** is detached from command of the battle-ship *Iowa,* and assigned to duty on the Naval Inspection Board. . . . **General Miles** is confined to his bed in Washington with an attack of fever. . . . The Republicans of Connecticut nominate **Senator George E. Lounsbury** for governor, defeating John Addison Porter; the platform supports the national Administration and declares for sound money.

**Many leaders of the disturbances in Crete are arrested** and delivered to the British Admiral in Candia. . . . **The King of Corea,** believed to have been poisoned by a woman of the court, is recovering. . . . It is reported that **one third of the prisoners of General Aguinaldo have died of bad treatment.** . . . Advices indicate that **many ships were lost** and others blown out to sea by the hurricane in the West Indies. . . . It is announced in Paris that **another important arrest** is imminent in connection with **the Dreyfus case. . . . Mount Vesuvius** is in active eruption.

*Friday, September 16.*

**Mr. Day tenders his resignation** as Secretary of State. . . . The **Peace Commissioners leave Washington** for New York on their way to Paris. . . . The **Spanish Evacuation Commissioners at San Juan** have begun the withdrawal of their lines from Porto Rico. . . . **Colorado Republicans** nominate Henry R. Wolcott, brother of the Senator, for governor. . . . Nevada Republicans nominate William McMillan for governor.

The **Spanish Peace Commission** is appointed under the presidency of Señor Rios, President of the Senate. . . . According to the Paris newspapers, the French minister of justice has finished the examination of the **documents in the Dreyfus case,** and announces that he will suggest a revision. . . . Two Anarchists make **an attempt upon the life of the Prince of Naples,** at Leoben, Austria. . . . The **house of General Toral at Vigo, Spain, is mobbed,** the General barely escaping with his life.

*Saturday, September 17.*

Evan P. Howell consents, and General Schofield declines, to serve on the **commission to investigate the War Department.** . . . **Surgeon-General Sternberg replies** to the criticisms of the conduct of the medical department of the army. . . . The members and attachés of the **Peace Commission sail from New York** on the *Campania.*

General Zurlinden, **French Minister of War, resigns.** . . . The **funeral of the Empress of Austria** takes place at Vienna with imposing ceremonies. . . . The Philippine insurgents make **a formal protest against a Spanish-American protectorate.**

*Sunday, September 18.*

**Miss Winnie Davis,** daughter of Jefferson Davis, dies at Narragansett. . . . The wreckers have taken six ten-inch **guns from the Spanish ship** *Maria Teresa* **at Santiago,** and announce that she will be floated in a day or two. . . . A committee is appointed by the National Council of Education to investigate "the whole subject of the establishment of **a national University.**"

Reports from Barbadoes show that more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the island are homeless as **a result of the recent hurricane.** . . . The names of the members of the **Spanish Peace Commission** are announced as follows: Señor Rio, Señor Abarzuza, Señor Garniga, General Cerere, and Señor Villaurrutia. . . . The **Sultan of Turkey orders the military commander in Crete** to accede to the demand of the British admiral for disarmament. . . . Mount **Vesuvius is in violent eruption.** . . . **Count Esterhazy is reported to be living in London** in disguise; the same report says that he confesses that two-thirds of the documents of the Dreyfus case are forged.


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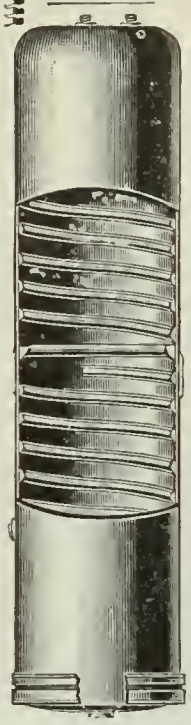

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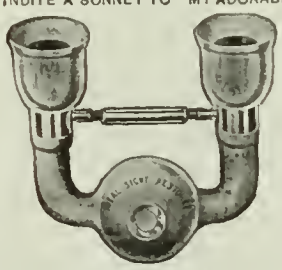

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## CHESS.

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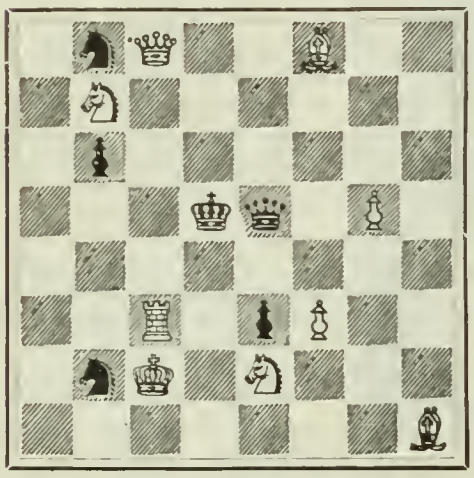
### Problem 318.

BY E. B. FEAST.

Prize-Winner, *Birmingham Post* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



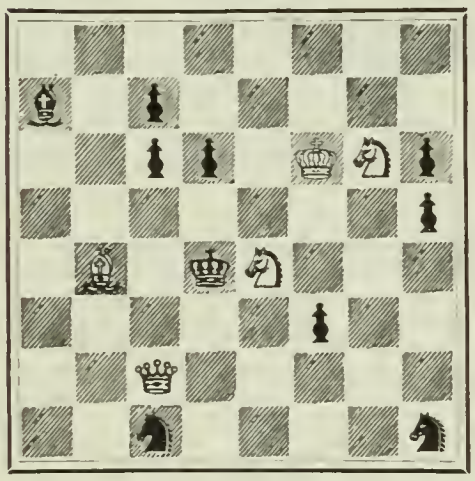
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 319.

BY KOHTZ and KOCKELHORN.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 310.

Key-move, R—B sq.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; J. H. Adams, Baltimore; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; E. Roden, New York City; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.

Comments: "Quite ingenious"—M. W. H.; "A first-class 2-er"—C. F. P.; "Well arranged, but easy"—R. M. C.; "A very interesting problem"—F. S. F.; "Finely constructed"—Dr. W. S. F.

We have received no less than six "tries" at this problem: R—B 8, R—B 6, R—B 2, B—K 6, R—Kt 3, and Q x B, none of which will do.

No. 311.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt—B 6 / K—Kt | 2. Q—R 6 ch / K—K 4 (must) | 3. Q—Q 6, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—B 5 | 2. B—Q 6 ch / K—K 6 (must) | 3. Kt—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / B any | 2. Q x P ch / K x Kt (must) | 3. B—K 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt any | 2. Q—Q 4 ch / K—K 3 | 3. Q—Q 6, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 5 | 3. Q or B mates |
| 1. ..... / P—K 6 | 2. Q—B 4 ch / K x Q | 3. B—Q 6, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., C. F. P., R. M. C., F. S. F., Dr. W. A. P., J. H. A., W. G. D., the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. Toomer, Dardanelle, Ark.; "Subscriber," Albany.

Comments: "The number of obstructions to Black prevent this from being among the author's best"—M. W. H.; "Should rank with the best of its class"—H. W. B.; "Neatly constructed"—C. F. P.; "The weakest problem you have published of Mr. P's since I've read the DIGEST"—R. M. C.; Like all of Pulitzer's work,—sound and brilliant"—F. S. F.; "A problem of real merit"—W. G. D.; "Will add to the problematical fame of the author"—I. W. B.; "Not so strong as some others of Mr. P's"—R. T.

R. D. S. Robertson, Nashville, got 309.

F. S. Ferguson, and Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y., send solution of 298.

CONCERNING 305 AND 312.

The September number of *The B. C. M.* has been received, in which Mr. Laws says of his problem (No. 305): "The Black Kt at R 8 should stand at K R 6, and a Black P added at K Kt 3. This alteration stops a cook by 1 B—Q 2 and a bad dual." In problem 312 place White P on K 2, and remove Black P on K 2.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

We have received several answers to our request for players to send scores. As soon as possible we desire the finals to begin. Mr. J. H. Mockett, Jr., Lincoln, Neb., writes concerning the feasibility of the winners of each section meeting at the Omaha Exposition and finishing the games over the board. This would hardly be fair to the other players, as there is a vast difference between correspondence play and that over the board. But if the players can *all* be present at the Exposition, and *all* agree to the proposition, we will not object.

SEVENTY-FIFTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

| THE REV. H. W. R. MUNFORD, TEMPLE, Washington, Pa. White. | Black. | THE REV. H. W. R. MUNFORD, TEMPLE, Macon, Ga. White. | Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 23 Q—K 2 | P—K Kt 5 |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 24 P—B 5 | B—Kt 4 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | P—Q R 3 | 25 P—K 6 (i) | R—K sq |
| 4 B—R 4 | P—Q 3 (a) | 26 BxP(Q B 2) | R—Kt 5 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | B—Q 2 | 27 P—B 4 | K B P x KP(j) |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | P x P (b) | 28 Q—K sq | R x B |
| 7 Kt x P | Kt—B 3 | 29 P x R | Kt x P |
| 8 Castles | B—K 2 | 30 B—B 4 | B—R 5 |
| 9 Kt x Kt (c) | P x Kt | 31 P—Kt 3 | B—B 3 |
| 10 B—B 4 | Castles | 32 B—K 3 | P—Q 5 |
| 11 P—K 5 | Kt—K sq (d) | 33 B—B 4 | P—B 4 |
| 12 Q—B 3 | P—Q 4 | 34 P—K R 4 | P x P *e.p.* |
| 13 Kt—K 2 | R—Kt sq | 35 Q—B 2 | P—K 4 |
| 14 Q R-Q sq | R—Kt 5 | 36 R—Q 2 | R—K B sq (k) |
| 15 P—Q Kt 3 | P—K Kt 4 (e) | 37 Q—K sq | P—K 5 |
| 16 B—Kt 3 | B—K Kt 5 | 38 Q—Kt sq | P—Q 6 |
| 17 Q—Q 3 | Q—R sq (f) | 39 Q—Kt 6 | Q—B sq |
| 18 Kt—Q 4 | R—Kt 3 | 40 B—K 3 | B—Kt 2 |
| 19 Kt—B 5 | B x Kt | 41 B x P (l) | Q x B ch |
| 20 Q x B (g) | Kt—Kt 2 | 42 Q x Q | B—Q 5 ch |
| 21 Q—Kt 4 | R—Q sq | 43 Q x B | Kt x Q |
| 22 P-K B 4 (h) | P—K R 4 | 44 R x R ch | K x R |
| | | 45 Resigns. | |

*Notes by One of the Judges.*

(a) This move has been commented upon so often, and its weakness proved, that it seems strange that any one should adopt it.

(b) Helping his adversary. B—K 2 is the move.

(c) Wasting his ammunition. Why not R—K sq? The opening of Black's Q Kt file for the R more than compensates for the doubled Ps.

(d) Bottles up his Kt for a number of moves.

(e) Makes a fine hole on K side. An example of weakening the defense by what looks like a vigorous attack.

(f) An ingenious move; but White's answer renders it of none effect, for the present.

(g) At this stage it is interesting to notice the superiority of White's position, and with proper play he should have won.

(h) Strong move this. Gets his K R into the fray, and demonstrates the weakness of Black's 15th move.

(i) A corker, but he didn't "cork."

(j) All of which is quite mysterious if White had answered correctly.

(k) If P x B; 37 Q x P, R—K 4; 38 P—Kt 4. P x P, Q x P ch, etc. He has something better that White did not see.

(l) This loses for White. His 40th move was ill-judged.

### Statistics of Openings.

"Hobart" gives some very interesting statistics of the openings in the September number of *The B. C. M.*, from which we get the following information. There have been prepared within thirty years three tables to show the proportion of games in the various openings won by White and Black. The number of games taken for this competation is 3005. "Some of the results to be gathered from these three tables, embracing a total period of probably not less than half a century, may be conveniently arranged as follows:

PERCENTAGE OF GAMES WON BY THE FIRST PLAYER.

| | Table of 1865 | 1886 | 1896 |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.—Ruy Lopez | 59 | 47 | 53 |
| II.—Scotch | 69 | 51 | 49 |
| III.—Evans (Accepted and Decld.) | 71 | 62 | 64 |
| IV.—King's Gambit do | 57 | 54 | 51 |
| V.—Other Regular Openings | 54 | 55 | 52 |
| VI.—French | 44 | 63 | 67 |
| VII.—Sicilian | 47 | 59 | 52 |
| VIII.—Other Irregular Openings | 48 | 57 | 56 |
| All openings | 55 | 56 | 55 |

NOTE.—By "Regular Opening" are meant those in which both sides begin with 1 P—K 4.

"The most general deduction, derived from a grand total of over 3,000 games, is that White on an average wins 55 and Black only 45, out of every 100 games played. . . . In play between strong amateurs the first move yields a greater advantage than in play between masters. . . . It is worthy of note that the most uniformly successful master of modern times, Paul Morphy, seldom played anything but an attacking game. There are recorded 182 of his level games, in 9 of which he had the first move. Of these, no less than 24 were Evans Gambits and 16 King's Gambts; there were only 5 specimens of the Ruy Lopez and not a single Q P opening. In fact, in level gams, Murphy invariably began with 1 P—K 4. . . . He always accepted the Evans (12 games), losing but once."

### The American Chess-Magazine.

The September number is at hand, and it is fine all through. It is simply great in general interest, in beauty, in worth to the Chess-student. The publisher is giving us a magnificent magazine, and he deserves the cooperation and assistance of all who are interested in the noble game.

### The Problem-Tourney.

Some time ago, Mr. Pulitzer informed us that, after examining the problems submitted, he had decided that they were all so poor, that it was hardly possible to make any choice. We are sorry that this has failed; but it was not our fault. First, we received very few problems; second, those sent were in many instances the first attempts of tyros; third, our older solvers did not give us any encouragement.

### Chess-Nuts.

The Championship of the World is now held by Lasker, but there are two other players who by their magnificent record have the right to ask the Champion to grant them the privilege of meeting him in a match. What a splendid thing it would be to have a three-cornered match for the World's Championship. Lasker, Tarrasch, and Pillsbury would give us some fine Chess.

The next Tournament of the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association begins on October 10. Those desiring to play must send their names and the entrance-fee of 50 cents to the Secretary, 3,131 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, by October 7.

# The Literary Digest

Vol. XVII., No. 14. New York, October 1, 1898. Whole Number, 441

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### TOLSTOÏ VS. WAR.

INTO the current discussion of the problem of war and militarism the world over, Count Tolstoï has projected the dictum: "The way to do away with war is for those who do not want war, who regard participation in it as a sin, to refrain from fighting." Tolstoï expresses his views at length (*Westminster Gazette*) in answer to these four questions submitted to him by newspapers:

"1. Is war among civilized nations still required by history, law, and progress?

"2. What are the intellectual, moral, physical, economical, and political effects of militarism?

"3. What, in the interests of the world's future civilization, are the solutions which should be adopted in dealing with the grave problems of war and militarism?

"4. What means would most rapidly lead to these solutions?"

Count Tolstoï writes:

"I can not conceal the feelings of disgust, indignation, and even despair which were aroused in me by this letter. Enlightened, sensible, good Christian people who inculcate the principle of love and brotherhood, who regard murder as an awful crime, who, with very few exceptions, are unable to kill an animal—all these people suddenly, under those conditions when these crimes are called war, not only acknowledge the destruction, plunder, and killing of people as right and legal, but themselves contribute toward these plunders and murders, prepare themselves for them, take part in them, are proud of them. In this case always and everywhere one and the same phenomenon repeats itself, viz., that the huge majority of people—all working people—those same people who carry out the blunders and murders, and who bear all the weight of these deeds—neither devise, nor prepare, nor desire them, but take part against them against their will, merely because they are placed in such a position and are so instigated that it appears to them, to each individual, that they would suffer more were they to refuse. Whereas those who devise and prepare for these plunders and murders, and who compel the working people to carry them out, are but an insignificant minority who live in luxury and idleness upon the labor of the workers. This deceit has already been going on for a long time, but lately the insolence of the impostors has reached its extremest development, and the greater part of the products of labor is being taken away from the workers and used for making preparations for

TOLSTOÏ IN GARB OF A MOUJIK.

plundering and killing. In all the constitutional countries of Europe the workers themselves—all, without exception—are called upon to take part in these plunders and murders. International relations are purposely always more and more complicated, which must bring about war; peaceful countries are being ransacked without the least cause; every year, in some place or other, plunders and murders take place, and all live in constant dread of general, mutual robbery and murder. It would seem that the existence of such a phenomenon is due to the fact that huge masses are deluded by the minority to whom this deceit is advantageous, and therefore that the first task of those who are anxious to rid people of these mutual plunders and murders should be to reveal to the masses the delusion under which they are laboring; to point out to them how the deceit is perpetrated, by what means it is being upheld, and how to get rid of it. The enlightened people of Europe, however, do nothing of the kind, but under the pretext of furthering the establishment of peace, they assemble now in one, now in another city of Europe, and, seated at tables with the most serious faces, they deliberate on the question of how best to persuade those brigands who live by their plunder, to give up robbing and become peaceful citizens; and then they put the profound questions: first, as to whether war is still desirable from the standpoint of history, law, and progress (as if such fictions, invented by us, could demand from us deviation from the fundamental moral law of our life); secondly, as to what are the consequences of war (as if there could be any doubt that the consequences of war are always general distress and corruption), and finally, as to how to solve the prob-

lem of war (as if some difficult problem existed as to how to free deluded people from a delusion which we clearly see)."

To show the weakness of the position which Tolstoï criticizes, he says:

"If a man is given to drink, and I tell him that he himself can leave off drinking and that he must do so, there is a hope that he will listen to me; but if I tell him that his drunkenness is a complicated and difficult problem which we learned men are trying to solve at our meetings, then in all probability he will, while awaiting the solution of this problem, continue to drink. Thus also with the false and refined external, scientific means of abolishing war by international tribunals, arbitration, and similar absurdities, which omit to perceive the most simple, essential, and self-evident method. In order that people who do not want war should not fight, it is not necessary to have either international law, arbitration, international tribunals, or solutions of problems; but what is necessary is merely that people who are subjected to the deceit should awake and free themselves from the spell or enchantment under which they find themselves. The way to do away with war is for those who do not want war, who regard participation in it as a sin, to refrain from fighting. This method has been propagated from the earliest times by Christian writers such as Tertullian and Origen, as well as by the Paulicians, and by their successors, the Mennonites, Quakers, and Herrnhuters. The sin, harmfulness, and senselessness of military service have been written about and exposed in every way by Dymond, Harrison, and, twenty years ago, by Ballou, as well as by myself. The method I have mentioned has been adopted in the past, and of late has been frequently resorted to by isolated individuals in Austria, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, and Russia, as well as by whole societies like the Quakers, Mennonites, and Nazarenes, and recently by the Doukhobortsi, of whom a whole population of 15,000 are now for the third year resisting the powerful Russian Government, and, notwithstanding all the sufferings to which they have been subjected, do not submit to its demands that they should take part in the crimes of military service.

TOLSTOÏ REAPING.

"But the enlightened friends of peace not only refrain from recommending this method, but can not bear the mere mention of it, and when it is brought before them they pretend not to have noticed it, or, if they can not help noticing it, they gravely shrug their shoulders and express their pity for those uneducated and unreasonable men who adopt such an ineffectual, silly method, when such a good one exists—namely, to sprinkle salt on the tail of the bird one wishes to catch, *i.e.*, to persuade the governments, who only exist by violence and deceit, to forsake both the one and the other."

Governments do not desire the settlement of misunderstandings, says Tolstoï; if there be none, they invent some in order to have a pretext to keep up the army on which their power is based. Tribunals and arbitration serve but to divert the attention of the workers and sufferers from "the only method that can deliver them from the slavery to which they are subjected from childhood by patriotism, by the obligation of the oath—with the aid of the mercenary priests of our perverted Christianity—and, lastly, by the fear of punishment." Of patriotism and the oath, Tolstoï says:

"Nowadays, when close and peaceful relations between the people of different nationalities and governments have been established, the deceit called patriotism (which always claims the preeminence of one state or nationality over the rest, and which is therefore always involving people in useless and pernicious wars) is already too evident to reasonable people of our age for them not to free themselves from it; and the religious deceit of the obligation of the oath (which is distinctly forbidden by that very gospel which the governments profess) is, thank God, ever less and less believed in."

The real obstacle left in the way of Tolstoï's method of refusing to take part in military service, he says, "consists for the great majority of people solely in fear of the punishments which are inflicted by the governments for such refusals. This fear, however, is also only the result of the government deceit, and has no other basis but hypnotism." To quote further:

"The governments may and should fear those who refuse to serve, and, indeed, they are afraid of them because every refusal undermines the prestige of the deceit by which the governments have the people in their power. But those who refuse have no ground whatever to fear a government that demands crimes from them. In refusing military service every man risks much less than he would were he to enter it. The refusal of military service and the punishment—imprisonment, exile—is often only an advantageous insurance of oneself against the dangers of the military service. . . . . .

"Secondly, in refusing military service, every man, however strange it may seem, can yet always count upon not having to undergo any punishment—upon his refusal being that last disclosure of the governments' deceit which will render impossible any further punishment for such a deed; there being then left no sufficiently stupefied people to contribute toward the punishment of one who refuses to participate in their oppression. . . . . .

"Moreover, besides the consideration of advantage, there is yet another reason which should impel every man to refuse military service who is not hypnotized and is conscious of the importance of his actions. No one can help desiring that his life should not be an aimless and useless existence, but that it should be of service to God and man, and yet frequently a man spends his life without finding an opportunity for such service. The summons to accept the military service presents precisely such an opportunity to every man of our time. Every man, in refusing to take part in military service or to pay taxes to a government which uses them for military purposes, is, by this refusal, rendering a great service to God and man, for he is thereby making use of the most efficacious means for furthering the progressive movement of mankind toward that better social order which it is striving after and must eventually attain. But not only is it advantageous to refuse participation in the military service, and not only should the majority of the men of our time so refuse if only they be free from hypnotization; it is, moreover, *impossible* not to refuse. To every man there are certain actions which are morally impossible—as impossible as are certain physical actions. And the promise of slavish obedience to strange and immoral people who consciously have as their object the murder of men is precisely such a morally impossible action to the great majority of men if only they be free from hypnotization. And therefore it is not only advantageous and obligatory on every man to refuse

HOME OF TOLSTOÏ AT POLIANA.

to participate in the military service, but it is also impossible for him not to do so, if only he be free from the stupefaction of hypnotism."

The question arises, "But what will happen when all people refuse military service, and there is no check nor hold over the wicked, and the wicked triumph, and there is no protection against savage people—against the yellow race—who will come and conquer us?" Tolstoï answers:

"I will say nothing about the fact that as it is the wicked have already for long triumphed, that they are still triumphing, and that while fighting one another they have already for long dominated the Christians so that there is no need to fear what has already been accomplished; nor will I say anything with regard to the dread of the savage yellow race—whom we insistently provoke and instruct in war—that being a mere excuse, and one-hundredth part of the army now kept up in Europe being sufficient for the imaginary protection against them—I will say nothing about all this, because the consideration of the general result for the world from such or such of our actions can not serve as a guide for our conduct and activity.

"To man is given another guide, and that an unfailing one, the guide of his conscience, following which he indubitably knows that he is doing that which he should do. Therefore, all considerations of the danger that threatens every individual who refuses military service, as well as of that which menaces the world in consequence of such refusals—all these are but a particle of that enormous and monstrous deceit in which Christian mankind is enmeshed, and which is being carefully maintained by the governments who exist by the power of this deceit.

"If man act in accordance with that which is dictated to him by his reason, his conscience, and his God, only the very best can result for himself as well as for the world.

"People complain of the evil conditions of life in our Christian world. But is it possible for it to be otherwise, when all of us acknowledge not only that fundamental divine law proclaimed some thousands of years ago, 'Thou shalt not kill,' but also the law of love and brotherhood of all men, and when, notwithstanding this, every man in our European world practically disavows this fundamental divine law, acknowledged by him, and at the command of president, emperor, or minister, of Nicholas or William, arrays himself in an idiotic costume, takes an instrument of murder, and says, 'Here I am, ready to injure, ruin, or kill any one I am ordered to'?"

The article closes with an exhortation to the sufferers to disbelieve their deceivers and to exercise their individual freedom to obey conscience:

"It is only necessary for you to awake in order to realize all the whole horror and insanity of that which you have been and are doing, and, having realized this, to cease that evil which you yourselves abhor, and which is ruining you. If only you were to refrain from the evil which you yourselves detest, those ruling impostors, who first corrupt and then oppress you, would of themselves naturally vanish like owls before the daylight, and then would be established those new, human, brotherly conditions of life for which Christendom—weary of suffering, exhausted by deceit, and lost in insolvable contradictions—is longing."

## DEATH OF "THE DAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERACY."

VARINA ANNE JEFFERSON DAVIS, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, and familiarly known to the newspaper-reading public as "Winnie" Davis, "the Daughter of the Confederacy," died at Narragansett Pier, R. I., September 18. She was born in 1864 in the "white house" at Richmond, Va., and after the stormy experiences of the war went to Germany and France to study. She returned to live with her father at Beauvoir, Miss., and upon her *début* in New Orleans society, Gen. John B. Gordon gave her the title of "Daughter of the Confederacy" which clung to her through life. She is said to have broken off an engagement because of a desire to maintain her father's name. In recent years Miss Davis took up literary work; and two novels written by her, "The Veiled Doctor" and "A Romance of Summer Seas," have been published. Mrs. Davis, who still survives, gracefully accepted the proffer, from the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of an escort for the remains of her daughter to the train at Narragansett Pier. Robert E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, had charge of the funeral ceremonies at Richmond, Va.

Photo by Davis & Sanford.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

In referring to her life the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* says: "She was a brilliant and worthy illustration of Southern womanhood." The Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"Whenever she appeared it was as a queen, and no queen ever held her regal sway with so royal a grace. Declining marriage in order that she might bear the name of her honored father, she became at once the idol of her people, who loved her for her sweet personality, for her family name, and for her cause. Passing into the deep valley, her memory will live in the hearts of her people, and her name will take its place as one of the few not born to die."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* says:

"Those who fought in the lost cause, of which her father was the leader, will be joined in their mourning by those who were victors in that great conflict, but not unforgiving in these days, when the roses of peace clamber over the broken cannon of war. Miss Winnie Davis was not a part of the civil strife in her time or her wishes. She cherished the work of her father as one who believed he was right, and she honored her country, that she knew made no mistake."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* says:

"Appropriately christened the 'Daughter of the Confederacy' by one of the leaders of the Confederate armies, she was adopted as such by the soldiers and people of the Southern States, and after the death of her honored and beloved father, around her gentle and gracious personality clustered the profoundest and tenderest sentiments of his people and hers. No one had ever shared her high place with her except the daughter of Stonewall Jackson, and after the sudden and deeply deplored death of the latter, the 'Daughter of the Confederacy' was everywhere received, honored, and beloved as the one personal representative of the nation whose brief, glorious history was so closely identified with her name.

"The last bright link between the dreamful past and the practical present was broken when Winnie Jefferson Davis died in a strange land last Sunday, and the fair 'Daughter of the Confederacy' passed over the river to join the hosts of brave and devoted men who gave their lives in vain to establish the Southern Confederacy among the proud nations of the world."

ADMIRAL CERVERA AND HIS OFFICERS—SURVIVORS OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

## ADMIRAL CERVERA AND HIS OFFICERS; SURVIVORS OF THE SPANISH FLEET (KEY).

1. Admiral Cervera. 2. Father Kautz. 3. Captain Eulate. 4. Commodore Paredes. 5. Commander Roldan. 6. Lieutenant-Commander Carlier. 7. Lieutenant-Commander Vazquez. 8. Lieutenant Boado. 9. Lieutenant Ceron. 10. Lieutenant Goni. 11. Captain Bardo (marines). 12. Lieutenant Chiqueri. 13. Lieutenant Cervera. 14. Lieutenant-Commander Quiroga. 15. Lieutenant Ojeda. 16. Paymaster Cabanillas. 17. Lieutenant Calvo. 18. Lieutenant-Commander Marina. 19. Lieutenant-Commander Aznar. 20. Midshipman Torres. 21. Lieutenant Moreno. 22. Midshipman Quesada. 23. Midshipman Benitez. 24. Midshipman Barreda. 25. Lieutenant Alcal. 26. Lieutenant Suanzes. 27. Lieutenant Sobrini. 28. Lieutenant Paredes. 29. Captain Baleato (marines). 30. Lieutenant Arancibia. 31. Lieutenant Manjon. 32. Lieutenant Servet. 33. Paymaster Mellado. 34. Lieutenant Castaneda. 35. Lieutenant Carrasco. 36. Chief Engineer Cuenca. 37. Lieutenant Lengo. 38. Lieutenant-Commander Llanos. 39. Lieutenant Armijo. 40. Captain Espinosa (marines). 41. Assistant Engineer Garcia. 42. Lieutenant La Cierva. 43. Lieutenant Sagrera. 44. Midshipman Velasco. 45. Midshipman Obertin. 46. Midshipman De La Vega. 47. Lieutenant Escribano. 48. Midshipman Manjon. 49. Lieutenant Marra. 50. Lieutenant Bazos. 51. Lieutenant Meer. 52. Chief Engineer Rey. 53. Chief Engineer Bonet. 54. Midshipman Munoz. 55. Lieutenant Navarro. 56. Lieutenant Nardiz. 57. Lieutenant Calvar. 58. Lieutenant Pobil. 59. Lieutenant Berdejo. 60. Lieutenant Mila. 61. Lieutenant Cavanillas. 62. Lieutenant Imaz.

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## A REMARKABLE CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

THE "Bridgeport mystery," so-called, has occasioned a great deal of comment in the newspapers concerning the worth of testimony and of circumstantial evidence in general. The dismembered body of a young woman, found in a pond near Bridgeport, Conn., had already been the subject of seven different identifications, when a Mr. Perkins, the father of another missing girl, came from Middleboro and positively identified her body, in stature, development, color of eyes and hair, features, teeth, etc., as that of his daughter, whose absence from home seemed to be accounted for by all the circumstances of the case. This identification satisfied the authorities, for not only were birth-marks and chicken-pox scars located, but a dentist corroborated the father's description of teeth filled and missing. The coroner gave up the body and Mr. Perkins took it with him on the train for home, only to find when he reached there that his daughter had returned alive before him, accompanied by a young man around whom, to all appearances, a fateful chain of circumstantial evidence had been forged in connection with the mystery.

**Human Testimony.**—"Nothing goes further away from the truth than perfect logic started on the wrong road. . . . Nothing was assumed that was not assumed with good reason, that was not, indeed, the only assumption consistent with known facts, and if Miss Perkins had continued missing nothing but the strongest kind of direct evidence in rebuttal could have shaken the public conviction about the murder and the murderer. It is somewhat startling to think how innocent people may be at the mercy of circumstantial evidence. And they are at its mercy not merely through imperfections in the logical chain which prosecutors are likely to ignore and jurymen to forget, but through the absolute falsity of a flawless sequence confirmed by many unimpeachable facts. One of those unimpeachable facts may be unimpeachable without being a fact. Then the more flawless the chain of circumstances, the more clearly it is confirmed by positive evidence, the more certain will be the wrong conclusion.

"Somebody will say that this shows circumstantial evidence to be untrustworthy. Not so. It is the direct evidence which is at fault. . . . It is the statement of the eye-witness rather than of the logician that the mistake teaches us to doubt. The eyes and ears and memory, even of the most honest men, are not to be trusted over-much.

"The Perkins case may be thought too remarkable as a coincidence to be regarded as an example of faulty observation. Yet it is scarcely credible that two persons were ever so utterly alike as Miss Perkins and the Bridgeport victim are reputed to be. The many false identifications of every unknown corpse which is called to public attention shows the untrustworthiness of discoveries of likeness in dead people. Such likenesses are as much the work of imagination as is the common seeing of resemblance in a baby's face to dozens of its relatives, and for much the same reason. The baby is expected to resemble its aunts and cousins, and it does. The person in search of a missing acquaintance expects to find him at the morgue, and expectation is the beginning of conviction. The hidden marks do not yield readily to such explanation. Yet even in marks one often finds what he looks for. A slight scar on the forehead is not uncommon, and, while it is probable that no two sets of teeth have exactly identical filling, general resemblance is to be expected. Soft fillings best fit certain teeth, while gold suits others, and two persons having those teeth filled would probably have jaws enough alike so that a dentist describing one piece of work would seem to be making a remarkable identification of the other jaw. And then it is to be remembered that the antecedent identification from likeness and the belief that the missing girl was the dead girl naturally tended to make observers on finding anything resembling the described markings on the body notice the likeness and not notice the difference. Every tendency was in the direction of identification and the counter evidence had no bearing. So we can not believe that the Bridgeport case offers any wonderful coincidence. It simply reiterates the old truth that the human mind follows the line of least resistance, believes what it is easy to believe, and, except after the most careful training, can not be trusted either to observe or report its observations with accuracy."—*The Tribune, New York.*

**"Officially Dead, Yet Alive."**—"It is a law of nature that no two human beings are exactly alike. Differences may be found in twins having a remarkable resemblance to each other. In death, however, these differences between persons who look strangely alike may be quickly obliterated, especially in bodies that have undergone decomposition because of exposure, while the marks of resemblance by chance may, as in this case, grow more conspicuous. Aside from that, however, it is most extraordinary that the head of the dead girl taken from Yellow Mill pond should have had all the birth-marks and the chicken-pox marks, and, to crown all, the same kind of teeth-fillings as the real Grace Perkins. We feel, sure that, had the two women been seen together in life, they could have been easily distinguished from each other by various characteristics of person, and, of course, in life the obscure birth-marks, pox-marks, and filling would never have been recognizable. But, with one of them dead, under such peculiar circumstances, we now can see how the remarkable similarity in the small, obscure points of their respective persons should have become the main and controlling factors of comparison and differentiation between the known and the unknown.

"On its moral side the case is no less interesting. Miss Grace Perkins has suddenly become enmeshed in a strange tangle of circumstances extremely uncomfortable to her. We never should have heard of her, and her character might never have been placed under the terrible calcium of public notoriety, had it not been for the strange resemblance to her of a murdered woman's head. If injustice has been done this woman, the circumstances have been most cruel. The number of skeletons, too, that such a case flaunts suddenly before the public eye is melancholy. 'Who is the woman that lies dead?' The question is flashed over a continent. Alas for her who has mysteriously disappeared and can not be accounted for! The finger of suspicion follows her down relentlessly."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

**One of the Many Cases of Mistaken Identity.**—"This remarkable case is but one of many involving mistaken identity. Indeed, in almost every instance where an unknown corpse is found, there is some person who at first recognizes it, but is subsequently forced, by overwhelming circumstances, to confess his error. Parents often commit such blunders. This is well instanced by the fact that in the Bridgeport case the woman's corpse was identified as that of five different persons. Mrs. Stamford, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., positively asserted that the body was that

of her daughter, but her claims appear to have been quickly discredited by those of Mr. Perkins.

"The most peculiar part about these mistakes is the fact that in almost every case the erring persons really have good reasons to justify their conclusions. They are led astray rather by coincidences than lack of penetration.

"The famous Cluverius case, which has so dark a place in the criminal history of Virginia, furnished several examples of this tendency toward mistaking the identity of the dead, and so also did the Jeter Philipps case.

"Strange to say, the remains of women always appear to give more trouble in this respect than those of men. It may be, however, that they attract more of public attention, and thus increase the chances for blunders."—*The Times, Richmond, Va.*

"Had Grace Perkins disappeared of her own volition, the evidence in the case was strong enough to hang Charles Bourne, the man she was engaged to, as high as Holmes. Who would have believed the young man's story if he had returned to the town alone? With the identified body and his known intimacy with the girl, any tyro of a detective could have filled in the gaps with sufficient material to make a convincing story out of it. An ordinary jury would not have hesitated. This is only one more instance of the fact that circumstantial evidence is not always to be relied upon."—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

**Identifications That Prove Nothing.**—"As for identifying a dead body by mere inspection of the features, that may be said to be impossible or at least highly uncertain. The facial contour changes altogether with death, as every one knows. The muscles first relax and then become rigid. The eyes are sunken. The skin assumes the hue of death and either falls in wrinkles or becomes tightly stretched. The nose 'spreads out,' so to speak. The lips recede. The whole appearance of the countenance changes with the extinction of the vital spark. The personality, the intelligence are gone and nothing but clay remains. Let any one compare the pictures of famous men with their death-masks and note the difference.

"It is not remarkable, therefore, that the corpse of the Bridgeport victim still remains unidentified [It has since been again identified, and this time with small chance of a mistake.—*Editor* LITERARY DIGEST.]—for the various identifications of course prove nothing at all. Indeed, it will be remarkable if the identity of the body is ever established, unless the assassin shall be captured and made to confess. The immersion of the corpse in the water lessened the probability of identification. The lapse of time is rendering it less likely every day.

"Unless light comes from an unexpected source, the Bridgeport case will be added to the thousand and one mysteries which have defied efforts of justice. Like a good many ancient sayings, 'murder will out' is not justified by human history. All murder does not out, and even when it does we know that the murderer escapes fully as often as he suffers."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

**Kinds of Evidence.**—"Nearly all evidence on which conviction is based is either positive or circumstantial, and there are more errors about the former than the latter. While persons may be mistaken or may tell untruths about events, events themselves, if they can be proved, are always unimpeachable. Take the case of a man who claims to have been injured while going across the bridge on a trolley-car. He might swear to the number of the car on a particular line and also to the exact time when he believed the accident occurred. But there is a mechanism on the bridge which automatically tells whether a car did pass at the time specified, and there are disinterested men watching that mechanism and duplicating its functions. The union of the circumstantial evidence of the mechanism with the personal evidence of the caretakers would be regarded as stronger than the mere personal impression of the individual.

"There is probably not on record a more marvelous instance of mistaken identity than the Bridgeport tragedy presents, but the evidence should not be held to turn against anything but identification. It shows the inadvisability of trusting to it in cases where life is imperiled, trusting to it exclusively, but it does not impair the value and validity of circumstantial evidence in general. All it proves is that as much of circumstantial evidence as depended upon identification of the body was at fault."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

## ARMY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

A COMMISSION of nine has been secured by the President to conduct an investigation of army administration during the war. As finally made up last week the commission consists of Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Iowa (chairman); Maj.-Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, retired, Ohio; Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, United States army, District of Columbia; ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, Vermont; ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, Pennsylvania; Col. Charles Denby, Indiana; Col. J. A. Sexton, Illinois; Capt. Evan P. Howell, Georgia, and Dr. Phineas S. Conner, Ohio.

The first announcements of the scope of the inquiry stated that the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical departments were to be investigated. The President, however, in giving instructions to the assembled commissioners, is reported to have said:

"There has been in many quarters severe criticism of the conduct of the war with Spain. Charges of criminal neglect of the soldiers in camp and field and hospital and in transports have been so persistent that, whether true or false, they have made a deep impression upon the country. It is my earnest desire that you shall thoroughly investigate these charges and make the fullest examination of the administration of the War Department in all of its branches, with the view to establishing the truth or falsity of these accusations. I put upon you no limit to the scope of your investigation. Of all departments connected with the army I invite the closest scrutiny and examination, and shall afford every facility for the most searching inquiry. The records of the War Department and the assistance of its officers shall be subject to your call.

"I can not impress upon you too strongly my wish that your investigation shall be so thorough and complete that your report, when made, will fix the responsibility for any failure or fault by reason of neglect, incompetency, or maladministration upon the officers and bureaus responsible therefor—if it be found that the evils complained of have existed.

"The people of the country are entitled to know whether or not the citizens who so promptly responded to the call of duty have been neglected or misused or maltreated by the Government to which they so willingly gave their services. If there have been wrongs committed, the wrongdoers must not escape conviction and punishment."

So many prominent persons declined to accept places on this commission that numerous journals advised an abandonment of the volunteer-commission plan, leaving the work to Congress later on. Special criticism has been directed, too, against Col. J. A. Sexton of the commission, who is commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and who is quoted by the New York *Sun* as saying:

"The work of the commission will be difficult and unpleasant. It will be a case of you are damned if you do and damned if you don't. I would rather be relieved from the commission, but as the President requested me to serve I will do so.

"Secretary Alger's statements in defense of himself and the heads of the bureaus of his department may have been unpopular and ill advised, but I believe them true, nevertheless. Perhaps there was some mismanagement in the handling of such a large army of untrained men, but most of the charges against the administration of Secretary Alger are rot, pure and simple. I believe the people after a second thought will realize that they have treated Secretary Alger unjustly. If we had had the enterprising journalists during the four years of the Civil War that we have now, the same state of affairs, if not worse, would have been found to exist.

"Secretary Alger recently said that many deaths among the volunteers had resulted from homesickness. A great many people laughed at that, but I believe it. I was a victim myself of that melancholy ailment during the Civil War, and I can state that it is enough to kill any one. Had the volunteers who enlisted to fight Spain recalled General Sherman's famous words, they would have known that war was hell, and that its hardships, and not a picnic, confronted them."

The prevalent differences of opinion expressed concerning the commission and its work are illustrated by two quotations. The New York *Evening Post* says:

"There are a good many things that might be said about the committee of volunteers which the President is getting together to investigate the conduct of the war; but probably what strikes people most is the fact that all the best men asked to serve refuse. The committee has no real power; it can not make anybody testify, or protect him after he has testified; it has no way of compelling the production of papers. In the present condition of the public temper, possibly even an impotent commission could find out something if it were headed by such men as General Schofield, General Weld of Massachusetts, and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith of this city, and supposing it to be understood that the truth were really desired by the Administration. . . . . .

"When you investigate yourself, you usually take all the precautions possible to make the investigation turn out a success; one of the most obvious ways is to deter witnesses who are known to have important adverse testimony to give from coming forward. This accounts for the talk about removing or retiring General Miles. It is a threat, wherever it comes from, to prevent his testifying. He is the chief witness for the prosecution, and his testimony has been virtually given to the public, so that we know what he would say. He is at once warned not to appear. It must be remembered that the dangerous witnesses, the experts, the men who know what a camp is, and what war is, and what is the duty of those who have soldiers' lives in their charge, are almost all in the regular army. These, from General Miles down, are the dangerous witnesses. What a raw recruit, or officer, testifies about army mismanagement is easily met by the reply that the hardships and suffering of which he complains are nothing more than the usual incidents of army life. No one can prove the truth of the charges but professional military men, the future of every one of whom is greatly dependent on the favor of those to whom an exculpation is essential.

"Under these circumstances, we might expect the result of the President's efforts to get together a board of honor, to be exactly what we see—the refusal to serve of those whose service would alone give the inquiry character, and acceptance by those who will give it none. There is hardly one of them who is worth his salt for such a purpose, and the one or two who are, are certainly not to be congratulated on their position; for the one practical effect that the whole business seems likely to have is to damage the reputation of all who have anything to do with it. It deepens the mystery which surrounds the President's mind and character, and which is explained by his admirers and henchmen as due to 'statesmanship.'"

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The commission to investigate the conduct of the three chief bureaus of the War Department, which organized in Washington yesterday, will justify its proposal, appointment, existence, and work by its report. The busy efforts for two weeks past to discredit its acts and operation will be forgotten. They are part of the political game of the day, and like all such by-plays will fade and dissolve with the election. The substantial results of a dispassionate inquiry into the working of the vital staff departments of the army will long remain and should bear lasting fruit in the reorganization of the administrative machinery, both of the War Department and the army. . . . . .

"The first grave issue involved is whether the alleged neglect is inseparable from war or preventable, and we do not believe that there is a soldier living who knows the men who would not unhesitatingly take the opinion and judgment of General Dodge, General Beaver, and General McCook as to whether war conditions or mismanagement are responsible for specific shortcomings. The Grand Army holds to-day more men who have seen war fivefold over than the muster-rolls of the army organized for the Spanish war, and the just opinion of the private soldier of 1861 will be accurately mirrored by Col. J. A. Sexton. Captain E. P. Howell brings the experience of Confederate service. Gen. J. M. Wilson is at the head of the ablest corps in the army, a corps altogether independent both of the line and of the staff corps engaged in supply, and his trained military judgment guarantees professional knowledge to the army and to the public. Dr. Phineas T. Coffin [Conner?] has a position in medicine which gives his inquiry and verdict weight, while ex-Minister Denby and Governor Woodbury are both men of wide affairs, familiar with their conduct. Besides their military experience General Dodge has won a success in business and General McCook in law which is an earnest of the successful performance of the task on which they entered yesterday.

"Resignations and refusals have undoubtedly clouded the opening and the organization of the commission, but if these names had been originally announced they would have been instantly accepted as promising an impartial, skilled, and satisfactory investigation. Nor is the inability to compel testimony of consequence when the President stands behind the commission, and there is no crime alleged and no corrupt transaction charged even by the most sensational of journals. There was much of this at the opening of the last war. The problem to-day is to decide instead whether the hurt, harm, and hardships of the war were preventable, and if preventable whether they are due, and in which part of the military machine, to maladministration or to malorganization.

"Such an investigation demands only ability, experience, technical knowledge, and an honest and energetic purpose. These the War Commission has, and its inquiry and report will prove both the value of its work and the wisdom of its creation and selection."

A ROOSEVELT-BRONCO BUSTER GROUP.

## FREIGHT RATES AND GRAIN PRICES.

FROM statistics in a pamphlet, compiled by H. T. Newcomb and issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, setting forth the changes in the rates of charge for railway and other transportation sources during the past thirty years, the New York *Financier* collates the following figures "to show how the Populist talk that the railroads have been the oppressor of the farmer and eaten up all his possible profits by excessive freight rates, has disregarded the truth." We quote:

"First we give a table showing the relative decline in the price of the more important grains in various years since 1870, and the fall in freight rates in the same period. The figures are based on the average prices of the six years between 1867 and 1872, which are taken as a standard of 100. The figures follow:

| | 1870 | 1877 | 1885 | 1896 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn | 102 | 72 | 67 | 44 |
| Wheat | 87 | 98 | 71 | 67 |
| Oats | 102 | 74 | 75 | 49 |
| Rye | 91 | 71 | 72 | 51 |
| Hay | 107 | 72 | 74 | 56 |
| Tobacco | 103 | 70 | 83 | 65 |
| Freight rates | 103 | 70 | 55 | 44 |

"It will be seen that the decline in freight rates has been greater than in any of the grains. If 1897 and 1898 figures were included, the disparity would be much greater, for railroad rates have tumbled disastrously in these years, while the grains have gained in prices. Comparing 1896 with prices in 1867, the railroad freight rate decreased 23 per cent. more than the price of wheat and 12 per cent. more than that of hay. How the farmer has benefited at the cost of the railroad security-holders is also told by other figures. In a comparison of export prices for grains and freight rates it is shown how much more violent the fall in the latter has been. For instance, the railroad ton-mile rate on wheat between Chicago and New York has been cut in half since 1886, falling from 8.71 cents to 4.35 cents, but the export price of wheat in the same time fell off only 12 cents, or about 14 per cent. as against the 50-per-cent. reduction in freight rates.

"How much greater the decline in freight rates has been than in agricultural prices is shown by the statistics given below of the number of bushels of wheat and corn carried between New York and Chicago for the price of one bushel, in several of the last thirty years:

| | Wheat. | Corn. |
|---|---|---|
| 1867 | 5.77 | 4.94 |
| 1870 | 7.54 | 5.84 |
| 1877 | 10.41 | 5.95 |
| 1885 | 14.65 | 10.04 |
| 1897 | 17.24 | 8.18 |

"Nothing can show better the heavy falling-off in transportation charges as compared with grain prices than these figures. It will be seen that in 1867 the equivalent of one bushel out of every 5.77 bushels arriving at New York for export was taken by the transportation agencies as compensation for their services in hauling the wheat from Chicago. In 1897 the railroad rate absorbed only the equivalent of one in every 17.24 bushels of wheat. Grain prices have varied a good deal in the last twenty-five years, but the freight rate has steadily fallen, both actually and relatively. The farmers had nearly three times as many bushels of wheat carried in 1896 for the one bushel paid the railroads, as in 1867.

"The charges for carrying a ton of freight one mile and per passenger per mile for various years since 1867 are given below:

| | Freight per ton mile. | Pass. rate per mile. |
|---|---|---|
| 1867 | 1.925 | 1.994 |
| 1868 | 1.810 | 2.164 |
| 1871 | 1.789 | 2.632 |
| 1877 | 1.286 | 2.458 |
| 1885 | 1.011 | 2.216 |
| 1896 | .806 | 2.019 |

"The decline in the freight rate in thirty years is thus shown to be over 58 per cent., while wheat prices in the same period have fallen only 18 per cent. It will be seen that the passenger rate shows a higher figure in 1896 than in 1867, but the rate in that year was exceptional. Comparing with 1868, the actual cost of passenger travel has been reduced 23 per cent., and the facilities and comfort provided can not be compared with the conditions of thirty years ago.

"The greater loss sustained by the railroads in the decline of prices is thus very conclusively proven."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PEACE COMMISSION.

THE RECORD - CHICAGO

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHAT'S the matter with having a parade up Broadway of the war critics? —*The Press, New York.*

THERE is an elevated pinnacle of fame waiting for the inventor who will produce smokeless soft coal.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

YU LI is the name of Li Hung Chang's successor. He seems reasonably well fixed, so far as name goes, for diplomacy.—*The Times, Richmond.*

A KANSAS woman says "Hardtack nicely browned over a slow fire, and served hot with melted cheese, is excellent." Pshaw! Why didn't our soldier boys think of that?—*The Times, Richmond.*

RESIDENTS of Ponce are changing the pronunciation of the name of the town to one-syllable "Ponce," because that's United States, and they want to be like us. At the same time people of the United States are changing their pronunciation to "Pon-tha," because that's Spanish, and they want to appear well educated.—*The Courant, Hartford.*

LET'S PLEASE EVERYBODY—

And Have the Battle-Ship Illinois Christened with Mixed Drinks.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN, CHICAGO

# LETTERS AND ART.

## A GREAT FRENCH WRITER AND HIS DEBT TO AMERICANS.

ABOUT fifteen years ago there came to Paris a man who wrote verses over the name of Stephen Mallarmé and got them printed in obscure journals. Soon the critics began to drag them forth, writes Mr. Vance Thompson, and to toss and gore them to pieces. The author was roared at, as if he had been the beast of the Apocalypse. It became fashionable to gird at Mallarmé.

But Mallarmé went his way. He made no concessions to popularity. Little by little he gained disciples in Germany and the United States, as well as France, and in 1896 he received a splendid public recognition. He was named *Poëte des Poëtes*, by the acclaim of all the poets of France. Men as diverse in their literary appreciation as Coppée and Retté agreed in their admiration of Mallarmé. Pilgrims to Paris visited him as they visited Victor Hugo. He has been for several years the most discussed and the most conspicuous man of letters in France. And now this much-maligned and much-lauded writer has died.

We quote from what Mr. Thompson has to say of him in *Criterion*:

"Mallarmé was a frugal and painful writer. He left no great bulk of work. No more than Botticelli, no more than Bach will he ever be popular. And yet I do not believe that any one has had a greater—a more tyrannical—influence on the young artistic generation than has he. When naturalism was most triumphant he stood out against it. Indeed he was the incarnation of the literary revolt against the debasing realism that made Zola and destroyed Maupassant. He began with the Parnassians, but he went far beyond them. As patiently as Gautier he chiseled his verses, but to each verse he gave—as it were—a second intention. It is not quite easy to get at the heart of his mystery, but his theory may, I think, be explained in this way. He held, then, that each verse should be at once a plastic image, the expression of a thought and a philosophic symbol; and it should be, as well, a musical phrase and a part, also, of the entire melody that made up the poem.

"'Without a musical education,' he said once, 'you would not pretend to understand a Beethoven symphony or a Mozart sonata. Why, then, without any education in the technic of poetry should one pretend to understand poetry?'

"This remark, I think, gives a deeper insight into Mallarmé's theory of poetry than I could give by pages of exegesis. He made poetry music. If Euclid was the man of lines, Mallarmé was the man of verbal sonorities. His fervor for the word was such that he came to look upon objects merely for the beauty of the word that represented them. The music of vowels, the exquisite dissonances of diphthongs fascinated him. He has always reminded me of the rhetors of Alexandria and dying Rome. Like Apollonius, like Kallimachus he was a lover of the naked word—the word that glistened and rustled. He would have understood the enthusiasm of the Scotch housewife for that 'blessed word Mesopotamia.'"

Mallarmé's early verse, says Mr. Thompson farther, is readily comprehended. "Herodiade," with all its common rhythms, usual images, and sweet music, might have been written by Swinburne. Mallarmé, who was a professor of English at College Rollin, was, indeed, a student of Swinburne; but, his main debt is due to two Americans—Emerson and Poe. We quote Mr. Thompson farther:

"His perfect sonnets, like on the tomb of Edgar Poe, that on Wagner, poems like 'Les Fleurs' and 'Eventail,' and the eclogue I have mentioned, are sure of literary longevity. Yet I should not be surprised were his translation of Poe's poems his best prophylactic to oblivion. He has given an exact transcript of Poe's thought and has echoed all his haunting music. Among his other prose works is an admirable essay on 'Vathek,' which Beckford claimed (tho it is thought he lied) was originally written in French. Of his prose I think it may be said that it has all the vices. It is tortured and hectic and dark. It twists and turns upon itself like a wounded snake. It seems deep—often, I fear—merely because it is muddy."

Mallarmé's private life, unlike Verlaine's, was very beautiful. His poems are moral or immoral as a cloud or singing stream. He lived quietly and was hard to see, but he was a rare friend to those who gained his friendship. He was a friend of the Goncourts, he loved Daudet, he appreciated Zola, and the most magnificent tribute laid upon poor Villiers de l'Isle Adam's tomb was Mallarmé's funeral oration. Of the indebtedness of other artists to him Mr. Thompson writes:

"In the days when in France it was a crime against patriotism to praise Wagner, Mallarmé not only defended his work, but defended it with the prescience of one who foresaw its tendency. He fought for Manet, Rodin, and Degas, when every man's hand was against them. He discovered Chéret. He introduced Maeterlinck to fame. Americans will not willingly forget that it was due to Mallarmé that Whistler's masterpiece—the portrait of his mother—found a home in the Luxembourg."

Mr. Thompson concludes:

"Mallarmé was not the initiator of a new poetry—like Walt Whitman. He was the last and most perfect of an old school. He merely pushed to their extreme consequences the principles which all the great French poets since the Renaissance had admitted and, indeed, championed. He followed more closely what he called the 'instinct of elusive rhythms'; he discerned more plainly the occult, significant, and mysterious symbol *qui habite le commun*; and that is all."

## LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN.

A MARKED change is taking place in the methods of education as regards the study of literature. Instruction in this branch is extending from the advanced classes to the kindergarten, and to-day the teacher tells the child of six the old story of Achilles which he told a dozen years ago only to the advanced student in Greek, and the child is more interested than ever the young man was. Yet even now the great necessity of literature for children has not been generally recognized in the systems of public education.

Richard Burton, writing upon this subject for *The North American Review* (September), points out what sort of literature children should have, and how it should be taught. He emphasizes the fact that it can not be introduced in school too early. He says:

"Psychology has taught us that the intuitive emotional impressions can be received best at a comparatively tender age; and such are the very impressions imparted by the early contact with noble literature. The plastic sensibilities are ready for the effect of poetry and imaginative prose; all that stands for the heart-side and the soul-side of literature may to the best advantage be inculcated during that receptive hour of childhood when the good can be appreciated, tho mayhap it can not be explained. It is a splendid victory that has been won in the grasping and engrossing of this idea; instead of the three R's of the old-time educational dispensation, we have substituted the three H's, the hand, the head, and the heart, each to be trained, all to be interrelated—the manual, mental, and emotional evoked in the organic unity which is properly theirs."

He holds that it is far more important to develop a young soul and imagination through great literature than to fill the young mind with a whole lot of dry facts; but such teaching must be ethical and inspirational, rather than analytic. Don't pick to pieces good literature for a child, but give it to him as a whole, and then he will be apt to seize its noble ideals. Let him hear a story or read a book with its head on its shoulders and standing on its feet. Yet literature for children must be morally edited. Mr. Burton quotes Mr. Howells to the effect that the beast man

should be edited out of every poet for the child mind. If not, it is sure to corrupt the child.

Children should have the very best of literature:

"Inasmuch as the spiritually beautiful, as we have said, is the most desirable of all, books of this sort should come first in favor—beginning with the Bible. Not the didactic, goody-goody stuff which made the old-time Sunday-school library too often a place of tears and penance for healthy-minded young folk. The day is clean gone by for the tales wherein the bad boy who goes a-fishing on the Sabbath gets, not fish, but a flogging, to be triumphed over in a most unchristian way by the good little boy who didn't go—probably because he daren't. No; I mean that which is lovely, inspirational; literature where the artistic and the ethical are recognized for the kinsmen they are, linked by the subtlest, sweetest, strongest of ties. And at the very head and forefront of such books the Bible must be placed. The Bible, in judicious selections, not gulped down whole, is preeminently a book for literary and ethical stimulation."

On this point, Mr. Burton quotes Ruskin, as follows:

"Walter Scott and Pope's Homer were reading of my own selection, but my mother forced me, by steady daily toil, to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, as well as to read every syllable through aloud, hard names and all, from Genesis to the Apocalypse, about once a year; and to that discipline—patient, accurate and resolute—I owe, not only a knowledge of the Book, which I find occasionally serviceable, but much of my general power of taking pains and the best part of my taste in literature. From Walter Scott's novels I might easily, as I grow older, have fallen to other people's novels; and Pope might perhaps have led me to take Johnson's English or Gibbon's as types of language. but once knowing the 32d of Deuteronomy, and the 119 Psalm, the 15th of 1st Corinthians, the Sermon on the Mount, and the most of the Apocalypse, every syllable by heart, and having always a way of thinking with myself what words meant, it was not possible for me, even in the foolishest times of youth, to write entirely superficial or formal English."

Taking boys and girls together, how is literature to be best given them? Mr. Burton gives these suggestions:

"There is considerable choice, within the category of great literature, of what is wisest to use. Divers kind of fish come into this drag-net. I apprehend that, in the intellectual and spiritual gradation from youth to maturity, the objective literature, the literature of action and character and picturesqueness, rather than that which is subjective, will be best adapted to the purpose. Hence, fiction of the Walter Scott and Stevenson kind will have preference over that of Thackeray and George Eliot. In poetry, the epic, the ballad, and the lyric of simple song will prove better than reflective or purely descriptive verse. History on the personal graphic side—treating it as Carlyle conceived it to be, the story of great men—is good for the little ones and most affected by them. Dickens's 'Child's History of England,' whatever its faults, has the shining merit of grasping this fact. So, of course, biography will attract more than the essay proper, for example (and still more the essay improper), that form being food for the adult digestion. I should conclude that a child who liked Charles Lamb's papers or, to mention a latter-day author, Agnes Repplier's, needed to be sent out into the open, with orders to ride a wheel or play golf or tennis."

Mr. Burton has a high idea of Wordsworth's ode on "Intimations of Immortality in Early Childhood," looking at it as poetry; but it furnishes an illustration of a very injurious habit of viewing children through the illusions of our mature sentiment:

"If the poet had presented the child as caught up in and by his affection, transmuted into something which had all the beauty and innocence of youth with the high thought that comes with years, he had been impeccable. But to impute to the child, *per se*, a kind of angelhood is essentially untrue. Boys and girls do not have those shadowy intimations, nor do they come trailing clouds of glory from on high. These little ones' helplessness and loveliness and trusting lack of guile constitute the most winsome appeal on earth to older folk. It is right and seemly to overflow with feeling about children. But Wordsworth goes further: he says practically that the child is nearer high, pure, and wondrous things than the man, which contradicts all science and common sense. The brutal fact is that your normal child, sound of mind and limb, is, in comparison with what he may come to be, a healthy little animal; more selfish in a naive way, more absorbed in practical and carnal matters, and not a bit interested in supernal affairs."

As between prose and poetry, the former should have preference. The latter should be administered only in homeopathic doses. Girls require more poetry than boys, because the feminine mind is more subjective. In the grammar grades, poetry is of inestimable value for both sexes, for then the mind should be daily lifted above the commonplace.

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## POETIC TRIBUTES TO QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE coronation of the queen of the Netherlands has called forth two poetic tributes well worthy of note. One is written, in English, by the popular Dutch romanticist, "Maarten Maartens" (J. M. W. Van der Poortere Schwartz), and the other by an American writer, Dr. John Williamson Palmer, who has a long and meritorious record in American literature, antedating Bret Harte in the field of California romance, and being closely identified with *The Atlantic Monthly* in the early days when Lowell occupied the editorial tripod.

The Dutch romanticist writes as follows:

Queen of the lowlands by the Northern Sea,
Where mists hang cold and water-wastes make moan,
With stedfast eyes uplifted to thy throne,
We, thine own people, every heart thine own,
Sovereign, we claim the right of loyalty!

Child of the lowlands by the Northern Sea,
Blood of our blood, and one with us, as we
Are one in thee,
Through all the splendid changes of our story
Still one with us in heritage of glory.
Queen because we are free.
As we are free because thy fathers taught us,
Trusting in God, tho pope or prince distraught us,
To live and die for liberty!

Queen of these lowlands by the Northern Sea,
Queen o'er the sun-filled islands of the East,
We call to thine imperial feast
Thy subject-lords, our conquest,—we, the least
Of numbered nations, but the greater we
For that our weakness held the world in fee
From Christ, our Prince and Priest.

Queen, unto whom the conquerors of the sea
With brow unhumbled, bent a faithful knee,
Thine is the might!
Thine be our service, that the world may see
And glory in the sight, that we
Are lords and servants, like to thee,
By right of doing right!

Dr. Palmer's poem, entitled "Oranje Boven" ("Up with the Orange"), is published in *Literature* (September 3):

Said the Sea to the Dutchman, "Ho, make way!
For the march of the Flood is mine.
Shall the bar of thine arm my coursers stay
In the charge of my whelming brine?"
To the Sea said the Dutchman, "Ho, stand back!
I bide for the dole and fee,
To the hands that serve and the loins that lack,
And a hail to the Strong and Free.
In the might of the Lord of the Deep I stand, and I set His bounds to Thee.

"A bound in the Dike, and a mete in the Dune,
And a stay in the stout Sea-wall.
In the swing of my spade is the eagle's rune,
Tho the Norland ravens squall.
And the silt shall flow and the clod shall grow,
From Zeeland to Zuyder Zee;
And a man shall a freeman's foothold know,
Where the arm of a man is free;
For the lord of the Dutchman's land, the lord of the Dutchman's love shall be.

"Flambeau and falchion, shackle and rack,
In the lust of a 'Holy' hate
No glut of carnage, rapine and sack,
Nor a Thousand Fears can sate.
No tear for ruth, and no shudder for shame,
No Christ for the brand and the pike;
Only the rage of the 'Beggar's' claim,
And the roar of the cloven dike;
Only the arm of the Lord upheaved, and the sword of the Lord to strike."

Said the Sea, "O Nederland! Alone,
You battle against the stars.
For Brill's hoarse cry and Alkmaar's groan
I storm at your stubborn bars.
In Heiliger Lee your Rachels weep,
In Leyden your children die;
Death unto Life, Deep unto Deep!
And my tides leap at the cry.
Set wide your gates to my hosts, and sound your pealing trumpets high!"

"Oranje Boven!"—Fate is mute,
And the silent soul is lord.
"Oranje Boven!"—Trump and lute
Wait on the grim, dumb sword.
When the brand is cold, and the blade is rust,
And the gyve and the rack are shows,
When the bones of the Brave enrich the dust
Where a Leyden garden grows,
Then the organ swell of the Sea shall tell how Nederland uprose.

On Yssel's flanks, with thrifty sails,
The windmills churn the air,
Where erst a Viking's galley rails
Their bossèd shields laid bare.
I dream that the high-beaked triremes sweep
A path for the hordes of Rome,
As I rock in a fisher's boat, asleep,
In the lea of a hedger's home,
While the yells are chiming a psalm of Rest from storied tower and dome.

And Thou, O fairest flower of Peace,
Child of a happy star!
Glories, and guerdons of increase
Wreathe thy ancestral Lar.
White Righteousness in thine array,
And on thy shield Renown,
Honor shall celebrate thy day,
And Law salute thy crown,
While grass shall grow and water flow, and the ships sail up and down.

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## ART TREASURES OF AMERICA.

AMERICA is on the way to become the Louvre of the nations, says Mr. William Sharp, the English artist. From year to year, our public galleries have been enriched with masterpieces of all the modern schools; and by purchase or bequest or gift, many valuable and some great pictures by the older Italian, Flemish, and Spanish masters have been added to our imposing store of art wealth.

Mr. Sharp writes upon this subject in *The Nineteenth Century* (September). He finds that in New York preeminently, in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, and San Francisco, there is now so numerous and in the main so distinguished a congregation of pictures of all schools and periods, that the day has come when the native student of art need no longer go abroad to study to learn the tidal reach or high-water mark in this or that nation, in this or that school, or in this or that individual painter's work. But with all these treasures there is still lacking one great desideratum—an art atmosphere. That, however, he says, is coming and will soon be here. At present the American must journey to London and Paris to find that atmosphere, wherein the creative imagination is sustained and nourished. But even now there are more training-schools for artists in America than the eager youth of Flanders, France, and Spain enjoyed in days of old. In declaring there is no art atmosphere here, Mr. Sharp says that he speaks broadly. There are many *ateliers* in New York and Boston, and there is a quick and informing spirit. Here and there a nimble and delectable air of art prevails; but as yet it is purely local and intransmissible, and can be enjoyed only by the few. There are men like Mr. Lafarge, Mr. St. Gaudens, Mr. Macmonnies, who achieve their ends worthily and without influence from London or Paris; but these men are too few and too isolated. Says Mr. Sharp:

"It lies thus: in the great majority of towns throughout the States there is no art atmosphere at all; in a few there are conditions which do not actively militate against, which occasionally, and as it were half-unconsciously and half-reluctantly, permit the development of such an atmosphere. For the spirit of art is a shy Ariel, and it loves little those haunts of men where even the business and social interests are purely parochial—and the parochialism of the smaller cities and towns of the States has to be experienced in order to be realized. But every few years the radical influences at work are transmuting these conditions, and tho neither Boston, nor Washington, nor even New York are yet art centers in any way comparable to London, or Paris, or Munich, the time is not far distant when the inevitable must happen. It is well to remember that one of the greatest of modern English artists was born and spent his boyhood in the Birmingham of sixty years or so ago, and that the Birmingham of the thirties was in every respect more parochial, more unrelievedly dismal, more devoid of any mental atmosphere save that of commercialism and a sad religiosity, than is Pittsburg or any other as dismal or more dismal American manufacturing center. If that unpromising Birmingham gave us Edward Burne-Jones, the most poetic and individual of the later Victorians, the so infinitely better-circumstanced towns of the States may well be the nurseries of young genius less sorely handicapped. It is men, not environments, which constitute the chief developing influences; and young Burne-Jones's friend and fellow undergraduate, William Morris, and his accepted master, Rossetti, had far more to do with his career than the many disadvantages and possible advantages of Birmingham."

Mr. Sharp goes on to say that the art treasures of the great American cities far surpass anything in England outside of London itself. He explains the American taste for art collections. A millionaire may have his choice of developing one or more of any number of tastes. He may keep a yacht, or race-horses, or he may live in the country if he prefers. He can neglect any one of a dozen tastes for another; but he must own pictures. It is almost the paramount sign of culture in America, and culture here is largely identified with ample means. In Europe pictures owned by private individuals are lost to the public; but in America they are often bequeathed to public galleries.

For some time the chief ambition of American collectors was to add to the French collections. But now the taste is more eclectic. Americans want good pictures wherever they can find them.

New York is the art metropolis of the country. Its art wealth is almost incalculable. Boston comes next, then Washington. The finest private collections are, however, not in New York. The famous Lorillard-Wolfe, Marquand, and Jay Gould collections are no longer private but are the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts. As regards modern French works, Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, has the finest private collection in America. Of all "the homes of art" in America, Mr. Walters's is preeminently "the House Beautiful."

But "the national gallery" of the United States is the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, which every visitor to the States must go to see; and he can not omit the famous galleries of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Sharp speaks of a mysterious legend which is accepted as gospel throughout the United States:

"There is one picture in America which, for convenience' sake, may be designated 'Fata Morgana.' It is frequently alluded to, and always in a tone of reverent admiration. When one is in New York one hears of it as in Boston; when one is in Boston one hears of it as either in New York or Philadelphia; if the quest be pursued in these cities the picture is said to be located in Baltimore, and so forth. What is this mysterious work, which would appear to be considered as the chief treasure of art in America? It is a wholly imaginary Raphael. I found the most rooted conviction in all so-called 'art circles' that America is the happy possessor not only of a Raphael, but of a superbly fine example of that master; and, as already indicated, the picture is not only alluded to with pride, but with an admiration that is akin to awe. It is unfortunate that the picture does not exist, except in the fervent transatlantic imagination. In a word, there is no Raphael in America. Strangely enough, there are very few forgeries even, the one or two canvases with any approach to the manner of the great Italian master being so obviously imitative that no one with any adequate knowledge of his work could possibly be

deceived. It is, however, a pleasant fiction, and enables patriotic Americans in Europe to enlarge upon the superb masterpiece over-sea."

The rest of Mr. Sharp's article is devoted to the best pictures in the collections of Miss Wolfe, Mr. Marquand, Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Seney, Mr. Hearn, and others, in the Metropolitan Museum. He says the Gould collection, containing a number of modern French pictures, has had most influence on American art students. Two of the greatest pictures in this collection, and, in fact, in the whole museum, are "Peace and Plenty" and "Autumn Gold," by the celebrated American painter, George Inness.

## WHY SHAKESPEARE CHOSE IAGO FOR HIS CHIEF VILLAIN'S NAME.

IAGO is regarded as the most complete type of villain that Shakespeare ever drew, and Iago is a Spanish word, the name of Spain's patron saint, a name which, by an odd coincidence, formed the war-cry of the Spanish conquerors in their conquests in the New World, and which belongs to the city (Santiago) whose loss to American arms has led to the retirement of the Spanish from the last of their possessions in the New World. Prof. James D. Butler attempts to explain why the great dramatist used this Spanish name for his chief villain. The explanation is curious and interesting. Grant White and other critics have shown that Shakespeare was greatly indebted to Cynthio for much of the material of "Othello"; but of the four principal characters of the play, *Othello*, *Cassio*, *Iago*, and *Desdemona*, only *Desdemona* is found in Cynthio's work. Of the other names, *Iago* only is Spanish and was substituted for Alfieri, an Italian name, used by Cynthio. Why, asks Professor Butler (*The Watchman*, Boston), did Shakespeare select the single Spanish name Iago for his villain? The answer is given as follows:

"It seems possible to demonstrate—at least thinly—that Iago was selected, not by accident, but as the name best befitting the most detestable character in the legion of Shakespeare's reprobates. Etymologically meaning *heel-catcher*, the name became anciently a tainted word, and being a reminder to Jacob of deeds he would fain forget (Gen. xxvii. 36), was gladly exchanged for the name of Israel.

"But as borne by the Apostle James, the Greater, it was sanctified, and has been immortalized in every modern tongue, surviving, not only as Iago, but in French as Jacques, in Italian Giacomo, German Jakob, English James, etc.

"Now Iago, the Spanish modernization—because Spanish was better suited in English eyes than any of the others for Shakespeare's use when he needed a name that should be yoked in men's memories with his that did betray the Best—Iago as Spanish brought to mind a people then more repugnant to Englishmen than any other continental nation was. Old animosities had culminated, through the Spanish Inquisition, Spanish royal marriages, cruelty to the Dutch, and above all through the Invincible Armada, which came so near landing an invincible army in England only sixteen years before 'Othello' was written. It is held by many that Shakespeare, as a volunteer in the fleet, had himself fought against that armada. A Spanish name would naturally be preferred to any other for defining to the Shakespearian auditory a villain second only to Iscariot.

"Aside, moreover, from this general ground of choice, Iago was the name best adapted for a special reason to split the ears of London groundlings, and to tickle others so that they could not choose but laugh at its effectiveness. How high Iago—our James—stood in the Spanish calendar, is plain from the very spelling of his name as Santiago. Gibbon, in extolling Charlemagne, observes that he was the only monarch 'in whose favor the title of great has been indissolubly blended with his name [chap. 49, note 95]. In like manner Santiago designates the only apostle in whose favor the title saint has been indissolubly blended with his name. He was and is the patron saint of Spain. Not only was his name given in 1514 to Santiago de Cuba, but that capital was but one of countless namesakes. The shrine in Santiago de Compostella, where his bones are treasured and adored, was so supersacred that a medieval pilgrimage thither was counted of no less saving efficacy than one to Jerusalem itself. Throughout the first empire, in the world on which the sun never set, Santiago was the battle-cry.

"Therefore, to call the sum of all villainies Iago poured contempt on what Spaniards most delighted to honor, and turned it into an abomination. It was the briefest chronicle of British feeling regarding Spaniards. It laid to many souls the flattering unction that in d throning a saint they were doing God service. A name which condensed so much into a single word could not fail to be incense of a sweet savor in the nostrils of those for whom Shakespeare wrote. Men, recognizing more and more depth in all the doings of the all-wise dramatist, must see significance in his naming the wretch whom his portraiture has damned deepest in everlasting infamy Iago."

## EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN NOVEL.

IS the world indebted to France for that important and popular branch of literature, fiction in its modern form? The claim is made by a novelist and member of the French Academy, M. Gaston Paris, that the French writers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries created or originated the "novel of adventure," which slowly and naturally developed into the modern novel of manners and morals. These writers had Greek, Celtic, and Oriental sources (chiefly epic poems and tales) to draw upon, but while they borrowed the themes, they invented new forms. Writing in the September *Cosmopolis*, M. Paris says:

"Medieval France created modern literature in venturing to give, whether to narratives written in Latin or to recitals of a purely oral character, a poetic form in vulgar language, which achievement won them with all European nations a success blended with enchantment and surprise, and which excited on every hand first translations and then imitations, and finally a free and fertile activity. The novel as we know it to-day, which from Russia to Spain and from Greece to America yields us hundreds of volumes annually and constitutes the principal literary nourishment alike of the cultivated elements and the people at large—the novels of Tolstoï or of Björnsen, of Suderman or of Fagazzaro, of Valera or of Kipling, of Zola or of Bourget, as well as the innumerable popular romances which fill the magazines of all countries, are the continuation of our novel of adventure of the Middle Ages. The story of fictitious events more or less extraordinary or verisimilar, having almost always, as of old, for its center a tale of love, still constitutes the habitual plot. The marvelous element, which in those times did not appear necessarily incredible, has been little by little eliminated, in order to confine the action to purely human forces (tho a vague providential direction of events is not always excluded even to-day). The characters, formerly taken almost exclusively from kings and princes or at least the high aristocracy, are now drawn from every social class, and for this very reason the portrayal of morals and manners has assumed an importance greater and greater as compared with the 'adventure' element proper, to the extent of becoming in certain novels the essential part and the very object of the work. The novelist no longer limits his theme to oral or written tradition; he invents his story as a whole, or he borrows from real life and transforms the material according to his own views. But, under these qualifications, the characteristic features of the *genre* have been maintained since the beginning. The modern novel is still a piece of fiction destined to please, and, first of all, a story of love."

Furthermore, continues M. Paris, the novel still addresses itself to women, and it was so addressed at the first stage of its development. Here a striking contrast is pointed out between the national epic of the Middle Ages and the novels of adventure. The epic originated in the warrior class and was meant for men alone. It sang of combats, of conquests in foreign lands, and of rivalries between nations. Courage, pride, honor, hate, and fidelity to the lord were the qualities depicted and celebrated, while woman and love had but a small place in it. Occasionally

love served as the cause or motive of the sanguinary encounters described in the poems, but it was kept in the background. It was not the *inspiration* of the poets, nor was it the attraction for the readers. On the other hand, in the novel of adventure, love reigned supreme—legitimate love in most cases. The ordinary novel of the period in question had a happy ending; love overcame all obstacles and a marriage ensued. Guilty and illicit love was the exception in the favorite plots. In any case, it was love which inspired all the actions described in novels of adventure; love was the point of departure and the objective point—the soul of the narrative. "It was a new poetic world which was thus opened; it was the world of women as distinguished from the world of men." And this *genre* could not have been evolved earlier, according to M. Paris, who continues:

"This new poetry was born under the influence of women and for their pleasure. It could not have been born before the twelfth or the close of the eleventh century. It was then, in fact, that, peace and comparative security having succeeded the incessant tumults of the preceding age, there was formed, first in southern and then in northern France, a worldly society in which manner assumed the supreme rank. Then it was that they began to hold the brilliant tournaments which allowed the knights to display their strength, skill, and courage, while the conversations, the *jeux d'amour*, the dances, gave the women occasion to excite admiration of their beauty, grace, intelligence, and attire. For these reunions other amusements were necessary than those afforded by the crude songs; recitations were necessary in which love should be the chief theme. Gradually there disengaged himself from this environment the conception of polite love, such as we find it established in the lyrical poetry of Provençal and French types."

M. Paris passes in review a considerable number of the novels of adventure and analyzes their traits. He finds that the events treated are always fortuitous, unforeseen, and extremely hazardous; that the novels are in a certain sense psychological and descriptive. The emotions and emotional conflicts are very minutely analyzed, often to the point of childishness. There was no conscious attempt at picturing the real environment, tho the external conditions were elaborately indicated. The principal formal difference between the medieval novel of adventure and the modern novel is that the former was generally written in verse. Instead of being, as to-day, a branch of prose literature, it belonged to poetry, as did the songs and Arthurian romantic tales, tho its poetry was more and more akin to prose and was eventually to assume that form. M. Paris finds in these medieval novels ingenious and profoundly affecting plots which were calculated to enlist the sympathy and curiosity of the readers, and, recurring to the credit which he claims for France, he concludes as follows:

"The success which they obtained outside of France enables us to affirm once more the immense influence exercised over all Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries by our civilization, our poetry, and our art. . . . It were of real interest to follow through the ages the successive transformations and refractions to which the novel has been subjected in passing through different environments—Italian, Spanish, English, German—in eight centuries."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Mozart's First Note-Book.**—The first note-book of Mozart, who, in the judgment of *Musician*, was the greatest of the world's composers, was discovered lately in London. It has been published now for the first time, by the Mozart Society of Berlin. *Musician* says:

"Mozart was one of the few infant prodigies to realize the expectations of those who saw and heard him when a boy. The note-book just discovered contains compositions written by him in 1764-65, while he and his elder sister were on a visit to England. Mozart was then only eight years old, his sister twelve, yet they astonished the court of George III., and were the wonder of the day in London. Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the world, their father, Leopold Mozart, was taken very ill, so ill, in fact, that the least noise was unbearable, and for many days the piano and organ remained closed. It was during this period of enforced inactivity that little Wolfgang wrote these compositions and composed a symphony dedicated to the queen of England. The musical world has been startled to find the wonderful maturity of these early compositions.

"The court and people might well stand amazed at the boy who had to be lifted upon the organ bench, yet played any music placed before him or improvised on any suggested theme. Many a guinea went into the pockets of his enterprising manager and father for private exhibitions of the genius of the infant composer. It is related that during one of these private recitals, while Mozart was in the midst of a composition, he espied a favorite cat coming into the room. His hands dropped on the keys, he slid down from the bench and ran to pick up the cat and fondle her. It was as natural for him to play the organ and compose music as it is for any other child to 'play horse' or sing 'ring around a rosy.' When he was composing his symphony, dedicated to the queen, he remarked to his sister, who was standing near:

"'Now, don't forget; remind me to give the French horns plenty to do.'

"The note-book written at this early age is scribbled sometimes in pencil, at others ink has been used, but its great value lies in the proof that his musical genius was so ripe almost from the very beginning. The original manuscript of the symphony is preserved in the library of the British Museum, but the note-book was lost for more than one hundred years and brought to light only within the last few months."

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## NOTES.

"LITERATURE would pay better," remarks *Life*, "if there were not so many dead men still in the business."

MADAME MEISSONIER, widow of the celebrated painter, recently died at Poissy. All her husband's pictures, drawings, and sketches in her possession she bequeathed to the state.

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN, the historian, has written declining to support the proposal for the erection of a statue to Heine. The professor admits Heine's genius, but can not excuse his lack of moral quality.

ZANGWILL, Zola, and Hall Caiue form a triumvirate of American guests from abroad, each and every one of whom *The Jewish Voice* (Cincinnati) thinks should be heartily welcomed by our people. "Here is a chance for the Young Men's Hebrew Associations in the various communities: Bring these men out West, no matter what the expense!"

DEMETRIUS KOROMILAS, who died a few weeks ago at the age of 47, was an Athenian journalist of no little note, the founder of a daily newspaper, the *Ephemeris*, which is still cried in the streets of Athens by his name, and the foremost playwright in Greece. He found the Athenian audiences not far enough advanced for tragedy, and devoted most of his effort to lighter compositions.

MR. SAVAGE LANDOR appears to be having some difficulty in deciding on a title for his book on Tibet. "Toward Lhassa" served well enough, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, for the serial narrative of his experiences in that unknown country. The work is to be in two volumes, and as it was nearing completion, he thought of calling it "Against the Gods," a designation he abandoned for the definite title "In the Forbidden Land."

THE book which all publishers would like to secure is the memoirs of Bismark. Many publishers have sent their representatives to Germany in quest of this book, but no one seems to know very much about it. Is there manuscript for such a book? The London *Daily News'* correspondent states that the house of Cotta at Leipsic has had the manuscript under lock and seal awaiting Bismarck's death. I. V. F. writes to the New York *Tribune* that the Cotta firm does not have the manuscript and expresses doubts as to its existence.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE IN RUSSIA.—The recent census of Russia shows that 687 newspapers and magazines, or about one for every 160,000 persons, are published in the empire of the Czar. Of these, 528 are published in Russian, 69 in Polish, 44 in German, 11 in Esthonian, seven in Lettish, nine in French, five in Armenian, two in Hebrew, three in Georgian, one in Finnish, two in combined Russian, German, and Polish, three in combined Russian, German, and Lettish, one in combined Tartar and Russian, one in Russian and Turkish, and one in combined Russian and French. The classification of newspapers in Russia is quite different from that which usually obtains in this country. In Russia there are newspapers which appear "several times a week," and magazines which appear "several times a year," tho how often it is not stated. The St. Petersburg daily which has the largest circulation claims 40,000; and the next largest is that of the *Viedomosti*, of Moscow, which is put at 30,000. There are seven dailies published in Warsaw, five in Odessa, two in Riga, and one in Vienna. Only one paper is published in the Russian language in the United States.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## CHEMISTRY AND THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

IN his presidential address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Bristol, Sir William Crookes asserts that the world has nearly reached its maximum supply of wheat under present conditions, and that unless chemistry can step in to increase this supply we must expect "universal dearth." Says Sir William, as reported in *The Sun* (New York, September 19):

"In 1871 the bread-eaters of the world numbered 371,000,000.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES.

In 1881 the numbers rose to 416,000,000; in 1891 to 472,600,000, and at the present time they number 516,500,000. The augmentation of the world's bread-eating population in a geometrical ratio is evidenced by the fact that the yearly aggregates grow progressively larger. In the early seventies they rose 4,300,000 per annum, while in the eighties they increased by more than 6,000,000 per annum, necessitating annual additions to the bread supply nearly one half greater than sufficed twenty-five years ago. To supply 516,500,000 bread-eaters, if each bread-eating unit is to have his usual ration, will require a total of 2,324,000,000 bushels for seed and food. According to the best authorities the total supplies from the 1897–98 harvest are 1,921,000,000 bushels. The requirement of the 516,500,000 bread-eaters for seed and food are 2,324,000,000 bushels; there is thus a deficit of 403,000,000 bushels, which has not been urgently apparent owing to a surplus of 300,000,000 bushels carried over from the last harvest. . . . . .

"The majority of the wheat crops between 1882 and 1896 were in excess of current needs, and thus considerable reserves of wheat were available for supplementing small deficits from the four deficient harvests. But bread-eaters have almost eaten up the reserves of wheat, and the 1897 harvest being under average, the conditions become serious. That scarcity and high prices have not prevailed in recent years is due to the fact that since 1889 we have had seven world crops of wheat and six of rye abundantly in excess of the average. These generous crops increased accumulations to such an extent as to obscure the fact that the harvests of 1895 and 1896 were each much below current requirements."

After examining the world's wheat-growing countries in detail, Sir William concludes that we have nothing to hope from any of them, as each is about at the end of its powers. What will be the result? Says the speaker:

"If bread fails—not only us, but all the bread-eaters of the world—what are we to do? We are born wheat-eaters. Other races, vastly superior to us in numbers, but differing widely in material and intellectual progress, are eaters of Indian corn, rice, millet, and other grains, but none of these grains has the food value, the concentrated health-sustaining power of wheat, and it is on this account that the accumulated experience of civilized mankind has set wheat apart as the fit and proper food for the development of muscle and brains."

What is the remedy? Sir William finds it in chemistry. Chemistry alone can produce for us the form of fertilizer adapted to the increased production of the grain we need. He says:

"Wheat preeminently demands nitrogen, fixed in the form of ammonia or nitric acid. All other necessary constituents exist in the soil; but nitrogen is mainly of atmospheric origin and is rendered 'fixed' by a slow and precarious process which requires a combination of rare meteorological and geographical conditions to enable it to advance at a sufficiently rapid rate to become of commercial importance."

We are producing compounds that contain fixed nitrogen at a very slow rate, while we are wasting them lavishly. For instance, we pour them into the sea with our sewage. To quote again:

"Individually the amount so lost is trifling, but multiply the loss by the number of inhabitants and we have the startling fact that in the United Kingdom we are content to hurry down our drains and water-courses into the sea fixed nitrogen to the value of no less than £16,000,000 [$80,000,000] per annum. This unspeakable waste continues, and no effective and universal method is yet contrived of converting sewage into corn. The store of nitrogen in the atmosphere is practically unlimited, but it is fixed and rendered assimilable by plants only by cosmic processes of extreme slowness. The nitrogen which with a light heart we liberate in a battle-ship broadside has taken millions of minute organisms patiently working for centuries to win from the atmosphere."

The only remaining source of large quantities of fixed nitrogen is the deposit of nitrate of soda or so-called "Chile saltpeter" in South America, which will be exhausted in less than fifty years. And yet in its free state nitrogen is one of the most abundant of elements. Seven tons of it, says Sir William, rest on every square yard of the earth's surface. Evidently the problem we must solve is that of "fixing" this nitrogen, or combining it with other elements by chemical means. Says Sir William:

"For years past attempts have been made to effect the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and some of the processes have met with sufficient partial success to warrant experimentalists in pushing their trials still further; but I think I am right in saying that no process has yet been brought to the notice of scientific or commercial men which can be considered successful either as regards cost or yield of product. . . . . .

"The fixation of nitrogen is a question of the not far distant future. Let me see if it is not possible even now to solve the momentous problem. As far back as 1892 I exhibited, at one of the soirées of the Royal Society, an experiment on 'The Flame of Burning Nitrogen.' I showed that nitrogen is a combustible gas, and the reason why when once ignited the flame does not spread through the atmosphere and deluge the world in a sea of nitric

acid is that its igniting point is higher than the temperature of its flame—not, therefore, hot enough to set fire to the adjacent mixture. But by passing a strong induction-current between terminals the air takes fire and continues to burn with a powerful flame, producing nitrous and nitric acids. This inconsiderable experiment may not unlikely lead to the development of a mighty industry, destined to solve the great food problem. . . . Nitrate can [thus] be produced artificially by the combustion of the atmosphere. Here we come to finality in one direction; our stores are inexhaustible. But how about electricity? Can we generate enough energy to produce 12,000,000 tons of nitrate of soda annually?

"A preliminary calculation shows that there need be no fear on that score. Niagara alone is capable of supplying the required electrical energy without much lessening its mighty flow. The future can take care of itself. The artificial production of nitrate is clearly within view, and by its aid the land devoted to wheat can be brought up to the thirty-bushels-per-acre standard. In days to come, when the demand may again overtake supply, we may safely leave our successors to grapple with the stupendous food problem. And in the next generation, instead of trusting mainly to foodstuffs which flourish in temperate climates, we probably shall trust more and more to the exuberant foodstuffs of the tropics, where, instead of one yearly sober harvest, jeopardized by any shrinkage of the scanty days of summer weather or of the few steady inches of rainfall, nature annually supplies heat and water enough to ripen two or three successive crops of foodstuffs in extraordinary abundance. To mention one plant alone, Humboldt—from what precise statistics I know not—computed that, acre for acre, the food productiveness of the banana is one hundred and thirty-three times that of wheat—the unripe banana, before its starch is converted into sugar, is said to make excellent bread. Considerations like these must in the end determine the range and avenues of commerce, perhaps the fate of continents. We must develop and guide nature's latent energies, we must utilize her inmost workshops, we must call into commercial existence Central Africa and Brazil to redress the balance of Odessa and Chicago."

## HOW TO POSTPONE OLD AGE.

THIS desirable result may be effected, we are told by Dr. W. Kinnear, by avoiding food in which earthy salts abound. He says in *The Humanitarian* (London):

"Anatomical experiment and investigation show that the chief characteristics of old age are the deposits of earthy matter of a gelatinous, fibrinous character in the human system. Carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts of a calcareous nature, have been found to furnish the greater part of these earthy deposits. As observation shows, man begins in a gelatinous condition; he ends in an osseous or bony one—soft in infancy, hard in old age. By gradual change in the long space of years the ossification comes on; but, after middle life is passed, a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course these earthy deposits, which affect all the physical organs, naturally interfere with their functions. Partial ossification of the heart produces the imperfect circulation of the blood which affects the aged. When the arteries are clogged with calcareous matter there is interference with circulation, upon which nutrition depends. Without nutrition there is no repair of the body.

"None of these things interfere with nutrition and circulation in earlier years. The reparation of the physical system, as every one ought to know, depends on this fine balance. In fact, the whole change is merely a slow, steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system. . . . When these become excessive and resist expulsion, they cause the stiffness and dryness of old age. Entire blockage of the functions of the body is then a mere matter of time; the refuse matter deposited by the blood in its constant passage through the system stops the delicate and exquisite machinery which we call life. This is death. It has been proved by analysis that human blood contains compounds of lime, magnesia, and iron. In the blood itself are thus contained the earth salts. In early life they are thrown off. Age has not the power to do it.

"Hence, as blood is produced by assimilation of the food we eat, to this food we must look for the earthy accumulations which in time block up the system and bring on old age. . . . Almost everything we eat contains more or less of these elements for destroying life, by means of calcareous salts deposited by the all-nourishing blood. Careful selection, however, can enable us to avoid the worst of them.

"Earth salts abound in the cereals, and bread itself, tho seemingly the most innocent of edibles, greatly assists in the disposition of calcareous matter in our bodies. Nitrogenous food abounds in this element. Hence a diet made up of fruit principally is best for people advancing in years, for the reason that, being deficient in nitrogen, the ossific deposits so much to be dreaded are more likely to be suspended. Moderate eaters have in all cases a much better chance for long life than those addicted to excesses of the table. Fruits, fish, poultry, young mutton, and veal contain less of the earthy salts than other articles of food, and are therefore best for people entering the vale of years. Beef and old mutton usually are overcharged with salts, and should be avoided; a diet containing a minimum amount of earthy particles is most suitable to retard old age, by preserving the system from functional blockages. . . . The daily use of distilled water is, after middle life, one of the most important means of preventing secretions and the derangement of health. As to diluted phosphoric acid, it is one of the most powerful influences known to science for shielding the human system from the inconveniences of old age. Daily use of it mixed with distilled water helps to retard the approach of senility. By its affinity for oxygen the fibrinous and gelatinous deposits previously alluded to are checked, and their expulsion from the system hastened.

"To sum up: Avoid all foods rich in the earth soils, use much fruit, especially juicy, uncooked apples, and take *daily* two or three tumblerfuls of distilled water with about ten or fifteen drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each glassful. Thus will our days be prolonged, old age declared, and health insured."

## SURVIVAL OF THE BELIEF IN A FLAT EARTH.

THE occasional appearance of men who sincerely believe the earth to be flat is treated by Thomas Lindsay as an interesting survival of an almost obsolete state of mind. The author has conversed with a number of "earth-flatteners," as he calls them—or E. F.'s, for short—and thinks he can give the philosophy of what he calls "this curious myth." He says in an article in *Popular Astronomy* (September):

"The first impression made upon me was that the E. F. is absolutely sincere, always so, and, further, he looks upon his opponents with a genuine feeling of commiseration. I can never forget the words, the tone, the look, of one with whom I had had pleasant intercourse on other topics when he asked me, 'Do you, too, believe the earth is round?' He would have made a fortune as Julius Cæsar, but he was only the editor of a country newspaper. I was the heretic, and quite incapable of putting the contra question to him in the same spirit, simply because it was a matter of little moment to me; the depth of feeling was on his side. It was this set me a-thinking. He was also a 'near-sun' man, and very strong on that point. It was sarcasm, not pathos, in his tone when he asked me, after looking at the solar disk in the telescope, 'Do you mean to tell me that the sun is a hundred million miles away?' I felt like whacking him on the head then."

After sketching the belief in a flat earth held by the ancients, and the limited experience that led them to adopt it, Mr. Lindsay goes on to say:

"Were all these people silly? Surely not. Do they not serve us yet as models in some departments of human knowledge? . . . But they must have lacked something; the ancient mind must have been in some respects distinctly different from the modern, or, if not that, some attributes must have lain dormant. The last I think was the case; what had not yet been aroused was, the faculty of understanding geometrical figures. And down through all these long ages this opaqueness of mind has existed, revealing

itself occasionally by virtue of that mysterious principle, atavism, in the intellectuality of the modern E. F.

"Some of our ideas are the result of an unbroken series of occurrences, similar generally, while varying in detail, and this we call evolution. But it seems to me that the science of geometry was not evolved, rather sprang into existence in a day. How else are we to account for what is certainly given us as an historical fact that Pythagoras, after his Egyptian education, discovered for himself the fundamental proposition of geometry, which today bears his name? Professor Cajori gives us an absolute proof that the mathematicians of Egypt took the product of half the base and one of the sides for the area of the triangle. . . . To me there seems no getting away from the conclusion that the mind of Pythagoras was opened suddenly, by an act of Providence if you will, to see that the right-angled triangle of sides 3, 4, 5, possessed its remarkable property by virtue of the angle, not of the proportions of the sides. This was somewhere about five hundred years before our era. Since that time there has been a continual progress in mathematics, truly, but think of the vast time during which the mind of man was a blank in this matter. Is there any wonder there are yet survivals of the old myth that lived so happily while ignorance reigned? Indeed, it is only by keeping at high pressure all the time that we save ourselves from reverting to the old type holus-bolus; and even with all our laws and education and lofty examples, we still regard the sword as the final arbiter, must do so in fact, to save ourselves. What wonder that the apparently simple conception of the flat earth holds a place, connecting us directly with our ancestors prehistoric?

"There is no denying that the E. F. is sincere. Whoever has met one must have been assured of that. He is not like a child who, thinking at first the world is flat, has yet a mind receptive and capable of grasping the idea of a globe and of people living 'with their heads down.' The E. F. simply can not grasp this; arguments are useless. The particular part of the gray matter, the duty of which it is to treasure up this idea, is either absent or atrophied, probably the latter. Geometry is to him a name only; the name given to a network of lines drawn upon a blackboard."

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## SOME MINIATURE ELECTRIC LAMPS.

WE translate below from *La Nature* (Paris, September 3) an account of some of the very small forms of incandescent electric lights that are coming more and more into use for various purposes. Says the writer, M. J. Laffargue:

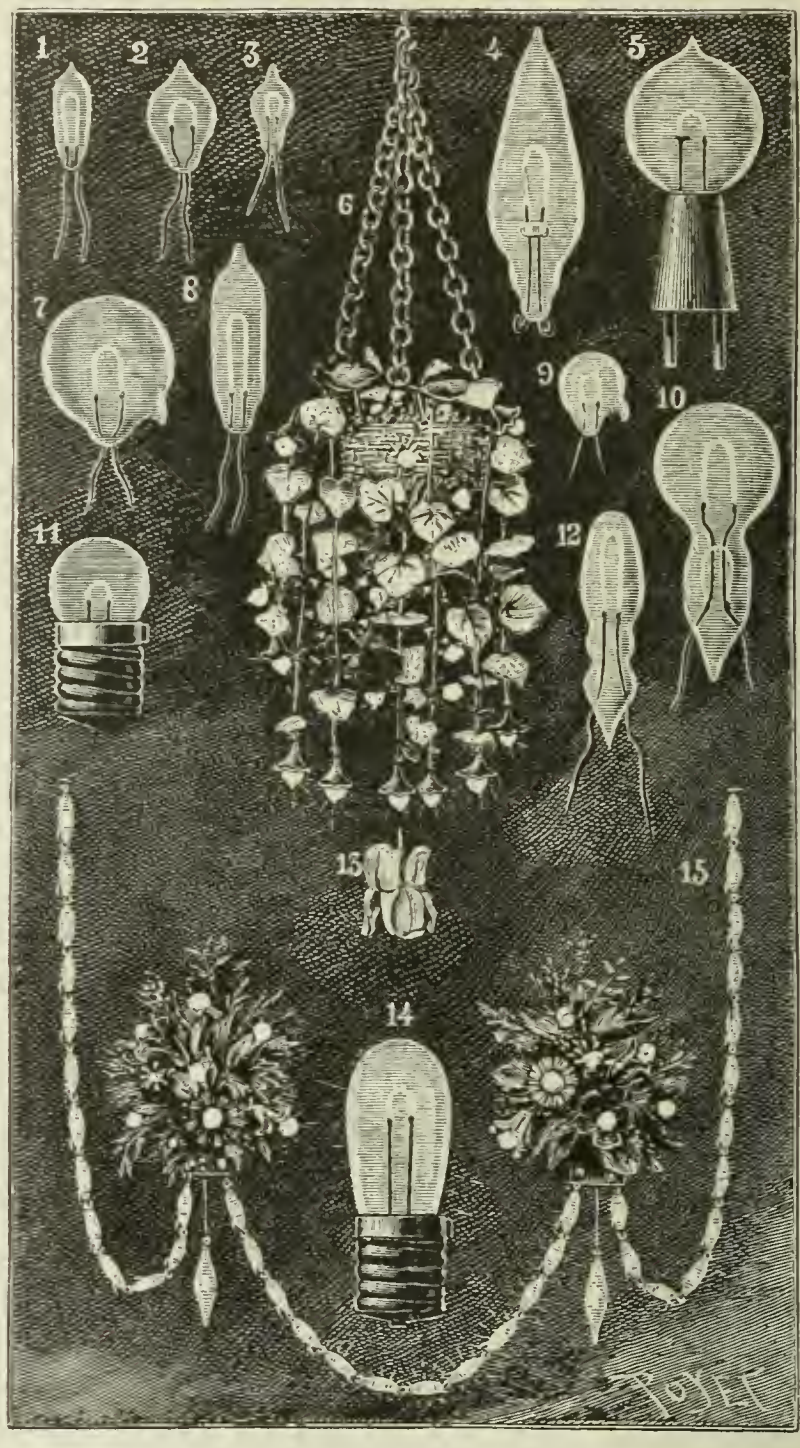
"Some time ago we noticed in these columns some very small incandescent lamps, adapted to various uses. As the lamps of ordinary size, of an intensity of 10 to 16 candle-power, have developed, the manufacture of these small lamps has also prospered and now furnishes us with some little wonders. . . . Lamps of this kind are generally made for potential-differences of 2 to 25 volts and intensities of 0.25 to 0.6 ampere. The expenditure of power does not exceed 3 or 4 watts per candle-power. They have all shapes and all sizes, the smallest being not more than 4 millimeters [$\frac{1}{6}$ inch] in diameter.

"As in the manufacture of other lamps, the first process is the preparation of the filament, which in this case is a tiny thread of carbon that can be handled only with pincers. Then two little platinum wires are fastened to the ends of the filament and fixed in a piece of glass. It only remains to exhaust the bulb.

"The models of lamps made thus are innumerable and take the most varied forms. We show several in the accompanying illustration; let us examine them one by one and indicate their applications. The little lamps numbered 1, 2, 3 are of very small dimensions, and are intended for bicycles and carriages; they appear like a mere point of light. No. 4 is of longer form. No. 5 is a spherical lamp with a point of light in the center. No. 6 shows a chandelier from which hang leaves and flowers; each of the flowers contains at its center a miniature lighted lamp. In a darkened room at evening the effect is charming. Lamp No. 7 is used in medicine to explore the interior of certain organs; on the side is seen the terminal point of the lamp, which has been placed thus in order to have a clear surface underneath the light. Lamp No. 8 is of lengthened form; lamp 9 is also a medical lamp, like No. 7, but of smaller dimensions. Lamps 10 and 12 are also used in medicine. Lamp 11 is used in the Russian navy in aiming the guns. No. 13 is an imitation flower for concealing the lamp bulb. Lamp 14 is used in the kinetoscope. Finally, in No. 15 we see a chain formed of ovoid lamps, joined by means of little rings and depending from two bouquets. . . . . .

"We have mentioned only a few of the applications of these lamps. We should also note the lamps used by dentists, to illuminate jewelry, for projection, and in cravat pins. Special models are also made for other purposes. . . . . .

"Incandescent lamps lend themselves to applications of almost all kinds."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.




SOME MINIATURE INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

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**The Age of Steel and Its Duration.**—In an article on "Bridge Construction" in *The Engineering Magazine* (September), Gustav Lindenthal gives this name to the present industrial epoch, and predicts that, glorious tho it may be, it will be very short. He says: "In all probability, the steel age will be the shortest in history. It will end at a time, perhaps, no farther removed from the present than the present is from the time of the Crusades. In Europe and America, at least, steel bridges will be then creations of the past. This will be so, because, for the production of steel and iron in large masses, fuel in large quantities is necessary. Charcoal was the exclusive fuel and reducing agent before mineral coal was used. Once the mineral fuels (coal, petroleum, natural gas, or their products) are exhausted, the production of iron must revert to the limitations of the charcoal period. Authorities estimate that the coal-fields of Europe and America will last from four hundred to fifteen hundred years longer. Those of Asia and Africa are not yet fully known.

Measured by the age of the Egyptian pyramids, the steel age will, therefore, be of short duration, but the most glorious in the history of mankind. The expectation that progress in the sciences will discover new ways of making iron and steel in large masses without fuel, or with very little fuel, can not be fulfilled. Power for mechanical purposes mankind will be able to obtain from the four other great sources of nature (wind, tides, waterfalls, and the heat of the sun), but mineral fuel is the only great source of power which can also be used for the reduction of iron ores. Once gone, it can not be replaced or reproduced. Moreover, the development and most extensive use of the four other sources of power can not be achieved without metals, and, foremost, without iron and steel for the necessary appliances, machinery, and structures. Without coal, no iron and steel; without iron and steel in great masses, no great machinery for utilizing the sources of power."

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**The Kinetoscope in Surgical Instruction.**—"At the meeting of the British Medical Association just held at Edinburgh," says the *Revue Scientifique* (September 3), "M. Doyen read a paper, with illustrations, on the services that kinetoscopy can render to the teaching of surgery and in divers operations. This method, which enables us to follow all the details of an operation, has various advantages over simple projections and stereoscopic views, of which the principal are the following: (1) the considerable enlargement of the negatives and their rapid succession renders all retouching impossible; (2) the indefinite reproduction of the negative facilitates popular acquaintance throughout the world not only with operatory processes, but also with the skill and personal qualities of each surgeon.

"No confusion will in future be possible between processes often imperfectly discriminated by those who have had access only to descriptions and designs that are not sufficiently detailed. Still further, the surgeons of all countries can, without the trouble of going to visit the principal surgical clinics of the two worlds, decide in advance in which places they will be likely to learn most.

"The speaker thinks that from the point of view of instruction, demonstrations should be made in the following manner: the professor or lecturer first describes the operation, whose different stages are from time to time represented with the aid of fixed projections representing either schematic designs or certain of the kinetoscope pictures enlarged and selected for the purpose. The method being once described, the operation is then shown by means of the kinetoscope, just as it was really performed.

"This kind of animated photography of operations is also interesting in giving the surgeon a chance to see himself operate, and consequently of modifying details of his technic, if he thinks proper."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Why Dust Floats in the Air.**—"A particle of dust," says *Cosmos* (September 3), "is made up of a nucleus of variable form, solid or liquid, surrounded by an 'atmoderm' or thin gaseous layer, adhering to the nucleus by attraction. The atmoderm diminishes the weight of the dust, but not sufficiently to explain its suspension in the air. Altho denser than the exterior air, the atmoderm is still composed of gaseous molecules that have preserved their essential properties; they still, like those that are less closely bound, are repelled by the moving molecules that circulate freely near them, or that form part of other atmoderms; thus there results a resistance—a friction of the dust-particle against the surrounding atmospheric molecules. This friction causes very light powders to fall to earth very slowly, and once raised by the wind, they follow the currents, even the slightest ones, of the lower layers of the air. Dust-particles are thus raised easily by ascending currents; having reached the top of their course they fall back, but slowly, and are taken up again by new currents; thus they may remain long in suspension, rising and descending alternatively. According to M. Ritter, from whose account we take these interesting details, heat also acts directly on the movement of dust. In the first place, the particles of the atmoderm are never subjected to exterior thermic excitations that are equal in all directions; hence result forces on the nucleus that are capable of counterbalancing the action of gravity, which is very feeble on the particles of so small a mass. In the second place the nuclei of dust-particles are not transparent to heat; under the sun's action they thus store up heat which they radiate around them, communicating to the surrounding gaseous particles an elevation of temperature; the result is that these particles have a greater ascending force, and an upward displacement occurs, in which, necessarily, the particles of dust that they surround participate."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**New Electric Light.**—Nernst, of Göttingen, according to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 30), "has invented a new form of electric lamp that seems destined to have a great future. This lamp differs from the ordinary incandescent lights in using a filament of magnesia mixed with rare earths, so that the vacuum becomes unnecessary. The filament of the Nernst lamp is not a conductor when it is cold, but becomes one when it is heated; it then gives a very brilliant light. It is not decomposed by the air and requires a current much less intense (about one third) than the present lamps. It only remains, it would seem, to find a practical method of heating the filament before lighting, since the necessary heat can not be furnished directly by the current."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"M. MALACHOWSKI, of Cracow, has designed an apparatus for viewing bodies submerged to a depth of 40 to 60 feet" says *Industries and Iron*. "It consists of a binocular telescope with a long zinc tube, which plunges under the water. On the bottom of this tube is a cylindrical chamber containing a system of mirrors and incandescent lamps, the aperture of the tube being closed with a glass window. Weights attached to the lower end of the tube balance the apparatus in the water."

ALCOHOL IN COW'S MILK.—"H. Weller found positive evidence of alcohol, to the extent of 0.96 per cent., in the milk from a large dairy attached to an important distillery, where the cows were fed on distillery slops, containing 5.9 per cent. of alcohol," says *The Medical Record*. "This milk was stronger in alcohol than most beers, but in what quantities it was given was not stated. The milk examined was perfectly fresh, free from acidity, and in other respects normal, having a specific gravity of 1.0335, with total solids of 3.37 per cent., of which 3.79 was fat."

CONCERNING the proposition to use finely powdered coal instead of gas in engines similar to the gas-engine, a correspondent of *The American Machinist*, September 1, says: "Experiments in this line have already been made by an eminent firm in Europe, but the results have not been such as to make the thing appear practicable. Coal must be ground to extremely fine powder, sifted, cleaned and separated from extraneous, incombustible matter to obtain a complete combustion in the cylinder without residue, otherwise pistons and valves become clogged and the engine must soon stop. The machinery for grinding, sifting, and separating coal powder and the power required to drive the same are a much more costly affair, and require more attention, than to convert coal into gas in a gas-producer and to run the engine by gas."

A NEW YORK oculist is reported in *The Scientific American Supplement* as saying "that Americans are too reckless of their eyes in exposing them to the electric light rays, and if a reform is not had, a sightless race may be developed." A temporary remedy is proposed in the placing of the incandescent lights higher—so as to be further from the eye—and the use of ground glass or other globes that will give more or less diffused light. But this expert insists that the real cure lies in a more sweeping measure. He adds: "The proper thing to do is to abolish electric lamps altogether. Their general use has been of too short a duration for us to realize the actual extent of their injury to the human eye; but if they continue to be employed, we shall realize our mistake when it is too late. What should be used are fluorescent tubes, which cost no more than the present electric lights and which give a steady light. In fact, I would not be surprised to see fluorescent tubes in general use throughout New York City within a short time." It is said that arrangements are being made to light an entire block in New York by fluorescent tubes.

TO MOVE A CITY.—"Mr. W. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Record*, writes this week," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, "of a scheme of the Japanese Government, ordering the destruction of the city of Teckcham, Formosa, and removal of all its inhabitants to a new location. The city is situated on the northwest coast of the island, and has been frequently subject to pestilence. In 1896 and 1897 plagues visited Teckcham with enormous fatality. This fact being called to the attention of the Government, an investigation was ordered by sanitary experts, who reported that the city was built upon a swamp, whereupon an order was issued to the governor to select a new location as convenient to the old one as possible, where the natural conditions were healthful. A new city was laid out, and each property-holder in the old one was assigned a site that corresponded in area with that he occupied at Teckcham, and was given twelve months to remove his buildings and belongings. Sewers, railroads, and sidewalks, public buildings, water-works, and all other public improvements were laid out by the Government in the new city without expense to the people, but they were required to pay the cost of the removal of their own property. Most of the houses and other buildings in Teckcham are built of very light wooden material."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## CHRIST'S RESURRECTION AS VIEWED BY CRITICS.

THE great debatable ground between the conservative and the liberal schools of New-Testament theology is the resurrection of the Savior as an objective and historical fact and reality. A famous neological critic once declared that if he could believe this one point in the Gospel records there would be no statement in the entire New Testament which he would not be willing to accept. This problem has accordingly for decades been the central pivot of endless discussions, it being the chief aim of the more liberal-minded scholars to develop a solution which at the same time need not be an acceptance of the resurrection as an objective reality, but nevertheless does not sacrifice the beneficial results for the Christian system which are based upon the resurrection. The most recent discussion of this problem by a representative critical scholar of Germany we have from the pen of Lic. Theol. Samuel Eck, which he publishes as one of the well-known series of essays known as the "Hefte der Christlichen Welt" and aiming to popularize the results of scientific biblical criticism. It is No. 32 of this series, and has the special title "The Significance of the Resurrection of Christ for Primitive Christianity." The author has himself summed up his conclusions in ten propositions, which will indicate both the method and the results of the critical school on this cardinal point. The propositions are the following:

1. The appearances of the risen Lord are fundamental events in the history of earliest Christianity.

2. In connection with the accounts of these appearances the person of Peter is made so prominent that our judgment in reference to the resurrection itself must have special reference to him. With the name of Peter, the appearances after the resurrection are brought into connection with Galilee; and there is an altogether different tradition, not at all reconcilable with this, which puts Peter into the background, and makes Jerusalem prominent as the scene of these appearances. This latter tradition was not developed until after the flight of the disciples from Jerusalem.

3. Next to Peter, the person who must be taken into consideration first in the effort to explain the origin of the belief in the resurrection of Jesus, is the Apostle St. Paul, in reference both to his early character as a Pharisee and his later position as the apostle of the Greeks.

4. The Jewish transcendental and eschatological ideas concerning heaven and the Greek conception of an independent world are historical supports of this belief.

5. The value of these supports has been destroyed by the recent researches of modern natural sciences. The Apostle Paul, both as a Pharisee and as a Christian, would not be thinkable without his belief in eternal life and in heaven; and the belief in the resurrection of Jesus and the transcendental ideas of the world and of heaven current among the Jews can not be conceived otherwise than in the closest relation to each other—not, however, in the sense that the one originated in the other; but the disposition to develop a belief in the resurrection was inherent in Judaism. Then, on the other hand, the Greeks, whose Apostle St. Paul was, at that time were fleeing from the world of reality to that of the Platonic ideas, of abstractions. Here Judaism and Greek philosophy met, and together contributed to creating the belief in the resurrection of Jesus.

6. The origin and the development of the Gospel traditions show that primitive Christianity, as represented by Peter, in addition to these eschatological hopes, possessed also the remembrance of the Lord on earth as one independent pole of their faith.

7. The union of these two relative points, each in itself independent, resulted: (*a*) in a faith in the resurrection of Jesus as the impelling motive for the preservation and development of their life's ideals; and (*b*) in the intensity of the remembrance of the Lord which brought with it a transformation of their ideas of heaven.

8. The appearances of the risen Lord, as isolated facts, are not discernible to our observation. They can not accordingly be regarded, for overconsciousness, as valid guaranties of a transcendent world.

9. Only in the faith of Jesus Himself can we find the evidence of His eternity.

10. This foundation for our faith accomplishes what it does accomplish exclusively for the faith of the congregations, but even for this faith it offers nothing more and nothing else than the full conception of the eternally personal life of Jesus from God and in God.

Eck adds that he must decline to accept every recognition and appreciation (*Wertschätzung*) of the revelations of the Risen One as independent and isolated facts. The origin of the belief in the resurrection as an historical fact must be explained psychologically.

That these views, however, are not shared by all representatives of the critical school is very apparent from the very next *heft* of the series, which is also devoted to the question of the Resurrection, and is from the pen of the versatile Professor Loofe, of the University of Halle. He carefully analyzes the evidences brought to sustain the fact, and concludes that the accounts, however they may differ in relative value, are historical and reliable. His summary states that Paul and John throughout report what is historical fact in connection with the resurrection of Jesus, and the reports of Luke are substantially as reliable, but contain some statements, especially those concerning eating and drinking on the part of the Lord, which are of secondary value. The special title of Loofe's essay—which is a splendid specimen of accurate and concise scholarship—is, "The Accounts of the Resurrection and Their Worth."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## INFLUENCE OF MISSIONARY WORK UPON INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

COMMENTING on the influence which is brought to bear upon the policy of the United States at the present juncture by reason of the eagerness of Protestants to engage in missionary work in the Philippines, *The Presbyterian Review* (Toronto) moralizes on the general relation of missions to national policy. It says:

"It has long been part of the policy of France to lend active support to Roman Catholic missions in any country which she has sought to colonize or annex, on the ground that she was thereby supposed to strengthen her influence and her hold over it. Russia is also at the present time placing her reliance on missions to the Nestorians in Persia as a means of advancing her interests there. This is why the governments of these two nations are always suspicious of English Protestant missionaries and can not avoid regarding them as having ulterior political aims. France has consented to tolerate the Protestant church in Madagascar only on the understanding that as soon as possible the control of the work there shall be taken over by the Reformed Church of France.

"As a matter of fact the missions undertaken by the Protestant churches of Britain and America have never had any ulterior aims. They have been undertaken solely for the sake of the spiritual results that might be secured. The same is also true in the main of German missions. But it is impossible to deny that they have actually exercised considerable influence on the foreign policy of the nations which they represented. Whatever may have been the reasons that led a church to adopt a particular field as the sphere of its operations, the constituent members of that church will always thereafter take greater interest in its political fortunes, and will be unwilling to consent to any changes that might endanger the work in which they are engaged and for which they have already made great sacrifices. . . . . .

"Another aspect of the influence of foreign missions on national policy, however, which is perhaps more important still, is seen in its helping to determine the whole spirit of a nation's attitude toward the world. No more remarkable instance of such a change of attitude has occurred in modern times than that which is seen in the United States as the outcome of the Spanish war. It would

be a very superficial view of the causes of that change, however, which would attribute it solely to the war and to the accident of Admiral Dewey's dramatic success at Manila. The way had been prepared for the United States assuming its place among the nations of the world by the fact that the American churches had so long taken an active interest in the spiritual welfare of other nations. Before the Spanish war was thought of many of the Americans had felt that they should have interfered on behalf of the persecuted Armenians, and had it not been for the unfortunate Venezuelan affair they would have probably joined Great Britain in coercing Turkey into treating them decently. The interest they had in them was due almost entirely to the missionary operations carried on among that ancient people. Had there been any considerable missionary interest in Cuba there is little doubt they would have interfered on its behalf long before they did.

"The influence of foreign missions on national policy is altogether likely to be much stronger in the future than in the past. This is partly due to the larger scale on which they are being conducted, but mainly to the fact that they have made good their claim to be among the vital forces in the advancement of civilization."

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## DR. TALMAGE ON EVOLUTION.

IN one of his recently published sermons (issued in various papers during the week ending August 27) Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage takes a pronounced stand against the scientific doctrine of evolution. The sermon is based upon the text, 1 Timothy vi. 20: "O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding oppositions of science falsely so called." Dr. Talmage begins by declaring that there is no contest between genuine science and revelation. To verify this statement he points to the achievements of men like Professor Morse, Cyrus W. Field, and James Y. Simpson, who were, it is said, sincere and devoted Christian men as well as great scientists. He then proceeds to say:

"At the present time the air is filled with social and platform and pulpit talk about evolution, and it is high time that the people who have not time to make investigations for themselves understand that evolution, in the first place, is up-and-down, out-and-out infidelity; in the second place, it is contrary to the facts of science; and, in the third place, it is brutalizing in its tendencies. I do not argue that this is a genuine book; I do not say that the Bible is worthy of any kind of credence—those are subjects for other Sabbaths; but I want you to understand that Thomas Paine and Hume and Voltaire no more thoroughly disbelieved the Holy Scriptures than do all the leading scientists who believe in evolution. And when I say scientists, of course I do not mean literary men or theologians who, in essay or in sermon, and without giving their life to scientific investigation, look at the subject on this side or that. By scientists I mean those who have a specialty in that direction and who, through zoological garden and aquarium and astronomical observatory, give their life to the study of the physical earth, its plants and its animals, and the regions beyond so far as optical instruments have explored them."

Dr. Talmage next devotes himself to the consideration of the writings and addresses of Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, Darwin, Tyndal, Huxley, Professor Heckel, and other evolutionists who, "without one exception the world over, are infidels." To prove this point, Dr. Talmage institutes a comparison between the Biblical story of the creation of man and the theory of evolution as follows:

"'God said, Let us make man in our image. God created man in His own image; male and female created He them.' He breathed into him the breath of life, the whole story setting forth the idea that it was not a perfect kangaroo, or a perfect orang-utan, but a perfect man. That is the Bible account. The evolutionist account: Away back in the ages there were four or five primal germs, or seminal spores from which all the living creatures have been evolved. Go away back, and there you will find a vegetable stuff that might be called a mushroom. This mushroom by innate force develops a tadpole, the tadpole by innate force develops a polywog, the polywog develops a fish, the fish by natural force develops into a reptile, the reptile develops into a quadruped, the quadruped develops into a baboon, the baboon develops into a man."

Comparisons are also drawn between the Biblical accounts of "how the brute creation was started" and "how the worlds were made," and the teachings of evolution on these same points.

The names of a number of prominent scientists are cited as being opposed to the evolution doctrine. Among these are Hugh Miller, Faraday, Dana, and Dawson. The tenet of evolution as to "the survival of the fittest" is declared to be "antagonistic to the Bible and to common sense." Natural evolution is declared to be downward and not upward. It is said, finally, that evolution is nothing more, anyway, than "an old heathen corpse set up in a morgue."

"What is remarkable about this thing is, it is all the time developing its dishonesty. In our day it is ascribing this evolution to Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin. It is a dishonesty. Evolution was known and advocated hundreds of years before these gentlemen began to be evolved. The Phœnicians thousands of years ago declared that the human race wobbled out of the mud. Democritus, who lived 460 years before Christ—remember that—knew this doctrine of evolution when he said: 'Everything is composed of atoms, or infinitely small elements, each with a definite quality, form, and movement, whose inevitable union and separation shape all different things and forms, laws and efforts, and dissolved them again for new combinations. The gods themselves and the human mind originated from such atoms. There are no casualties. Everything is necessary and determined by the nature of the atoms which have certain mutual affinities, attractions, and repulsions.' Anaximander centuries ago declared that the human race started at the place where the sea saturated the earth. Lucretius developed long centuries ago, in his poems, the doctrine of evolution."

One of the papers in which Dr. Talmage's sermon appeared is the New York *Weekly Witness*, and that journal takes emphatic exception to the discourse in its editorial columns. It characterizes the sermon as a "serious mistake." It says that Dr. Talmage should have talked with more discrimination or not at all; that "evolution is distinctly taught in the Bible"; that the first chapter of Genesis is "full of evolution"; and that "such talk as Dr. Talmage indulges in, which was, unfortunately, too common in past generations, is well calculated to make infidels, because by asserting that the Bible teaches exactly the reverse of what it does teach he makes it appear false." Referring to the Biblical account of the creation, *The Witness* says:

"The very form of words used in speaking of the origin of life shows that it was produced by evolution and not by direct creation—'And God said, Let the earth *bring forth* grass, the herb, the fruit-tree.' 'And God said, Let the waters *bring forth* abundantly the moving creature that hath life and fowl that may fly above the earth.' 'And God said, Let the earth *bring forth* the living creature after his kind,' cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth.'

"The Bible does not tell us by what processes the earth brought forth vegetation, and the waters brought forth fish and fowls, and the earth brought forth animals. It does not tell us whether these different results of evolution were brought about quite independently of each other or as steps in an ascending scale, one leading to the other. But it does show that the lower forms of life were first produced and the higher forms of life later, and this seems at least to give some support to the theory of the evolutionists that the higher forms were evolved out of the lower forms. Whether that was the case or not is a purely scientific question, which, if decided at all, must be decided by scientific research.

"Instead, therefore, of quarreling with the scientists because of their efforts to discover it, Christians should watch these efforts with interest, assured that every real discovery made by science will only throw fresh light on the Bible and add to the glory of the God of the Bible."

## AN ETHICAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL that does not mention religion to the children until they are about to be graduated from the school, that defers its teaching of the idea of God until the children are fifteen or sixteen, and that introduces the subject then by a discussion of Santa Claus, *Queen Mab* in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and other like characters, must have the attraction of novelty to most Sunday-school workers. Such a school is in actual operation in St. Louis, in connection with the Ethical Society of that city. Mr. W. L. Sheldon, the lecturer of the society, outlines, in the September and October numbers of *Ethical Addresses*, the school's plan of work.

The foundation of the school is a short "catechism" or responsive exercise. "Nearly all that we have to give throughout the long course from seven up to sixteen years of age," says Mr. Sheldon, "is but an illustration or working out of these few principles." This exercise, which is frequently repeated by the school, is as follows:

*Superintendent:*

"Truth is the strong thing. Let man's life be true."

*The School:*

The Sense of Duty we should place above everything else in the world.

*Superintendent:*

"Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong,
And the most ancient heavens through thee are fresh and strong."

*The School:*

The Good Life for its own sake, without thought of reward, is what we should most care for.

*One of the Teachers:*

"Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

*One of the Teachers:*

"Tho the cause of evil prosper,
Yet 'tis truth alone is strong."

*Superintendent:*

COMMANDS WE ARE TO OBEY.

*The School:*

1. Thou shalt not lie.
2. Thou shalt not steal.
3. Thou shalt do no murder.
4. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
5. Thou shalt not covet what belongs to another.

*One of the Teachers:*

"The Eternal seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Eternal looketh on the heart."

*One of the Teachers:*

"Whoever fights, whoever falls,
Justice conquers evermore,
Justice after as before."

We should all love justice.

*Superintendent:*

COMMANDS WE ARE TO OBEY.

*The School:*

1. Thou shalt obey thy conscience.
2. Thou shalt revere the soul in thyself and in all others.
3. Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother.
4. Thou shalt respect the laws of thy country.
5. Thou shalt make thyself of service to thy fellow man.

*One of the Teachers:*

"Look not outside of yourself for a refuge; be a refuge to yourself."

*One of the Teachers:*

"To thine own self be true;
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

*Superintendent:*

WHAT WE ARE TO LOVE.

*The School:*

We are to love the Good with a supreme love.

We are to love knowledge, and seek Truth wherever it may be found.

We are to love the Beautiful; but even more we are to love the Good and the True.

We are to love these as if they were one; the True, the Beautiful and the Good.

*One of the Teachers:*

"The Soul itself is the witness of the Soul, and the Soul is the refuge of the Soul; despise not thine own Soul, the supreme witness of men."

*One of the Teachers:*

"I do nothing but go about persuading old and young alike, to care first and chiefly for the greatest improvement of the soul."

*Superintendent:*

WHAT WE ARE TO DO.

*The School:*

1. We should think first of our father and mother.
2. We should labor for the welfare of our own home.
3. We should help those who are weak or in trouble.
4. We should work for the good of our country.
5. We should believe in the Brotherhood of Man.

*One of the Teachers:*

"He that is greatest among you shall be as one that serves."

May we always be ready to serve.

*One of the Teachers:*

"Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love."

*Superintendent:*

WHAT WE ARE TO STRIVE FOR.

*The School:*

To be true to ourselves, true to our home, true to our country, true to our fellow men. We are to strive to be true in everything.

*Superintendent:*

"Truth is the strong thing, Let man's life be true."

Songs, concerts, lantern-slides, and five-minute talks are used to give variety to the sessions of the school. But the main part of the work comes when the teacher meets the class. To inculcate the truths outlined in the responsive exercise is the teacher's ask. The Bible stories are told to the very little folk:

"We do not undertake to have these taught in the conventional way, using the exact language of the Bible and giving all that we find there. The main point is to select such stories or tales as may have a meaning to the little ones and carry some sort of an ethical lesson. We tell these stories, as we have already said, not for the purpose of teaching the child about God, but about man, and what man has learned of life and about right and wrong through long ages of history and experience.

"These tales are told as 'stories,' with no special discussion as to whether they are true or not true, whether they are history or not history."

The youngsters are entertained in this manner until they reach the age of about nine years, when more serious work is begun:

"At about the age of nine years we begin the systematic work we are outlining in our course of instruction. The first year is devoted to a study of the 'habits.' The teacher takes up one habit after another, talking it over with the boys and girls, seeing what impressions they may have concerning it, what they have learned about it for themselves out of their own experiences and observations, and then adding to this the wisdom which the older mind can impart."

"Exaggeration," "being saving," "being conceited," "generosity," "stinginess," habits of "borrowing," "being lazy," "swearing," "being studious," "pride," "perseverance," "order," "humility," "self-denial," and "procrastination" are some of the habits discussed. After a year or so of this, the course passes to the study of institutions, or "institutional life," first the "home," then "citizenship and one's country," and afterward the "self," or "the duties to oneself."

The "Life of Jesus" is introduced to the mind of the scholar when he reaches the age of eleven or twelve. The supernatural side of the life of Jesus is "left for the mature mind to grapple with." The "miracle-side" is passed over or omitted. "We tell it," says Mr. Sheldon, "*as a life*, a beautiful and noble life."

The next year the scholar's mind is turned to "citizenship" and allied subjects; and after that to "duties to oneself."

The end of the course approaches. So far the subject of religion has not been introduced. The pupils have reached the age of fifteen or sixteen, and even yet, Mr. Sheldon thinks, their minds may not be ripe enough to grasp the religious points that the Sunday-school has to give. Nevertheless, he says, "if they are not taught something on this subject, then it becomes a sheer matter of chance what fantastic line they may follow later on."

The "Bibles" are first introduced, in this connection, to the child's mind. The "Path of Virtue" of the Buddhists, a volume of translations from Confucius, the "Koran," and the "Bible" of Judaism and Christianity are studied. Mr. Sheldon says:

"We aim to arouse in the young a special regard for these sacred books; so that the boys and girls shall feel that there is a rare and peculiar wisdom to be found there, of a kind which can not, as a rule, be found in other books or in other literature."

After this discussion of the sacred books, the scholar's mind is prepared for the idea of a God by the study of Santa Claus, fairies, fetishism, and popular superstitions. Then follows the study

of polytheism and its progress into monotheism. The whole study "centers around *Deity as having stood for Justice and Right.*" Then the culmination:

"We pass on from a belief of 'Gods-as-One,' to the later belief of 'One Mankind.' Our whole point has been to show how, in the course of a hundred thousand years through the history of these beliefs about gods or about God, human nature has come to feel or believe that in one way or another the universe or the Power behind it supports the cause of right. . . . . .

"We have not definitely told the children to believe in one personal God, nor have we said positively that there was such a Being. The final answer to that question we can leave to the fathers and mothers at home."

## SPAIN AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

SOME days ago, according to press despatches, General Weyler wrote a long letter to the Queen Regent of Spain, in which he pointed out what he declared to be the true reason for Spain's weakness—namely, the Catholic church—and strongly advised her to sever her connection with the corrupt church party.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) comments upon this in the following language:

"A sermon from the man who originated the merciless policy of concentration and thus brought about the death, through famine and disease, of half a million people who had been guilty of no wrong, is like a homily from the evil one; but even Satan can speak the truth when he chooses, and so can Weyler. With a force of logic impossible to answer, he tells the Queen that Spain's lamentable condition at present is due to the clericals, and in support of his proposition he cites facts hitherto almost unknown outside of Spain, but familiar to Spaniards acquainted with their own social and political condition.

"Weyler declares that while Spain is poor, the church in Spain is richer than in any other country in Europe; not even in priest-ridden Italy does the church possess so much. 'Many of the richest corporations in the kingdom belong to the church, notably the Transatlantic Española, the leading steamship company. The clerics also have large landed estates, both in the peninsula and in the colonies. Nearly all the land of any value in the Philippines belongs to the religious orders and is rented to the islanders by them.'

"In return for the benefits conferred upon it by the state and people, Weyler asks what the church has done for the country, and answers his own question by the statement that not only has it done nothing, but that in crises like the present its influence has always been against the court and Government, and while the bishops have ostensibly favored the priests, whose power among the common people is unlimited, have invariably opposed the few measures of reform that the Government has had the courage to suggest. This is the way the church has returned thanks for the benefits conferred upon it, for the privileges enjoyed by its clergy, for the immense wealth it has wheedled and cajoled from the Government and people of Spain. The letter is the most frightful arraignment ever made of a religious denomination, and is all the more remarkable coming from the man it does. Weyler states plainly that the cordial support of himself and his followers depends upon a change of attitude by the Government toward the church. Politics make strange bedfellows, but no more whimsical change has ever been seen in the political arena than that of Weyler; in Cuba, a tyrant so merciless as to deserve the sobriquet 'Butcher Weyler,' by which he is known throughout the civilized world; in Spain a reformer, endeavoring to purify the body politic from the malign influence of a greedy and corrupt priesthood."

Dr. Henry A. Stimson, writing upon Spain and the Catholic church in *The Independent*, takes the ground that the Catholic church in general is no more like the Catholic church of Alva and Philip II. (which is still the Catholic church in Spain) than the Protestant church is like that of Archbishop Laud.

Dr. Stimson seeks to remove what he declares is unjust prejudice aroused against American Catholics through the war. He says:

"The Catholic church, despite its compact and powerful organization, has always exhibited the same characteristics. For three hundred years Spain has been out of the current of modern history, and the Catholic church in Spain has lived under those conditions. We may well wonder how it has been possible for a nation or its church to have such a history. By the blessing of God we can not comprehend it. We have been in midstream. But the Catholic church in America has shared our life, as elsewhere it has joined in the privileges and shared in the progress of other favored lands. To apply to the Catholic church at large the terms with which we should describe the Catholic church of Spain would be like describing it in the United States in terms of the archbishop of Santa Fé and the church of New Mexico."

Dr. Stimson says the church at its head-center is making great changes:

"A friend who has recently returned from a sojourn in Rome, and has enjoyed very exceptional opportunities of knowing the truth, tells me that he was filled with surprise at the evidence of tremendous changes that are quietly going on in both the spirit and the methods of the Catholic church as seen at its center. We Protestants will be slow to believe that it is other than to us it always has been. But it is well to remember that the world has seen few greater changes than were introduced in that same church by the monk Hildebrand or the soldier priest Ignatius Loyola. The church which in France produced Fénelon and Pascal and the Arnaulds, and rejected the bull against the Jansenists, and in our time has been represented by the beloved archbishop of Paris, Darboy, which in England has had Wiseman and Newman for her cardinals, and in America is known as the church of Archbishop Kendrick and Cardinal Gibbon, can not be regarded as immovable or unintelligent, or, with other than an injustice of which none of us would willingly be guilty, be held unpatriotic or unsympathetic in the great contest that is upon us for the progress of the world."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. BALLINGTON BOOTH states that the report that the American Volunteers are about to abandon their uniform and military tactics is unfounded. They have some 170 stations in full connection and equipment with audiences averaging nearly 400,000 monthly, which is indisputable evidence that they are doing other than prison work.

PRINCE MAX, of Saxony, recently appointed bishop of Kulm, is said to be the only person of royal birth now in holy orders. A few years ago the prince suddenly resigned his commission as a cavalry officer in the German army and betook himself to the cloister or seminary at Eichstatt, asking there for admission in order that he might study for the priesthood.

A UNION of Jewish rabbis held in Berlin recently, with an attendance of about 150, passed resolutions disapproving of the efforts of the Zionists to create a Jewish national state in Palestine as being antagonistic to the Messianic promise, but approving the efforts to colonize Palestine with Jewish agriculturists. The rule was defined that Judaism obliges its followers to serve the country to which they belong with the utmost devotion and to further its interest with their whole heart and all their strength.

JUDGE H. M. EDWARDS, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, has ruled that there is nothing in the laws of that Commonwealth to prevent the reading of the Bible in public schools. This decision terminates a contest which originated in the protest which certain inhabitants of Waverly Borough in that State made against a reading of the portion of the King James version in the graded school of the borough every day. A bill in equity was asked for to restrain the principal or any one else from reading the Bible or conducting any form of religious exercise in the school.

AN "unpaid soldier" of the Salvation Army, who has had a dozen years' experience of its evangelical work, writing in *The Contemporary Review* strikes a note of warning in regard to certain dangers and tendencies that are revealing themselves in the Army. The first danger he indicates is the deprivation of the rank and file of all control in the affairs of the Army, even the most local. Another is overpressure; the authorities tax the time, energy, and giving capacity of the societies to the utmost. They are wondrously kind to their sinners, but very severe on their saints. Then there is a severe financial strain, owing in part to a want of economy in working, and in part to the erection of spacious buildings "altogether beyond our means."

THE following letter refers to a note in this department, printed September 17, concerning the report that Rev. D. L. Moody might soon have built for him a great institutional church in New York City:

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—The enclosed has been circulated for some time, but is entirely without foundation. Mr. Moody is neither directly nor indirectly connected with any such undertaking. He has already as much work of this kind as he can attend to in Northfield Schools and Chicago Bible Institute, with their twelve hundred students, and does not contemplate any such work as this suggests.

Will you kindly contradict this rumor if you have opportunity?

EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS. WILL R. MOODY.

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### QUEEN WILHELMINA'S CORONATION.

SEPTEMBER 1 the regency of Queen Emma came to an end, and her daughter, Wilhelmina, of Orange-Nassau, became Queen of the Netherlands. The day was one of genuine rejoicings to her subjects, who, with the example of Queen Victoria before their eyes, hope for a long reign full of prosperity. In her proclamation the queen thanked her people for the many marks of affection which her subjects have showered upon her, and she promised to fulfil her duties strictly in accordance with the Constitution. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, expresses itself confident that the royal power is in good hands, and says.

"Some people would be inclined to smile, and even to say: What does it matter whether the sovereign is a man or a woman! A Maria Theresa and a Catherine were almost autocrats; but in

WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS,
As she Appeared at her Coronation, September 6, 1898.
From *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart.

these days of constitutionalism, what is the king or queen more than an ornament? The chambers and the cabinet rule, and if the king or queen can do no wrong, neither have they any power. But this would be a very erroneous conception. True, the responsibility rests with the ministers, whose actions, as such, are supervised by the people's representatives; but the royal power is more than a shadow. The queen can not perform a royal act without her ministers, but neither can the ministers do anything without her consent. . . . The constitution does not restrict the queen, it only places the responsibility for her actions upon other shoulders. . . . The sovereign who would live at peace with the people will surround herself with ministers indorsed by the representatives. On the other hand, the queen can always appeal to the people by dissolving parliament. This confers an immense power upon her, a power often underrated."

Such reflections in the Dutch papers are not without significance, as the queen is credited with possessing a very strong will, which her mother, the queen-regent, sought to curb rather than to break. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, hints that "in these days of world-wide unrest" many discontented people will try to interest the queen for their own plans, and hopes that the nation is as fully alive to its responsibilities as is the queen. It says:

"Let us refrain from showing excited jingoism upon such an occasion as this. But let us also take care that the day is not desecrated by defamatory remarks about our own country. Wo to us if we lose faith in ourselves. Let us realize that a new era has begun. Let us feel as a renewed people, not as descendants, but as ancestors of many generations, gathering around the throne of her who is herself an emblem of spring."

Nearly everywhere the enthusiasm with which the Dutch receive their young queen whenever she appears in public has been notable. "The love of the people for their young sovereign," says the *Epoca*, Madrid, "is almost a passion and a cult." "The monarchy has certainly been strengthened enormously by this sentiment." The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, publishes an article by Louis Enault, in which he says:

"More a young girl than a queen, she does not care to wear her orders, but she accepts with pleasure the flowers given her by the people as tokens of their affection. This affection manifests itself almost in a cult, and any pretext is accepted to show it. Her picture is found everywhere in the cottage and in the mansion, generally in the pretty dress of the Frisian women. . . . For a long time she has been the sweet patron in whom all hopes are centered."

It is only natural that Queen Wilhelmina's coronation should have become the welcome occasion for a display of that wealth for which Holland has long been famous. The *Petit Bleu*, Brussels, says:

"Usually the Dutch capital is sober, almost somber in appearance. . . . To-day Amsterdam astonishes the visitor by its gayety. Its numerous canals are lined by thousands of vessels decked with flowers. Its streets are alive with people from all provinces in their local garb; from the taciturn Frisians to the loquacious Zealanders. There is a dreamlike and bewildering display of wealth, a wealth which impresses the observers with its solidity."

Especially hearty in their congratulations are the Germans, who have not forgotten the hearty reception that Emperor William was accorded during his visit to Holland. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The whole civilized world wished Holland a long period of that prosperity which can not fail to come to an enlightened country, however limited its boundaries. . . . We Germans specially think of our historic friendship. Our Emperor, as head of the Prussian dynasty, has the title of a prince of Orange. The national battle-song of the Dutch begins with the words; '*Wilhelmus van Nassouwen Ben ick van duytschen bloedt*' [William of Nassau am I, of German blood], and such memories remind Dutch and German that they are of kindred race. When our Emperor visited the Dutch cities he received such a hearty reception that we can not but remember it with gratitude. . . . May a long period of prosperity come to 'the people who proudly obey' under this latest representative of the dynasty restored during a period of hardship and battle."

Many English papers, however, express distrust of Germany's future relations to Holland. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"How vital it is for the well-being of both Holland and of Europe as a whole that this nation should endure intact! That it is absolutely safe from aggression few can believe who understand the policy of the German Government, and who see how useful the ports of Holland might become to a nation which has scarcely adequate marine border for its vast and growing commerce. . . . Our American friends, looking to the Pilgrim Fathers as the chief, if not the only, founders of the great republic, cherish a peculiar veneration for Holland. If any attack should be made on the Netherlands, we may safely assert that England and America would want to know the reason why."

*The Speaker* says:

"Queen Wilhelmina is for the time the sole representative of the national house. While she lives Holland is secured from Germanization by anything short of actual force; for the queen will find a husband in Denmark or Sweden, or among the younger branches of our own royal family, rather than among the multitudinous princely houses of the German empire. But, should the line of Orange fail, it is practically certain that the character of the court will be German; and should certain of the domestic problems of Holland become acute, there will be an excuse for German intervention. We do not believe in the divine mission of the large states to absorb the small; still less that German militarism, directed by the country gentlemen of Prussia, should absorb a state with an enlightened civilization of its own—and a better one than that of the German Empire."

The London *Daily Chronicle*, however, is sure that the Dutch people received their queen with an English cheer, as the most fitting, and *The St. James's Gazette* thinks the very existence of the queen lessens the danger of Germanization. It says:

"The dynasty has, of course, as large an admixture of foreign blood as any other; but it is thoroughly and peculiarly national in its ideas and aspirations. Monarch and people think much the same thoughts and follow out the same safe and practical ideals. Thus it was that when there was a danger of a failure of heirs to the throne the people were quite as much concerned as the monarch himself. The heirs were Germanized, and the Teuton was the enemy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GENERAL KITCHENER'S VICTORY.

SIR HERBERT KITCHENER'S march to Khartum, and his defeat of the dervishes at Omdurman, with a loss of the latter of 10,000 killed and 17,000 wounded, according to British accounts, and with a loss to the British and the Egyptian troops of less than 400, has resulted in the assumption of a much bolder tone by the British press, particularly toward France. The London *Spectator* says that the Nile valley now belongs to England, British territory extending from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. The Khedive is promised retention on his shadowy throne, "if he behaves himself." The French are to be bundled out of Fashoda if they have, indeed, reached it. *The Speaker* says:

"We know that a French expedition has for many months been striving to reach Fashoda in order to raise the flag of France upon the banks of the Nile. We know further that France has received a solemn warning from both Liberal and Conservative governments that any attempt on her part to establish herself on the upper reaches of the Nile would be regarded by us as an unfriendly act. . . . It is much to be regretted that she has apparently paid no attention to the warnings she has received, and has allowed the Marchand expedition to proceed on an enterprise which, if it were to be successful, would undoubtedly jeopardize the good relations of the two countries. . . . But it will be far better to make that act impossible by forestalling the occupation of Fashoda, than to imperil the peace of the world by allowing it to be done. We trust, therefore, that instructions have already been given to the Sirdar to send the gunboats now at Khartum up the Nile in order that Fashoda may be occupied under the British-Egyptian flag, and that a helping hand may be held out to our fellow countrymen in Uganda, who are advancing toward the same spot under conditions of great difficulty."

*The Standard* remarks that "this, of course, decides the fate of the Sudan," and warns "any ambitious power that may have agents in that quarter" that "the force which annihilated the Califa must not be played with." The majority of British papers express the conviction that none but a British force could have accomplished this march and victory, and point to the lesson conveyed in this way to foreigners. In Canada many papers agree with *Saturday Night*, Toronto, that there is a lesson here that should be taken to heart by the United States. It says:

"There is no longer any question as to whether the British soldier is as ready to fight and as able to win as in the brave days of old, and the battle also proved that Britain still has generals who can plan, and resources so great that every detail can be worked out to perfection. . . . The Britishers may be slow but they are sure, and the story of the fall of Omdurman will make it easier for Great Britain to recruit its army in future; while the fall of Santiago, and the horrors of sickness, vermin, starvation, and thirst, will for decades to come deter the patriotic citizens of the United States from again readily enrolling themselves as volunteers."

The Manchester *Guardian*, however, is not quite sure but that Sir Herbert Kitchener's victory is praised beyond its merits. It says:

"We doubt whether it is wholly complimentary to the Sirdar to congratulate him in the effusive tone so generally adopted on having outmaneuvered such a general as the Califa, or quite fair to the army to make its victory an occasion for pointing out to foreign powers that we too have soldiers that can shoot straight and stand firm. There is no reason why we should lose all sense of proportion even on the morrow of a victory over dervishes. British soldiers have before now won battles against their equals, and such victories seem more appropriate occasions for the strain of triumph."

THE SIRDAR: BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR HORATIO HERBERT KITCHENER, C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.

General Kitchener has had nearly fifteen years' experience in Sudan warfare. He served on the staff in the Nile expedition of 1884–85, was present at the operations before Suakim in 1888, and in the next year took part in the campaign which resulted in the defeat of the dervish invading force at Toski. For his services Sir H. H. Kitchener has been repeatedly mentioned in despatches. He is forty-seven, and is an officer of the Royal Engineers—a major R. E. in substantial rank, with the brevet of colonel. It is as "Sirdar," or commander-in-chief of the Khedive's forces, that Colonel Kitchener ranks as a brigadier-general.

On the Continent, General Kitchener is given full credit for his sure methods. This is especially noticeable in the French papers. The *Journal des Débats* compliments him upon his skill. The *Temps* says:

"The campaign is one of great military interest. The Sirdar [Kitchener] has arranged a very difficult campaign with much precision, and under exceptional physical, material, and moral hardships. Military experts acknowledge that the march from

Atbatara to the confluence of the White and Blue Nile must be regarded as proof of his ability as a strategist."

The German press, too, accords the British commander much praise, and the Emperor sent a telegram of congratulation. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The English will not remain in Khartum, as their chief aim is to prevent the French from establishing themselves anywhere in that region. But whatever their motives, we can not deny that their advance benefits civilization and that it gives a stimulus to trade. The natives will now have an opportunity to begin a new life under new conditions. Just as Egypt has prospered under British rule, so will the people around Khartum prosper. Thanks to the skill of the British army, order and civilization will reign in that distant province."

The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"Gordon is avenged, the Sudan reconquered, and territory more than twice as large as Austria-Hungary comes under the sway of England. . . . It is not difficult to imagine how the English regard the future. Less than ever will they be willing to evacuate the territory they hold. But France and the Kongo Free State have preceded the English in the equatorial region, and they will not be willing to go away. France will demand most firmly a voice in regulating the future of the Nile valley. The English do not forget this, tho it must not be forgotten that France has nearly always yielded in African disputes."

The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, hopes England will hold the advantage she has obtained. The *Pester Lloyd*, too, is aware that Austrian trade must benefit by a British occupation of the entire Sudan, but the paper fears that France and Russia will make use of Abyssinia to obstruct the progress of the British troops.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SPAIN'S DARK FUTURE.

THE tone of the Spanish press, as represented in our exchanges, is very bitter. What with the loss of her colonies, whose trade, fostered by protection, kept alive the Spanish industries; what with dissension at home and national bankruptcy threatening, the future appears very dark. From the generosity of the United States nothing is expected. "It would be difficult," says the Madrid *Imparcial*, "to find in history, ancient or modern, a case of more barefaced robbery and brutality practised by an entire nation." And the *Epoca* says:

"What is the use of complaining? American opinion is plainly enough expressed in the American papers, and may be summarized as follows: 'Such a thing as international equity we do not recognize, because we need not. *Væ victis!* The conquered have no rights at all. If we discuss with them, we do so for appearances only, and we will not do that very much. The American commissioners should not deign to listen to anything that bears a resemblance to an objection to their ultimatums.' The know-nothing and the carpet-bagger are unrestrained."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, hopes that, despite the galling attitude of the United States, the Cortes will assent to all propositions, in order to restore peace at once. It expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

Some politicians, chiefly Republican and Carlist, blame the Government severely for instituting press censorship, altho the measure was absolutely necessary. The Government simply acts for the public good in this case. How any member of the Cortes could wish to obstruct the peace negotiations passes our comprehension. Surely, there is not in the Spanish Parliament any one who believes that the war could have been continued.

In the *Économiste Français*, Paris, Leroy-Beaulieu gives a very somber acount of Spanish finance. He argues, in the main, as follows:

The public debt of Spain, including the colonial obligations, is nearly $2,000,000,000. Over $112,000,000 annually is needed for interest and amortization. The national income is only $160,000,000 a year at the highest computation. Does any one think Spain can pay 63 per cent. of it to satisfy her creditors? The idea is preposterous. A large reduction will have to be made, and this reduction must be equal in the case of all debts.

The knowledge that their finances are in a hopeless condition is likely to dampen what there is left of warlike ardor in the Spaniards. Another thing will perhaps work to the same effect —the repatriation of the Spanish troops. The gruesome accounts published regarding the appearance of the returning soldiers render pessimistic even the editors who insert them.

Many of the European papers believe that Spain will never recover her former vigor. Her natural resources are wasted, and the character of her people is not such as to insure honest government. That is the verdict of a writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, who expresses himself as follows:

"It is a boastful, fantastic nation, which hates hard work and is ruled by its clergy. A Spaniard loves only bull-fights and always pretends to be more than he is. The Spaniard believes he is superior to other people, and his vile, flattering newspapers encourage him in this belief. His greatest ambition is to obtain a fat 'job' under the Government. The army fought badly, that is certain, else the raw American militia could not have beaten it. All experts agree that the army was vile, yet there are papers that demand rewards for officers conspicuous only for their incompetence. Only the navy showed courage. Even the Greeks in their war with Turkey were superior. Catalonia, the most energetic province, is anxious to become independent or to join France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## QUEEN CHRISTINA AND THE DYNASTIC CRISIS IN SPAIN.

JUST what the dynastic situation in Spain is, it is difficult for the best-informed Spaniards to tell, for the simple reason that there is no public sentiment in Spain. The newspapers, we are told, express the sentiment of only a small class of persons, the officials and politicians, who are never able to control the country when a great crisis stirs it.

Don Carlos, the pretender, is now residing at Lucerne, but he is said to have lost all his enthusiasm for the struggle to regain the crown of his ancestors. He is now fifty, fat, indolent, and has no money. His second wife, a poor but ambitious princess, and his followers are trying to prod him into action, on the ground that it is his last chance and the last chance of his house; but he has so little heart that it is doubtful if Carlism is any longer a force to be dreaded by the loyal Alphonsists.

The Republicans in Spain are also a negligible quantity, without organization, without money, and without any substantial friends in the army.

Such is a statement of the situation as made by a seemingly well-informed Spaniard in *The Fortnightly Review* (August). And yet, he adds, the nation is undoubtedly in the throes of a dynastic crisis, the upshot of which no one can pretend to predict. He gives three reasons why Spain can not possibly avoid another terrible revolution. These reasons are the utter breakdown of constitutionalism, a system by means of which a small class of official vampires and parasites have sucked the life-blood out of the country and made the crown responsible for all their corruption. In the eyes of the people, the constitution makes the crown responsible for the mistakes and sins of the ministers, and not the ministers themselves.

The second reason, the writer thinks, is that Queen Regent Christina has broken the constitution time and again in her efforts to save her dynasty.

The third reason is still more interesting, as it gives a near personal view of the Queen Regent herself, whom the general public have been allowed to see only at a respectful distance. To

state this view briefly, Christina as a woman is a sort of Austrian Puritan, good enough in her way for heaven, but totally unfit either as a woman or as a queen for the Spaniards. Her cold, austere virtues make the Spaniard shiver with respect; but the Spaniard makes a very poor subject when there is nothing but respect in his heart for his sovereign; and a good many Spaniards are not able even to respect a sovereign who can not inspire love. *The Fortnightly* writer continues:

"The very virtues which the royal lady especially cultivates are those which in our country divest a monarch of his aureole and tend to repel the essentially human men and women of Spain, however great the joy which they may cause among angels in heaven. Her Majesty is accused of appearing haughty when expected to be courteously condescending; of displaying a right royal reserve where patriotic affability is the note required; of being surprisingly well informed about the little backslidings of courtiers and painfully caustic in her allusions to their peccadilloes when she might advantageously display a wise ignorance or salutary forgetfulness; and publicly, in moments of national crisis, of presenting herself as the loving mother of an only son instead of as the patriotic queen of eighteen millions of loyal subjects. Whenever those personal traits were not among the active causes which brought about the present dynastic crisis, they effectively paralyzed the only means that might have been successfully employed to neutralize them."

The writer goes on to say that Doña Maria Christina is one of the mildest and meekest of women who have ever worn a crown. She has first-rate intellectual qualities, which have stood her in good stead during these trying times of the Cuban war. Her virtues would suitably adorn a model German *Hausfrau*, but are wofully wasted upon frivolous Spaniards, whose ideal of a monarch differs little from the picture which the Hebrews drew of the Messiah. Outward splendor, visible majesty, sumptuous pageantry, and generous hospitality are among the main attributes which a Spaniard always wants to find in the successor of Philip II. "The Lady" has none of these; but, instead, thrift bordering on miserliness, and the domestic virtues of the narrow home circle, which are utterly un-Spanish. To quote again:

"The masses complain that her Majesty takes superfluous pains to announce by her every act that she is not a Spaniard, while the aristocracy censure her for bourgeois virtues which are royal defects. The former refuse to pardon her the contempt with which she has ever treated their national festivals and amusements—neither she nor her son having honored the bull-fights with their presence—and the latter maintain that since the death of her consort she has locked the portals of the palace-halls, less because of her grief for the eternally absent one, than because of her repugnance to take part in Spanish festivals. No doubt there is much in a bull-fight which is neither attractive nor edifying, and court society at Madrid may at times be a trifle trying. But a monarch has social as well as political duties to perform, and like those of most professions, altho occasionally very uncongenial, they can seldom be shirked with impunity. Spaniards, therefore, unhesitatingly respect the woman, but dislike the queen. She has never become a popular figure, but has remained for the masses a mere symbol: a statue of purest marble, sufficiently softened to admit the breath of life, but far too cold or spiritual to feel the warm, thrilling touches of kinship with her present human surroundings. For in a Spanish king or queen nonconformity is a serious crime, and the Señora cultivates it as assiduously as if it constituted one of her highest titles to the affections of her people. The results of this unroyal attitude were painfully visible when, in 1892, the Queen of Portugal paid a visit to Madrid. The beautiful Doña Amelia sauntered about the streets of our capital, enjoying the sights and scenes, was present at the bull-fights, and smiled graciously upon the spellbound men who, hat in hand and hearts on their lips, enthusiastically greeted her whithersoever she went. All Madrid involuntarily compared the Portuguese with the Spanish queen, and several of the journalists who contrasted the conduct of the two monarchs had to expiate their temerity in the model prison."

The youthful king is kept from the people, and the Princess of Asturia, now eighteen years of age, has never been introduced into society.

The writer then proceeds to give us a few concrete instances to illustrate La Señora's character.

"During one of those solemn receptions in the palace, which in former times made Spanish etiquette proverbial, her Majesty noticed something like a white rag on the floor of the salon. She motioned to one of the attendants to draw near, and, pointing to the white object, said, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by a considerable circle of her subjects: 'Pick up that handkerchief and return it to its rightful owner.' 'May it please your Majesty, it is not a handkerchief; it is the lining of a hat.' 'Ah, really! Well, pick it up and let it be kept safely in case the owner should come and ask for it.' When anybody executes a piece of music at one of the select musical gatherings which from time to time take place in the palace, the queen, if she happens to know the composition herself, generally criticizes the performance, and often takes the player's place in order to show how it should be interpreted. Real artists are not always of her majesty's way of thinking on these subjects, but nobody ever ventures to execute anything which she has once played.

"Her thrift, which is commendable rather than royal, found expression once in connection with a portrait of her son, Don Alfonso XIII., which a celebrated artist, Domingo, painted by order. The price seemed exorbitant to the lady, who resolved not to patronize that celebrity again. Some time afterward another portrait of the boy-king being required, a very ingenious little scheme was spun for the purpose of getting a bargain. Her majesty's intendant entered into conversation with the portrait painter, Palmaroli, and chatted agreeably about all manner of subjects except the one that interested him most. At the fag-end of the conversation and in a very casual way the official said: 'Oh, by the way, what is your usual charge for the portrait of a child?' Palmaroli, an Italian by extraction and education, immediately saw through the little plan, and desirous of becoming portrait painter to the Queen of Spain, mentioned a relatively small sum—amounting, according to the present rate of exchange, to less than £100. He received the order at once. The portrait, however, when painted, fell very short of the lady's expectations, and she made a present of it to Pope Leo. His Holiness, not infallible in these profane matters, wrote a letter to her majesty, in which he spoke enthusiastically of the painting, qualifying it as 'a most rare work of art.' This appreciation was so distasteful to Doña Christina that she profited by the death of Palmaroli, which had occurred in the mean time, and the auction of his effects, which poverty compelled his family to sell, in order to return to them a painting which the artist had presented to her before his demise."

This Spanish writer closes with the declaration that the dynastic crisis now overhanging Spain is not political, but economic. The loss of the commerce of the colonies, the great debts of the war, and the loss of occupation of many thousands of men in the army and elsewhere are bound to create a revolution. Bread will be the battle-cry, and he sees a fearful day for Spain just ahead. All the present order of things will perish in the march. On the brink of this awful abyss, Spain makes her melancholy bow to the continent of America, which her enterprise once opened up to the world, and exclaims, *Moritura te salutat* (She who is about to die salutes thee).

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HERR WOLFF, special correspondent of the *Tageblatt*, having an idle day somewhere between Kiao-chou and Tsing-tau, went out in quest of adventures with his dog, Schuster, and his clerk. Arriving at a court-house, he found a mandarin preparing to try thirteen Chinese charged with murdering German missionaries. Waving a piece of paper, which he declared was his warrant, he promptly took the highest seat, ordered "Herr von Schuster" to take the next in dignity to his right, placed his clerk on his left, waved aside the bewildered mandarin (who doubtless thought that this was the "mailed fist" in person) and called for the prisoners, whom, without hearing evidence, he promptly acquitted. He then rode off, followed by Herr von Schuster and the clerk, declaring that the order of the day was at end. Wolff will be prosecuted in Germany, as the German Government prefers to conduct its business without assistance from newspaper correspondents.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE STORY OF PANDITA RAMABAI.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER continues to tell us interesting stories of his Indian friends, and the latest and by no means the least notable of those about whom he writes (*Cosmopolis*, September) is Ramabai. The knowledge of her life has revealed to us much of the social conditions in India, especially as they bear upon child-widows. The widow is no longer burned in India, owing to the decree of the British Government forbidding it; but her life is worse than death, and, owing to the prevalence of early marriages, the number of child-widows is very large. One of the first steps toward reform in this respect was the passage of a bill raising the marriageable age of boys to eighteen and of girls to twelve. The two persons chiefly responsible for this step were Behramji Malabari and Ramabai. There was nothing in the old Indian system, according to Professor Müller, that countenanced child marriages, and he thinks they arose as a result of the Mohammedan conquest. In 1881 there were in India more than 600,000 widows under nineteen years of age, and 78,000 of these were under the age of nine. In defense of child marriages, the Hindus urged that love between children is idyllic and likely to last, while love between adults is not lasting and ends frequently in cruel separations. Their arguments were overborne, however, and Malabari's bill became law.

1. PANDITA RAMABAI.
2. ONE OF HER CO-WORKERS.

How lightly marriages are arranged in India is illustrated in Ramabai's story of her mother's marriage, as Max Müller gives it.

Ramabai's grandfather, a high-caste Brahman, was on a religious pilgrimage with his wife and their two daughters, nine and seven years of age. One morning, when bathing in the Godavari, he saw a fine-looking man in the river, and found on inquiry that he was a Brahman and a widower. Her grandfather then betrothed to this man his nine-year-old daughter, Ramabai's mother. The marriage took place, and the stranger immediately started for his home nine hundred miles away from the child's own home, while the father paid no more attention to the fate of his daughter. The marriage, however, turned out well, for the husband, who was a great Sanskrit scholar, was very kind to his child wife, and was most anxious to teach her the sacred language. This was a very unusual course,—in fact, it was contrary to the Brahmanic law. Professor Müller goes on with the story:

"It seems that he had made the same experiment with his first wife, but that it had failed owing to the opposition of her family. When therefore he was met by a similar opposition in the case of his second wife, he suddenly left his home and his friends, and journeyed with his young wife to the forest of Gungamul, on a remote plateau of the Western Ghauts, and there found his new home, where the world could no longer hinder or trouble him. Such things are possible in India only, and even there they are of rare occurrence. Ramabai was told by her mother how she and her husband spent the first night after their flight from home in the open air without shelter of any kind, she rolled up in her pasodi or cotton quilt, he watching by her side. Wild animals were heard howling all around them, and the young wife lay convulsed with terror; and no wonder she did, tho her husband kept watch till daybreak, frightening the wild animals away as best he could from his bride and his new home. However, there, in the forest, husband and wife, like another Yagnavalkya and Maitreyi, remained, and there the husband began to teach his wife Sanskrit. A rude hut was soon constructed, such as suffices in a forest and in the climate of India. The wife grew in stature and in knowledge, and soon became the mother of three children born in this wilderness, one son and two daughters. As they grew up the father at once began the instruction of his son and his elder daughter. Soon the fame of his scholarship began to attract students from the neighborhood, and the hermitage, situated as it was near the source of one of the rivers, became a place of pilgrimage, and attracted many visitors."

When Ramabai grew up, the father was getting too old to teach her, so her education devolved upon her mother. But in India pilgrims have a right to hospitality, and there came so many that the household could not bear the expenses, and the hermitage had to be broken up. The family began a life of tramping from place to place, and made a living by reciting Sanskrit texts. Ramabaid was a prodigy of learning. In India the student learns by repetition, and can repeat whole libraries of books without making the slightest mistake. Ramabai listened outside of the door while her brother repeated his lessons, and in this way she got an immense fund of knowledge. She remained unmarried long after the age fixed by statute. This was a breach of the law, but she was not disturbed while her father lived. After his death her position became almost desperate. She still had protection in her brother, but all the family property had been spent. They were not able to pay the Brahmans for carrying the remains of their mother to the burning ghat.

Thereafter she and her brother wandered about over India, still reciting Sanskrit texts, and in Calcutta her lectures excited great interest. Her brother died and she was forced to take a husband. The marriage turned out happy, but soon her husband died.

Her case now was indeed desperate, but she was upheld by her strong desire to fit herself for useful work among her own countrywomen. She resolved to go to England to study medicine. This required more courage than Napoleon's march to Russia. She had but a small sum of money, but she finally reached England and received shelter for a time with the sisterhood of Wantage. She told the sisters that, grateful as she felt for their kindness, she could not become a Christian, for, as she had after said, a good Brahman is quite as good as a good Christian. The friend who was with her was afraid they would be made Christians by force, and one night she tried to strangle Ramabai. Failing in this, the friend killed herself, and Ramabai was so prostrated from this blow that she lost her hearing and had to give up the idea of studying medicine. She did fit herself, however, for a nurse. Soon she came to America, where she has gained many friends, who have helped her to start a refuge for child-widows at Asrama. There she met with great success. In the mean time she has become a Christian; not that she thinks any the less of her own religion, but she did not want to stand alone. Her becoming a Christian has no doubt retarded her work, but her goodness can not be hidden. She is indeed, says Professor Müller, a noble and unselfish woman, and deserves all the help she receives from those who sympathize with her.

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### Effect of Spanish Bullets.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—I notice in your issue of July 21 an article on the "Effect of Spanish Bullets," and a quotation from a medical journal speaking of the lacerated condition of the wound at the point of egress as tho the cause was unknown. As a lover and user of the rifle, I had long ago noticed that fact in the shooting of game with an elongated projectile. I set about observing and experimenting to find out the reason of it. I think I demonstrated to my own satisfaction that an elongated projectile is easily and quickly turned from the course of its longer axis on entering a substance, affording unequal resistance to its point and surface, as it would in passing through a man's body, and from that point it continues on its course end over end. In addition to its projectile motion, its conduct after being thrown from its straight course on its longer axis may be likened to that of a spinning-top on being tripped up and thrown on its side. Such a course of such a projectile would necessarily produce just such wounds as were found on the victims. W. D. B.

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Peking Syndicate, Limited, of London has just been awarded by the imperial Chinese Government the first charter ever granted by China to a foreign syndicate, by the terms of which foreigners have the right to open and work mines, construct and operate railways, and all entirely free from Chinese control other than the payment of a royalty and conformity with the general laws of the empire as applicable to foreigners. The grant is the sole right to operate in the province of Shansi, under articles of agreement, which are summarized by James W. Ragsdale, American consul at Tientsin, as follows:

The right to open and work coal and iron deposits in certain (named) districts in the province of Shansi; and the sole right to all petroleum, these rights to exist for sixty years, are granted.

Private lands are to be purchased, and on government lands the syndicate is to pay double the present land tax.

All matters of administration, exploitation, management of employees and finances shall be controlled by the board of directors of the Peking Syndicate. Each mine is to have foreign managers and one Chinaman to arrange disputes with natives. All accounts are to be kept by foreign methods, but audited annually by a native of China.

The Chinese Government is to receive 5 per cent. producer's tax on the actual cost of extracting coal, iron, or other material. The syndicate is to receive 6 per cent. interest on the capital of the company, and 10 per cent. shall be set aside as a sinking fund with which to repay the capital. Of the balance net profit, the Chinese Government is to receive 25 per cent. and the Peking Syndicate 75 per cent. All future coal or iron mines worked with foreign capital shall pay the 5 per cent. producer's tax.

All important machinery and material shall pay 1½ per cent. the regular maritime customs dues, but no likin taxes. Mining products exported from a seaport shall pay regular export duty.

At the expiration of sixty years, all machinery, plant, buildings, mines, railways, etc., revert gratis to the Chinese Government.

The syndicate shall establish a school of civil engineering and mining for about twenty Chinese students.

Chinese may buy shares in the company (the imperial Chinese Government has reserved £250,000 worth of shares, for which it pays cash the par value).

When Chinese own 75 per cent. of the shares of any one mine, they may redeem the balance from the syndicate and operate the mine.

The syndicate has the right to build all necessary roads and bridges, open or deepen canals or rivers, and construct all railways to connect mines with main trunk railways or navigable waters.

In case China goes to war, the syndicate will obey the orders of the Chinese Government prohibiting aid to the enemy.

The coal deposits of the province of Shansi, according to minute surveys made by William H. Shockley and Charles D. Jameson, American civil and mining engineers, are the richest known and alone could supply the world with fuel for a thousand years. Li Hung Chang, the famous old Chinese statesman, opposed the granting of this concession, but he has been shorn of his power. His dismissal by the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Board) has been regarded as a triumph for English diplomacy in the far East and a check to Russia. Count Cassini, the new Russian ambassador to the United States, however (as reported in a recent authorized interview in the Hartford *Times*), declares that Russia's "so-called aggression" in China is only commercial, and that she has not "objected to or sought to prevent other nations from increasing their commercial privileges in that country." Russia, he said, is the firm friend of this country, and the Czar's program for the development of the Orient contains "nothing harmful to American interests or opportunities in the far East." The Siberian railroad, he declared, is being built to aid internal development and not to promote conquest.

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With the termination of the war and the resumption of amicable relations between Spain and the United States, our consuls have again taken up their work in the realm of King Alfonso, as actively and disinterestedly as tho they were not in a country still resentful toward Americans. Theodore Mertens, our consular agent at Valencia, has made a report on the condition of industrial enterprises in Spain to-day that is valuable and interesting. Mr. Mertens attempts to point out how this country can help to restore to Spain some of the trade she has lost, and at the same time increase our own commerce at home and abroad. In this report he says:

"The effect of the war upon Spanish trade is clearly manifested in the returns for the month of June, 1898, compared with the same month of the previous year. There was a decline of 51,000,000 pesetas ($9,843,000) in importations, while the export trade produced an increase of but little over 9,000,000 pesetas ($1,737,000) worth of goods, principally in raw material sought after from abroad on account of the low value of the peseta. But now that war is over, the making of commercial

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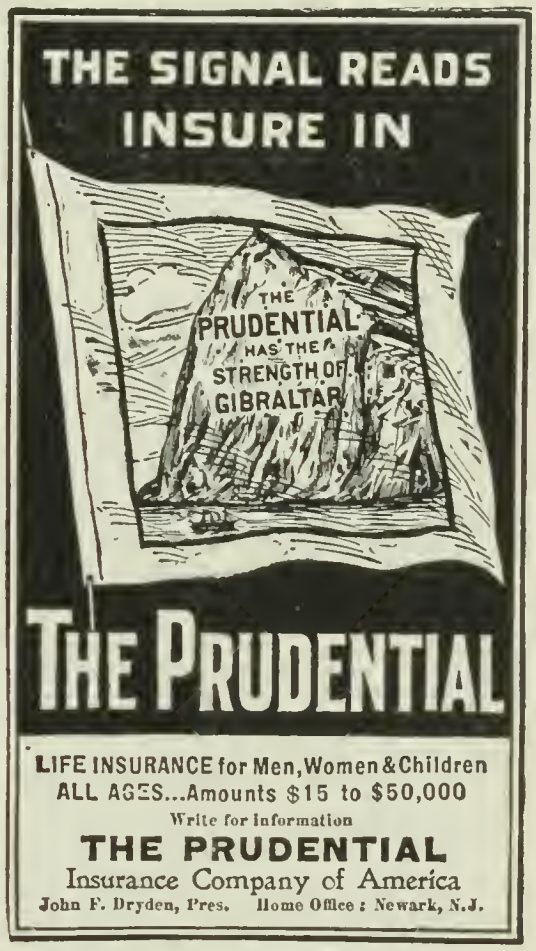


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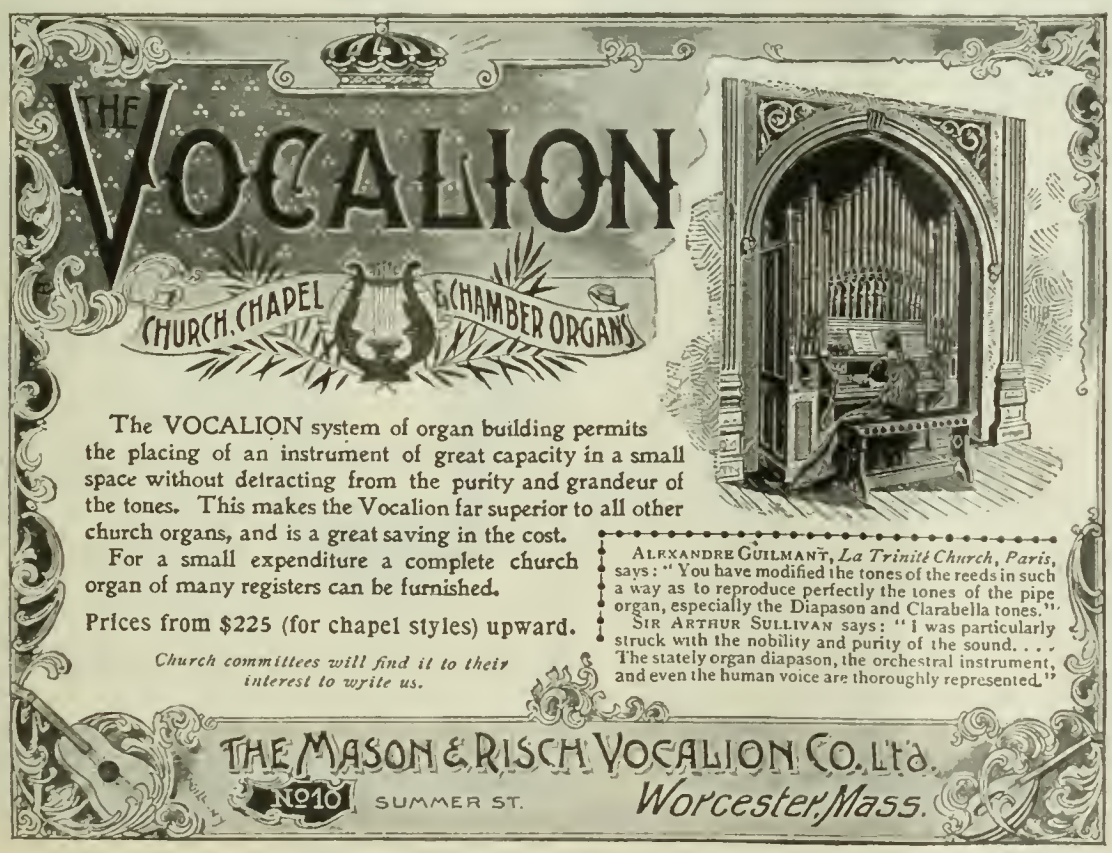


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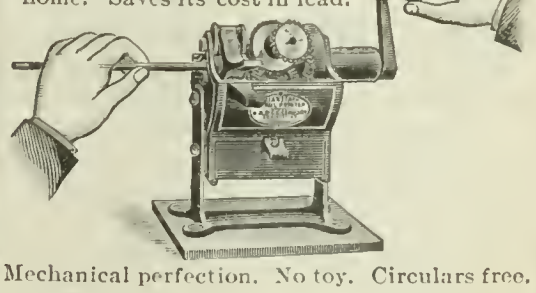

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treaties between America and Spain ought to be considered. Not only should products be exchanged, but various commercial enterprises should be organized."

He calls attention to the fact that Americans could create a large and profitable business in Valencia by investing money in the manufacture of olive oil. The oil produced in Valencia is of superior quality, land and labor are cheap, and money has shrunken to half its face value. French capital is already in the field in the province. Mr. Mertens thinks that Spain to-day presents a good opportunity for energetic American commercial enterprise. He closes his report by saying:

"Aside from the natural resources of this country, the time is favorable for a wider introduction of the products of American industry. Lack of capital is not always the principal obstruction to Spanish enterprise; utter incapacity of management is more frequently the difficulty. I have time and again during my twenty years' residence succeeded in introducing American manufactures, the superior workmanship of which was thoroughly recognized and appreciated, but which were soon ruined by ignorant handling and misuse. . . . . .

"Opportunities are still abundant to open mines and start steam and electric railways, telephone companies, and electric-light plants in various parts of Spain, and these enterprises would be remunerative if managed upon an intelligent basis.

"These opportunities should be seized before the country has recovered from its present inertia."

## Current Events.

*Monday, September 19.*

The President appoints Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, a member of the **Canadian-American Joint High Commission**, to succeed Senator Gray. . . . Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to the United States, in an interview denies that Russia attempted to interfere in our war with Spain; also defines **Russia's policy in China**. . . . Five additional **regiments are ordered from San Francisco to Manila**. . . . A pitched battle takes place at Cleveland, Ohio, between the **striking employees of the American Wire Company**, and non-union men who attempted to take the strikers' places.

The **Emperor of China issues several edicts** in which he proclaims his intention of encouraging Western civilization among his people. . . . **Aguinaldo sends an address** to this country giving assurance of his friendly intentions. . . . By order of the Sultan **Turkish troops in Crete begin to surrender their arms**. . . . A **destructive tornado** sweeps over southern Spain.

*Tuesday, September 20.*

The **Canadian-American Commission resumes its sessions** in Quebec. . . . **Secretary Alger** denies the report that he has resigned. . . **The American flag is hoisted at Havana** on the headquarters of the American Evacuation Commissioners.

**Queen Wilhelmina** of the Netherlands formally opens the States-General. . . . General Zurlinden has been **reappointed military governor of Paris.**

*Wednesday, Sep ember 21.*

Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, consents to serve on the **War Department investigation commission**. . . . **Connecticut Democrats** nominate Daniel N. Morgan for governor. . . . **Michigan Republicans** unanimously renominate Governor Pingree. **Colonel John Hay,**


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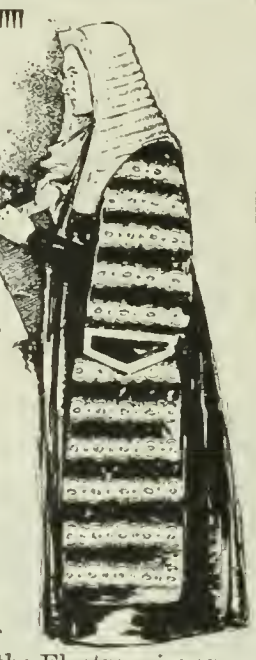

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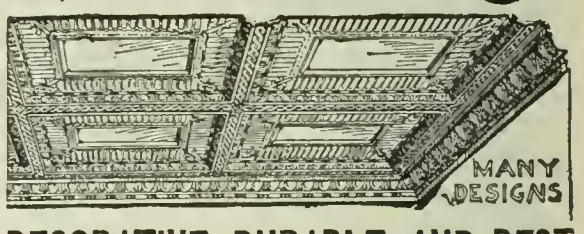


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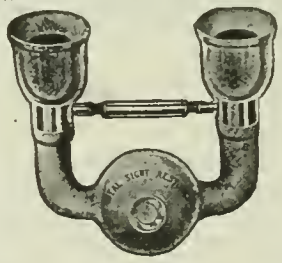

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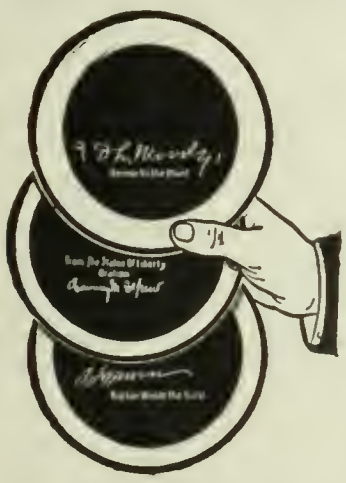

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the new Secretary of State, arrives in this city on the *Teutonic*. . . . The **Wisconsin supreme court renders a decision** upholding the law which forbids the printing of a candidate's name in two columns in the official ballot, thus practically preventing fusion.

The French Minister of War orders the **prosecution of Colonel Picquart** on the charge of forgery. . . . **Admiral Cervera leaves Santander**, Spain. . . . **Champlain's monument at Quebec** is unveiled. . . . A serious **mutiny is reported at Cayenne**, the capital of French Guiana. . . . **The Emperor of China abdicates** in favor of his mother, the Dowager Empress.

*Thursday, September 22.*

Relations between the **American and Spanish Evacuation Commissioners in Cuba** become strained over the matter of custom dues at Havana. . . . In regard to the policy of the **Roman Catholic church in Cuba**, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, Archbishop Ireland says that the present ecclesiastics will remain undisturbed in the discharge of their religious functions. . . . The Secretary of the Treasury rules that **Chinese consuls in foreign countries** are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering this country. . . . **New Jersey Republicans** nominate acting Governor Vorhees by acclamation.

Chile issues **an ultimatum to Argentina** on the boundary question. The French Foreign Ministry offers the use of the Foreign Office in Paris for the **sessions of the Peace Commission**, . . . . It is announced that the **Japanese Government is about to negotiate for a foreign loan** of $5,000,000. . . . It is reported that a secret convention was signed in Peking in March by which **China ceded Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan to Russia**, with the stipulation that only Russian and Chinese war-ships enter her dock at Port Arthur.

*Friday, September 23.*

The State Department sends a peremptory message to the Cuban military commission, stating that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the **evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish**. . . . The President announces that the **commission to investigate conduct of the War Department** has been completed. . . . The War Department has received information that the First New York Infantry and other soldiers at Honolulu are **in a starving condition. General Garcia** with 200 Cuban cavalry arrives at Santiago and is given a reception by the American officers. **Aguinaldo makes a plea to the powers** for independence; two of his agents arrive at San Francisco *en route* to Paris, to appear before the Peace Commission. . . . **Richard Malcom Johnson**, lecturer and novelist, dies in Baltimore. . . . The husband of Adele Raymond, one of **the passengers on La Bourgogne**, begins suit for damages against the French Transatlantic Company.

It is reported from Paris that the French cabinet has decided **not to permit the revision of the Dreyfus case. . . . George N. Curzon**, the new viceroy of India, has been made a baron. . . . **Chile and Argentina agree** to submit their boundary dispute to arbitration. . . . Reports from Peking state that a number of plots **to assassinate the Emperor of China** have been discovered.

*Saturday, September 24.*

The President appoints Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania the ninth member of the **Army investigation commission**; the commission organizes and elects Grenville M. Dodge chairman. . . . The wrecking company under Lieutenant Hobson succeeds in **floating the Spanish cruiser** *Maria Teresa*. . . . The President sends a demand to the Evacuation Commissioners at Havana that the Spaniards **begin the evacuation of Cuba by October 14**, and complete it by December 31.

It is announced in London that Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy are ready to sign an agreement for **the pacification of Crete**, including a plan to coerce the Sultan into submission. The French cabinet postpones the announcement of its decision as to the **revision of the Dreyfus case**. . . . The **American Peace Commissioners arrive** in Liverpool on their way to Paris. . . . **General Kitchener returns to Omdurman**, having established a military post at Fashoda.

*Sunday, September 25.*

It is announced in Madrid that **10,000 Spaniards in Porto Rico have refused to live in the island** under the American flag. . . . A private despatch from Hongkong **says the Emperor of China died** on September 21; this, however, is denied in official sources.


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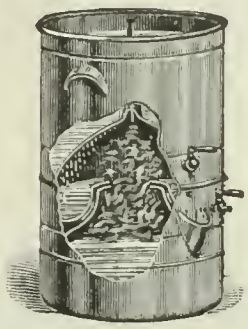

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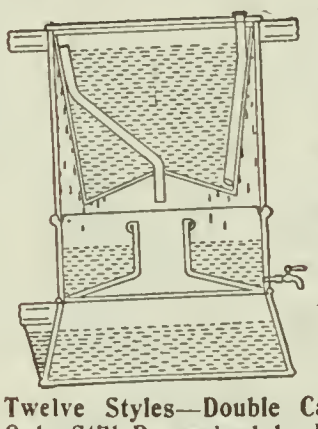

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## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

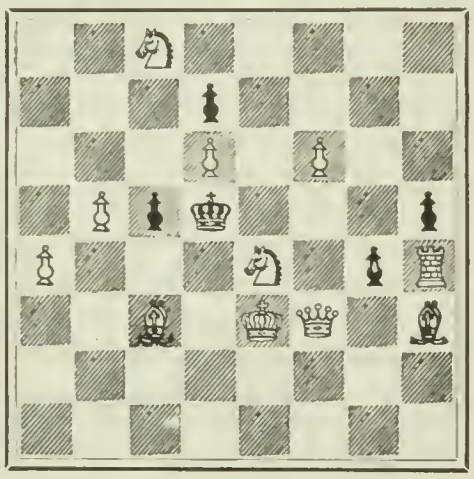
### Problem 320.

BY REV. J. JESPERSEN.

First Prize, *Brighton Society* Tournament.

Each of the three judges—Messrs. Laws, Hume, and Travemer—working alone, awarded this problem 100 points. This beats, we believe, all previous records.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

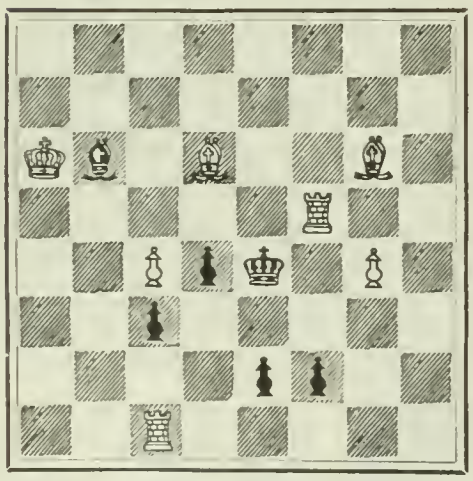
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 321.

BY M. LEDERLE.

A Very Choice Setting.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 313.

Key-move, B—K 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Can.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; W. G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.

Comments: "Easy"—M. W. H.; "Of considerable merit"—I. W. B.; "Easy, but very pretty"—F. S. F.; "A fine two-mover"—Dr. H. W. F. "The Q playing Puss-in-the-corner with the B gives it away"—E. E. A.

No. 314.

Key-move R x P (Kt 2).

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., Dr. H. W. F.; Irving Chapin, Philadelphia.; "Trinity College," Hartford; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H., M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.

Comments: "I do not like the B by promotion on R 8. The original Q B could not be there"—M. W. H.; "Very clever, but lacking in some of the finer qualities"—I. W. B.; "Brilliant variations justify a 'take' as key-move"—F. S. F.; "Don't think it merits a prize"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Certainly, a charming composition; only we have to take a great deal for granted to suppose that a Pawn has advanced to K R 8, becoming a Bishop"—I. C. "Ingenious and novel"—T. C.

No. 315.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. R—B 4 / K x R | 2. Kt—Q 2, ch / K x P or—Q 4 | 3. Q—Q 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / B—Kt 2 | 2. Q—Q 7, ch / K x R | 3. Kt—Q 2, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K x Kt | 3. P—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / P x P | 2. Q—B 5, ch / K x R (must) | 3. Kt—Q 2, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—B 4 | 2. Q—Kt 8, ch / K x Kt (must) | 3. P—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / P Queens | 2. Q—Q 7. ch, etc., etc. | 3. |

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., Dr. W. S. F.

Comments: "A fine problem"—M. W. H.; "A splendid lock with an easy key"—I. W. B.; "One of the finest you have given us"—F. S. F.

S. C. Simpson, San Francisco, and G. A. L. Monongahela, Pa., got 311.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

Altho there are several games not finished, or not reported, yet the result of these games will not affect the winners in tho various sections:

| *Section.* | *Won.* | *Lost.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A. S. Hitchcock, Manhattan, Kan..... | 2½ | ½ |
| 2. A. C. Kaye, Jefferson, Ia..... | 5 | 0 |
| 3. J. H. Mockett, Jr., Lincoln, Neb..... | 4½ | ½ |
| 4. A. L. Jones, Montgomery, Ala..... | 4 | 1 |
| 5. V. Brent, New Orleans,..... | 5 | 0 |
| 6. The Rev. A. Taylor, Fair Haven, Vt... | 4½ | ½ |
| 7. O. E. Wiggers, Nashville, Tenn..... | 4 | 0 |
| 8. Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.. | 3 | 0 |

It is worthy of notice that of the eight winners only one lost a game, three had one Draw, and came out with clean scores.

It is understood that each of the winners above named shall play two games with each other. If there is any objection to this arrangement, let us know as soon as possible. We hope that you will get to work as soon as possible. The final struggle should produce some good games.

SEVENTY-SIXTH GAME.

Evans Gambit.

| A. C. KAYE, Jefferson, Ia. *White.* | E. E. ROBERTS, Flushing, Mich. *Black.* | A. C. KAYE. *White.* | E. E. ROBERTS. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 16 Kt—Q B 3 | B—K 3 |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 17 Kt x P (K 5) | Q—Q B 2 |
| 3 B—B 4 | B—B 4 | 18 Kt-Q 6 ch | K—Q sq |
| 4 P-Q Kt 4 | B x P | 19 Q R—B sq | P—K B 3 (c) |
| 5 P—B 3 | B—R 4 | 20 Kt (K 5)- | P—Q B 4 (d) |
| 6 Castles | P—Q 3 | Q B 4 | |
| 7 P—Q 4 | P x P | 21 Q—K B 3 | Q—Q B 3 |
| 8 P x P | Kt—B 3 (a) | 22 Q—K 4 | K—Q 2 |
| 9 P—K 5 | P x P | 23 Kt—B 5 | Q K—Q sq |
| 10 P—Q 5 | P—K 5 (b) | 24 Kt x P | B—K B 2 |
| 11 Q—Kt 3 | Kt—Q Kt 5 | 25 Kt-Q R 5(e) | Q—Q B 2 |
| 12 Kt—K 5 | Q Kt x Q P | 26 Q-Kt 4 ch | K—K 2 |
| 13 R—Q sq | P—Q B 3 | 27 Kt-Q Kt 3 | Q—K B 5 (f) |
| 14 B x Kt | Kt x B | 28 Kt-KB5 ch (g) | |
| 15 B—R 3 | B—Q Kt 3 | | |

*Notes by One of the Judges.*

(a) The better play here is, probably, B—Kt 3, leading, as Mr. Lasker says, to the "normal position of the Evans." If White plays 9 P—Q 5, then Kt—R 4.

(b) Evidently a bad move. He will lose the P, and get himself in a cramped position.

(c) Very finely played; prevents the Kt from moving, and "makes things more binding."

(d) The advance of this P has a weakening effect; P—Q R 3 is decidedly stronger, altho, at this stage, Black has a very difficult game to defend.

(e) Nothing slow about this. If B x Kt, R x P, etc.

(f) When you get on the "ragged edge," swap Queens.

(g) Mr. Kaye at this point claims a win and offers the following analysis: 28.., K—K sq; 29 R—K sq ch, K—Q 2; 30 R—K 7 ch, K—B sq; 31 Kt—Q 6, dbl ch, K—Kt sq; 32 Q x Q, Kt x Q; 33 Kt x B. We believe that Black can not possibly avert defeat. Mr. Kaye writes that Mr. Roberts has not replied to his 33d move, and therefore he has a right to claim a win.

### Books on Chess.

Hardly a week passes that we do not receive inquiries as to the best books of instruction. *The American Chess Magazine* (September) publishes an article on this subject which we condense: For beginners the must interesting books are: "Chess Openings," "The Principles of Chess," and "The Art of Chess," by James Mason. This is a graded series, and fully covers the ground. The most elementary works, probably, especially designed for beginners are those of Gossip, Bird, Gunsberg, Chadwick, and Foster. After a person has mastered the principles and can do a little analysis the best study is the games by the masters, annotated by experts. Among the best are: "The Hastings Chess-Tournament Book," "Morphy's Games," "The Lasker-Steinitz Match Games," "Chess-Sparks," "Grenwell's Chess Exemplified."

### American Chess-Code Vagaries.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following:

"In reply to a correspondent who says: 'Seeing in the New York *Sun* a notice to a correspondent stating that a player need not transform a Pawn advanced to the eighth square into another piece, but may allow the Pawn to remain a Pawn. I would ask, How does it then move as a Pawn?" I would say that there is no such rule of Chess in existence. It was discussed some years ago from a humorous standpoint, but was never seriously entertained by Chess players. Another equally astounding bit of information appeared in the same paper a few weeks ago, to the effect that 'according to the American Chess-Code a player may Castle on a side from which before the commencement of the game the player's Rook had been removed.' This relic of Chess freakdom was promulgated by the problemist, Denis Julian, as a joke, but he never explained how the rule of Castling which makes the Rook hop over the King was to be complied with, when the odds of the Rook is given—all the rights and powers of that piece pertain to such odds. It would be just as sensible to give the odds of a Pawn, but by some hocuspocus interpretation of the law to reserve its Queening privilege."

### Vienna Openings.

The following table shows the number of times the various openings were played in the Vienna Tournment:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P—Q 4 | 102 | Three Kts | 3 |
| Ruy Lopez | 74 | Two Kts Defense | 3 |
| French | 34 | Evans | 3 |
| Sicilian | 20 | Ponziani | 3 |
| K-Gambit Evaded | 20 | P—Q B 4 | 3 |
| Petroff | 15 | Centre Gambit | 2 |
| Four Kts | 12 | Scotch | 2 |
| Vienna | 10 | Danish | 2 |
| Piano | 10 | Allgaier | 1 |
| Alapin | 9 | Kieseritzky | 1 |
| Philidor | 8 | Caro Kann | 1 |
| Bishop's Gambit | 6 | P—K B 4 | 1 |
| Bishop's Opening | 4 | Hungarian | 1 |

### Janowski and Showalter.

It is now among the probabilities that the French champion will visit the United States. He challenged Showalter to play a match for $750 a side, which challenge was accepted. Janowski, however, wanted his expenses guaranteed, and the Hon. Max Judd, late United States Consul-General in Vienna, has promised to pay these expenses. Janowski is one of the brilliant players of the world.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN a graphic presentation of the growth of the United States as a nation, the vice-president of the National Geographic Society, W J McGee, brings out the fact that in "carrying trade" alone are we deficient. The absorption of Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines will, he thinks, furnish the needed incentive to make up this deficiency. Mr. McGee's address (delivered at the joint session of the National Geographic Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science) appears in *The National Geographic Magazine* (September). He first calls attention to the fact that with the annexation of Hawaii an end came to America's longest period of inactivity in territorial expansion—a period of thirty-one years, during which the almost unparalleled expansion in earlier decades has been half forgotten. Beginning with 827,844 square miles and a marine coast line of 1,500 miles, twenty-three years elapsed before the Louisiana purchase and the acquisition of Oregon territory in 1803, which added 1,171,931 square miles and 1,000 miles of coast line—more than doubling our territory and nearly doubling the coast line. Eighteen years later (1821) Florida was added, with 59,268 square miles of territory and 1,500 miles of coast line. Then came Texas in 1845, an area of 376,163 square miles with 500 miles of coast line; California (1848), 545,753 square miles in area, with 1,000 miles of coast line; and the Gadsden purchase (1853) of 44,641 square miles. "This career of territorial expansion," says Mr. McGee, "in the half-century from the Louisiana purchase to the Gadsden purchase, forms the most striking chapter in national development afforded by the history of the world." Area was nearly quadrupled and coast line more than tripled. The greater part of the acquisition was amicable; there was no conquest in the sense in which the term is used in other countries. New territory was utilized and new conditions assimilated in unprecedented fashion. "With each areal addition national enterprise merely found a curb removed and sprang spontaneously to meet the new tasks and new problems presented by the new territory; and the energies of the people, withheld from martial conquest by moral sense, turned with unprecedented vigor to the conquest of nature, to the conversion of natural forces for human weal. The effect of the expansion on national character—foreshadowed by the advance of 1803—was beyond all parallel; for enterprise interacted with enterprise, and brought forth an individual and collective activity among the mass of citizens such as the world had not seen before."

After a rest from expansion for fourteen years, Alaska, "a bargain-counter acquisition, giving little promise of early profit," with 531,000 square miles of territory and an extensive coast line, was secured (1867), its national influence being limited, "save as a hard-worked occasion for criticism of the policy of territorial development." The writer continues:

"Now, after long begging for admission, as Texas begged fifty years before, Hawaii is admitted, with 6,640 square miles of area and a wealth of coast line; the garden island of Porto Rico, 3,670 square miles in area, is gladly entering the domain of America as an incident of a war for humanity's sake; and the hundreds of Philippine islands, comprising 114,326 square miles of aggregate territory, are looking to America for protection and ultimate absorption. Considered merely as territory, these additions, aggregating 124,636 square miles, would form but a ripple on the stream of national progress, even if consummated at once; the area is little more than twice that of the Gadsden purchase, less than twice that of the Florida purchase, only a third that of the Texan annexation, less than a quarter so large as either the California acquisition or the Alaskan purchase, less than an eighth of the nation-shaping acquisitions of 1803, less than 4 per cent. of the previous area.

"Apart from the events of 1898, one of the striking features of American history has been almost unparalleled territorial expansion with quite unparalleled territorial assimilation; and, viewed in the light of this history, the comparatively slight expansion of 1898 but marks the resumption of a career temporarily checked by a combination of circumstances."

Mr. McGee notes that territorial growth has been shaped by natural conditions rather than national policy, for, since Washington's day, the citizen's idea has been to avoid "entangling alliances" and foreign complications. Partly for this reason expansion has been opposed by conservative statesmen. Says the writer further:

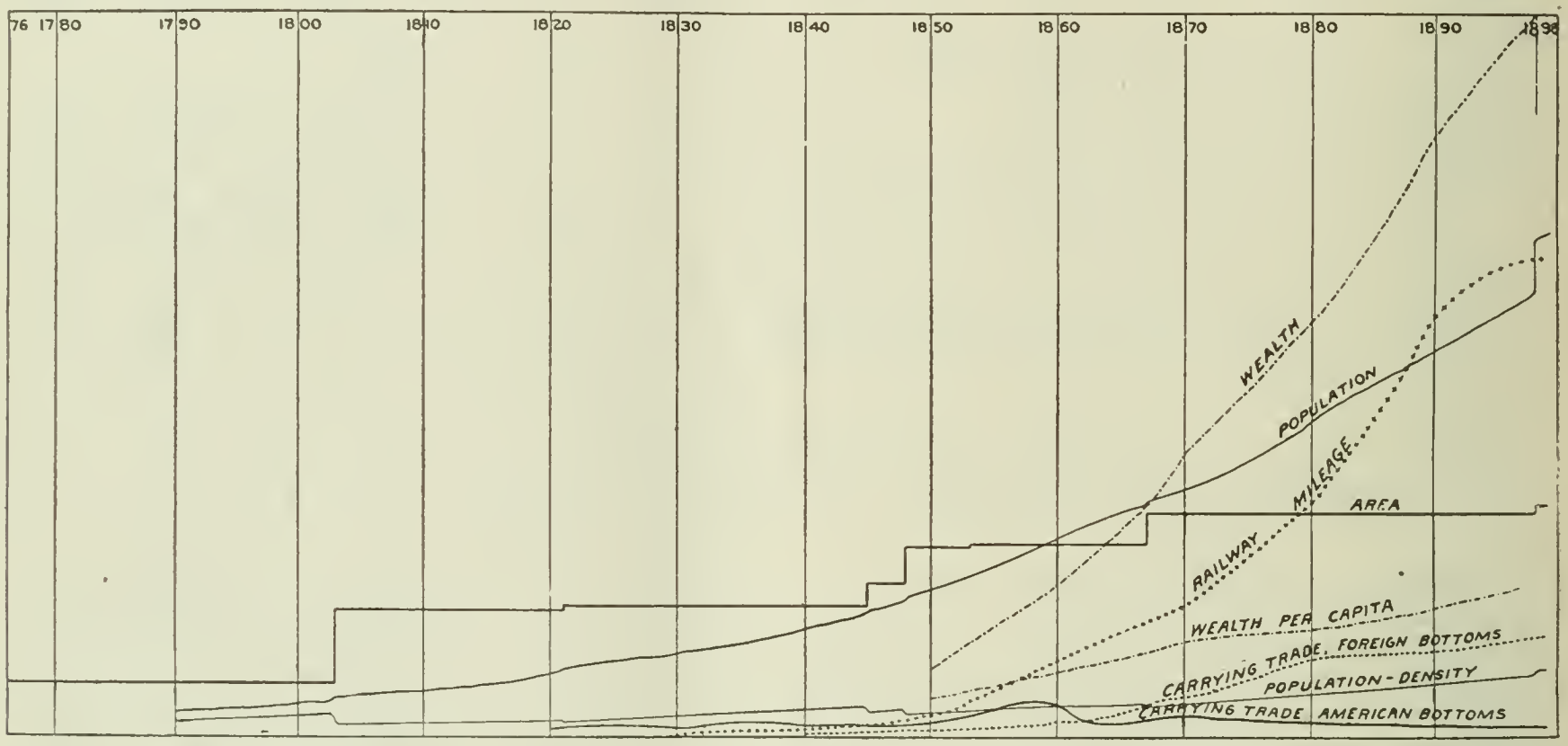
"The Louisiana purchase was almost a surprise even to those by whom it was consummated, while a large part of the Oregon territory was literally thrown away in 1846 by dint of political maneuvering, despite political platforms and the wishes of the inhabitants; and the self-proposed annexation of Texas was successfully resisted for years. The acquisition of California was regarded as a special menace, for the reason that its fertile valleys and commodious harbors were distant three months' journey by land and six months' voyage by water, while the territory was inhabited partly by treacherous aliens, but mainly by savage tribes; yet cautious statesmen, emboldened by the success of the Louisiana purchase, ventured on the step despite the fact that America was still an experiment in nation-making, with no standing among the powers, with a population of but 20,000,000, and with narrow commercial and industrial resources; and the step proved the most important in the career of the nation. In this as in other cases the territory was ripe for acquisition by an en-

lightened nation; the inhabitants were ill-governed and desirous of change; there was a need, more or less fully felt, for the extension of enlightenment in the dark places. In no case, save possibly that of Alaska, has expansion grown out of mercenary motives; yet in no case, save possibly Alaska again, has the acquisition of territory failed to benefit the inhabitants of the territory acquired, the nation which made the acquisition, and the world at large. America's progress in territorial development has never been the outcome of ulterior policy; it has always been an expression of manifest destiny."

We reproduce Mr. McGee's diagram and table showing various elements of national growth. In projecting the lines of area and population, he has assumed that the entire area of the Philippines, as well as Hawaii and Porto Rico, will be included during the year. One striking feature of national growth as here set forth is that, despite the enormous territorial acquisitions, each acquisition has so stimulated the increase of population that an actual increase of the density of population for the country in general has invariably followed. Another marked effect has been the stimulation of different kinds of transportation service, as seen, in part, in the line representing railway development. The apparent decline in this since 1890, Mr. McGee remarks in a footnote, "merely marks the gradual substitution of electric locomotion, bicycles, etc., for steam locomotion." The only element in which there has been a retrograde movement is seen in the line that indicates the carrying trade in American bottoms.

Mr. McGee derives from his figures and the reflections they awaken the following argument for further expansion on the lines presented by present opportunity:

"Cautious students presage the future from the history of the past; and the American of to-day must look to the lessons of 1803, 1821, 1845, and 1848 for indications of results to follow from expansion in 1898. The trend of these lessons is clear. After a generation of concentration, American energy is more tense than ever before; American enterprise and capital are overflowing in every direction—in Canadian mines, in Mexican railways, in South American plantations, and in scores of other ways; American progress has outstripped that of the rest of the world in every line save that of oceanic shipping; American genius will not be pent and is bound to diffuse itself by individual effort if not by national action. Such is the present condition of the United States, as demonstrated by any fair arrangement of figures or growth-curves—the young giant is rending his chains. The prospect is definite: Just as the Louisiana purchase in 1803 made America a steamboat nation, and just as the acquisition of California in 1848 made America a railway and telegraph nation, so the acquisition of Hawaii and Porto Rico and above all of the Philippines in 1898 must make America the naval nation of the earth; for the problem born of the accession would be that problem of navigation which needs American genius for its final solution, while America needs the incentive to strengthen that element in which alone she is weak. The Philippines are remote—only a fraction so remote in time as was California a half-century ago, yet remote enough to compel the invention of devices for shortening time and annihilating space; and the problem of bringing Manila within a fortnight of San Francisco is one worthy the genius of the inventors of the innumerable devices involved in steamboating, railroading, and telegraphing. Given swift vessels, the other problems presented by the Garden of the East are of little consequence save as forecasting directions for the profitable expenditure of long-pent energy; the 7,000,000 pastoral natives and tax-gathering Spaniards are a far less menace to our quadrupled population and multiplied power than were the savage tribes and resident Mexicans of California; while it is the special function of the republican form of government to render the inhabitants of acquired territory not only self-supporting but self-governing. The progress of mankind may be measured by advance in speed of locomotion, beginning with fleetness of foot, coming up the rough fleetness of ridden and driven animals, and ending with swiftness of locomotive engines and sea-going craft; and, with vessels of sufficient swiftness and projectiles of sufficient velocity, there need be little fear of foreign complications, little occasion for maintaining great navies; for, if commercial competition be but aroused, individual effort may be trusted to develop the devices required for national protection. The fact




| Elements of Growth. | 1790. | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | 1840. | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. | 1898*a*. | 1898*b*. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area sq. miles | 827,844 | 827,844 | 1,999,775 | 1,999,775 | 2,059,043 | 2,059,043 | 2,980,959 | 3,025,600 | 3,556,600 | 3,556,600 | 3,556,600 | 3,556,600 | 3,681,236 |
| Total popul'n | 3,929,214 | 5,308,483 | 7,239,881 | 9.633,822 | 12,866,020 | 17,069.453 | 23,191,876 | 31,443.321 | 38,558,371 | 50,155,783 | 62,622,250 | 71,000,000 | 79,000,000 |
| Pop.-density. | 4.75 | 6.41 | 3.62 | 4.82 | 6.25 | 8.29 | 7.78 | 10.39 | 10.84 | 14.10 | 17.61 | 20.00 | 21.46 |
| Wealth ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $7,136.000,000 | $16,160,000,000 | $30,069,000.000 | $43,642,000,000 | $65,037,091,197 | ..... | ..... |
| Wealth p.cap | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $308 | $514 | $780 | $870 | $1,036 | ..... | ..... |
| Ry. mileage | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ... | 23 | 2,818 | 9,021 | 30,626 | 52,922 | 93,296 | 166,691 | 190,000 | ..... |
| Carrying trade, foreign bottoms ..... | | | | $14,358,235 | $14.447,970 | $40,802,856 | $90,764,954 | $255,040,793 | $638,927.488 | $1,224,265,434 | $1,371,116,744 | $1,600,000,000 | ..... |
| Carrying trade, American bottoms..... | | | | $113,201,462 | $129,918,458 | $198,424,609 | $239,272,084 | $507,247,757 | $352,969,401 | $258,346.577 | $202,451,086 | $190,000,000 | ..... |

that a quickly converted merchantman commanded by a Sigsbee, or that a hastily armed yacht commanded by a Wainwright, can wreck torpedo-boat destroyers and naval theory together is full of promise, since it is the normal function of a free nation to produce Sigsbees and Wainwrights, to develop swiftness and certainty of action, and to meet emergencies as they arise. Nor need there be fear of occasion for large standing armies, since citizens require no such restraint and constraint as unwilling subjects, and are ever ready to rise in patriotic and thinking might to support the nation of which they are voluntary parts."

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## EX-SECRETARY CARLISLE ON IMPERIALISM.

IMPERIALISM as an active danger which would overthrow liberty and free institutions in our own country is the view of our great national question taken by John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in an article in *Harper's Magazine* (September) on "Our Future Policy." After reviewing the Monroe doctrine and other past declarations and pledges as arguments against territorial expansion, he lays them aside and examines imperialism as a matter of mere prudence, as affecting ourselves and the inhabitants of our new possessions. He finds that the policy upon which we are asked to enter is likely to corrupt our legislators, our executive, and even our judiciary, enslave the country under excessive taxes, and carry away the flower of our young manhood by forcible conscription to be victims of tropical climates. He also examines the proposed alliance with Great Britain, as a part of the imperialist program, and avers that we would be better off without it.

Mr. Carlisle's argument is, in brief, that the policy of imperialism would compel us to choose one of two courses. One road would lead us to govern our new possessions as conquered provinces, thus surrendering the distinctive American principle established in 1776, and setting "the world back more than a century"; the other road would lead us to admit "the ignorant, degraded, and servile races of our newly acquired islands to the suffrage," thus opening a way to untold corruption. Such is the painful dilemma which, in Mr. Carlisle's view, imperialism would present to us.

The idea of dependent colonies and provinces Mr. Carlisle holds to be un-American:

"That our political institutions were not designed for the government of dependent colonies and provinces is a proposition which scarcely admits of discussion. This was intended to be a free republic, composed of self-governing States and intelligent, law-abiding, and liberty-loving people; and no one has ever heretofore supposed that any territory or community could be rightfully governed by the central authority, except for such period as might be necessary to prepare it for admission into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with each of the other States. The un-American theory that Congress or the Executive can permanently hold and govern any part of the United States in such manner as it or he may see proper is a necessary feature of the imperialism which now threatens the country; for it is evident that if this theory can not be practically applied to the proposed additions to our territory, their possession will be a perpetual menace to our institutions."

The ultimate destiny of the islands would be statehood:

"The Philippine Islands, with a population of eight or ten millions, must, unless we are to violate the organic law of the land and hold and govern them perpetually as conquered provinces, be erected, within a reasonable time, into several States, each with two Senators, and altogether having thirty or forty Representatives; while Cuba, with a population of a million and a half, must also become a State, with two Senators, and at least five Representatives according to the present ratio."

Nor would we stop with the new territory now in sight. "It is a permanent national policy that we are asked to inaugurate," says Mr. Carlisle, "not merely a temporary departure from the course marked out by the statesmen of the past." No administration would be willing to make a confession of weakness by abandoning the policy. The new territory would become a fruitful field for the unscrupulous politician, and the natives would be plundered unmercifully.

The natives are "certainly not more meritorious than our own people," says Mr. Carlisle, and "the question of greatest importance to the people of the United Sattes is whether they shall allow a war prosecuted ostensibly for the independence of a foreign people to be made the pretext or the occasion for changing the very essence of our national character, and for converting their own Government into a great war-making, tax-consuming, land-grabbing, and office-distributing machine." The new policy will demand large standing armies and great navies, with consequent burdensome taxation.

Mr. Carlisle paints a dark picture of the effect of imperialism upon the branches of the Government:

"Each successful expedition, each forcible extension of our jurisdiction over an unwilling people, will add to the laurels of the military branches of the Government, and the almost inevitable result will be that their social and political influence will grow until they overshadow all other callings and professions. Military Senators and Representatives in Congress will enact laws for a military President to execute, and military governors of States will not long perplex themselves with questions of civil law when the soldiery under their command can easily cut the knots with their swords. We will be more fortunate than the people of some other countries if our judicial tribunals, under the elective system, shall escape the influence of the military spirit and continue to administer justice between private individuals and between the Government and its citizens according to the simple and conservative rules and processes of the common law of the land."

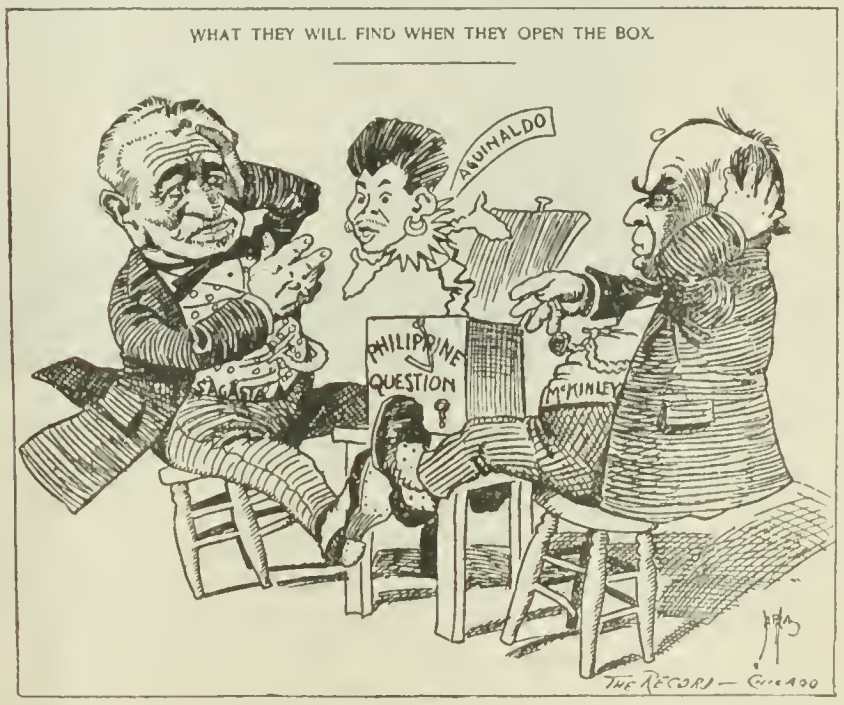
Nor will the people escape its influence:

"This drain upon our resources must be met immediately by exorbitant taxation upon the property of the people, and, sooner or later, by conscription of their persons; for great standing armies and navies can not be permanently maintained by voluntary enlistment in a country where the opportunities for profitable employment are so great as they are here. The unwholesome climates of our tropical possessions will demand new victims every year, and thousands of our young men must be forcibly withdrawn from the productive industries of the country and sacrificed to the remorseless spirit of imperialism, which has already ruined many nations and impoverished and oppressed many people."

The principle upon which our republic was founded would be violated:

"There is absolutely no evidence worthy of consideration to show that a majority of the people of Hawaii or Cuba, or any

WHAT THEY WILL FIND WHEN THEY OPEN THE BOX.



other island proposed to be conquered or annexed, desire to be attached to the United States, while their character, habits, and past histories strongly conduce to prove that they greatly prefer to remain as they are, or establish independent governments of their own. So far as the example and influence of our republican institutions have educated the minds and encouraged the aspirations of mankind, a repudiation by the United States of the principle that all just governments must be founded upon the consent of the governed would set the world back more than a century, and all the arguments that have been presented, all the battles that have been fought, and all the progress that has been made in the long struggle to emancipate the people from the domination of self-constituted and hereditary rulers will be lost by a single false step taken in the delirium of triumph over a prostrate and dying monarchy."

Imperialism will plunge us into the broils of Europe, unless we are willing to "sacrifice the interests of a people whom we have gone half-way round the globe to conquer and annex, and who by our action have been deprived of all other protection." To meet this situation the more advanced imperialists advocate an alliance with Great Britain. Mr. Carlisle thinks such an alliance unwise. He says:

"The fact seems to be overlooked that if Great Britain is to help us take care of our dependencies, we must help Great Britain take care of hers; and thus, while our power and prestige might be increased, our burdens would be multiplied manyfold. . . . .

"If we distrust the power of our own Government successfully to prosecute the policy of conquest and aggrandizement, that is a sufficient reason, if there were no other, for condemning the policy itself, but not by any means a sufficient reason for the formation of an alliance which would require us to assist another nation in extending or preserving its colonial possessions.

"Alliances between independent nations, especially when their institutions and interests are dissimilar in any material repect, are always dangerous, even when they appear to be most necessary. Many of the great wars of the world have grown out of disagreements between the parties themselves concerning the character and extent of the obligations imposed upon them by the compact, and out of alleged breaches of good faith upon the part of one or the other."

Instead of tying ourselves "hard and fast in advance by a solemn compact," Mr. Carlisle would have simply a frank recognition, on both sides, of the fact that the two countries are natural allies in language, religion, jurisprudence, and common interests. He concludes:

"When it is understood that there are to be no more wars between people of the Anglo-Saxon race, that all their differences not amicably adjusted by diplomacy will be permanently settled by arbitration, that they are thoroughly united by the ties of blood and a common heritage of free institutions, not for conquest or aggression of any kind, but for the promotion of peace and civilization, and that their combined influence will be exerted for these purposes only, all other nations will realize that a new force has been developed which can not prudently be ignored in their schemes of aggrandizement in any part of the globe."

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## THE NEW YORK GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

NEWSPAPERS of nearly all the States in the Union have shown the liveliest interest in the gubernatorial campaign in New York State this fall. The candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, colonel of the "Rough Riders," for nomination by the Republicans, introduced the elements of a personality which has long been conspicuous in state and national affairs. A few days prior to the Republican state convention a question arose as to his eligibility to hold the office of governor because of changes of residence during recent years, but he received the Republican nomination on the first ballot, his vote being 753, to 218 for the renomination of the present incumbent, Governor Frank S. Black. The convention was "controlled" by Senator Platt, with whom Colonel Roosevelt had a conference prior to its session, and Colonel Roosevelt declined to accept nomination by the Independents, who had organized for a campaign and asked him to head their ticket.

The Democratic state convention nominated for governor Augustus Van Wyck, of the Borough of Brooklyn, brother of the present mayor of New York City. Like Colonel Roosevelt he is a native of New York and of Dutch ancestry. His public career consists of service on the bench, having been elected judge of the city courts in 1885, and becoming a justice of the state supreme court upon the consolidation of local courts; his term expires this year. Judge Van Wyck's nomination is credited to Richard Croker of Tammany Hall, while Senator Hill secured increased power in the state machinery and minor nominations on the ticket.

The principal features of the two platforms may be summarized as follows:

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM congratulates the country upon the conclusion of a war for humanity and the just protection of American interests; praises the conduct of President McKinley; congratulates the army and navy upon splendid victories; expresses confidence in President McKinley's concluding peace, and says on the question of expansion:

"We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and in the Philippines we assumed solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We can not turn these islands back to Spain. We can not leave them, unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone, there the liberty, the humanity, and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The Republican Party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress, and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the President and statesmen and voters of the Republican Party will meet these issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past.

"We commend the annexation of Hawaii in the interest of commerce, of national security, and national development."

Allegiance is renewed to the St. Louis platform, and the policy of "free silver and free trade," and "the denial of the right of the courts and of the Government to protect persons and property from violations," are condemned, as constituting the Democratic policy. On the tariff, the platform says:

"We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment, and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican national administration the prosperous future of the nation is assured."

The upbuilding of an American merchant marine is favored, and the administration of Governor Black is commended, together with the work of the legislature in detail. The Raines liquor law is said to have produced $33,000,000 of revenue, which has been applied to the reduction of state and local taxation, and attention is called to a number of new labor laws passed by the Republican Party. The platform further says:

"The Republican Party of New York has always been the party of honest and economical administration. We pledge the candidates this day nominated to a resolute and thorough continuance of the investigation so fearlessly begun by Governor Black into all alleged mismanagement of the canals. If there are errors in the system and the law, we will correct them. If there has been fraud, we will detect and punish the wrongdoers."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM congratulates the country upon the successful termination of a war "in the interests of humanity, liberty, and civilization," pays a tribute to the soldiers and sailors, and rejoices that "the Democracy has been connected with every honorable and creditable step in the war and with nothing that is dishonorable or discreditable." It goes on to say:

"The scandalous abuse by the President of his power of appointment in scattering army commissions among inexperienced and incompetent civilians as rewards to personal favorites, and almost to the exclusion of experienced officers in the service, is largely accountable for the fearful suffering and the appalling loss of life among the gallant soldiers that have brought disgrace upon the Administration and a sense of shame to the nation. A Democratic Congress will, if chosen by the people, rigidly investigate the conduct of the war and expose and punish all who may be responsible for the unnecessary deaths, privations, sufferings, and neglect of the soldiers, which have shocked the nation and abated the national rejoicing over the triumphs of our army."

The only other reference to national issues is contained in a

paragraph which introduces a detailed arraignment of the Republican administration of the canals of the State, as follows:

"While in national affairs we adhere with stedfast fidelity to all the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy, we recognize that at the present time the attention of the people of this State is largely engrossed by the consideration of grave scandals and abuses of administration which during four years of Republican control of state affairs have resulted in great pecuniary loss to the people and a gradual lowering of the standards heretofore obtained in state government. The recent report of the Canal Investigation Commission has startled the people of the State and produced a profound conviction on their part, irrespective of their views on national questions, that a change of state domination is imperative for the preservation of the canals, now seriously imperiled, for the protection of taxpayers, and for the vindication of the honor of the Empire State. It, therefore, becomes the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that, under existing circumstances, state issues in this campaign must necessarily be paramount in the present extraordinary crisis."

Other sections of the platform declare that the liquor law known as the Raines law should be repealed; that municipalities should have the right to control their own local affairs without interference from Albany, and demand the repeal of the Metropolitan force bill; favor economy in public expenditures, the abolition of unnecessary offices and commissions, a lower tax rate, a reduction in the number of special laws, a fair and just enforcement of the state civil-service laws, impartial enforcement of the soldier preference laws, and the restoration of the National Guard; advocate good roads, denounce the giving away of valuable franchises, and favor biennial legislative sessions.

The platform attacks Colonel Roosevelt in these words:

"We demand just and equal taxation, no tax-dodging. We denounce all attempts to evade the burdens of taxation upon personal property by pretended changes of residence or otherwise. Under the constitution and laws of our State eligibility to public office and liability to personal taxation both depend upon long residence. If the affidavits and official statements of the Republican candidate for governor are true, he is ineligible to the office of governor; if false, he has committed perjury and is morally disqualified. He can not escape from his dilemma—there is either legal disqualification or moral unfitness."

The question raised as to Colonel Roosevelt's eligibility, which was not doubted by the Republican convention after a review of the case presented by Elihu Root, brought out a discussion of legal technicalities upon which the courts may be asked to pass. Without going into those technicalities, an understanding of the situation may be gained by a brief statement. The constitution of the State requires that a candidate shall have been a resident of the State five years previous to taking office. There is a further constitutional provision that removal to engage in federal service does not disqualify a citizen from voting. When Colonel Roosevelt was made police commissioner of New York in 1895, he removed his legal residence from Oyster Bay, L. I., to New York City. In April, 1897, having been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he moved to Washington. In August of that year he made application for a reduction of his taxes at Oyster Bay, making affidavit that he resided and voted in New York City. But in March, 1898, he made an affidavit in Washington to show that his personal property ought not to be taxed by New York assessors, declaring that "since October, 1897, I have not had any domicile or residence in New York City. . . . In October last my family came on here from Oyster Bay, L. I., and since then I have been and am now a resident of Washington." Correspondence to his attorneys, written by Colonel Roosevelt from Washington (quoted by Mr. Root), shows that he directed his representative to pay the assessment in New York rather than run any risk of losing his vote, and urging that steps be taken to alter matters so as to have his personal property taxed at Oyster Bay if practicable. The war came on, and it does not appear on the records that Mr. Roosevelt's taxes were paid in either place.

The state committee of the National or "Sound-Money" Democrats decided to run no ticket. But a conference of "Chicago platform Democrats" have nominated a ticket headed by Henry George, son of the late Henry George, for governor, and the Democratic candidate, Elliot Danforth, for lieutenant-governor. Their platform—

"heartily and unreservedly" reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896 and declares that "so-called Democrats who have in platforms, municipal or state, sought to evade or modify the terms of the Chicago platform in its statement of the principles of justice and the undeniable and inalienable rights of man are the Tories of to-day." It pays a tribute to William J. Bryan, condemns the national Republican administration "for political favoritism, extravagance, and criminal mismanagement and neglect in the conduct of the late war," and says:

"We believe that where the American flag has once floated it should never be hauled down, unless the flag of a substantial republic, organized by the people of such country, takes its place."

The state Republican administration is condemned for the Raines law, the force bill, the press gag bill, and fraudulent waste of public moneys; boss rule is denounced as undemocratic; it favors the collection of increased rates of taxes upon inheritances and legacies over $5,000 in amount; the abolition of road and bridge tolls; home rule for cities; and annual sessions of the legislature. Other planks read:

"In order to enable the will of the people to be more effectively expressed by legislation, we favor a practical extension of the referendum as to laws passed and initiative by the people as to laws proposed; and also that voters may be enabled to express their first, second, and third choice of candidates, so that a clear majority of the voters may be secured in every case, instead of a mere plurality or minority, as is now the common result.

"We believe that the taxation of land values exclusive of improvements is in accordance with the principles of that father of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and with that end in view we favor the enactment of laws permitting local option in taxation.

"We declare that all public or quasi-public functions necessitating the use of the highways, such as the distribution of gas, water, and electricity, railway transportation, the operation of ferries, and communication by telegraph and telephone should be conducted by the Government for the benefit of all the people."

From the mass of comment by newspapers outside New York State we quote the following:

**Currency Plank Will Do.**—"*The Times-Herald* would have preferred to see the New Yorkers come out with little more of an aggressive and ringing utterance [on the money question], after the fashion of the Western Republican platforms, but this will serve. It places the party solidly on the gold standard and pledges revision of the currency laws. This was probably as far as the convention could go at this time when it is remembered that the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Sun* both oppose the withdrawal of the greenbacks.

"But any revision of the currency, to be effective and safe, necessarily implies the retirement of the Government from the dangerous business of issuing a currency for the people, so that by this platform the faces of the Republican congressional candidates are set in the right direction, and every candidate elected may be depended on to vote for such a measure of reform as the business men of the country demand."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.), Chicago.*

**Declined to Follow Mistaken Lead.**—"The resolutions were cast on imperialist lines, the convention declaring that both the Antilles and Philippines were lost to Spain, and that, wherever our flag has gone, the liberty that it embodies shall abide forever. On the currency question the convention contented itself with indorsing the gold standard and asking for 'such a revision of the currency laws as would guarantee the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar issued under the authority of the United States shall be of absolute and equal value with the gold dollar, always and everywhere.' This is a declaration which commends itself to our hearty approval. The Republicans of New York, as will be noted, declined to follow the mistaken lead given by their brethren in Connecticut in demanding the retirement of government notes to make room for bank-notes. Rather, they have turned their backs of this deservedly unpopular doctrine, and ask only for currency reform in a way entirely compatible with the continuance of our present system, whose excellence is so clearly demonstrated by our present financial condition."—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston.*

**Roosevelt's Chances.**—"Mr. Roosevelt has alienated, not only the possible friends he might have had among the Democracy, but a very serious element of the non-partizan aggregate by his Mugwump affiliations, his reform alliances, and his unfortunate entanglements with the professional busybodies and moralists during his term as a police commissioner of New York City. The chronicle of that episode is made up largely of public exasperation, of petty tyranny, and of a malign and mischievous suppression of personal liberty. The episode of his supremacy in the police service still lingers in the memory of the New York City voters, and its savor is as abhorrent now as ever. We strongly

doubt whether the metropolis will lend its suffrages to the promotion of one who, three years ago, and in a subordinate position, did so much to disgust and alienate its citizens.

"We expect to see Mr. Roosevelt defeated, or at the best, successful by a very narrow majority. He is all that could be desired as a soldier—brave, impetuous, forceful—but in the capacity of a magistrate, subject to the temperate and orderly restraints of such a place, he does not attract us, and we do not believe he will attract the voters of his State."—*The Post* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

**Roosevelt's Limitations.**—"In a way, New York is to be congratulated on the result of the convention. As we have said before, Roosevelt is a narrow man in his conception of great national questions. Aristocratic by birth, as aristocracy goes in New York, he has carried the traditions of his class into political life. He has been called a reformer, but reform with him means change of the superficial faults of government. He has shown no sympathy for the struggles of the poor, given no consideration to the rights of those who are unable to demand their rights. His 'reforms' have been limited to parochial measures—disciplining police forces, and establishing the merit system. These are laudable enterprises. He deserves great credit for his activity in the work. But it is strange that in an era of industrial agitation a man should pass as a radical and a 'leader of young men' who has given no heed to the progress of industrial events, and whose only known contribution to the literature of the subject is a suggestion that certain persons who disagree with the traditions of the Roosevelt family as to the relations of employer and employee be 'stood against a wall and shot.' He is, in fact, a conservative of the most approved school, as hidebound, unthinking, and unprogressive as Mark Hanna. But there is this to be said of Roosevelt. He is honest. Throughout his political career he has kept his hands clean and his heart pure. He has been an antiseptic."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

**Those Sneers about Bryan's Regiment.**—"In his whole public career Mr. Roosevelt has been erratic and changeable. He has passed from office to office like a schoolboy looking for new pleasures. In many respects an able administrator, it has never been possible to predict what Roosevelt would do next. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he was in hot water with his superiors all the time. As colonel of the Rough Riders he undoubtedly made a good record, but no better than hundreds of other men of whose achievements the world in general will never hear. It is singular that the Republican press, which constantly sneers about Colonel Bryan's 'silver regiment,' should expect a credulous people to believe that Colonel Roosevelt had no thought of future political honors when he organized his theatrical aggregation of Western cowboys and New York aristocrats. Far be it from us to detract from the glory of any soldier, be he regular or volunteer, Rough Rider or plain private in the ranks, but we warn the Republican press that it can not afford to glorify Colonel Roosevelt to the exclusion of other men who are not seeking office on their military records."—*The Courier* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Buffalo.*

**No Man's Man.**—"The individuals who are insisting that Colonel Roosevelt must be considered, and must consider and confess himself, their candidate, to be voted for by the Republicans as a matter of gracious privilege, are making no headway. In fact, it appears that Mr. [Seth] Low himself has rebuked these men, in a letter pointing out how mischievous the whole proceeding if persisted in might become to the very cause the Independents have at heart. His advice in substance is to accept Colonel Roosevelt as the Republican candidate, who by virtue of his high personal character and the principles he will represent may be relied upon to give the State in case of his election an honest and efficient administration of affairs.

"This is common sense. There is no justification whatever for the effort of a few men to step forward and undertake to make a nomination for the multitude. And especially is this true when the multitude is already moving in the direction of the same man. The De Witt Warners of New York did not 'find' Colonel Roosevelt. They have no patent on his political existence. He is no more their man than he is Platt's man. If he is anything, he is man enough to be accepted on his own merits, without collars, brands, or any incumbrances. He has made his own name and his own way, and instead of being in this race the creature of a clique or a boss he is the choice of a spontaneous public sentiment."—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

**Cant and Hypocrisy.**—"In any event the earlier promise of an easy Republican victory has been dissipated. Roosevelt offered the only way of escape for the party from the canal steal which has blackened the Black administration, and now he proves to be something of a load himself. The rest of the ticket is, of course, Platt's. His was, as usual, the master spirit of the convention. Roosevelt or not, the party in New York State is as completely under the domination of the easy boss as it ever has been.

"The platform and speeches all exhibited a desire to get away from state issues and escape the canal steal by way of national matters of sound money and territorial expansion. It is the first Republican platform adopted in an Eastern State openly calling for the retention of the Philippines and Cuba. It recites that the war was begun in the 'sacred cause of humanity' and it would end the war in the cause of greed and grab. These islands can not be turned back to Spain, it is said. We can not in conscience —Platt's conscience—leave them to themselves and the 'horrors of domestic strife'—that is, to liberty or the trial of self-government. Nor can we any more leave them (the Philippines) to European powers. Why, if a reformed and stable government is to be secured? The answer by inference is that we want them ourselves. 'Where the flag goes, there the liberty, humanity, and civilization embodied by it must remain and abide forever.'

"This is the way to work the 'sacred cause of humanity,' according to Platt and Depew. The cant and hypocrisy of it all is above ordinary efforts of the kind."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

"The question of eligibility . . . can not be regarded as settled to the satisfaction of a great many persons who are not unfriendly to Colonel Roosevelt. As to the charge that he has evaded the payment of his taxes, there is no question that Colonel Roosevelt will be bitterly assailed on this point, altho he may persist in declaring that he was guilty of no moral wrong. In the colonel's case, as the New York *Times* points out, the charge will have greater emphasis 'because the candidate has so frequently addressed American youth on the duties of good citizens.' When to suggestions of ineligibility and allegations of tax-dodging is added the assertion that Colonel Roosevelt, to further his own ambitions, has bowed down before the Republican machine and accepted Platt and Platism, the disappointment of his friends may be easily imagined."—*The Sun* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"Colonel Roosevelt is not only well along toward the governorship of New York, but a seed has been planted that may produce Presidential fruit in 1904 [a Roosevelt 1904 club was organized some weeks ago in Chicago.—*Editor* LITERARY DIGEST]. Stranger things have happened in American politics than that the colonel of the cowboys should become the President of the United States."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Detroit.*

**Democracy Growing.**—"As New York City is the headquarters of the money power in this country, we had expected that its influence would not only prevent any indorsement of free coinage, but cause to be placed on the ticket only the names of men committed to the gold standard. That an effort was made to bring about this result is very well known; that it resulted in ignominious failure is shown by the result. The ticket from first to last is composed of men who were enthusiastic for the platform and candidates of 1896, and this victory for the national party is as complete as it was unexpected.

"Judge Augustus Van Wyck was an earnest supporter of Bryan, and is a stickler for the organization. Elliot Danforth [candidate for lieutenant-governor] was one of the seven members of the New York delegation who refused to bolt at Chicago in 1896. He accompanied Bryan on his tour through New York, and stumped the State for the national ticket. And even Frank Campbell, the new chairman of the state committee, is an enthusiastic Silver Democrat, being a member of the national committee.

"As significant as any event was the uproar of applause and cheering occasioned by the mention of Bryan's name. Delegates stood up in their seats and waved their hats and canes, and in various ways expressed their enthusiasm. The demonstration not only shows the strong hold which this remarkable man has on genuine Democrats in all parts of the country, but shows also that in the East the principles for which he stands are growing

more popular as time passes."—*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*

**Cold Shoulder to Free Coinage.**—"In ignoring the free-coinage issue the Democratic leaders in the Eastern States have paved the way for a return to the original Democratic faith, and availed themselves of the only possible chance to regain power in States that have slipped from the Democratic grasp through the adoption of the free-coinage heresy. New Jersey has been safely Democratic, with one or two conspicuous exceptions, for nearly half a century, and Connecticut and New York have been in the Democratic column more than half of the time since the close of the war, but they will never be Democratic again while the party inscribes a dishonest dollar upon its banners. Whatever the feelings and opinions of individual members of the party may be, the Democrats of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have taken the only possible course to swing those States back into the Democratic column, either this year or any year in the future."—*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

**Divided Democrats.**—"So the fight is to be between Roosevelt and Van Wyck, and the odds are in favor of the former, we presume. For six or seven years past the Republicans have been having pretty much their own way in the State of New York. They have been united, while we have been divided. They have played their cards well, while the Democrats have played theirs miserably. Yet, in the face of the record of recent years, and notwithstanding the undoubted popularity of Colonel Roosevelt, Van Wyck may possibly prove to be a winner. The Raines law has weakened the Republicans. And tho Roosevelt enters the campaign as a conquering hero, the exposure of his tax-dodging can not but injure him."—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond.*

**Not Safe to Prophesy.**—"Except a certain small faction that is determined to nominate another ticket and indorse the silver issue, the Democracy of New York goes before the voters with nothing to offer except an abnormal hankering for jobs. This seems to be Mr. Croker's idea of a political campaign, and as Mr. Croker has been tolerably successful in the past it is rather too early to predict the defeat of his ticket. In any Northern State except New York it would not stand one chance in one thousand of being elected; but it is never safe to venture prophecies on the outcome of a New York election. Mr. Croker tries to give the people of that State what they want, and they are as liable to like the sort of stuff he dished out yesterday as they are to dislike it."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Detroit.*

**Another Schism.**—"The Silver Democrats of New York met yesterday and nominated a state ticket, with young Henry George at its head. This time it is the silver men that are the 'bolters,' for the regular organization is in the hands of the men who repudiated the Chicago platform. The convention of yesterday reaffirmed that platform in its entirety. It is clear that the Democratic Party is going to have a great deal of trouble with the silver question, and it will deserve it all. When a great political organization allows its national convention to be stampeded and captured by a lot of fanatics, and permits itself to be committed to the wildest political heresies, it must expect to suffer for years from the consequences of its own folly. Two years ago it deliberately drove out of its ranks men who had been prominent in its councils for years, and who had given it character and standing. In their places it received into fellowship Silver Republicans, Populists, Anarchists—men in whom the people have no confidence. It will take the party a long time to recover from the self-inflicted injury of 1896. The revolt against the Bryan leadership throughout the East will provoke a bitter contest for the control of the national organization. No matter which side wins, the party will be seriously weakened by the struggle."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

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## DEATH OF THOMAS F. BAYARD.

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, ambassador to England during Cleveland's administration, died at Dedham, Mass., on September 28. Mr. Bayard had been ill since the middle of August. His illness and death have brought out expressions of appreciation and respect from many noted men and women, including Queen Victoria, to whose court he was the first American ambassador, Henry Irving, President McKinley, ex-President Cleveland, and others.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Mr. Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1828. Altho destined for a business career, he turned to the law and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His father's election to the United States Senate threw upon the son's shoulders the bulk of the large law practise which the elder Bayard had established. He took an active share in politics, and was soon recognized as one of the rising young men of the Democratic Party. When the war broke out both the Bayards, tho avowed believers in states rights, opposed secession, and it was largely through their efforts that Delaware did not join the Confederacy. Father and son were elected to the national Senate by the same legislature on the same day in 1869. Thomas F. Bayard gradually rose to be the acknowledged leader of his party, and, in 1872, was looked upon as its "logical candidate" for the Presidency, and would probably have been selected but for the relative unimportance of his State. He served on the Electoral commission which decided the disputed election between Hayes and Tilden. In 1880 and 1884 he was a formidable rival of the successful Democratic candidates, and, when Mr. Cleveland was elected, he appointed Mr. Bayard his Secretary of State. During his term as Secretary, he dealt successfully, sometimes brilliantly, with a number of difficult problems, among which may be mentioned the famous fisheries treaty with England. In 1893 he was made our first ambassador to the court of St. James, where he was very popular and much respected. Mr. Bayard was criticized for carrying his regard for England to an extent that seemed like depreciation of his own country. Indeed, a speech made by him at London, in 1897, called forth a rebuke from Secretary of State Olney. His general conduct in England, however, is recognized as having done much to bring about the cordial understanding which now exists between the two peoples. Mr. Bayard himself is conceded by all, of whatever party, to have been a typical American gentleman and a statesman of unblemished reputation and singular purity

of aims. We quote a few of the representative newspaper comments on his death:

**An Early Exponent of "Americanism."**—"It was the peculiar destiny of Mr. Bayard to stand at one time, and at the time when he occupied the highest political station to which he ever attained, as the advance representative and extreme outpost of that national sentiment which is now universally recognized as Americanism. The circumstance is curious, and we do not believe that it will be noted by many of his biographers until their attention has been called to it; yet such is the fact. In spite of his political education and creed, against all that might naturally be expected of the last of the Delaware Bayards, the born champion of state sovereignty and the bred enemy of federal aggrandizement, as Secretary of State at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's first term Mr. Bayard was the foremost jingo in the United States, and the pioneer of American expansion in the Pacific. Mr. Blaine himself in that office could not have written stronger or more stalwartly American instructions to Consul-General Sewall at Apia regarding the necessity of maintaining our interests in Samoa, under the Steinberger concession, and of resisting the aggressions of Germany or England or any other competing power. There was war in the situation; and, indeed, we did come nearer to the edge of war at that time than most people understand; but Mr. Bayard's position, both in his instructions to his representative at Apia, a young man who took his Americanism seriously, and in his correspondence with the authorities of Downing Street on the same subject, was patriotic and uncompromising. The episode, unfortunately for Mr. Bayard's lasting fame, soon closed, so far as he was concerned, and we refer to it now merely to record the surprising fact that in 1885 and during part of 1886 the principal jingo and expansionist in the United States Government was Thomas Francis Bayard, Democrat, of Delaware."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

**A Life Without Reproach.**—"Mr. Bayard's life was without reproach. His character was stainless. He leaves to his country, to his State, and to his kindred a spotless name. He was a fine type of American statesmanship. His ideals of public life were of the very best, and few Americans in public station have realized them so faithfully as he has realized them throughout a long official life. In one of his college addresses he drew the portrait of his ideal of a public man. He would have him observe honor and possess a 'delicate pride in his private and public conduct, and the moral influence to be obtained by dignified self-respect, intelligence, and high personal integrity.' In these terms Mr. Bayard unconsciously, but photographically, produced a portraiture of his own personality."—*The Public Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

**His Popularity in England.**—"The diplomatic career of Mr. Bayard presents a curious study. It made him more popular in England than he was in his own country. He was a seeker for British approbation—not selfishly nor from any base motive, but because he sincerely believed that he was promoting the welfare of his own land—and his efforts in that direction frequently exposed him to ridicule and criticism on both sides of the Atlantic. But his social manner, his culture, his gentleness, his personal purity, and his unfailing kindliness were so dominant in his character that even his failings leaned to virtue's side, and he will be written down as a noble type of the American gentleman."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*

**"A Bayard of Delaware Solely."**—"The fondest of his friends, looking back to the year 1884, when his Presidential aspirations, with those of so many other Democratic leaders, were quenched by the Cleveland accident, must and will admit that the Senator Bayard of that time was a much greater man than the Secretary Bayard who left the State Department in 1889, and a prodigy of statesmanship compared with the Ambassador Bayard who retired in practically complete discredit from the English mission a year and a half ago. In this curious shrinkage of repute Mr. Bayard was by no means the victim of circumstances. He followed the law of his being and of his training. He could be dignified, almost stately; lucid, almost broad, in the representation of a State in the Senate or the advocacy of a party upon the stump. But the singular defect of his character from the beginning to the end of his career, from his Dover speech to his Edinburgh address, was his entire inability to grasp the meaning of the word nation. That which he could not realize he, of course, could not represent. Hence his feeble management of the Department of State, culminating in the legacy of confusion and diplomatic disadvantage left to Mr. Blaine in the Samoan affair; hence his astounding tirade against the economic institution which a great majority of his countrymen had adopted as peculiarly their own; hence, in the Venezuelan affair, his frantic opposition to and practical betrayal of the policy of the Administration which he represented at the court of St. James's. Ever a Bayard of Delaware solely, he was unable to entertain the sentiment of pride of country felt by every American conscious of citizenship of the United States, and which has received its extreme and perhaps extravagant formulation in Decatur's toast of 'right or wrong.'"—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

**"A Tower of Strength on the Side of Honest Money."**—"From the first appearance of the greenback or soft-money movement he was a tower of strength on the side of honest money and the preservation of the public credit. His speeches against inflation in the issue of 1874, when a majority of both Houses of Congress sought to commit the Government to the enlargement of an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency in time of peace, were exceedingly able. But for him the soft-money flood would have overwhelmed the Democracy far sooner than it did. Indeed, it is safe to say that without the influence which he exerted, it is probable that no Democrat would have held the office of President from 1861 until the present time. This seems like a sweeping statement, but we believe we do not exaggerate the influence of Mr. Bayard upon the party and upon the public opinion of the country not bounded by party lines. He was a great educational power in our politics. This gave him a prestige with the professional educators of the country and with the students of the higher institutions of learning. He was a favorite orator at the colleges and universities of the country, and he had a marvelous capacity for elaborate discourse, in which the tone of lofty patriotism was always dominant."—*The Times (Dem.), Hartford.*

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ANY State which would decline to claim Colonel Roosevelt as a citizen when it had the chance ought to have the worst governor it is possible to find.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

SATISFIED.—Said a Hibernian soldier the other day, who has a grievance against Secretary Alger: "Begorry, they wuddn't git me in the army agin if they war goin' to free ould Ireland!"—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

A RELIC.—"You didn't bring me home a single relic," pouted the sweet thing.

"My dear," replied her soldier lover, "I brought you myself. There is nothing left of me but a relic."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER: "What are you all looking at me for? They ain't my chickens." —*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## FROUDE'S BRILLIANT GIFTS AND SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON could not be much more severe than he is on Froude as a historian; and he could not be much more complimentary than he is of Froude as a writer. The sum of his criticism (*Nineteenth Century*, September) is that Froude wrote historical falsehood with such glowing vitality that the English world prefers to remember it and to forget the sober historical truth narrated by a dozen of other English historians.

Froude's effort, as also Macaulay's, was to combine the historical methods of the old and new schools. The old school, led by Hume, Robertson, Voltaire, Gibbon, aimed to give, in artistic fashion, a complete picture of an epoch. The historians of this century, under the influence of Ranke in Germany, Guizot in France, and Sir Henry Ellis in England, have devoted themselves to original research and precision of detail rather than to eloquent narrative. Froude in combining the two methods has displayed fatal defects as historian. Besides being the defender of a cause and a man, he was incapable of weighing evidence and was prone to misquote documents and misconceive language. He does not therefore properly belong to the modern school of historians and can lay no claim to scientific research and exhaustive learning. Critics of the modern school have come to regard him as a great writer, but not a great historian.

In speaking of the proper form of historical narrative, Mr. Harrison speaks of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" as a model. Truth of proportion is far more important than accuracy of detail. Details may be carried to confusion and the reader wearied of this deadly sin of the learned. Froude was singularly clear. As a master of clear, vivid, epical narration, he stands above all his contemporaries. There is not even in Macaulay's history, we are told, any scene so splendid as Froude's description of the fight in the Channel with the Armada.

But one can never be certain that Froude has got hold of his facts by the right end. He does not always falsify the record, but one can not be too certain that he has not a slippery witness in the box. His great gift of proportion, his artistic balance of line and color, is so complete that, whatever his shortcomings, he holds his own with the great masters of historic literature.

As a historian, he was no more than a charlatan. His blunders and misquotations, serious as they are, are not so serious as his want of philosophical perception. He disclaims the philosophy of human affairs. He actually denied that man was capable of understanding the causes of events and the conduct of society. He thought it was an impertinence to Providence to inquire into such causes. He held that the most perfect English history was the historical plays of Shakespeare. Mr. Harrison continues:

"Here we come down to the root of Froude's shortcomings as a historian. Pictorial effect, the dramatic elements of character, are always to him first and foremost. They are first and foremost to the poet; and they ought to be. The dramatist is bound to heighten the lights of his leading characters, and to throw the lesser characters into a certain shade. The long labor of preparation, the slow evolutions of change, the infinite complexity of circumstance—all this the poet or the dramatist condenses into a few telling passages and rapid dialogs. His Achilles never rests, but is ever stormy, ruthless, self-willed; his Medea is ever proud and unbending; his Ino is all tears; his Orestes all groans. And so every character of the drama must be kept in its dramatic place and held rigidly to its type. 'Macbeth' is a grand tragedy; but, as to its being perfect history, even if every word in the play be literally true, were Duncan, Banquo, and Macduff the mere foils to the ambitious murderer, if we had their authentic history? The poet has to conceive spirit-stirring images and eminent natures in sensational conditions. The historian has to trace out a multitude of involved facts, and to describe the intricacies and evolutions of subtle causes and contradictory natures."

No historian was fuller of theories than Froude. With almost every great event or great personage that he touched, he set out to prove a preconceived theory. He occupies whole chapters to prove that Henry VIII. was a benevolent king, and tho he has succeeded in convincing Englishmen that Henry VIII. was not a melodramatic Bluebeard of popular legends, but a king like the monarchs and rulers of their own age, he has not convinced scholars or the public that Henry was a noble, wise, and virtuous ruler. He has made it difficult to believe that Anne Boleyn or the Seymours or Mary Tudor or Mary Stuart were saints, patriots, or martyrs; but he has not convinced the public that the reformation of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. was an unqualified blessing. Nor has he convinced us that "Good Queen Bess" was devoid of greatness.

Mr. Harrison closes thus:

"The world will read him as it reads Pope's 'Homer.' Pope's 'Iliad' is not Homer's 'Iliad'; but it is a splendid bit of versification. Froude's 'History of England' is far from being trustworthy; but it is a fine composition which, if it has not the monumental veracity of Thucydides, has much of the pictorial charm of Herodotus and Livy."

## A FAMOUS CUBAN VIOLINIST.

IN Cuba's infrequent breathing spells between insurrections, some few of her sons, it seems, have devoted themselves to the gentler arts of letters and music. One of the most famous of Cuban instrumentalists was José Domingo Bourquet. Bourquet was born in Havana in 1821, of wealthy and refined parents, who wished to educate him for the law. But José had a musical soul, and his great ambition was to go to Paris and study the violin with some master. So he ran away to the French capital, taking with him a beautiful Guarnerius, which was one of the family treasures. A Cuban lady, Ysable C. de Salazar, thus describes (in *The American Art Journal*) his reception by the French teachers and tells a little about his subsequent career:

"Arrived at the land of his dreams, young Bourquet's first thought was to secure a good violin teacher, aided by friends who knew something of the matter. He was soon introduced to the renowned violinist of the French school, M. Baillot, who expressed his desire to hear him before making any arrangements. He played one of those selections that had won him so much success, to which M. Baillot listened most attentively, and when he finished, addressed him without the least feeling of remorse: 'Young man, you don't know anything, you will have to start from the beginning if you want me to teach you, and even try to forget every bit of the trashy work you have done.'

"Many young students have heard this same speech. How many hearts have been cruelly broken in that way? Only God knows! It was too much for the passionate young man who had enough control of his feelings while in the presence of the cruel old man, but gave vent to his rage on arriving at his room, where he broke to pieces his beautiful Guarnerius, that could never be fixed again. As he could afford to get another violin, and encouraged by his friends, he was heard shortly after by the famous Belgian master, M. Andres Robbrerechts, who declared that if young Bourquet could play in that broad style, and had achieved so much almost alone, he was a born musician and a genial violinist. Under the guidance of this sensible man, who became deeply attached to his pupil and took a warm interest in him, the young student was declared only two years after a great violinist by all the audiences that heard him in Europe and America. He was great on the concert platform as a soloist, and still greater in the stand of the chamber-music répertoire, as he had a preference for the classics. Quality and quantity of tone, finesse, power, versatility, depth, all these advantages were within his reach, thus enabling him to enrapture his audiences always.

"He retired to Havana in the fulness of his talent, and maybe

it would have been better for his talent and his fame if he had been a poor man.

"He died in Havana on the 6th of April, 1875, when he had only reached the age of fifty-three years."

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## WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE FOR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

AMERICA is with England an equal partner in the English language and has done her share to promote its growth and development, so Mr. William Archer declares in an article on the subject of "America and the English Language" in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (October).

Mr. Archer says the term "the mother-country," as used to describe England's relation to America, has done a great deal to beget and perpetuate confusion of thought. The America of to-day is not the daughter of England of to-day. They are both daughters and co-heiresses of England of the past, and especially, we may say, of seventeenth-century England. America revolted against England of that day. England, too, revolted against herself of that day, and the revolt, tho a bloodless one, has been none the less complete. England makes a serious mistake id regarding herself in the superior place of parenthood. If mother at all, she can be no more than "stepmother," as Lowell called her, and she can not be justly entitled even to that place.

In essence we are one commonwealth, and the greatest wealth we possess is our common past and its symbol and monument our common language. We misunderstand because we understand each other, and it would be uncalled-for pessimism to doubt that understanding will always carry the day. Any one who would have predicted at the time of the Revolution that American and English would remain the same tongue, would have been a bold prophet. Yet the English Bible and the whole body of English literature have preserved the unity of the language of the two peoples. If there had been bitter political recrimination between the two peoples during the present century, that might conceivably have led the Americans to differentiate their speech from English as Norwegians at this moment are differentiating theirs from the Danish. But, instead, the English language in America has readily absorbed all newcomers, and in the mean time the Atlantic has been practically wiped out. The result is that the English language is unique among the tongues of the earth. It is unique in two dimensions—in altitude and expanse. It soars to the highest heights of human utterance, and it covers an unparalleled area of the earth's surface. It is the most precious heirloom of our race, but, says Mr. Archer, we islanders [of England] must not talk as if we held it in fee simple and allowed our transatlantic kinsmen merely a conditional usufruct of it. Their property in it is as complete and as indefeasible as ours, and we should rejoice to accept their aid in the conservation and renovation of this superb and priceless heritage.

Mr. Archer reproaches his countrymen for so long holding to the conviction that America could not produce any great literature. When the Americans cast off their allegiance to George III., it is true they did not cast off their allegiance to Chaucer and Shakespeare and Milton; and for this they have been held up to the world as imitators. Whitman broke away from tradition and holds a place in the literature of the English language somewhat like that of Blake, and has produced as much effect in England as in America. But the charge of feeble imitation against other great American writers is groundless. It is not only the abstract merit of American literature, tho that is very high, but its Americanism that gives it its great value among Englishmen. America has produced one cosmopolitan author—Poe—who has made a deeper impress upon literature outside of the English-speaking countries than any other writer of the century with the exception of Byron. Poe's pure intelligence raised him above nationalism and local color; but for all that he was of a characteristically American type. He was always solving problems. He was the Edison of romance.

Mr. Archer continues:

"As for the other great writers of America, what can be more patent than their Americanism? Speaking only, for the present, of those who have joined the majority, I would name two who seem to me to stand with Poe in the very front rank of original genius. They are Emerson, that starlike spirit, dwelling in a serener ether than ours, which, tho we may never attain, it is yet a refreshment to look up to; and Hawthorne, not perhaps the greatest romancer in the English tongue, but certainly the purest artist in that sphere of fiction. Now, it is a mere truism to say that each of these men was, in his way, a typical product of New England, inconceivable as the offspring of any other soil in the world. Emerson, it has been said not without truth, was the first of the American humorists, carrying into metaphysics that gift of realistic vision and inspired hyperbole which has somehow been grafted upon the Anglo-Saxon character by the conditions of American life. As for Hawthorne, tho he has felt and reproduced the physical charm of Rome more subtly than any other artist, his genius drew at once its strength and its delicacy from his Puritan ancestry and environment. To realize how intimately he smacks of the soil, we have but to think of that marvelous scene in 'The Blithedale Romance,' the search for Zenobia's body. From what does it derive its peculiar quality, its haunting savor? Simply from the presence of Silas Foster, that delightful incarnation of the New England yeoman. 'If I thought anything had happened to Zenobia, I should feel kind o' sorrowful,' said the grim Silas; and there never was a speech more dramatically true, or, in its context, more bitterly pathetic.

"Even while English critics were proving that there could be no such thing as an American literature, Washington Irving and Fenimore Cooper were laying its foundations on a thoroughly American basis. Irving was none the less American for loving the picturesque traditions of his English ancestry; Cooper, a gallant and fertile genius, did his country and our language an inestimable service by adding a whole group of specifically American figures to the deathless aristocracy of the realms of romance. Then, in the generation which has just passed away, we have such men as Thoreau, racy of his native soil; Longfellow, in his day and way the chief interpreter of America to England; Whittier, the poet of Quaker Pennsylvania, as Longfellow was the poet of Puritan Massachusetts; Lowell, courtly, cultured, cosmopolitan, and yet the creator of Hosea Biglow; Holmes, as American in his humor as Lamb was English, who justly ranks with Lamb and Goldsmith among the personally best-beloved writers of the English tongue. Prescott in the sphere of history paralleled the achievement of Cooper in fiction by giving literary form to the romance of the New World; while Motley was inspired (too ardently, perhaps) by the spirit of free America in writing the great epic of religious and political freedom in Europe. Finally, it must not be forgotten that in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' a tragically American production, Mrs. Beecher Stowe added to the literature of the English language the most potent, the most dynamic, pamphlet ever hurled into the arena of national life.

"Of all that a host of living Americans are doing for the literature of our common tongue, it is impossible to speak adequately, and it would be impertinent to speak perfunctorily. Not the Americanism merely, but the localism of the dominant school of fiction is its chief, and to my thinking its most valuable, characteristic. Every region of the republic, one might almost say every State, has its interpreter, and generally a very able one; for example, Miss Wilkins in the North, Miss Murfree in the Middle States, and Mr. Cable in the South. And I can not deny myself the pleasure of expressing my conviction that if a work of incontestable genius has been issued in the English language during the past quarter of a century, it is that brilliant romance of the great rivers, 'The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.'

"We are apt in England to class as an 'Americanism' every unfamiliar, or too familiar, locution which we do not happen to like. As a matter of fact there is a pretty lively interchange between the two countries of slipshod and vulgar 'journalese'; and as the picturesque reporter is a greater power in America than he is with us, we perhaps import more than we export of this particular commodity. But there can be no rational doubt, I think,

that the English language has gained, and is gaining, enormously by its expansion over the American continent. The prime function of a language, after all, is to interpret the 'form and pressure' of life—the experience, knowledge, thought, emotion, and aspiration of the race which employs it. This being so, the more tap-roots a language sends down into the soil of life, and the more varied the strata of human experience from which it draws its nourishment, whether of vocabulary or idiom, the more perfect will be its potentialities as a medium of expression. We must be careful, it is true, to keep the organs healthy, to guard against disintegration of tissue; but to that duty American writers are quite as keenly alive as we. It is not a source of weakness but of power and vitality to the English language that it should embrace a greater variety of dialects than any other civilized tongue. A new language, says the proverb, is a new sense; but a multiplicity of dialects means, for the possessors of the main language, an enlargement of the pleasures of the linguistic sense without the fatigue of learning a totally new grammar and vocabulary. So long as there is a potent literary tradition keeping the core of the language one and invisible, vernacular variations can only tend, in virtue of the survival of the fittest, to promote the abundance, suppleness, and nicety of adaptation of the language as a literary instrument. The English language is no mere historic monument, like Westminster Abbey, to be religiously preserved as a relic of the past, and reverenced as the burial-place of a bygone breed of giants. It is a living organism, ceaselessly busied, like any other organism, in the processes of assimilation and excretion. It has before it, we may fairly hope, a future still greater than its glorious past. And the greatness of that future will greatly depend on the harmonious interplay of spiritual forces throughout the American republic and the British empire.

"The Anglo-Saxon race has done, and is doing, more than any other people to undo the mischief wrought at the Tower of Babel; and unless its sister commonwealths act toward each other with inconceivable and unpardonable folly, it will doubtless find in this fact its glory and its strength. What we want, and what I believe we are gradually attaining, is not political reunion or formal alliance, but simply a realization that each is indispensable, if not to the prosperity, at least to the greatness, of the other. We want, not so much a 'union of hearts' as a union of imaginations. An idea, an attitude of mind, is stronger than all the treaties ever signed, sealed, and delivered. And we may perhaps indicate, however roughly and inadequately, the idea which is growing on both sides of the Atlantic, if we say that America requires England to complete her past, and England requires America to crown her future."

## THE LATEST NOVEL BY HENRY JAMES.

"IN the Cage" is its title, and the story is about a young lady who spends "in framed and wired confinement the life of a guinea-pig or a magpie." This may suggest something dramatic, like Dreyfus, for instance, in the reputed iron cage on the Isle du Diable. But the suggestion would be very misleading. The London *Standard* thus sketches the plot:

"In short, a young lady in a telegraph-office whose function is to sit there with two young men—the other telegraphist and the counter clerk—to mind the "sounder," which was always going, to dole out stamps and postal orders, weigh letters, answer stupid questions, give difficult change, and, more than anything else, count words as numberless as the sands of the sea, the words of the telegram thrust, from morning to night, through the gap left in the high lattice.' The post-office, it should be said, is at a grocery shop in Mayfair—we think we could put our finger on it, but that is a detail. The interest centers in the young lady, tho not in her personal history, for whatever her imagination with regard to others may be, concerning herself she keeps a cool, clear head, and even when romantic possibilities might well suggest themselves to her, can never be said to swerve from her well-considered, but by no means enthralling, engagement to Mr. Mudge. Her speculations concerning certain messages handed in to her, the romance she weaves around them, her eagerness and sympathy, her desire to follow out and to help the lives of which, in briefest words, she gets some vivid glimpses, are all so admirably imagined that she becomes interesting to the reader simply through her mental attitude toward persons with whom the story is little, and that little somewhat hazily, concerned, who nevertheless are yet more interesting than herself."

"It is a part of the truth of the book," says *The Daily Mail* critic—

"that the atmosphere of it is as close and confined as that of the 'cage' from which it takes its title. To read it is to have the impression that you are peering with strained intentness at some very small object. Often the sentences are involved. Mr. James has not quite the sharpness of style of his fellow analyst, Mr. Meredith. But the skill of the whole thing is unmistakable and compelling. It is luminous too. Mr. James's rare method surrounds the commonest things—even hams and cheeses—with a glamour of originality. A certain sort of readers will detest this book. But there is another sort that will admire it enthusiastically and draw culture from it."

The London *Spectator* coldly says:

"To render justice to this minute and ignoble episode, Mr. James has employed that portentous engine of style which in his recent books has reached the dimensions of a literary monstrosity. Take, for example, the following appalling sentence:

> " 'Mrs. Jordan was ten years the older, but her young friend was struck with the smaller difference this now made: it had counted otherwise at the time when, much more as a friend of her mother's, the bereaved lady, without a penny of provision, and with stop-gaps, like their own, all gone, had, across the sordid landing on which the opposite doors of the pair of scared miseries opened and to which they were bewilderedly bolted, borrowed coals and umbrellas that were repaid in potatoes and postage-stamps.'

"We hope that no examination candidate may ever be condemned to analyze the foregoing paragraph. To read it would be sufficient penance for the most indolent of reviewers."

The London *Outlook* speaks of Mr. James as the inventor of a new thing—the novel of Innuendo, of which "What Maisie Knew" and "In the Cage" are examples.

## A GROUP OF FAMOUS AMERICAN SCULPTORS.

NO branch of art has had a more uphill road in America than sculpture, for the reason that, more than any other art, it has detached itself from European tradition. Such is the explanation given by Theodore Dreiser, in the New York *Times*.

Mr. Dreiser gives sketches of the following American sculptors: Ward, French, Bartlett, Hartley, Rogers, Bitter, and Bissell. They represent in a measure separate phases of sculpture, Bitter's work, for instance, being decorative, Hartley's belonging to the ideal class. We get the following concerning Mr. Ward:

"Among the foremost of our American sculptors is J. Q. A. Ward, a man whose striking sculptural conceptions are perfectly familiar to New Yorkers. Those who have ever visited Wall Street have of course looked upon Mr. Ward's statue of Washington. The fine statue of Shakespeare in Central Park and that of Conkling in Madison Square are his work, as are a number of others in the city's public institutions.

"Mr. Ward is the oldest working sculptor in the United States, and is often referred to as the 'father' of the sculptors of the present day. He was born in Urbana, Ohio, in 1830, where he remained until his twenty-first year. During the time he had gone through the common and high schools and taken up the study of medicine, but upon attaining his majority he decided that his art inclinations were more important, and therefore went to study with H. K. Brown, a sculptor of some note at that time. With him he studied for some six years, and then moved East, stopping in Washington for a few years, but eventually, in 1861, opening a studio in New York.

"He had by this time achieved a marked degree of success, and his career was from then on one of renown and prosperity. In 1874 he was made president of the National Academy of Design, and has since attained to various honorary distinctions in the world of art. He has produced about twenty-five public statues, and altho he is now in his sixty-eighth year the productions of his

later years appeal with undiminished force to art lovers. His is one of the most elegantly equipped studios in the New World, and among artists his popularity is great and secure."

The following facts are furnished concerning Mr. French:

"Altho a much younger man, Daniel C. French ranks with Ward in the world of art—a sculptor whose statue of Herodotus and of that typifying History, now in the Congressional Library at Washington, have only recently been widely commented upon by both art and lay journals.

"Mr. French was born in Exeter, N. H., and is forty-eight years of age. He began his studies under Thomas Ball, the veteran sculptor, and at the age of twenty had already spent three years in Florence and Paris studying. At this time he modeled his well-known statue, 'The Minute Men,' which he presented to the city of Concord, and for which the city returned him a gift of $1,000. He then executed a portrait bust in relief of the sculptor John Millmore, which was given a place as a memorial in Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston. His next work was a statue of John Harvard for Harvard University, which he finished and took with him to Paris. There he exhibited it at the Salon, and was awarded a gold medal, the first ever presented to an American sculptor by the French Government. The work was then retransported to this country, and is now in possession of Harvard.

"Nearly all of the work done by Mr. French has been of more or less public importance, and his statues of ex-Secretary Cass of Michigan for Statuary Hall at the Capitol; Dr. Gallaudet, the first teacher of deaf-mutes; John Boyle O'Reilly and Rufus Choate for the city of Boston, have all been matters of public discussion at one time or another."

Karl Bitter is a native of Vienna, and early manifested genius for art; but he was forced to enter the army, where he quarreled with an officer and deserted. He finally made his way to America and lost no time in becoming a citizen. He began his art career here as a skilled laborer in decorating. In this capacity he entered into competition on the famous bronze doors for Trinity Church, New York, a presumption which was duly ridiculed by his fellow workmen. The prize was awarded to him, and it was recognized that the two sculptors who had divided this field between them would now have to look to their laurels. Mr. Dreiser adds:

"Two years later, when the decorations of the foremost building (Administration) at the World's Fair was assigned to this young sculptor by Messrs. Burnham and Hunt, this apprehension [of a new competitor] became a certainty. After the formidable task of completing more than twenty colossal groups within the specified time had been completed, and Mr. Bitter had returned to New York to establish himself in a suitable studio, the fickleness of fortune offered him a sublime revenge. His former superior officer and persecutor in the Austrian army one day knocked at his door and humbly begged for work, having in some way come to grief. The sculptor, after hearing his pitiful tale, employed him as his man-servant, and thus the initiates of the artist's friends beheld for several years the spectacle of the former bully and tormentor serving him he had maltreated of yore.

"Mr. Bitter's works are now conspicuous in New York and Philadelphia, the chief one being an immense terra-cotta pediment with colossal figures, allegorizing steam power, stretching across the entire breadth of a street. Another is an immense terra-cotta panel presenting Transportation, which is the chief feature of the Broad Street station, Philadelphia."

A sketch of Mr. Rogers has recently appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST, and Mr. Dreiser has nothing new to add. Of Mr. Hartley and Mr. Bartlett he says:

"Mr. Hartley's fame is largely due to his ideal subjects in clay, one of which, entitled 'The Whirlwind,' created no end of public discussion in 1878. This remarkable work, the personification of the whirlwind, was first exhibited in 1878, the year in which Mr. Hartley was made an associate of the Academy of Design. This beautiful nude figure of a woman, involved in whirls of drapery, appears to spin in perfect poise, in a pillar of cloud. The criticism which it aroused was due to a certain feeling that action is not permissible in sculpture. Mr. Hartley's works are exceedingly numerous, and include the statue of Ericsson, which graces Battery Park, and a splendid statue of Daguerre, in Washington.

"Of the younger sculptors none has exhibited more evidence of genius or risen more rapidly into artistic favor than Paul Bartlett, who hails from Boston, but for the past nine years has had his studio in Paris. Mr. Bartlett is now completing the fourth of a series of historical characters, which belong in the great rotunda of the new Congressional Library. The arrival in this country last August of the second of this series, a statue of Columbus, to be cast in bronze in New York, was an event much discussed at the time. Mr. Bartlett is only thirty-five years of age, but his talent is mature, and his knowledge of bronzes and bronze casting is something awesome. At the last Paris Salon a number of his small bronzes were assigned a case to themselves and shared equally with those of MacMonnies, who also exhibited."

The career of George F. Bissell is particularly interesting. He was born in Connecticut in 1839. Years later, while working on a soldiers' monument in his father's marble-yard at Poughkeepsie, he received his first inspiration as a sculptor. No statue was required for this monument, and Mr. Bissell's idea was to drape a flag over a shaft, and loop a sword over the side. We quote again:

"He knew nothing of clay or modeling from it, and so went at it in what he conceived the natural method, which was to first build a shaft of wood, actual size, fasten a real sword to one side, and drape a flag over both appropriately. From this model he carved into marble direct, and the result was the subject of much local comment and praise.

"Not long after there was a call in Poughkeepsie for a life-size marble statue of a fireman, and a competition was had for this important work, in which the young artist came off victorious. He immediately came to New York to inquire of a sculptor the manner of going about building a frame to carry clay, and so on. When he had learned this he returned, divided off a portion of the shop with curtains, employed the most shapely of the sawmill hands as a model, first in the nude, then in a fireman's costume, and the result was a real work of art.

"With this his fame began to spread, and after completing a soldiers' monument in marble at Schenectady and another in granite at Colchester, Conn., he decided to visit Europe, which he did, spending six months studying in the studios of Paris and Rome, and drawing from the nude and the marbles in the Vatican.

"On his return he obtained commissions for a soldiers' monument in bronze to be erected at Waterbury, Conn., and also a portrait statue of Col. John T. Chatfield. In order to do these correctly he revisited Paris, devoting three years to study and their completion. On his return he modeled a statue of General Gates for the Saratoga Battle Monument, with which his reputation was fairly made. Since then Mr. Bissell's works have been both numerous and important, including as they do a statue of Lincoln, which crowns the soldiers' monument at Edinburgh, Scotland."

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## NOTES.

THE recent letter of Björnson to Zola, which was translated in most of the European journals, was handled with extreme severity by a critic in that vigorous literary paper, the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*, so says *The Westminster Gazette*. Björnson brought an action in the law courts against the responsible editor of the *Neueste Nachrichten*. The judge ruled that the complaint of the great Scandinavian was unfounded, and that the critic had not in any degree exceeded the limits of literary freedom.

"SOME interesting facts as to the popularity of Zola's works are given by Mr. E. A. Vizetelly in the introduction which he contributes to what is practically a new English version of "The Future of the Rougons." Up to midsummer, 1897, there had been sold of the entire Rougon-Macquart series (which had begun in 1871) 1,421,000 copies. These were of the ordinary Charpentier editions of the French originals. By adding thereto several *éditions de luxe*, and the widely circulated popular illustrated editions of certain volumes, the total amounts roundly to 2,100,000."

INFORMATION is wanted in regard to "Carl Spencer," some of whose verse appeared in *The Independent* and in Harper's publications between 1860 and 1870. Two poems over his name appeared in a volume of religious poems entitled "The Shadow of the Rock," published in the '70's. One bears the name, "Living Waters," and begins, "There are some hearts like wells, green mossed and deep"; and the other, entitled "Submissive," begins, "God's right-hand angel, bright and calm." Any one who has information concerning the writer of these poems will confer a favor by communicating with the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### DO PHYSICIANS KNOW TOO MUCH?

A CRY of indignation comes from a leading editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, August 20) because, as he maintains, modern medicine is surfeited with knowledge. The writer is of the opinion that much learning has made the modern physician mad, or, still worse, has paralyzed him. He is also embarrassed by the richness of the *materia medica* that is annually poured out upon him by the manufacturing chemist. So he talks learnedly and experiments with his new drugs, but of practical experience with disease he has little. This seems decidedly a pessimistic view, but it is a view from a side upon which it may be worth while for both physician and patient to glance. Says the editor:

"The present writer has a grievance, a real, determined, angry grievance, against England, Germany, and America. These are the three countries which deluge medicine with physiology, good, bad, and indifferent, but mostly bad; which flood it with literature in the shape of medical books, with no soul of either science or practise in them, and which 'evolute' new remedies, not by the score, but by the thousand annually, not one of which in fifty is worth even so much as a second thought. The inevitable effect of all this upon the average minds in the profession is, either to suffocate and so to paralyze them with what appears to be new knowledge, or else to so disgust the practitioner that he makes up his mind never to read at all, and on no earthly consideration whatever to experiment with a new drug. Medicine, in short, is swamped, drowned, stifled, and paralyzed by innumerable exploiters within and without its ranks; exploiters whose only object is the shortest possible cut, not to fame and fortune, but to notoriety and pelf. Now, all this has an exaggerated sound about it. But indeed and indeed, however exaggeratedly it sounds, it does not express one-tenth part of the miserable truth. The steady practitioner, whose aim is to supply his patients with the very best resources which the science of the times can afford, finds that about half his busy hours are spent in the brain-wearing, and what should be quite unnecessary, operation of separating the precious from the vile. And the vile is so very vile, and so overwhelmingly preponderant, that he almost wishes himself in the nether world, and permanently joined to the ranks of Sisyphus and Tantalus."

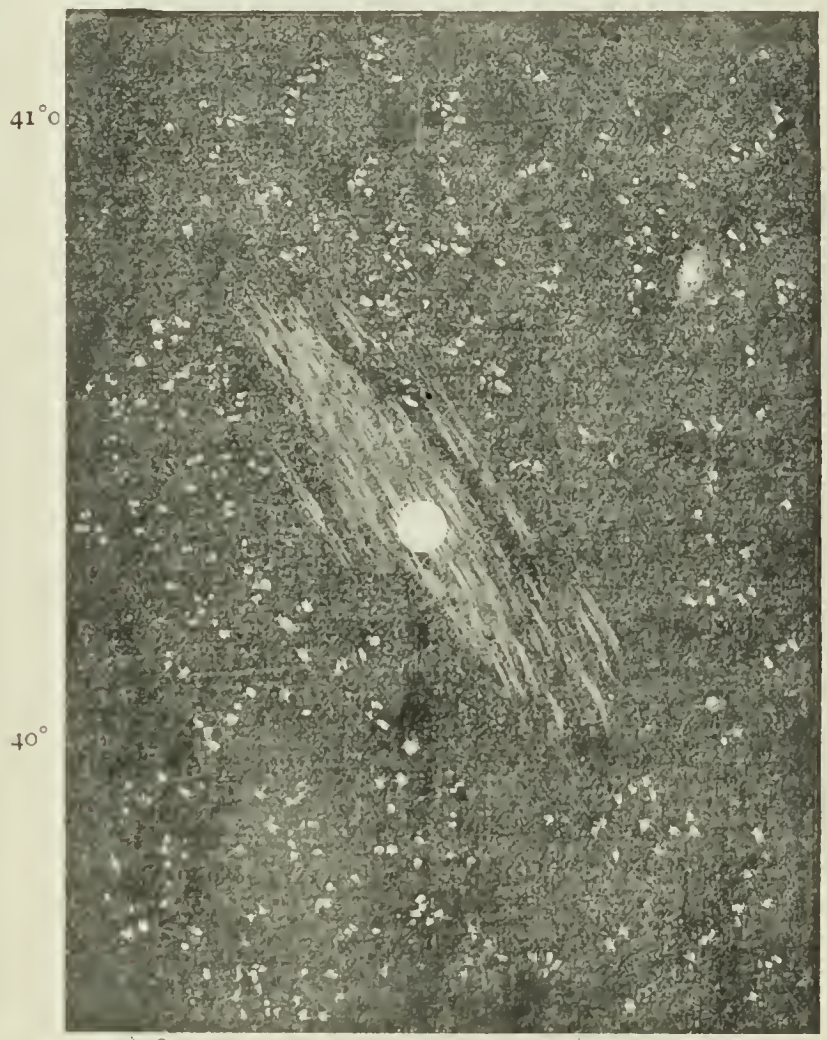
When he comes to look about for a remedy, our writer is still pessimistic; he concludes that none exists, save for the unusually strong in intellect. To quote further:

"And this is the reason: the profession is swamped with pedants; with persons in the consulting and special ranks who have a little money, no practise, and unlimited leisure; and these persons find their only consolation, the only salve of their disappointed self-love, in writing and reading all the rubbish which is annually poured out upon the profession, and so in persuading themselves that they are more learned and scientific than their better employed rivals. If it were not for the two or three thousand intolerable pedants in our ranks medical life would be worth living. As it is—well, a wise philosophy makes the best it can of the inevitable.

"For the strong, the mentally strong and resolute, there is, however, a remedy, even for so all-powerful a plague as the epidemic of medical books and new remedies. The strong have learnt, what all diligent students learn in time, the art of selection. They do not, and they will not, read the books and the papers of the exploiter, the pedant, and the notoriety-seeker. The study of a single page is generally quite sufficient to show what a book is made of. If it be pedantically expressed, if it be charged with a great show of learning, if it evinces a manifest anxiety to give the opinions of every other person, living or dead, who has ever written upon the same subject, then it is evident that it is a manufactured book. It is a pretty safe canon of literary criticism, especially of the medical order, that the book which gives publicity to everybody's opinion has no opinion of its own worth publishing. How much of other people's judgment did Lord Lister express when he was working out the antiseptic system of surgery and medicine? It was a frequent boast of the late Sir Andrew Clark, almost up to the time of his death, that he had 'never written a book.' What we need, almost more than anything else at the present moment in the medical profession, are two things: First, courageous independence of mind and judgment; and, secondly, a competent capacity for selection. Without these our practise has no rules, no certainty; it varies from day to day, and even from hour to hour; it is everywhere and it is nowhere. With them we shall daily place at the disposal of all our patients, if not the last new thing in drugs or the latest opinion in bacteriology, at least the best of the proved resources which the science of the time affords."

### THE BIRTH OF A STAR.

THE great nebula in the constellation Andromeda gives evidence that a notable outburst is now taking place within it. This, it may be, is a step in the formation of a new star. This interesting event is described in the New York *Herald* (September 25) by Mary Proctor, who begins somewhat poetically as follows:



MR. ROBERTS'S PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEBULA OF ANDROMEDA,
Showing spot in center where star made its appearance in 1885, and where starlike appearance is at present.

"Speeding across the depths of space at a rate that would encircle the earth more than seven times in a second, the celestial messenger 'Light' has arrived at the shores of our tiny isle in space with dire news from Starland. A great conflagration has taken place, and a starlike object is forming in the heart of one of the most wonderful of star cloudlets—viz., the nebula in Andromeda. . . . The news that has just reached us has been years on its way, altho our correspondent 'Light' has been traveling at the phenomenal rate of 186,330 miles a second. After traversing the billions and billions of miles of space that undoubtedly separate us from the great nebula, the message has finally reached us, and first attracted the attention of an astronomer at Pulkowa. He cabled the news to other astronomers, until within the short space of twenty-four hours it was known all over the world. Consequently, great excitement now prevails in the astronomical world, and further developments are eagerly awaited. . . . . .

"The nebula in Andromeda, in which the stellar conflagration has just taken place, was called in former times 'the transcend-

ently beautiful queen of the nebulæ,' but its marvelous structure was never clearly made known to us until the camera pictured it for us on the photographic plate. Examining the first successful photograph made by Dr. Roberts in the year 1885, we can see more detail there than the keenest eye could detect with the finest telescope ever made. . . . . .

"Here is a vast cloud of luminous gas, the material from which stars and solar systems like our own are being made. Each star is a glowing solar system, and may exceed ours in size and splendor. In the very midst of this celestial Klondike, as it were, a new star has suddenly blazed forth and made its presence known to us. . . . . .

"This is not the first time such an event has taken place, for in August, 1885, a star made its appearance in the central part of this great nebula. It slowly gained in brilliancy, being clearly and sharply defined, but in a few months it faded away into invisibility. At the time of its appearance doubts arose as to whether the new star could actually claim relationship with the parent nebula or whether it might not happen to occupy a position exactly between our planet and the central part of the nebula, being in reality many millions of miles nearer. Yet such a coincidence would scarcely occur twice, and the fact that a star is again forming in the heart of the great nebula seems to suggest an undoubted physical connection between the nebula and the star. From the evidence obtained about this new or variable star (for most new stars are only stars which vary greatly in luster) we may be able to trace its lineage and claim for it a permanent home in the midst of one of the most remarkable star cloudlets in the heavens.

"New stars may be due to tremendous outbursts of glowing hydrogen or they may be faint stars increasing in brilliancy as they rush through the gaseous fields of space, just as meteors are kindled as they plunge into the atmosphere surrounding the earth. Meteors rub against every particle they meet on the way, and intense heat is produced, until they are melted and turned into vapor. We are then made aware of their presence by a glowing streak, seen for a brief moment and as rapidly vanishing. In the same way such a catastrophe, but on a larger scale, may have occurred in the central nucleus of the nebula in Andromeda, for, according to a theory adopted by Sir Norman Lockyer, all the heavenly bodies in the present state may have been formed by the condensation of swarms of meteors. Variable stars are probably still in this condition, and the constant clashing and collision between the particles of which they are composed raise them to a state of intense heat, until they glow with a brilliant light and earn for themselves the title of 'a new star.' In reality, they may have been glimmering with feeble light long before we detected their presence."

Miss Proctor calls attention to the fact that the apparent bursting forth of a new star has an interesting connection with the nebular theory of the universe, which supposes all the celestial bodies to be condensations from an original nebula, and looks upon existing nebulæ as composed of "world stuff" which will one day condense into new systems of suns and worlds. She goes on to say:

"Seen in this new light, the nebula in Andromeda would seem to be a vast system in process of formation. . . . Here is apparently a vast laboratory in which nature is engaged in adding new glories to the star depths. Many of the stars that are being molded, as it were, are in their infancy and sparkling with the buoyancy of youth; others have arrived at the sedateness of middle age, and are in the zenith of their glory, while a few are approaching 'the sere and yellow leaf,' their luster being dim and illumined only by fitful glimmerings before their final dissolution.

"May not this new star which as suddenly blazed out in luster be one of these glowing suns, passing through the earlier stages of its existence?

"In the course of immeasurable time we can see new worlds being created, glowing like the fiery planet Jupiter, finally to become planets ready for life, and having served their purpose slowly lose their fertility and reach the period of death now shown by the moon. Life has only existed for a comparatively brief period in our own solar system, and as we have no reason to consider our planet the only globe endowed with life in this vast universe, so we may surmise that millions of years hence the new star that has just flashed its message across the depths of space may be destined later on to be ruler over a planetary system of its own."

## HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

THE assertion that crime may be committed by proxy, by means of hypnotic control, which has already been made the basis of a good many interesting stories, and has even figured in some criminal cases in courts of justice, has lately been derided by experts. But in a leading editorial, it is maintained by *The Hospital* (September 17) that either this assertion is true or else many of the claims that have been made for hypnotism as a curative agent must fall with it. Says the writer:

"The power of hypnotism has to be admitted—has even to be claimed—if it is to maintain its position. Yet, on the other hand, if the hypnotists would gain the confidence of the public and of the medical profession, they are almost driven to maintain that the hypnotic state can not be made use of for criminal purposes. The task is a difficult one; nay, the contradiction is so obvious that we must be excused if we express our belief that it is impossible to prove that hypnotism is powerless for evil without, at the same time, undermining many of the claims which have been made in regard to its capacity for doing good.

"According to a certain school all hypnotism is suggestion. The attention is concentrated, a suggestion is made, it is acted upon automatically, and that is all. Nothing can be more simple. But those who adopt this view are bound to explain what is to prevent an immoral suggestion becoming as effective as an innocent or merely absurd one. It is said, of course, that no one will do an act which is contrary to his moral nature, and it is easy to believe that the habitual tendencies of the individual will still have considerable influence, even after the hypnotic state has been induced. That, however, hardly touches the question, for many people remain virtuous in deference to law rather than to moral nature, and we would like to know what safeguard there would be if crime were suggested to the habitual criminal."

In regard to the assertions of Dr. Milne Bramwell that volition is retained during hypnotism, that the testimony of hypnotized persons shows that when in the hypnotic state they know that they are hypnotized, and retain completely the sense of their personal identity and relationship with the outside world, and that, even in profoundly lethargic conditions, they resist suggestions displeasing to them, the writer makes the following reply:

"This may be so in regard to his cases, and we do not wish to speak too positively on the subject; but this much has to be remembered that if we admit that suggestion, as ordinarily practised, can influence not only action but belief, we must not be too ready to accept the statements of hypnotic subjects made while under hypnotic influence. Rather do we feel driven to go back to common knowledge of what has been done again and again in the most public manner, and to deduce from it what might occur. This point has been urged by Dr. Mercier with considerable force. He shows that the connection between hypnotism and crime would by no means be negatived even if it could be proved that it was impossible to induce a patient to commit a crime as a crime. 'The point is and the fear is,' he says, 'that a patient may be made to commit a crime which has been suggested to him as a purely innocent act. The common exhibition of the itinerant mesmerist is to make a patient eat a tallow candle on the suggestion that he is eating a stick of celery, or to drink soap and water under the suggestion that he is drinking beer. Why then might not a butcher cut the throat of a child under the suggestion that he is cutting the throat of a sheep? Why should he not be made to poleax a man under the suggestion that he is poleaxing a bullock? Or, to put a more probable and more practical case, why should not a man be induced to sign an important document under the suggestion that he was signing something of a totally different character and of no importance? We do not think that these questions have been answered. It certainly is no answer to show that certain individuals have retained throughout the hypnotic trance a certain degree of volition, and have been able to exercise a certain amount of discretion. What about eating the tallow candle? At the same time we are quite ready to admit that there is a good deal in hypnotism that is not easily explained by suggestion, and that it is possible that some of the therapeutic efficacy of the process may be due more to the psychological state induced than to the mere suggestions made by the

hypnotizer. Dr. Bramwell, indeed, goes so far as to say that 'suggestion no more explains the phenomena of hypnotism than the crack of a pistol explains a boat-race. Both are simply signals—mere points of departure, and nothing more.' If that is so, might we not invent some other signal, and could we not find some other 'point of departure' from which to obtain the asserted benefits of hypnotism?"

## WOMEN IN SCIENCE.

A COMPLETE treatment of this subject is to be found in a work by Rebière, "Les Femmes dans la Science," a second edition of which has just been published in Paris. In this edition Mr. Rebière has arranged in alphabetical order the names of all women who have publicly engaged in scientific work. From a brief *résumé* of this work by Senator Paolo Mantegazza, in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), we take the following data:

Maria Agnesi, at least for the Italians, is the most illustrious among women scientists. It was she who was called the oracle of seven languages. She was born in 1718 of noble parents. Among the letters of De Brosses we find the following description of a visit made by him to Agnesi: I entered into a grand and beautiful apartment, where I found thirty persons of all European nationalities in a circle about Signora Agnesi, who was seated under a canopy with her sister. She is a girl eighteen or twenty years of age, neither plain nor beautiful, with a very sweet and simple air. The Count Bellini addressed a discourse in Latin to her, to which she responded with great vigor, continuing the discussion with him in the same language. She wrote a work on the theme that algebra and geometry are the only provinces of thought in which peace reigns. This was in two volumes, dedicated to Maria Theresa, and cost her ten years of work. It was for this that Pope Benedictus rewarded her by the gift of a rosary made of gems and a gold medal. Later he also called her as professor of mathematics to the University of Bologna. She afterward became a nun and died on the field of battle—that is, in her dear hospital—at the age of 81.

In 375, to Theon, professor of science in the celebrated school of Alexandria, a daughter was born. This was the distinguished Hypatia. It seems that in her early youth she went to Athens, where she attended the lessons of Plutarch the younger and his daughter Asclepigenia, who together directed the philosophical school. Leaving her country as a pupil, she returned as master, and the magistrates of Alexandria invited her to lecture in public. Later she taught mathematics and philosophy. She also taught geometry, algebra, astronomy, and several inventions are attributed to her, as the aerometer, planisphere, astrolabe, and the alembic. Her works were lost, but the historians attribute to her a commentary on the "Treatise on Conic Sections," by Apollonius; a commentary on the Arithmetic of Diophantus—the first algebraic works known; and an astronomical rule. No other woman has had greater glory. Beautiful, eloquent, with a voice which was called divine; honored, admired by all, Hypatia had many celebrated disciples, among them Synesius, who called her, "my benefactress, my sister, my mother." After the most luminous glory came the most ferocious torture. At that time Alexandria was torn by religious strife, and three rival religions contested the ground—Judaism, Paganism, and Christianity. In 415 she was dragged from her cart into the church of Cæsar, where she was stoned to death; then the poor limbs, lacerated and bleeding, were taken to Cinaron, the place of torture, where they were burned. We have no portrait of Hypatia, but all of us can imagine her with the luminous halo of a martyr to science.

Beside these two great stars, Hypatia and Agnesi, we can introduce a number of minor planets, all of whom revolved in the great heaven of mathematical and astronomical science. To Margaret Bryan, an English astronomer of the beginning of our century, we owe several works on astronomy, hydrostatics, etc.

Miss Clark is our contemporary. She was born in the south of Ireland, and is author of a "Popular History of Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century," which has already passed through several editions, and other astronomical works.

Maria Cunitz (1610-64), of Silesia, through her astronomical works published in 1650, merits her title of "the second Hypatia."

Sofia Germain, born at Paris in 1776, was said by Biot to be "probably the person of her sex who has most deeply penetrated into mathematics."

Caroline Herschel, sister of the great astronomer, passed entire nights with him observing the stars, aiding him most efficiently, and herself discovering comets. She died at the age of 98, in 1848.

Maria Margaret Kirch, born Winkelmann (1660-1720), the wife of the astronomer, continued his work after his death, studying the skies. She published an important work on the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, which took place in 1713.

Another illustrious woman astronomer is Dorothea Klumpke, born at San Francisco, who, after a splendid examination at the Sorbonne, became chief of the bureau for the photographic catalog of the stars. She is a worthy rival of the celebrated Sofia Kowalevski, born at Moscow in 1853, who was the author of several famous mathematical works, made important discoveries in the science of the calculus, and was professor in the University of Stockholm, where she died in 1891.

Madame Lepante, the Greek astronomer, calculated the annular eclipse of the sun which took place in 1764, for entire Europe. It was a woman, a Miss Maury, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of the periodic revolution of some of the fixed stars, observed by her for the first time in the observatory of Harvard College.

Maria Whitney was the pupil of the great astronomer, Maria Mitchell. The latter was born in the island of Nantucket, and at the age of 29 had already discovered a new comet. In honor of this discovery the King of Denmark sent her a gold medal and her admirers gave her a magnificent telescope. At the age of 47 she was called to the chair of astronomy at Vassar College, where she afterward became director of the observatory. She died in 1889.

Among the professors at Bryn Mawr College we find Carlotta Angas Scot, born at Lincoln, England, in 1858, who is one of the best living mathematicians.

Everybody has heard of Maria Somerville, who died at Naples in 1872 at the age of 92. Lord Brougham, wishing to render popular that colossal work by Laplace, "Mécanique Céleste," which was in five great volumes, requested Miss Somerville to place this in accessible form. "The Mechanism of the Heavens" appeared in 1831, and was such a perfect work that Herschel is said to have read it with admiration, and only regretted that Laplace no longer lived to admire it. Miss Somerville not only occupied herself with astronomy, but with physical science. Among other works she published a physical geography, which was translated into many languages and ran through many editions. Serene, tranquil, happy, it is said that she never studied more than two hours a day, and to this fact is ascribed her long life of almost a century.

In addition to those already mentioned, Senator Mantegazza calls attention to Laura Bassi, of Bologna (1711-73); Saint Hildegond (1100-86); Sofia Pereyaslawzewa, celebrated for her original observations in comparative anatomy; the French anthropologist, Clémence Royer, and others.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Behavior with Electric Machinery.**—The following advice regarding one's behavior in the presence of electric machinery or conductors will be useful in many respects to amateurs as well as to electricians. It is from *The Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser*, Glasgow, Scotland: "Never touch an electric wire that has fallen down across your way while standing on the ground, as your body will become a conductor for the electric fluid to the earth unless you have rubber boots on. Linemen are sometimes seen pulling wires about, but they have insulating boots on their feet or rubber gloves on their hands. Some people, supposing these coverings to be only used for the protection against wet weather, have foolishly grasped wires and received severe shocks in consequence. Electric wires should be handled one at a time. If it is necessary to take hold of two wires at the same time, do not do it. In handling or drawing any wire lying over any of the ordinary street wires, especially such as convey currents for electric lighting, use a dry hand-line for the purpose or grasp the wire with insulated pincers. An ordinary wire clothes-line may become the conductor of a deadly current. In

a dynamo room touch not, taste not, handle not. The most inoffensive looking dishpan may strike you like a mailed hand. Nothing is safe to you here unless you know everything. Let workingmen remember that when a company has strung wires on the crossbars of poles so closely together that a man can not move easily between them, it is better for him to come down and resign. What profiteth a man if he has a situation if his wife be a widow? Never close a circuit without giving notice to all concerned. A telegraph notice received in the back of the neck generally arrives too late to do any good. On no condition let two wires touch your body at the same time. Don't think that any wire is not dangerous. There is a difference between a gun with a cap on it and one without that can be detected with the naked eye, but a loaded wire—who knoweth it? Trimmers employed to attend to lights in public crowded thoroughfares should be sure that the current is turned off before they touch the lamp, as the stepladders are often very high and the public object to being hit on the head by a gyrating galvanized lamp-trimmer."

## IMPROVEMENTS IN BALLOONS.

WHILE hosts of inventors are trying to make a flying-machine that will travel through the air without the aid of the ascensional force of a rarefied medium, others are experimenting to see whether the old-fashioned balloon is not susceptible of improvement. Some of the plans proposed for making ascensions cheaper and giving the balloonist better control of his craft are mentioned in an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 10) by M. H. de Graffigny. Says this writer:

"The greatest part of the expense of a free ascension is due to the high price of the gas used for inflation, whose density is also quite great. The Paris company charges aeronauts 20 centimes a cubic meter [about 4 cents a cubic yard] for gas from its works at La Villette, and this gas has an ascensive force of not more than 700 grams to the meter [1½ pounds to the cubic yard], under the most favorable conditions. It has been impossible, up to the present time, to get any improvement in these conditions, . . . and the result is that balloon trips are necessarily few. . . . . .

"Some investigators, finding hydrogen too costly, are talking of a return to the old Montgolfier balloon, filled only with rarefied air or with water vapor at high pressure. These methods have the advantage of being very economical, and we even have reason to ask why they were ever abandoned. Information on this subject is not easily to be found, and to form an opinion we have been obliged to question specialists and repeat several experiments to base theory and calculation on reality."

M. Regnault thus finds that the old hot-air balloons were very economical, that they were inflated more rapidly than the gas balloon, and that some of the most remarkable ascensions in the history of ballooning were made with them; but that they were forbidden by police-regulation in 1785 on account of the danger from fire, and that more recent experiments with them have not been successful, altho methods have been devised by several inventors for keeping the air hot within the balloon without running much risk of setting fire to it. After a mathematical calculation, the author concludes that a long trip in a hot-air balloon is impossible unless some method be devised for preventing the enormous loss of heat that at present takes place by radiation from the surface of the envelope. The hot-air balloon costs only about one third as much as the gas-balloon and can be made much lighter, but it offers a larger surface to the wind, and is more susceptible to atmospheric conditions, without speaking of the danger of fire, which never can be entirely eliminated. This danger, which always attends the hot-air balloon, has suggested the so-called "thermosphere" of M. Emmanuel Aimé, which is described by its inventor in the following terms:

"The thermosphere is nothing else than a balloon partially filled with gas and heated by steam.

"Suppose an impermeable envelope into which is introduced a quantity of gas whose ascensional force is insufficient to raise the balloon with its contents, even on the supposition of a maximum dilatation under the influence of the most intense solar radiation. In the basket is placed a Serpollet steam-generator, heated by a petroleum burner, whose flame is enclosed, like that of a miner's lamp, in metal gauze, to avoid all risk of fire.

"The steam is conducted into the interior of the thermosphere by a tube with an automatic valve. It produces a double effect: it dilates the gas by its heat and it increases its volume by becoming itself part of the mixture.

"When the quantity of steam thus introduced is sufficient to saturate the gas it condenses on the interior surface and the water runs back through a tube into the reservoir. . . . Thus, as liquid and vapor alternately, the water passes around a closed cycle, carrying heat to the gas and thus converting into mechanical work the energy set free by the combustion of the petroleum. . . . . .

"To start the balloon, we have only to introduce steam, and to descend, we have only to shut it off. In no case is the aeronaut at the mercy of his gas, as in an ordinary balloon, since the gas alone is unable to lift him without the aid of the steam. It is thus possible to travel at any height between the level of the earth's surface and a superior limit which is about 6,000 feet, and that, too, without losing gas. . . . The equilibrium depends only on the turn of a valve; when the sun is shining the steam is turned off a little; when it goes under a cloud the steam is turned on again. . . . . .

"To sum up, the use of steam to give ascending force and as a regulator of equilibrium enables the aeronaut to rise and descend at his will. He can choose and maintain a given altitude, without other loss than that of his fuel, of which he can obtain a fresh supply by descending to the ground. Provided he keeps over inhabited regions, he may take indefinitely long trips. Finally, he may hope to direct his craft by rising or falling till he finds himself in a favorable air-current."

Of these claims, M. de Graffigny speaks, in closing, as follows:

"We shall say nothing further of this plan, for the near future will show whether its claims are just or unfounded, but our conclusion is that there still remains much to do before we shall obtain the ideal balloon that inventors dream of. Nevertheless, many minds are working on this difficult problem, improvements in detail will be worked out little by little, and we do not doubt that in the next century aerostation will be a mode of locomotion, or at least as popular a sport as automobilism is at present."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FIRE-PROOF WOOD FOR WAR-SHIPS.

THE opinion is given editorially by *Cassier's Magazine*, September, that no process of fire-proofing wood has yet been discovered that will fulfil the requirements of modern war-ships. It says:

"Apropos of non-inflammable wood, one variety of which is now being very strongly advocated for use in United States naval vessels, it would seem pertinent to add to what was recently said on the subject in these pages, that, according to official reports of such trials as have been made with the material on American war-ships, the wood was liable to dampness and rot, and the decks consisting of it wore down, showing that it was soft and had no life. It was believed also that it was friable and would splinter badly when under fire, and this last-mentioned defect, if existent, would alone constitute a very serious drawback to its use. It would, indeed, emphasize the desirability, not of fire-proofed wood, but of no wood at all. What would appear to be more preferable in many respects is asbestos, or some similar material, either as cardboard for lining metal surfaces, or built up in a grooved or cellular form for bulkheads. Such material would, of course, be absolutely uninflammable, and a shot through it would make a clean hole, with no splinters whatever.

"With the later report that all wood to be used in the new vessels of the United States navy will be fire-proofed, comes also a daily newspaper interview with Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States navy—the only one, by the way, of the four members of the United States Board of Naval Construction who advocates the use of such fire-proofed wood—according to which he says that the process to be followed of rendering wood non-

inflammable, 'simply stated, consists in withdrawing all sap and moisture from the lumber in a vacuum and then filling the pores with phosphate of ammonium.' But this is substantially the Pepper process, doubtless with valuable improvements in detail, while adhering to the phosphate of ammonium, which was found, on the whole, to give the best results in making wood non-inflammable. This particular virtue of phosphate of ammonium has been known for years to chemists, yet the British, French, and German navies have been able to make little or no use of it, tho all three have spent considerable amounts of money in trying to discover an efficient non-inflammable wood for their war-ships. It might be urged that its practical rejection hitherto for war-ships was due altogether to the fact that these navies wanted a non-splintering, as well as a non-inflammable, wood. But this contention falls to the ground when it is remembered that the British mercantile marine, which need have no fear of wood splinters from shell fire, has been equally ardent in its search for a satisfactory non-inflammable wood, without, apparently, finding it. Moreover, so far as is known, all the salts of ammonium are soluble in water—most of them extremely so—and if phosphate of ammonium is an exception to the rule, Roscoe forgets to mention it. Nothing could be more calculated to set the minds of a ship's officers and men at rest during a battle than the consciousness that, happen what might, their ship could not take fire; but nothing could be more expressly planned to start a panic among men engaged in action than the sudden discovery that the so-called non-inflammable wood was on fire owing to its chemical constituents having become leached out by washings and evaporation."

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**The Simplon Tunnel.**—This new hole through the Alps, which is to eclipse all previous borings of the same kind, has just been begun. A writer in *The Times*, London, as quoted in *The Railroad Gazette*, thus compares it with the St. Gothard and Mont Cenis tunnels: "In the former, with its length of 9½ miles, the steepness of the gradient rendered necessary the adoption of the corkscrew tunnels, but he expresses the opinion that if the railway were to be constructed now it could be at a lower level, with a greater length of continuous tunnel, but less on the whole than the main and corkscrew tunnels together give now. The height of the mountains above the tunnel being 5,595 feet meant great heat in the rock, and this was the primary cause of the six hundred deaths among those employed in the construction of the tunnel. Inefficient ventilation and the exposure of the men to an Alpine climate, while returning to their homes heated and wet to the skin, and their returning to work again in insufficiently dried clothes, of course worked havoc. He further adds that in a short time the increasing traffic will render a second St. Gothard tunnel necessary.

"In the Mont Cenis tunnel, nearly eight miles long, the gradients are 1 in 33 on the Italian side, and on the French 1 in 40. Extensive but almost obsolete arrangements are made for ventilation, but rooms are provided at intervals into which the workmen can retire, and which are supplied with fresh air, drinking-water, and the telephone.

"The Simplon tunnel will form the most direct communication between Berne, Lausanne, and Geneva to Domo d'Assola, Milan, and the north of Italy, and it has the great advantage of being on a comparatively low level. While the altitude of the St. Gothard is 3,789 feet above the sea, and that of the Mont Cenis is 4,247 feet, the Simplon is only 2,312 feet. Another great advantage it will possess is that the approach on the Swiss side will be of the simplest character. The Jura-Simplon Railway has its terminus at Brieg, in the Rhone valley, and the tunnel mouth will be on the present level of, and at a short distance from, the end of the existing sidings of Brieg station. The length of the tunnel will be 12½ miles, the Italian end being at Iselle. The maximum gradient will be 1 in 140, and the work will consist of two parallel tunnels—each for one pair of rails—at a distance apart of about 50 feet.

"Every man on coming out of the tunnel will hand his wet clothes to a custodian, whose business will be to dry and clean them for the morrow's work. Each man will be furnished with a substantial meal before going into the open air, and the day shift men will be forbidden to use the beds just vacated by the night shift.

"Rotatory drills driven by hydraulic power at a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the inch will be employed. They have already drilled holes 3 inches in diameter and 40 inches in depth into the hardest granite in ten minutes. The system of ventilation to be adopted will probably be the 'Saccardo,' by which large volumes of air are thrown in from one end by means of a fan. If electric traction, however, be adopted, as is not improbable, the ventilation will be of the simplest character.

"The contract for the construction of the tunnel—exclusive of land and certain other items—is about £2,800,000 [$14,000,000], and the time for its completion is five and a half years."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A GERMAN biologist," says *The Medical Record*, "has calculated that the human brain contains 300,000,000 nerve-cells, 5,000,000 of which die and are succeeded by new ones every day. At this rate, assuming the correctness of the German's guess, we get an entirely new brain every sixty days."

"Sawdust," says *The National Druggist*, "in spite of the various uses to which it has been put in the arts and industries, still constitutes a waste product, in America at least. It has recently been found, however, that not only the sawdust, but all the refuse of saw-mills may be advantageously utilized in the manufacture of calcium carbid. For this purpose the dust, scraps, slabs, etc., are carbonized by a rapid and simple process, and in this condition furnishes a charcoal especially valuable in this direction. The charcoal is run through an apparatus for reducing it to a fine powder, and this latter is mixed with an equal quantity of quicklime, and the mixture submitted for ten hours to an electrical current of intensity sufficient to melt iron. The production of the carbid commences at once, and in the stated time is complete, the resultant material being in masses convenient to go at once into commerce."

"IT is reported," says *Electricity*, "that a use has been found for liquefied air, the possibilities of which have been matters of discussion among scientific men for some time. According to *The Mining Reporter*, a discovery was made recently by which it is now practicable to use liquefied air in underground work, such as mining, driving tunnels, and sinking shafts. It is said that under proper conditions the liberation of air from the liquid can be effective in generating power with which to run drills under ground, pumps, hoists, etc., while cool air can also be supplied in the deepest mines. The liquid air can also be used in freezing soft ground, making tunnel cutting less hazardous and tedious. If there is any reliability in this reported discovery, and its success can be practically demonstrated, it will make a new departure in the lines of work named, and once again make the genius of science the soul of industrial progress."

"ONE of the varied applications of wireless telegraphy received an interesting illustration at the Kingstown regatta," says *The Electrician*, London, "when Signor Marconi demonstrated the adaptability of his system to the transmission of press intelligence from a steam launch in motion. The yachting expert on deck dictated his account of the races while these were in progress, and a stream of dictated 'copy' descended below deck to Signor Marconi, who sat in a cabin working his transmitter, whence the ether waves carried the news with a minimum loss of time to a fixed receiving-station on shore. Arrived at this point, the news was forwarded to press offices by telephone. It is stated that one edition of the local *Evening Mail* contained two whole columns of news despatched entirely by wireless telegraphy. This notable event is undoubtedly the germ of an important development of wireless telegraphy in the near future."

"A PLANT is cultivated in New Zealand with great care and on a great scale," says *Cosmos*, "which has the singular property of destroying the moths that infest vegetation. This valuable plant is the *Auragia albens*. It is a native of South Africa but is easily acclimated wherever there is no frost. It produces a large number of whitish flowers of an agreeable odor, which attract insects. On a summer evening may be seen bushes of *auragia* covered with moths, which by the following morning have quite disappeared. The action of the flower is entirely mechanical. The calyx is deep and the nectar is placed at its base. Attracted by the sight and powerful perfume of this nectar, the moth penetrates into the calyx and pushes forward its proboscis to get the precious food, but before it is able to do this, it is seized between two solid jaws that guard the passage, and that keep the insect prisoner until it dies."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"CLEANING machinery by means of blotting-paper has been tried in German workshops," says *The Tradesman*, Chattanooga, as quoted by *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "Tow, woolen refuse, sponge cloths, jute waste, etc., are the materials usually employed for the cleaning of machines and parts of engines which are soiled by lubricating substances and dust. The better varieties of cotton waste are excellent for scouring, but the cheaper grades are charged with dust, making necessary the use of a sponge cloth specially manufactured for that purpose. In employing blotting-paper for scouring purposes, not only can the use of cotton waste be decreased, but the sponge cloths can be entirely dispensed with. The German workman formerly received on an average 250 grams of cotton waste, one new sponge cloth, and one or two renovated ones, per week; now he is supplied with 150 grams of cotton waste and 8 to 10 sheets of blotting-paper, at the cost of 2½ cents, or about one third of that of the waste, etc. The paper is not only cheaper, but it can not soil the machine with fibers and dust like sponge cloth and woolen refuse, and it is far preferable to cotton waste. Beyond this, it is not so combustible as other cleaning materials, and if it should get caught while parts of engines in motion are being cleaned it tears easily and runs no risk of drawing the hand of the workman into the machinery."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## "ROMANIZING RITUALS" IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE English press has been teeming with letters asserting that a large number of the clergymen in the English church are, in secret, priests of the Roman Catholic church. The attention of Archbishop Vaughan has been called to these statements, and he has sent a denial and asks for names of any clergymen who figure as priests or of priests who work in the guise of clergymen.

A writer in the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian), under the title of "Romanizing Rituals," undertakes to throw light upon this subject. He recalls the fact that in 1833 J. H. Newman and Richard Hurley Froude called upon the late Cardinal Wiseman at Rome, and asked on what terms members of the Church of England could be admitted to the Church of Rome. *The Observer* writer retells the story as follows:

"'We found to our dismay [said Froude] that not one step could be gained without swallowing the Council of Trent as a whole.' On the journey home, Newman fell ill. He says in his 'Apologia,' 'While still weak and unable to travel, I sat down on my bed and began to sob violently. My servant, who had acted as my nurse, asked what ailed me. I could only answer him: "I have a work to do in England."' On Newman's arrival in England, he began, secretly at first, a movement in favor of Romanism, within the Church of England, which has continued to the present time. So great has been its success, that two prominent English clergymen have been made Romish cardinals, many hundreds of the clergy and a number of prominent and titled laymen have gone over to Rome, and a society has been established to protect from the bishops and from the law any clergyman who is endangered by his Romanizing tendencies. This organization, the 'Church Union,' in favor of Rome, led to the establishment of a counter organization called the Church Association, whose objects are to protect the bishops from the Church Union, to ascertain the true construction of the acts of parliament by which the Protestant religion had been established by law, and to see to it that the law is obeyed. Tracts exposing the secret work of the ritualists, the purposes of such societies as Holy Cross, the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, the Guild of All Souls, and the Ritualistic Sisterhoods have been published and widely circulated. At a cost of eighty thousand pounds and years of effort the Church Association has established no less than sixty-one points in the courts against what was called the priest party, but the Romanizing movement has gone steadily forward till now there are seventeen hundred clerical members of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, who are all members of the Church of England, and yet all combined to undermine and overthrow Protestantism."

Many of these men, according to the writer, are outspoken as to their ultimate purpose, which is to destroy the work of the Reformation. They openly practise the idolatries and ceremonies which led to the Reformation.

The Council of the Church Association has lately issued an appeal to the people of England calling upon them to resist priestcraft, and especially the "mass" in the schools supported by taxation and rates. The Church of England is now in a state of controversy that may result in division. Strange to say, the bishops are as a whole upon the side of the ritualists. The bishops openly disregard every law passed by parliament intended to suppress ritualism, and they protect the clergymen in all such legal violations. What is more, the prime ministers who appoint the bishops sympathize with them in their law-breaking. What do we witness? The laity, the masses of the people of England, resisting with might and main the Romanizing of the English church, led by the aristocracy and dignitaries of the church!

The laity are nearly all Protestant and do not believe in the confessional for women and children, which is thus set forth in one of the publications of the Holy Cross Society:

"When you are sick, you go to the doctor to be cured; so when your soul is sick, do not hesitate to go to the priest, who is the doctor of your soul, and who cures it in the name of God. Those who will not confess will not be cured. Sin is a terrible evil and casts souls into hell. You must tell the priest all your sins that you remember to have committed; God absolutely requires this. If through pride or shame you were so unhappy as to hide a sin on purpose, my poor child, you would commit a very grave fault; you would make a bad confession; not only your sins would not be forgiven you, but you would be a hundred times more guilty than before. You had better not confess at all than make such a bad, sacrilegious confession."

Nor do the laity believe in the sacred character of the hair shirt, painful wristlets or anklets, or the five cords, each with five knots, in memory of the five wounds of our Lord, which are manufactured in convents in France and sold to English ritualists as a means of grace for Anglicans.

The same writer observes this Romanizing tendency in the American church also. He says:

"The Romish practises which have invaded the English church are creeping into some of the American churches. We know members of the Episcopal church who resort regularly to the confessional, who believe in the change of the wafer into the actual body of Christ, who pay idolatrous worship to the altar and practise all the genuflexions and invocations to the Virgin which a devout Romanist would do, and who are training children to the same performances. Protestants need to be on their guard, not only against Romanism, but against this Romanizing tendency in the Episcopal church. It is a real danger, for those who know best the influence of the confessional, the doctrine of the mass, and the practise of penance, assure us that the first is degrading and demoralizing, the second heathenish, and the last subversive of all manly piety and humble faith."

## IS JAPAN READY FOR CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION?

SOME years ago rather enthusiastic hopes of the speedy Christianization of Japan were quite generally entertained; but in more recent times more pessimistic views have been advocated and a reaction against Christian teachings has made itself felt in the Mikado's empire. The whole problem involved in this matter is discussed in detail by a specialist, Dr. Schiller, in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic (No. 35), from whose article we glean the following facts and opinions.

The main obstacle that prevents the progress of Christianity in Japan is not the religious fanaticism of the natives, but rather a religious indifference. The Japanese does not understand what it means to develop fully one's own individuality and peculiarity, but at all stages he is hemmed in by customs and ceremonies and social limitations. As soon as he breaks through this confinement, he, as a rule, also loses his moral hold and wanders back and forth without fixed principles or settled conduct, as can be seen in the case of thousands of young men in Tokyo, who are endowed with excellent gifts, but who go from school to school and from calling to calling and nowhere succeed thoroughly, until they finally settle down as newspaper writers, whose one purpose consists in petty criticism and faultfinding of the existing social and moral order of things. The Japanese naturally feels no attraction toward Christianity, chiefly because it demands religious convictions and settled beliefs. Things would be different if Christianity could agree to compromises, as is done by Buddhism and Shintoism. But Christianity demands the whole and undivided allegiance of its adherents. It is nothing rare to find Japanese who are at the same time confessors of three different religions.

It has frequently been asserted that the Japanese, in comparison with the peoples of the Occident, lack the religious sense. This, however, is a grave exaggeration. The very fact that within the last decades among the lower classes of Japan two entirely

new religions have sprung up and been widely spread, demonstrates that this claim is false. But, on the other hand, the hunger and thirst for the living God, the earnest seeking of the soul for rest, which rest is found only in communion with God, are not pronounced characteristics of the Japanese, simply because the full development of his individuality under existing circumstances is not possible. And in the same way the individual consciousness of sin is an insignificant factor in the Japanese makeup. This is one of the results of the reigning religions. Confucianism knows nothing of sin and rather advocates self-righteousness than the confession of sin; Shintoism knows nothing of moral growth, but only purification ceremonies; and Buddhism produces a stupid resignation and a weak submission to fate, but does not whet the conscience. Only when the Japanese, in the place of weak sentimental sympathy which he too readily yields, shows the evidences of an earnestness born from contrition will it be possible for a reformation to be effected and Christianity made a power for national regeneration. As at present constituted the Christianity of Japan is far from being able to solve this problem, nor can a solution be expected within one generation.

Just at present the strengthening of national consciousness is for many in Japan a reason for taking a hostile attitude against Christianity. The fear is widely spread that Christianity is antagonistic to the national character of the people and to true patriotism, and is therefore not in harmony with the highest interests of the state. At any rate, since the last war with China, a powerful reaction has set in against European and American ideas and influences. Among the lower classes this reaction makes itself felt in the molestation of foreigners, especially women, who are all the more conspicuous on account of their European dress. Among the students of Japan this reactionary tendency has shown itself in a surprising revival of interest in Chinese literature.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## MR. SPURGEON'S LOVE-MAKING AND MARRIAGE.

MR. SPURGEON'S autobiography is being published in England, the second volume having just appeared. It is pronounced more interesting, from a personal point of view at least, than the first volume, on account of the reminiscences which Mrs. Spurgeon contributes to it on the courtship of the great preacher and their resulting marriage.

In giving an excuse for revealing this part of her husband's life, Mrs. Spurgeon says that her husband once said to her: "You may write my life across the sky; I have nothing to conceal." So she could not, she says, "withhold the testimony which hitherto sealed pages of his history bear to his singularly holy and blameless character." Mrs. Spurgeon, formerly Miss Thompson, first met her future husband at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Olney. In 1854 he presented her with a copy of "The Pilgrim's Progress," altho she does not think he had any other thought than "to help a struggling soul heavenward." Later, Miss Thompson and Mr. Spurgeon formed members of a party which were present at the opening of the Crystal Palace. Mr. Spurgeon then found his opportunity. We quote from Mrs. Spurgeon's account as reproduced in *The Westminster Gazette:*

"As we sat there talking and amusing ourselves as best we could while waiting for the procession to pass by, Mr. Spurgeon handed me a book into which he had been occasionally dipping, and, pointing to some particular lines, said: 'What do you think of the poet's suggestion in those verses?' The volume was Martin Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy,' then recently published. . . . The pointing finger guided my eyes to the chapter on 'Marriage,' of which the opening sentences ran thus:

"'Seek a good wife of thy God, for she is the best gift of His Providence,
Yet ask not in bold confidence that which he has not promised.

. . . . . .

If thou art to have a wife of thy youth, she is now living on the earth;
Therefore think of her, and pray for her weal.'

"'Do you pray for him who is to be your husband?' said a soft, low voice in my ear—so soft that no one else heard the whisper. I do not remember that the question received any vocal answer; but my fast-beating heart, which sent a tell-tale flush to my cheeks, and my downcast eyes, which feared to reveal the light which at once dawned in them, may have spoken a language which love understood."

When the formalities of the opening were over, Mr. Spurgeon asked Miss Thompson to take a walk round the Palace with him, and "during that walk on that memorable day in June I believe God Himself united our hearts in indissoluble bonds of true affection."

Two months later the betrothal was openly revealed:

"Loving looks and tender tones and clasping hands had all told the 'old, old story,' and yet when the verbal confesison of it came how wonderful it was! Was there ever quite so much bliss on earth before? . . . With a great awe in my heart I left my beloved, and, hastening to the house, and to an upper room, I knelt before God and praised and thanked Him with happy tears for His great mercy in giving me the love of so good a man. . . . In the diary I then kept I find this brief but joyful entry: 'August 2, 1854.—It is impossible to write down all that occurred this morning. I can only adore in silence the mercy of my God and praise Him for all His benefits.'"

MRS. C. H. SPURGEON.

A number of letters are given which were received by Miss Thompson after her engagement. One which may be given as a sample was written shortly before the marriage from Colchester, to which Mr. Spurgeon had gone to spend Christmas with his parents:

"Sweet one, how I love you! I long to see you; and yet it is but half an hour since I left you. Comfort yourself in my absence by the thought that my heart is with you. My own gracious God bless you in all things—in heart, in feeling, in life, in death, in Heaven! May your virtues be perfected, your prospects realized, your zeal continued, your love to Him increased, and your knowledge of Him rendered deeper, higher, broader—in fact, may more than even *my heart* can wish or *my* hope anticipate be yours forever. May we be mutual blessings—wherein I shall err you shall pardon, and wherein you may mistake I will more than ever overlook. Yours till Heaven, and then. C. H. S."

The marriage took place on January 9, 1856. The honeymoon was spent in Paris, and on their return housekeeping was begun on a very modest scale. Mrs. Spurgeon recalls "a special time of need supplied by great and unexpected mercy":

"Some demand came in for payment—I think it must have been a tax or rate, for I never had bills owing to tradesmen—and we had nothing wherewith to meet it. What a distressing condition of excitement seized us! 'Wifey,' said my beloved, 'what can we do? I must give up hiring the horse and walk to New Park Street every time I preach!' 'Impossible,' I replied, 'with so many services you simply could not do it.' Long and anxiously we pondered over ways and means, and laid our burden

before the Lord, entreating Him to come to our aid. And of course, He heard and answered, for He is a faithful God. That night or the next day, I am not sure which, a letter was received containing £20 for our own use, and we never knew who sent it, save that it came in answer to prayer."

Such eventful passages were, we are told, "graciously multiplied and even excelled."

Two notes which the preacher wrote to his wife sixteen years after their marriage show what reward was bestowed on her "for merely doing what it was her duty to do":

"MY OWN DEAR ONE: None know how grateful I am to God for you. . . . Do you remember a Miss Thompson who collected for the enlargement of New Park Street chapel as much as £100? Bless her dear heart! Think of the love which gave me that dear lady for a wife and made her such a wife; to me, the ideal wife, and as I believe without exaggeration or love flourishing, the precise form in which God would make a woman for such a man as I am if he designed her to be the greatest of all earthly blessings to him; and in some sense a spiritual blessing too, for in that also am I nobly profited by you, tho you would not believe it. I will leave this 'good matter' ere the paper is covered, but not till I have sent you as many kisses as there are waves in the sea."

## DISSATISFACTION IN THE SEPARATE COLORED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

WHEN the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly met at New Orleans about four months ago, it requested its colored members to vote on the proposition of separation. The vote resulted in the organization of the colored Presbyterians in a separate church of their own under the name of "The Separate and Self-Governing Synod of the United States and Canada." But trouble seems to have already sprung up among them, and *The Independent* (undenom., New York) insists that trouble is what should have been expected, as a result of organization on race lines. It states the case as follows:

"First the Southern Presbyterian church had a discussion as to whether it should ordain negroes. Next, having ordained them, it established a separate theological school for them, and set them apart in presbyteries and appointed a special secretary to care for their interests. Then it told them that they would prefer to go it alone, in a synod of their own. Most of them dutifully said Yes; some others said No. The new denomination was agreed upon last November, and its first meeting for full organization was made last May under the above portentous name, three or four presbyteries joining in it, and two refusing. The amount of sympathy the colored churches had found with the whites may be judged from the fact that only ten white churches tried to carry on colored Sunday-schools, and the Stillman Academy had to be closed for lack of support. It is not strange that when the negro ministers, only fifty-five in all, were asked by circular if they wished to go off by themselves, thirty-three of them replied that they did. So they were set off by themselves, and were wished God-speed.

"The refusal of two presbyteries, small ones, to go with the rest, caused some anxiety; especially as the new synod was a very little one. The suggestion was made that the Northern Presbyterians should turn their negroes into this body. Said A. L. Phillips, D.D., the excellent secretary for colored work, in *The Independent* for February 24:

"'If the Northern Presbyterians would agree to allow their colored membership to go along the line of their inclination and would guarantee the same amount of aid as now, it would not be long till colored Presbyterians in this country would occupy the same exalted position among the negroes that white Presbyterians occupy among our fellow citizens.'

"But the Northern Presbyterians would not ask their colored members to go, and they did not want to go. They were well treated where they were. Their delegates came back to the South from the General Assembly and reported that they had been treated just like white people, were put on committees, took part in public devotions and in debate, had as good seats as anybody in public meetings, and they saw no reason to secede so long as they were made comfortable.

"Well, a year is not yet past, and this new 'Separate and Self-Governing Synod of the United States and Canada' is in serious danger of disruption. A conference of colored Presbyterians has been held in Birmingham, Ala., at which two full presbyteries were present, except one minister, and a number of other churches were represented. They were grateful for all that the Southern Presbyterian church had done for them, but they did not want to go into a negro church, and they passed this vote:

"'It is our desire and purpose, together with our people, to go over to the Northern Presbyterian church, and we will, at the earliest practicable day, take such orderly steps as will lead to that result.'

"This is sound and sensible action. We hope that it will be accepted by all the churches that have been persuaded to organize a new denomination. There are enough Presbyterian denominations without it. Let them all go over to the Northern church, which will welcome them and give them Christian treatment. The Southern Presbyterian church, which bowed them out, ought to be willing to facilitate the transfer.

"We only add that we have all along held that negroes do not wish to organize separate denominations. They do it because they are not wanted with the whites. And even if they wished to separate they should be taught better. We must fight caste whether among whites or blacks."

*The Christian Work* (undenom., New York) speaking of this vote of the two colored presbyteries at Birmingham to join the Northern Presbyterians, says:

"As this movement in favor of joining the Northern church is backed by all the ministers of central Alabama and Zion presbyteries, with one exception, and there were letters from members of another presbytery pledging cooperation; and, according to the representations made, the ministers have their people with them, it seems clear that the movement for a separate colored Presbyterian church ought to be reversed, and the colored churches relegated to the Southern or Northern church respectively as each presbytery may desire. As *The Herald and Presbyter* well says:

"'The success of the separate colored Presbyterian church is greatly jeopardized. It would require unanimity in order to any reasonable amount of strength. It would require all the colored people and presbyteries of both Northern and Southern churches to make a strong body, and now it appears that the disposition to thus unite is lacking, their desire, both North and South, appearing to be strongly in favor of denominational connection with the white Presbyterian church.'

"Under the circumstances we think it would be a positive wrong for the Southern church now to give further countenance to the separate colored church movement. Seeing that unanimity is wofully lacking, we should say the best thing for the Southern Assembly to do is to recall its action and invite the colored Presbyterians to come back to their home with the whites. If, however, they do not see their way to doing this, the Northern church will undoubtedly take the matter in hand. The result will be that the colored Presbyterians will soon add strength to the Northern church—they are by no means a solidified body of paupers—while the Southern church will lose this accession and the moral influence as well, from failing to carry on a work which properly is its own, and for which it is especially fitted."

## THE RELIGION OF THE DRUSES.

VERY little reliable information in reference to the religious teachings of the Druses in the Lebanon has been accessible to Western readers. One of the reasons for this is found in the efforts of the Druses themselves to make their system an esoteric religion, the knowledge of which was to be concealed even from certain classes of the Druses themselves, much more from outsiders. It is a welcome addition to the current information concerning these people, so unfavorably known to European readers on account of the massacres of 1860, to have in the Autobiography of Theophilus Waldmaier a carefully prepared account of the religion of the Druses. The author has lived for fifteen years in Syria as a missionary, and has lately visited many sections of America in the interest of the first asylum for the insane ever erected in the Orient, which is now being built in Baireut. Waldmaier gives, in substance, the following report of the religious creed of the Druses:

There can be no doubt, after a careful investigation, that the Druses constitute a part of the strictest sect of Mohammedans, that section which accepts Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, as the true successor of the prophet, placing him even above the

latter, especially in the return and reestablishment of the Moslem Messianic rule under the Mahdi. The Druses believe in a tenfold appearance of the divinity in human form, the last appearance having taken place in the incarnation of El-Hakem, who ascended the Moslem throne in 996 and persecuted the Christians and Jews most bitterly. The chief literary authority of the Druse religion is Hamse, who gave the system a more or less Docetic form, after the manner of the Gnostics of the early Christian centuries, but was not free from the influence of the system of Zoroaster and the two principles, good and bad, of the Persians. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls is one of the chief teachings of this creed. The Druses believe that souls go from one body to another in both good and bad persons. Thus, *e.g.*, the soul of Hamse was, during the time of Moses, in Jethro, the priest of the Midianites; in the time of Jesus, in Zecharias; and the souls of the four leading supporters of Hamse were the evangelists. At the time of Mohammed the spirit of Hamse was in the body of El-Farsi. The spirit of the devil and his four leading spirits were at different times in Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Aaron, Joshua, Jesus Christ, Peter, Mohammed, Ali Said, and Kaddah, and all of these men are thereby designated as teachers of error. Such transmigration of souls is used by a wise Providence as a means for punishing the wicked and rewarding the good.

The Druses are divided into two chief classes—the Ukkal, or the Wise and Initiated, and the Djuhhal, or the Unlearned. Of the former class only comparatively few know all the secrets of the system. In this way there are really three classes, the first alone being capable of full communion with God. The Djuhhal are destined to final destruction, because they have been disobedient to the divine law and are carnal-minded. It is acknowledged on all hands that the Ukkal lead a rigid moral life, and compare favorably with the Christian priests in the Orient. Their chief occupation consists in committing to memory the one hundred and eleven epistles of Hamse, and to conduct the religious services held every Thursday evening on some retired elevated spot and in a plain building called Chalme.

The Druses do not believe in the final destruction of the world, because they teach the eternity of matter. And yet they have a fully developed eschatology. The glorious reign of complete salvation will begin with the return of El-Hakem, Hamse, and their companions. The real time when this return was predicted has really already passed; but the Messiah has not yet come. The main sign of this return will be the destruction of the Chinese empire and the great war between the Mohammedans and the Christian powers, because the former have desecrated the holy city of Jerusalem. The Christian armies will march against Mecca and there attack the Mohammedans. Just at this time the news will come that the Druse god El-Hakem and Hamse with their four helpers are coming from China with a mighty host, and will destroy both the Mohammedan and the Christian armies. El-Hakem will establish his throne on the *Kaaba*, the sacred rock in Mecca. After the destruction of all the adversaries El-Hakem with Hamse and others will collect the faithful Druses in the Houran and there reward the latter for their fidelity. On the Lebanon there will be a union with the heavenly hosts, after which there will be an expedition against Egypt. Finally, the Druse god will establish his throne in Cairo and the whole will be subject to him. In this Messianic reign every faithful Druse will live in prosperity and happiness for one hundred and twenty years. And this kingdom shall continue without end.

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## TOLSTOÏ AS A RELIGIOUS TEACHER.

THE seventieth birthday of Count Leo Tolstoï was celebrated in this city on September 8 by a dinner at which a number of distinguished men, chiefly men of letters, united in sounding the praises of the great Russian writer and reformer. Among those who took part in the speech-making were Israel Zangwill, Joseph Jefferson, R. W. Gilder, editor of *The Century*, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. George Dana Boardman, and Ernest H. Crosby. Mr. W. D. Howells was not present, but he wrote a letter in which he said that Tolstoï's "greatest word is Peace." *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) makes this anniversary celebration the occasion for a page editorial discussing the religious views and teachings of Tolstoï as they appear in his books. An analysis is given of the book "My Religion," special attention being given to the author's teachings concerning civil government and the holding of property in common. After some quotations and comments on these points *The Advocate* says:

"Tolstoï, therefore, while conceiving the spirit of our Lord's religion, has utterly misunderstood its practical application to the world in which we live. As a purveyor of figurative language he should himself have recognized the difference between a glowing poetical description of the spirit in which men should live and a literal code for the regulation of life.

"The code of practical life deducible from the New Testament, infused with the Spirit of Christ, would not indeed remove all human inequalities nor supersede the necessity of forethought, but it would put an end to most of the evils of society. There would be probably a few, and but a few, rich persons; the majority would have neither riches nor poverty; comparatively few would be poor—these last would be worthy of universal sympathy and help, which they would receive.

"Christianity is frequently attacked because it maintains 'law and order.' It can not justly deny the charge of supporting human governments so long as their oppressions do not become a greater evil than revolution and reconstruction. But its principles generally accepted and obeyed would make monarchical governments just, and improve the condition of their subjects; and they are also essential to the successful exercise of self-government.

"In considering the errors of Tolstoï it should not be forgotten that he was born and educated under circumstances which prevented him from forming a coherent idea of Christianity by what he saw and felt. The awful and unnecessary inequalities existing in Russia, the gross superstition of the orthodox church, its countless exactions, its hard, bitter spirit, the destitution in the majority of its clergy of even the rudiments of spirituality, and the absolute identification of the church with the civil government, of whose atrocities and oppressions it has been the steady support, have led Tolstoï to the conclusion which he has reached. The contrast between Christ and His simple method of living with His disciples, and all that Tolstoï saw, was so great that he received it as a new revelation, counting his life before that period as non-existent. . . . But who shall decide at what point a mind is unbalanced. In general the count lives up to his convictions, even at the risk of performing most grotesque acts. In manners he is a sort of religious Walt Whitman. For integrity, sympathy with mankind, and hatred of class distinctions, as well as for his unquestionable spark of genius, he is entitled to respect; and as a striking literary figure in the far North, to admiration, and, is worthy of the compliment given to him in many lands on this anniversary."

Referring editorially to the same anniversary dinner in this city the New York *Observer* speaks in special commendation of Tolstoï's "War and Peace," saying that in this work the author reaches his highest level, and appeals most to the intellectual and moral convictions of mankind. *The Observer* then proceeds to say:

"But with the declaration of one speaker [at the dinner] that those who read Tolstoï most closely will 'recognize in him a great Christian teacher,' there will hardly be unanimity of opinion. His theories of love and marriage, his assault on the modern family, and the coarse vulgarity of some of his writings do not commend him as a safe guide to the higher life. Nor do mere doubts and challenges of the honesty and value of much that the world calls culture, civilization, and progress establish his claim to be an ethical teacher. A conception of progress as something fitted for only a small section of society and a distinct evil for the majority, does nothing to warrant his elevation to the ranks of great reformers. No doubt Tolstoï is a very interesting personality, and the fact that his literary activity has covered the whole period since the emancipation of literature in Russia adds to his conspicuity. But it may be questioned whether a good deal of the interest attaching to him is not due to the contradictory impressions given currency regarding him, and whether, aside from his contribution to literary art, mankind has been in any great degree a gainer by his work."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## WILL THE DREYFUS CASE BRING ON WAR?

"A TORRENT of ink was used to whitewash the parties." One is strongly reminded of this Irishism on the part of a German editor by the progress of the agitation for revision of the Dreyfus trial. Four war ministers have been "used up," a conflict between the cabinet and the President is threatening, there are rumors of a *coup-d'état* on the part of the army, and a very strong probability that France is willing to go to war in order to turn attention from her internal affairs. Dozens of reputations have been ruined. Colonel Henry, head of the Secret Service Department in the French army, has confessed that he falsified one of the principal documents incriminating Dreyfus. Major Esterhazy, supposed by many to be the real traitor, has fled. Col. Paty du Clam, regarded as Esterhazy's accomplice, has been suspended and given a chance to escape. Colonel Picquart, who fearlessly and persistently asserted that Dreyfus is innocent, is under military arrest. And yet the revision of the Dreyfus trial is, at the time of our writing, not at all a certainty. The temper of the anti-Dreyfusites may be gaged by the utterances of their press. The *Petit Caporal*, a military paper, addressed General Zurlinden, as War Minister, in the following words:

"Nothing but a *coup-d'état* can rid the country of this agitation, and you have all the chances in your favor. The people and the army are alike ready to follow you. If you give the word, the cabinet ministers will be arrested, and all the 'intellectual' set may await in state's prison the rise of a new era of order and of respect for the army. You need not fear trouble. Paris will not build barricades. Your deed will be regarded as one of relief by the country."

It is the spirit which vents itself in expressions like the above that gives international interest to the Dreyfus question. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"It has never transpired which was the power to whom Dreyfus was alleged to be selling French military secrets. Doubtless the '*dossier*' contains clear proof as regards the destination of the secret information; but every one who has had access to the contents of the '*dossier*' shrinks back at the very suggestion that they should be made public. Four successive ministers of war—General Mercier, General Billot, M. Cavaignac, and General Zurlinden—have declared Dreyfus to be guilty, and revision to be out of the question. The last two, at least, entered the cabinet with open mind, and even the confession and suicide of Henry have not shaken their conviction that a retrial is useless as regards Dreyfus, and dangerous as regards France's international relations. . . . Now the opinion grows that not Germany but Russia is the power that was taking advantage of the informer's services. The exposure of the fact would not lead to a war with Russia, but might take some of the gilt off the gingerbread alliance which France has recently, with much blowing of trumpets, contracted with the government of the Czar. It would reveal to the world the fact that France has been deluded in boasting of the friendship of Russia."

The British press is very little pleased with the stand taken by France in the Nile question, and it is anxious to concentrate the French mind upon the Alsace-Lorraine question which, in turn, the Germans declare to be non-existent so far as *they* are concerned. "If France is afraid to charge Germany openly with having purchased French military secrets," says *The St. James's Gazette*, "it amounts to nothing less than a confession that France is afraid to vindicate her honor when by so doing she may incur a war with the victors of 1870–71. In that case she has fallen from her old place of a great power, and is content to rank somewhere between Italy and Spain." The Germans themselves ridicule the idea that the affair could cause them to go to war. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, a loyal National-Liberal paper, expresses itself to the following effect:

Can any sane man suppose that the German Emperor would personally communicate with a foreign spy, and an officer disloyal to his country at that? But let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the impossible has happened, that letters written by the Emperor to Dreyfus are really in the possession of the French Government. How is this to precipitate war? Not a German would think it necessary to risk his skin because the Emperor chooses to correspond with a Frenchman. Come out with your most secret documents, *Messieurs les Français;* whatever their contents, they can not be such as to cause us to wish for war!

Similar comments appear in the Italian press with regard to the possibility of communication between Dreyfus and the Italian Government. But official declarations are scarce, both in Germany and in Italy, a fact upon which the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, comments as follows:

"The *Agence Havas*, informed by the French Government, declares that 'no foreign government has again communicated with the Government of France on the Dreyfus case.' This *dementi* is altogether unnecessary. Italy and Germany both have declared most emphatically that they have nothing to do with the matter. These declarations have been officially ignored by the French Government, and the French press has stigmatized them as 'lies.' It is now beneath the dignity of Italy or Germany to notice the matter further."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CAUSES OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

AMONG the subjects which interest Europeans, the development, present and future, of the United States is not the least. Sometimes comments on this subject are on a par with threats of the "yellow peril" which frightens the European manufacturer and workingman. In other cases the danger of American competition is regarded as remote. But the majority hold pretty well to a middle course, and keenly appreciate that the United States, in business and politics, has come to stay. We condense a few of the most interesting articles. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* expresses itself to the following effect:

Statistics prove that the United States has greater wealth, greater resources, greater energy than any other nation. And there is good reason for this. No doubt there are some objectionable phases in American public life, but there is much more light than shadow. Freedom and toleration reign in the United States, coercion is unknown. There is no nobility, and no one claims advantages because he is his father's son. There is no narrow, reactionary monarchism. Red tape is unknown, and the citizens are never made the slaves of state machines. If Spain had won in the late war, a people full of national arrogance, a nation subject to the dictates of incapable politicians, would have been strengthened. This has been averted by the American victory.

The *Vorwärts*, organ of the Socialists in the Argentine Confederation, is not quite so sure that we are superior to other nations, but it predicts the ascendency of American industry and United States hegemony over South America. It says, in the main:

The Spanish ships were supposed to be equal to anything afloat. The Spanish ships were riddled with shot and shell, but the American vessels escaped unharmed. That the American crews were so very much superior to the Spanish sailors is not to be supposed. The only explanation is that the American iron industry is much more advanced. This must necessarily shake the foundations of the iron trade. And if the South American republics do not willingly transfer their custom to the United States, the big republic, respecting nothing but brute force, will compel South Americans by main force to become her customers.

The *Nation*, Berlin, predicts that the sale of German sugar in the United States will soon cease altogether, since we have annexed the best sugar-growing districts of the world. The *Econo-*

*mist*, Vienna, explains our prosperity on the ground that, comparatively speaking, we have more independent, well-to-do farmers than any other nation.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA.

OF the long list of anarchist outrages which have been committed during the last few years none has produced a more profound sensation than the murder of Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Many people demand summary action for the suppression of all anarchist papers, societies, and "groups." Revolutionary publications denied at first all connection between the murderer and their readers. Most papers throughout the world agree that there is no excuse for the deed, and conservatives and revolutionaries alike are at a loss to explain how the violent death of a harmless old woman, liberal enough to find her favorite poet in Heinrich Heine, could assist in convincing people that society must be overthrown. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"That politically prominent persons who rudely interfere with the fate of the human race and care not whose feelings they hurt should be exposed to the assaults of a criminal fanatic is easy to understand. One can imagine that Bismarck, Emperor William, and even Carnot had and still have their political enemies. But to strike down a defenseless, gray-haired woman, who never played a part in politics and cared nothing for party strife or international bickerings, who lived in a world of art and harmless sport—to cut down such a woman solely because she had the misfortune to be the wife of an emperor is a crime no man can either understand or explain."

If the assassin hoped to inflict great agonies, he was disappointed. His distinguished victim died unconscious; she was under the impression that a pickpocket had dealt her a painful blow while robbing her of her watch. Neither did the murderer's steel pierce her heart at a period when she was still happy enough to wish to live. The mysterious death of her son, Crown-Prince Rudolf, and the tragic end of her sister, the Duchess of Alençon, had made her very willing to meet her end. Dr. Christomann writes in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, as follows:

"'When one has no longer the wish to live,' Her Majesty once said to me, 'life itself has almost ceased.' On another occasion, when her yacht was in danger on the coast of Algeria, she remarked 'Are you, too, ready to die? Believe me, it requires no heroism! Human beings die off within themselves at some time or other, and it is not always when their bodies cease to live. I always expect death. If you would deserve to be called a philosopher, you must do the same.'"

Among her own people the Empress was respected as much for the manner in which she bore her misfortunes as for her liberality and her intellect. The Hungarians were specially fond of her, and, as she traveled much, other nations also had an opportunity to observe her. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* referred to her as "the *mater dolorosa* upon a throne."

Luccheni, the murderer, according to all descriptions of his appearance and his past record, is not different from similar criminals. He is of inferior birth, but he had opportunities in life which he failed to use from lack of stamina.

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, is informed that he planned the murder of some prominent person in conjunction with other anarchists at Zurich, and the Vienna *Tageblatt* claims to have positive proof that he had accomplices.

Much space is devoted in the European papers to expressions of heartfelt sympathy with Emperor Francis Joseph. "During the autumn the Emperor commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of his reign," says the *Journal des Débats*, Paris; "fifty years of misfortune and hardship!" According to latest advices Emperor Francis Joseph has decided that the anarchists shall not have the satisfaction of having prevented the official celebration of his jubilee, and preparations for it continue.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ANARCHISM, ITS ADHERENTS AND ITS REMEDY.

COMMENTATORS upon anarchism of late flounder less in the dark, and clearer definitions of the term, as well as of the psychological make-up of the anarchists, are no longer a rarity in Europe. We condense the following from an article by C. A. Healy in *The Outlook*, London:

The creed of Bakunine, the chief, tho not the first of anarchist agitators, was based on materialism. "Neither God nor master!" was his motto. He rejected authority of every kind. In his book "Dieu et l'État," he says: "The liberty of man consists solely in this: that he obeys the laws of nature because he has himself recognized them as such, and not because they have been imposed upon him externally by any foreign will whatsoever, human or divine, collective or individual. To vote is to submit oneself, it is designing oneself, one's master; that is to say, I am a beast incapable of conducting myself." "To vote is to be duped," says an anarchist placard which was posted on the walls of the Panthéon during the municipal elections in Paris in 1887. The fault of the anarchist lies in that he wishes to begin an ideal society before the human race has evolved into a fit state to receive it. He wishes to take the last step first; and, altho the millennium can never be begun with the imperfect education of to-day, he would begin an earthly paradise with an unfit human nature, which would wear its wings as awkwardly as the Czar holds out his olive-branch to the nations. The average man does not view anarchism and anarchists with a kindly eye.

The *Temps*, Paris, points out that much harm is done by *dilettante* anarchists, who accept the theory that perfect freedom is possible, yet ignore the fact that the majority of those professing anarchism are coarse, brutal, ignorant men, who will not work if they can help it and who in many cases are satisfied to exist as *souteneurs*. The *Epoca*, Madrid, regards the anarchists as mediocre men, who, lacking in energy and ability themselves, wish to stop all progress due to healthy competition; and whose ideal of society is a state in which the man of superior ability is kept subservient to the inferior by the fear of assassination.

As to the remedy, opinion is much divided. Many people think it is dangerous to oppose the anarchists by force. The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"A sweeping persecution of every one whose opinions might be stigmatized by a reactionary government as anarchistic would be a disaster as well as an absurdity. In some persons anarchism would seem to be barely distinguishable from a form of criminal lunacy. In others it is the expression of an aversion from all force carried to an extreme. The sad fate of the Empress illustrates once more the risks of sovereignty, but it affords no solid argument for reverting to the hateful practise of punishing men for mere opinions."

The London *Daily Chronicle* suggests that contentment would reign if only the brutal Germans could be compelled to disarm and to allow the English-speaking people to carry civilization wherever they list; and *The Spectator* thinks the Italian Government must be reformed. But many of our contemporaries in the British Isles hold different views. *The Westminster Gazette* says that the English police are much bothered by plans and attempts for the assassination of English princes. *The Nation*, Dublin, says:

"We are not clear if the journals of Austria and of the Continent will not see in English disinclination to adopt strong measures against anarchism evidence of a selfishness which seeks to secure for herself safety from anarchical crimes by affording their plotters safety and shelter. England has long played this game

in the case of every continental revolutionary or subversive movement. In attempting to continue it in the case of the anarchists, she may find that she is running a risk of the most serious and terrible kind."

*The Irish Catholic* holds similar views. It says: "We do not exaggerate in the least when we say that London has long been the harbor and refuge of scoundrels who could find no shelter in any other capital, and who, under the protection afforded them by England, plan crimes which are perpetrated in other lands." And *The St. James's Gazette* declares that anarchists must not be treated as political offenders. The paper says:

"The position is as absurd, when the anarchists are concerned, as it would be if we were talking of the Thugs. Thuggee has been put down in India, and would have been put down if the mighty voice of freedom had thundered all over the Himalaya Mountains. It was done by seizing on a few, and tempting or scaring them to turn Queen's evidence, and then, by persuading the others to renounce their right to worship their goddess in their own way by a free exhibition of halters. . . . Canting commentators are wont to talk of the madness of such creatures as these—with the intention of using the word as a palliation of their crimes. In reality it is an aggravation, for it only shows that the wretches are beyond persuasion by reason, and are not fit to be at large. Moreover, all lunatics are amenable to terror, and these are amenable to nothing else. Let the mere act of belonging to an anarchist society be made a capital offense, and let the law be firmly applied, and we shall soon see anarchism follow Thuggee into the museum of historical curiosities."

In Germany many papers point out that the German anarchists are more violent in theory than in deed, and that, as no such murders are perpetrated, it would not be wise to increase the power of the police. The reactionary organs, on the other hand, seek to turn the Geneva murder to account against the Socialists and Radicals. The Berlin *Tageblatt* compromises between the two and suggests a kind of scientific treatment of the evil. It expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

A few years ago Europe was horrified by the news that leprosy had made its appearance in a few villages in eastern Prussia. But the scientists and the authorities worked hand-in-hand, and an epidemic has been prevented—by strict isolation.

The civilized world is threatened by another form of lepra, a moral one, called anarchism. The murderer of Empress Elizabeth is a good sample. Of his own accord he confessed himself an anarchist. Of his own accord he confessed that he committed his crime simply because it pleased him to do so. He hates the cultured, the well-bred, the wealthy only because they are such. He and his like place themselves outside of the law so far as their own sweet will is concerned, yet claim the protection of the law if the public turn against them.

Switzerland has always been proud of the right of giving an asylum to political offenders. This right should not be abolished in the case of persons compelled to expatriate themselves because they differ in opinion with the majority of their countrymen, or with those in power. But they must, then, respect the laws of Switzerland. This they refuse to do, and there is only one remedy—isolation.

The lepra conference has shown us how to deal with a dreaded physical ailment. May another international conference lead to the adoption of similar measures against the political lepers.

This is really only a repetition of Professor Bruck's suggestion, who wrote (1894) in a pamphlet "Down with States Prisons" as follows:

"Put the anarchists upon an island from which they can not escape. Give them tools and—arms. Leave them to their own devices, nobody need force them to work. They wish to destroy modern civilization, hence they can not complain if they are placed beyond the pale of that civilization."

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* thinks "it is impossible to believe that civilized people can not control these barbarians." And revolutionary papers fear that, indeed, the present agitation may have some effect. *Justice*, the "organ of the English Social-Democratic Federation," says:

"The common law of every country is surely quite sufficient to deal with a dastardly murderer of this kind, whether the man calls himself an anarchist or a Ravaillac. Even an open advocate of assassination can be dealt with by the law. . . . Consequently, even if Switzerland were to abrogate that right of asylum which does the republic honor, she could prevent outrages no better than she does to-day. The murder of Carnot and the act of vengeance on Cánovas del Castillo were both effected in countries where the law and the police are assuredly both strict enough. Let Switzerland stand firm."

Among the German Socialists, who are losing their revolutionary character more and more, many influential men agree upon the introduction of special punishment for anarchists, and the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Dortmund, even agrees to a revival of the whipping-post.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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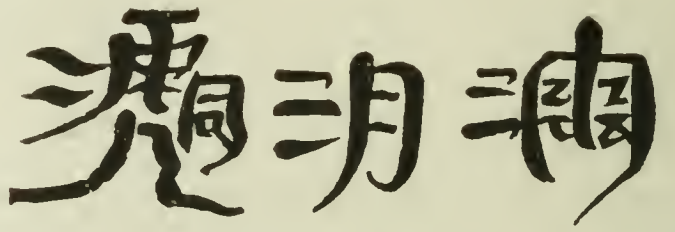
## THE CHINESE REBELLION AND BRITISH INFLUENCE.

THE rebellion in China is evidently gaining ground. That this means the "breaking up" of China may be doubted; but the Flowery Kingdom is evidently about to undergo important changes. The rebellion is said to be largely influenced by Englishmen, and the usual "junta" has begun to issue the customary manifestoes promising freedom and prosperity as soon as the existing government has been destroyed by the help of the generous Anglo-Saxon. Speculation is indulged in by many English writers with regard to the influence this Chinese rebellion will



The above characters in white, on a red ground, form the banner of Chinese rebels. The Hongkong *Telegraph* gives the following explanation: "The first character means 'as fierce as a tiger.' The second and third are the characters for 'Ching Dynasty,' and 'Manchu'; but they are decapitated, meaning that the rebels will end the rule of the Manchus and their princes."

have upon the future of Great Britain. We summarize the following from an article in the London *Outlook*:

Three powerful secret societies in Hunan, with a membership of several millions, are determined to drive out the Manchu dynasty. How far they have succeeded in arming themselves during the three or four years during which the rebellion has been brewing can not be ascertained; but it appears that they have a large number of adherents in the regular army. The Chinese are not quite as much wanting in national dignity as many people suppose, and the disgrace of the defeat during the late war is used to discredit the Government. France will probably make the rebellion a pretext to annex Kiang-Si. England must defend her interests in the Yang-tse valley, for Russia is certain to grab the entire north of China.

Of all European nations the English no doubt exercise the greatest influence over the Chinese mind. Yet there are sufficient indications to show that reform and independence, not annexation, is the aim of the Young China Party. *The Herald*, Kobe, Japan, quotes as follows from a kind of manifesto published by a Chinese reformer:

"China is teeming with men of talent. Chinese never will be slaves. Let Great Britain remain neutral and watchful in the coming struggle for supremacy. Let her support the New China Party in the grand struggle for liberty, and she will not regret the day she adopted such a policy. Friends in need are friends indeed. The new government will be constituted of the pick of our able men abroad and at home. The new government knows its work, and will guarantee the payment of existing loans. The country will be thrown open to trade, and laws will be framed

with laws of the most progressive powers of the world as their basis. Great Britain must not repeat the Gordon incident, but should stand by the New China Party with those powers who support the 'open-door' policy in order to prevent the piratical interference of such selfish and avaricious powers as Russia and France."

That the Chinaman can easily be transformed into a quiet and progressive member of society is, in the opinion of a *Times* correspondent, illustrated by the Chinese colony of Singapore. We take the following from his account:

Some of the Chinamen in the Straits Settlements are born there. These are much more liberal in their ideas than the raw importations. They are mostly in affluent circumstances too, and keen business men. Their ideas of hygiene, law, etc., differ from those of the Europeans, but neither do they attempt to mold the community to their own views. They speak, read, and write English, play cricket and football, they bicycle, ride, and drive. They are not as energetic as Englishmen, but the third generation of Britons in the tropics also lose some of their energy.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON THE NILE.

AFTER his splendid victory over the dervishes at Omdurman, Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Egyptian army, took the precaution to send all newspaper correspondents, "bag and baggage," to the rear. The British press, flushed with the victory over the savages of the Sudan, and excited by an unconfirmed rumor that Germany would support Britain's policy in almost everything, had begun once more to talk of an Anglo-African empire from the Cape to Cairo. There was, however, an obstacle. An enterprising French officer had worked his way across the Dark Continent with a handful of Europeans and Seneghalese, and had taken possession of part of the Nile region, with headquarters at Fashoda. Captain Marchand's expedition, which must rank with the exploits of the early American explorers in daring and stands unrivaled in point of hardship, was duly appreciated by the French, who, as soon as they heard of Marchand's success, demanded that his work should be backed by his nation's prestige. This led to some very pointed remarks in the British press. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"We have repeatedly told the French, and in the most formal manner possible, that the whole course of the Nile, from the lakes to the sea, is covered either by the rights of England or by those of Egypt, and that we should regard any intrusion into the Nile valley as an 'unfriendly act'—a diplomatic phrase which means, of course, a *casus belli*. . . . . .

"To retreat from that position would now be utterly ruinous. After such a withdrawal no power would ever believe in a British protest, and we should be forced to make actual war whenever we meant to be firm. . . . But would it pay France to come out of a war without a navy, just when Germany had become a powerful maritime power? Surely France does not want to feel that Germany might invade her both by land and sea. . . . . .

"For these reasons, if we go to Fashoda and quietly take possession, France will not, we believe, order us out, and when we refuse to go, as of course we should, will not attack us by land and sea. But nothing else will serve her turn, for, as we have shown, if the matter is settled locally, it is we who must win, for we have fifteen thousand splendidly trained and equipped men and a dozen large gunboats within reach of Fashoda, while France has at most only a few hundred men and a steam launch on the Nile, and no reinforcements available that are not separated from Fashoda by a thousand miles of mountain, river, swamp, and forest."

"We have the right and, luckily, also the might," says *The Weekly Scotsman*; "it seems extremely probable that the Sirdar, after dealing with Abdullah Taashi, will next have to deal with M. Marchand." *The Speaker*, London, says:

"That which is most irritating to Englishmen in connection with this affair is the fatuous character of the tactics employed by the French. They have known, ever since the warning given them by Sir Edward Grey in 1895, that they could only establish themselves upon the Nile at the cost of a war with this country. They desire such a war no more than we do ourselves, and yet they have taken no step to avert the risk of it."

Other papers regard it as a piece of astounding presumption on the part of the French to expel the dervishes from Fashoda, and to defend the place against the forces sent by the Khalifa for recapture, while British forces were engaged with him. There are, however, some warning voices. *The Weekly Nation*, referring to Sir Edward Grey's remark that French enterprise in east Africa would be regarded as an "unfriendly act," says:

"This was clear and explicit enough, but, of course, no fair-minded person will allege for a moment that the mere fact that these words were spoken by any representative of England should debar France from occupying Fashoda. In London, however, and in the columns of the English press, there appears to be an unfortunate inclination to regard them as tantamount to a command which France is bound to obey."

As a matter of fact the French papers say that France will not "obey." "England must consent to a European conference on the subject, unless she wants war," says the *Petit Journal*. The *Temps* remarks:

"Fashoda is neither a pleasant nor a healthy place of residence. But it will do to watch what is going on on the Nile. We understand well enough that the British are dissatisfied. They flattered themselves that they would run Sudanese affairs by a small and select committee in Cairo. Of course they are just a trifle disappointed. But they can not have everything their own way. We have learned how to deal with them since 1882."

The *Figaro* threatens the fall of the Government, "unless the country is firm in this case." The *Presse* says:

"The English people have keen laboring under the delusion that they were about to annex Africa from Cairo to the Cape. France has counteracted their efforts. At any rate, England has been forestalled at Fashoda, and she must bow to the international agreement which states that African territory belongs to the first occupant who is powerful enough to keep and protect it."

The *Journal des Débats* advises its compatriots "to exercise the same self-command as in the Niger question." The paper is confident that the English press will cool off. Outside of France little interest is shown. The Germans, referring to the remarks of such papers as the London *Morning Post*, declare that Germany will not act as England's "big brother." The *Kladderadatsch*, Berlin, the most popular of German comic weeklies, intimates that the present attitude of the British press is equivalent to the threats uttered against Germany, France, Spain, and Russia in succession.

The latest news is that Sir Herbert Kitchener, upon the refusal of M. Marchand to haul down his colors, planted the Egyptian colors—not the British—a few hundred yards away, shook hands with the Frenchman, and left the French and British cabinets to settle the question.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

THIS is a year of extensive naval maneuvers. Great Britain has formed several large squadrons, one of which has gone to the Baltic. French fleets are exercising off Brest and Toulon. The Italians mobilized their entire naval force for a few days during the summer to convince themselves that the men, if not the ships, are perfectly ready. The Germans, too, are active in this direction. A fleet of 56 vessels, including 12 battle-ships, recently began to maneuver between Danzig and Wilhelmshafen.

BISMARCK had no great opinion of the French. He believed that they are too easily swayed by popular catchwords. "Talk to a Frenchman about liberty, equality, and fraternity, tell him that his nation is the greatest in the world, and you can do anything with him. You can oppress the French more than any other people if you tell them it is done in the name of Freedom." Asked his opinion in the case of a certain French spy, he said: "It's a sad case. You've got to hang him, but do it with the utmost politeness, so as not to hurt his feelings."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE PLAY OF ANIMALS.

WHY do animals love to play? Professor Groos, of the University of Basel, has written and Miss Elizabeth L. Baldwin has translated a book in which, in answering this question, issue is joined with Herbert Spencer. Mr. Spencer has sought to show that when the higher vertebrates, by reason of the superiority of their mental and physical organizations, do not require all their time and energy in the pursuit of food and other necessities of life, they must work off their surplus time and energy in play. Once an animal's material wants are satisfied, his energies must have a new outlet, and that new outlet is in the channel of imitation and repetition of those acts that keep up the processes of life. That is what we call play.

Professor Groos admits that this is a plausible conception of play, but its inadequacy can be easily demonstrated. Play must not always be considered as the imitation of serious activities for which there may be inclination, but no opportunity. Imitation is of the greatest importance in much play; but imitation for the purpose of repeating serious activities can not be applied to the primary phenomena of play, the play of children and young animals.

Professor Groos's idea is that play is an instinct, developed by natural selection, which works for anything that is serviceable for the preservation of the species. A surplus of energy in an individual is a favorable condition for play, but it is not the motive cause, nor necessary.

The instincts operative in play, like so many phenomena of heredity, first appear when the animal needs them, that is, in youth. Without these instincts the animal would be poorly equipped for the tasks of its life. It would have far less than the requisite amount of practise in running and leaping, in springing on its prey, in seizing and strangling its victim, in fleeing from its enemies and in fighting its opponents. Its muscles and its bones would lack that development necessary to accomplish the serious task that it must later perform in order to live.

Instinct is therefore the real foundation of play; yet all play is not purely instinctive activity. On the contrary, the higher we ascend in the scale of existence, the richer and finer become the psychological phenomena that supplement the mere natural impulse, ennobling it, elevating it, and tending to conceal it under added details.

Play not only enables the young animal to prepare its body for the serious onsets in life, but it gives it many experiences that it would otherwise have to inherit to meet the coming struggles. These psychological experiences gotten from play tend to supplant instinct with intelligence. Professor Groos declares that the very existence of youth was made for play, and not play for youth. The animal does not play because it is young; it has a period of youth because it must play. Then the young animal first seeks to win the mastery over its own organs, and afterward over external objects, and we observe such movements as stretching and straining of the limbs, tasting, seizing, and clawing; gnawing and scratching, exercising the voice and making other sounds; rending, pulling, tearing, tugging, kicking, lifting and dropping objects, etc. These exercises develop both mind and body.

With the stretching of its limbs, the young dog begins its first baby play. Soon it begins to chase its tail, showing the chase instinct. All the members of the cat family begin early to play with the tail and exercise its claws. Little nestlings make fluttering efforts before they can fly. Birds can no more fly of themselves than babies can walk. The flutterings of these young birds may be compared to the kicking of babies. All aquatic birds must learn to swim. Of course this swimming and flying of birds is a little later put to the serious use of hunting food, but in the beginning it is all play and is enjoyed as such.

Professor Groos thinks that the dancing exercises common among many birds are associated with the sexual instinct. Hudson, on the other hand, has regarded these exercises as purely playful, originating in cheerful spirits. Hudson calls attention to the European lapwings. "Three individuals are required to perform their dance. The birds are so fond of it that they indulge in it all the year, and at frequent intervals during the day and on moonlight nights. These birds live in pairs, and just before the dance begins a third bird from a neighboring pair will join them, and is welcomed with notes and signs of pleasure. Advancing to the visitor, they place themselves behind it; then all three, keeping step, begin a rapid march, uttering resonant, drumming notes in time with their movements. The march ceases, the leader elevates his wings and stands motionless and erect, still uttering loud notes, while the other two, with puffed-out plumage and standing exactly abreast, stoop forward and downward until the tips of their beaks touch the ground, and, sinking their rhythmical voices to a murmur, they remain for some time in this posture. The performance is then over, and the visitor then goes back to his own ground and mate, to receive a visitor himself later on."

In the hunting plays the instinct comes mainly into the play. The torture incident to these plays, such, for instance, as a cat sporting with a mouse or a man-eating tiger with a man, is only an exercise to teach the animal how hereafter to take its prey with skill.

"My idea," says the Professor, "is that teasing and fighting are closely connected with sexual life from the fact that they furnish practise for the contest of courtship, without in any way being satisfying to the sexual instinct. Among many animals that play in this way, the female yields to the victor of the males without resistance; and, besides, it frequently happens in the fighting of birds, there is no direct contact at all. Then again many young animals have special plays connected with pairing besides their fighting plays."

Some male birds, we are told, during courtship will carry about on their back a feather of the adored one. Many female birds during this season will allow themselves to be fed by their male suitors.

The most interesting chapter in the book is that on love-plays. This subject of love-plays embraces the vexed question of sexual selection, on which the author offers a new idea. He holds that as sexual impulse must have tremendous power, it is for the interest of the preservation of the species that its discharge should be rendered difficult. This result is partly accomplished in the animal world by the necessity for great and often long-continued excitement as a prelude to the act of pairing. This thought at once throws light on the peculiar hereditary arts of courtship, especially in the indulgence of flying, dancing, or singing by a whole flock at once. But the hindrance to the sexual function that is most efficacious, tho hitherto unappreciated, is the instinctive coyness of the female. This it is that necessitates all sorts of courtship, and the probability is that seldom or never does the female exert any choice. The female must be pursued and won; and it is from the crude efforts of such wooing that courtship has finally developed in which sexual passion has been psychologically sublimated into love in the breast of man. The male in animal life has to make love an art. Nature gives him beautiful form and coloring, which he puts forward with all his grace to overcome the coyness of the female.

Professor Groos quotes from Montegogga to show that some female animals exhibit more coquetry than any woman could exhibit. The female canary bird is an example in this species of cruelty. All the countless devices of the feminine world to hide a yes under a no are as nothing compared with the consummate coquetry, the deceptive flights, the bitings, and the thousand wiles of female animals.

Professor Groos, in drawing his conclusion that the esthetic sentiment has its origin in the play impulse, refers to Schiller as propounding this theory, and he proceeds to elaborate it.

The element of illusion in play implies a division of consciousness, similar to that which is found in certain pathological cases of double personality. While one self is engaged in treating the activity as real, the other is conscious that it is all an illusion and may be pierced through by a return to reality at any moment.

Here comes in the relation between play and art. The art consciousness is a consciousness of an "inner imitation," which is in so far "make-believe" as contrasted with reality. The "self-conscious illusion" of the play consciousness is felt in extreme form in the theater, and is found to be pleasurable even when we play with painful situations, as in tragedy. In art the desire to make an impression on others shows the pleasure of being a cause."

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Failure to conform to the methods, measures, and customs of the foreign peoples he is catering to has long been charged against John Bull, and is now being quoted as a reason for his falling behind his German cousin in the race for the world's trade. This fault is characteristic of American export houses also, accorded to Marshal Halstead, our consul at Birmingham, England. Mr. Halstead also accuses American houses of a general lack of system which is hurting their business abroad. In a report dated August 15 he says:

"The jewelry and fancy-goods manufacturers of Great Britain make articles on a 'forty-line scale,' an arbitrary system of measurement, the origin of which is lost somewhere in an early period of the trade. In the measures for the common metals and articles a 'line' is one twelfth of an inch, but in the fancy trade a 'line' is one fortieth of an inch.

"To-day, a declaration of 'returned American goods' was sworn before me, meaning, of course, a big loss to an American manufacturer, and due to his failure to make the goods in accordance with the exact specifications of the order. A Birmingham manufacturer ordered from an American manufacturer a lot of 'indestructible pearl,' giving the measurements he required in 'lines.' Not knowing what 'lines' meant to the fancy trade, the American, without making inquiry, had recourse to the metric system, and his goods are by this time on the way back to him. . . .

"A few days ago, I was shown sixteen letters from sixteen firms, all well known in their line in America. On twelve of these letters there was insufficient postage; most had only a 2-cent stamp to carry them. This meant that the Birmingham man who wanted to buy from some of these American firms had to pay double the deficiency in postage, and his frame of mind and opinion of American business methods can be imagined. Steamer mails from the United States frequently arrive after business hours on Saturday, and if there is deficient postage, letters will not be delivered at hotels, etc., until Monday, and the traveling representative loses time waiting for home instructions much oftener than could be realized by any one not aware how general is the failure of American firms to pay full postage. . . .

"If an English or a continental house sends a telegram, a letter always follows, even to points near by, containing a copy of the telegram. Very few United States houses do this, even with cablegrams, and a failure to deliver means loss of valuable time. If a letter is sent to a foreign point, a letterpress copy follows by the next steamer as certainly as the second of exchange follows the first. . . .

"With bills of lading, the European house does not depend on the triplicate copy forwarded by the shipping agent, but itself sends the duplicate copy to the consignee, retaining the original. American houses are constantly neglecting this, and American goods are constantly being held up in foreign custom-houses.

"If a United States house wishes to be successful in foreign trade, it must place its business in the hands of some responsible member of the concern who will look after the details. It should not be merely an incidental part of the regular business transactions."

Consul McCook writes from Dawson City, describing the high cost of living and property in the city and immediately surrounding region. "A dinner costs $2.50, and breakfast and lunch $1.50. Lodging is $1.50 per night in a bunk, and a hotel charges $6.50 for a bed per night. The price of property in the business locality is enormous. A lot of convenient size upon the main street can not be had under $40,000. Lots in a bog off Main Street bring from $5,000 to $10,000. To rent a log cabin costs $200 per month. . . . The prevailing price of labor is $1 per hour. The consul strongly advises against any but the best equipped and richest prospectors coming to Dawson. The prospector, he says, should have at least enough provisions to last over winter, and enough money in bank to take him home if he is unsuccessful. He is appealed to daily by men who have no money and can not get work.

The great strike of the South Wales coal-miners, which began on April 1 last, because of the refusal of the Coal-Masters' Association to increase wages, has been far-reaching in its effects. Our consul at

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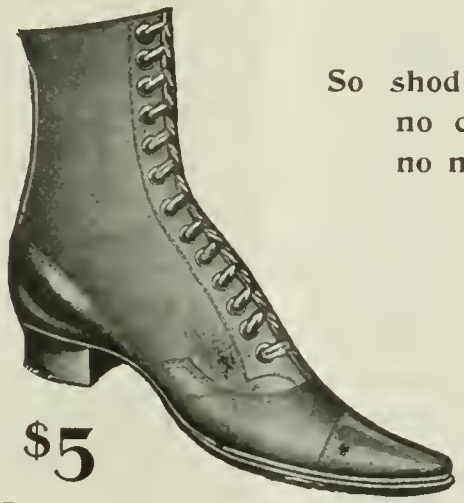

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The attention of patent attorneys in particular, and the legal profession in general, is called to the recent decision of the Patent Office to refuse admission to papers written with fugitive inks—see Patent Office Gazette of September 13, 1898, page 1732.

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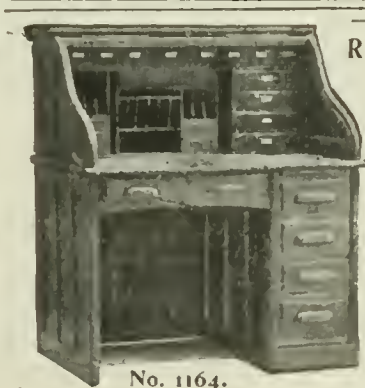

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CONVERSATION TUBE.

Cardiff, Wales, reports great suffering that has resulted to the miners themselves, and the whole empire has felt the strike. Owing to the scarcity of coal the British admiralty abandoned this year its usual naval review. The coaling-stations throughout the world are affected, and great inconvenience is reported in London from the enforced use of soft coal. In this way an opportunity has been afforded for the introduction of American coal—notably Pocahontas coal—into London, and the making of coal contracts with American shipping firms. On August 12, a sailing vessel cleared in ballast, at Cardiff, Wales, for Norfolk, Va., to load a cargo of coal for Australia.

Since the report was written the great strike came to an end (September 2), by the miners agreeing to the masters' terms. It is estimated that the cost to the collieries has been $30,000,000.

Ambassador White writes from Berlin that, in the *Imperial Gazette* of September 5, there appeared a notice to the effect that, according to a telegram from the governor, Kiao-Chou was declared a free port on September 2.

Consul Halstead sends the following from Birmingham:

The London correspondent of the Birmingham *Daily Post* states that information reaches him from an official source that Victorian and South Australian governments will invite tenders for railway material in the course of October, and that the material, including rails and girder work, is intended for relaying government lines and the development of the agricultural districts. It is assumed that these British colonies do not limit bids to citizens of Great Britain.

Consul Livingston, at Cape Haitien, Haiti, advises a tour of the island by American capitalists, with a view to an inquiry into its industrial condition. Haiti has a rich, fertile soil, and a simple, industrious people who are making no headway merely because they are without modern improved methods and implements. They are very friendly to the United States.

According to charters already granted, there will be more railroad track laid in China next year than in the United States. American engineers will do the bulk of the work, and American rolling-stock comprises the greater part of the equipment.

Commercial Agent Beutelspacher sends from Moncton, New Brunswick, a synopsis of *The Canadian Mining Annual* for 1898. This work, which is a 600-page digest of information relating to the history, organization, and operation of all the mining concerns in the Dominion, compiled from official sources, shows that mining enterprises in Canada are on the increase. The geological survey places the total value of the mineral output for 1897 above $28,000,000, or an increase of $6,000,000 over the previous year. The output is divided as follows among the principal mining provinces: British Columbia, $10,455,268; Nova Scotia, $6,000,000; Ontario, $5,000,000; Quebec, $2,063,266; Northwest Territories and Yukon, $3,000,000.

To correct a popular but erroneous impression in this country that aliens can not obtain patents in Russia, Ambassador Hitchcock sends from St. Petersburg a summary of the Russian patent law By the provisions of the new general Russian law of 1897, foreigners, upon complying with patent regulations, are accorded exactly the same protection as Russian subjects.


## DON'T LIKE IT.

### When Made in a Wrong Way.

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"It requires a time before boiling commences, then it should continue actual boiling full 15 minutes to bring out the delicious flavor and food value; so, the next morning we tried it again and had it boiled properly; then it came on with the deep rich brown color of fine coffee. I drank my coffee with cream and sugar, and Postum hit my taste exactly. Now we are daily users of Postum, the food drink, and staunch champions of it. But if we had formed an opinion from the first trial, when the fault was entirely our own, we would have condemned it and been denied the use of a beverage we prize most highly, and which is helping us physically as well as adding to our table comforts."


## Current Events.

*Monday, September 26.*

**Fanny Davenport**, the actress, dies at Duxbury, Mass. . . . The **American Peace Society** adopts resolutions approving of the Czar's disarmament circular. . . . The **War Department investigating committee** holds its first session in Washington.

The French cabinet grants the revision of the **Dreyfus case**, which is submitted to the court of cassation. . . . General Blanco orders the **free entry of supplies** sent from the United States to Cuba. . . . The **ashes of Columbus** are removed from the niche in the cathedral at Havana


**Is Your Hearing Good?**

Persons whose hearing is defective will be interested in what Wm. V. Willis & Co., of 134 So. 11th Street, Philadelphia, have to say. Inasmuch as almost every case of deafness requires its specific treatment, the statements made by the firm named are worth a little attention and investigation. They do not believe in using the same methods for curing dyspepsia and for setting a broken bone. The card appears in another column.

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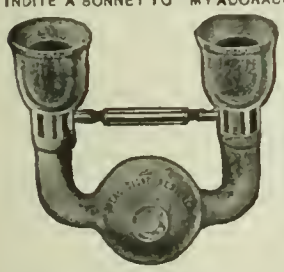

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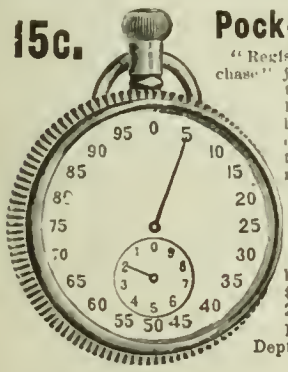

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preparatory to being taken to Spain. . . . **General Kitchener** has been elevated to the peerage.

*Tuesday, September 27.*

**Theodore Roosevelt** is nominated for governor of New York by the Republican state convention at Saratoga. . . . The preliminary survey of the route of the proposed **Nicaragua canal** is completed.

An imperial edict rescinds the **Chinese Emperor's decree** of reforms in China. . . . The Madrid Government instructs General Blanco **to disband Cuban volunteers.** The European powers announce that in the event of Turkey's refusing **to evacuate Crete** they will blockade a number of ports by land and sea.

*Wednesday, September 28.*

**Thomas F. Bayard** dies at Dedham, Mass., General Greene brings to Washington, from Manila, **Admiral Dewey's report**, which is to be sent to Paris for the information of the American Peace Commissioners. Judge Showalter, of the United States circuit court of Chicago, upholds the constitutionality of the **Revenue Act** which requires brokers to file memoranda of their sales. **New Jersey Democrats** nominate Elvin W. Crane, of Newark, for governor.

**The Khalifa's treasure**, amounting to $50,000,000, which had been hidden in the desert, has been found and forwarded to Cairo. . . . The house and furniture of **M. Zola** are to be sold to satisfy judgment obtained against him for libel growing out of the Dreyfus case. Thomas Joseph Byrnes, **Premier of Queensland**, dies at Brisbane. . . . Sir Henry McCullum is appointed **governor of Newfoundland.**

*Thursday, September 29.*

**New York Democrats** nominate Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, brother of the mayor of New York City, for governor. **General Shafter** is seriously ill with fever at Montauk.

**Queen Louise, of Denmark**, dies. . . . **Prohibition wins** in Canada. Sir John G. Moore succeeds Horatio Davies as **Lord Mayor of London.**

*Friday, September 30.*

Col. **John Hay takes the oath of office** and assumes the duties of Secretary of State. . . . **General Merritt's report** of the operations resulting in the capture of Manila is made public by the War Department. Rear-Admiral Montgomery **Sicard is retired.** . . . Striking miners and negroes hired to take their places **riot at Pana, Ill.** . . . **New York Silver Democrats nominate** Henry George, Jr., for governor.

Kwang-Yu Wei, Canton reformer, **asks for British protection. The trial of Lucchesi**, the assassin of the Empress of Austria, is set for November 3.

*Saturday, October 1.*

The War Department appoints a board of officers **to select camp sites in Cuba.** . . . **The Hawaiian Commission** concludes to recommend a territorial form of government for the island. . . . **Augustus Van Wyck**, Democratic nominee for governor of New York, resigns his seat on the supreme court bench.

Reports of the **death of the Emperor of China** are confirmed; altho officially it is reported that he committed suicide, it is generally believed that he was assassinated. . . . The American and Spanish **Peace Commissioners** hold their first conference. . . . **Madame Carnot**, widow of the former President of France, dies at Paris.

*Sunday, October 2.*

The mining town of Pana, Ill., where an extensive strike is in progress, has been placed **under martial law.** . . . A **$1,000,000 fire** occurs in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Owing to **attacks on Europeans in Peking**, the Russian and British legations are guarded by the military. . . . The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces that it will establish a steamship service between Vancouver and Vladivostock **to connect with the Transsiberian Railway.**


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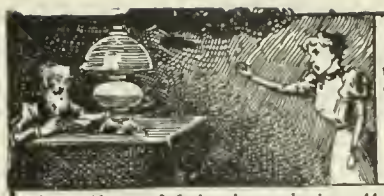

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## CHESS.

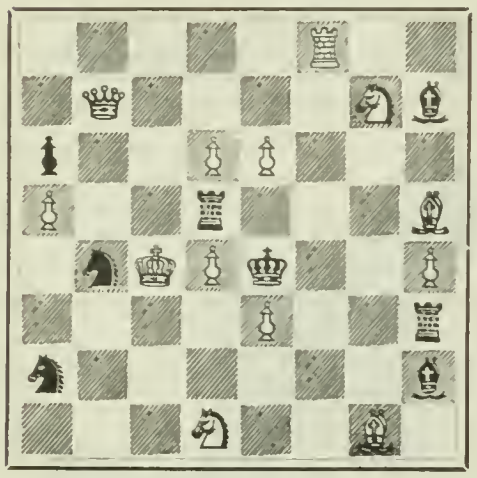
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 322.

BY T. H. BILLINGTON.

*From Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

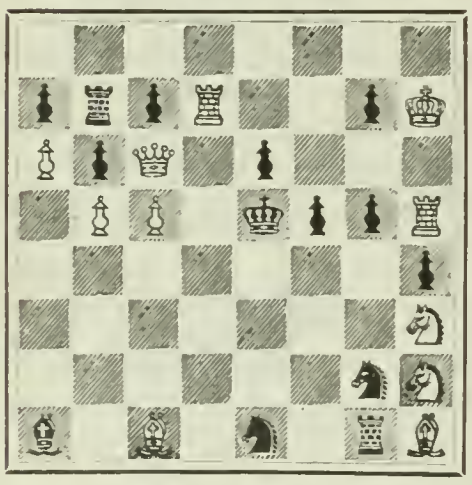
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 323.

BY ST. JOHNSON, SWEDEN.

Elegant and Difficult.

Black—Fourteen Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 316.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt—Kt 6 / K x R | 2. Kt x P, ch / K—Kt 4 (must) | 3. P—R 4, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x R | 2. P—B 4, ch / K—Q 3 | 3. Kt—B 8, mate |
| | 2. ..... / R x P | 3. Q—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / R x R | 2. Q—Q 5, ch / K—B 5 (must) | 3. P—K 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt—B 4 | 2. Kt x P ch / Kt x Kt | 3. R—K 6, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; V. Brent, New Orleans: Tom M. Taylor, Calvert, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; S. H., Fairfield Center, Ind.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. C. Schuster, Savannah, Ga.

Comments: "A very good problem"—M. W. H.; "Shows up some magnificent mates"—I. W. B.; "Not difficult, but interesting"—F. S. F.; "The mates are all fine"—R. M. C.; "Variations not numerous, but the plot is ingenious"—V. B.; "A three-minuter as well as a three-mover"—T. M. T.; "Fine combinations and difficult"—H. W. F.; "Quite a teaser"—S. H.

No. 317.

Key-move Q—Kt 2.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., R. M. C., V. B., T. M. T., Dr. H. W. F., Dr. W. S. G., H. C. S.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.

Comments: "An ingenious masked battery"—M. W. H.; "There is a quiet beauty and dignity about all of Pradignat's compositions"—I. W. B.; "Have never worked a more beautiful problem"—F. S. F.; "Harder than it looks and beautiful throughout"—R. M. C.; "A nice problem"—T. M. T.; "A little gem"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Variations few but fine. I like problems that give freedom to the K on his first move"—C. Q. De F.; "Depends on how soon you find it whether it is easy or hard"—M. F. M.

G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man., got 314. H. W. Barry, Boston; J. H. Adams, Baltimore; V. Brent, and R. M. Campbell got 314 and 315. V. Brent and J. H. Adams are also to be credited with finding 313.

Tom M. Taylor, and the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Ia., were successful with 313 and 314. F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., got 313, and the Rev. E. C. H. solved 298.

The Rev. I. W. B. sends solution of 310.

We will hold over the solution of 312 another week.

### Fifty Tournaments.

In the September number of *The A. C. M.*, there is a full and most interesting table of Tournaments prepared by the veteran Chess-editor, Reichelm. The names and ranking of all the players are given. We haven't space for the table, as it occupies over three pages of *The A. C. M.*: we, therefore, give only the place, date, character, and winner of first prize:

1. London, 1851; 16 players; knockout; Anderssen.
2. Manchester, 1857; 8 players; knockout; Lowenthal and Boden.
3. New York, 1857; 16 players; knockout; Morphy.
4. Birmingham, 1858; 14 players; knockout; Lowenthal.
5. Cambridge, 1860; 8 players; knockout; Kolisch.
6. Bristol, 1861; 8 players; knockout; Paulsen.
7. London, 1862; 14 players; Anderssen. (The first Tourney in which each contestant plays with every other, and the first in which Steinitz plays, winning 6th prizes).
8. Paris, 1867; 13 players; Kolisch, 1st; Steinitz, 3d.
9. Dundee, 1867; 10 players; Neumann, 1st; Steinitz, 2d.
10. Baden, 1870; 9 players; Anderssen, 1st; Steinitz, 2d.
11. Cleveland, 1871; 9 players; Mackenzie.
12. London, 1872; 8 players; Steinitz, 1st; Blackburne, 2d.
13. Vienna, 1873; 12 players (three games with each player); Steinitz, 1st; Blackburne, 2d.
14. Chicago, 1874; 8 players; Mackenzie.
15. Philadelphia, 1876; 8 players; Mason.
16. Leipsic, 1877; 12 players; Paulsen.
17. Paris, 1878; 12 players; Zukertort.
18. Leipsic, 1879; 12 players; Englisch.
19. New York, 1880; 10 players; Mackenzie.
20. Wiesbaden, 1880; 16 players; Blackburne.
21. Berlin, 1881; 17 players; Blackburne.
22. Vienna, 1882; 18 players; Steinitz and Winawer.
23. London, 1883; 14 players; Zukertort.
24. Nuremberg, 1883; 19 players; Winawer.
25. Hamburg, 1885; 18 players; Gunsberg.
26. Hereford, 1885; 11 players; Blackburne.
27. London, 1886; 13 players; Blackburne.
28. Nottingham, 1886, 10 players; Burn.
29. Frankfort, 1887; 21 players; Mackenzie.
30. Bradford, 1888; 17 players; Gunsberg.
31. New York, 1889; 20 players; Tschigorin and Weiss.
32. Breslau, 1889; 18 players; Tarrasch.
33. Amsterdam, 1889; 9 players; Burn, 1st; Lasker, 2d.
34. Manchester, 1890; 20 players; Tarrasch.
35. London, 1891; 12 players; Lasker.
36. London, 1891; 5 players; Lasker.
37. Belfast, 1892; 4 players; Blackburne and Mason.
38. Dresden, 1892; 17 players; Tarrasch.
39. Kiel, 1893; 9 players; Bardeleben and Walbrodt.
40. New York, 1893; 14 players; Lasker (clean score).
41. New York, 1894; 11 players; Steinitz.
42. New York, 1894; 10 players; Pillsbury.
43. Leipsic, 1894; 18 players; Tarrasch.
44. Hastings, 1895; 22 players; Pillsbury.
45. St. Petersburg, 1895; 4 players; Lasker.
46. Nuremberg, 1896; 19 players; Lasker.
47. Buda Pesth, 1896; 13 players, Tschigorin.
48. Berlin, 1897; 20 players; Charousek.
49. Viennia, 1898; 20 players; Tarrasch.
50. Cologne, 1898; 16 players; Burn.

The statement is made that Sir George Newnes, Captain Beaumont, and other Londoners interested in Chess, are arranging for an International Tournament in May, 1899. The sum of $5,000 will be offered in prizes, and the number of entries will be limited to sixteen. The French Chess-enthusiasts are now making preparations for a grand contest in connection with the World's Fair to be held in Paris in 1900.

### The Universal Chess-Code.

We gave the information some time ago, that a committee had been chosen to formulate a Universal Chess-Code. We have received from our valued correspondent, M. W. H., a suggestion of great practical importance. He writes: "Is there any way to induce the committee on the Universal Chess-Code to publish a *tentative* Code, not to be finally adopted until it has been thoroughly criticized by men not on the committee? It should be remembered that a document of great importance in American history was not adopted until after most careful scrutiny and prolonged debate; and, subsequently, a committee was appointed to make verbal corrections. This committee found, in the very first sentence, a grotesque absurdity that was not merely verbal, and the committee, in attempting to correct it, introduced a verbal inaccuracy that has had most dire consequences. That Chessists are not exempt from fallibility is shown by the rules of the British Chess Association. Law IX., among other things, says: 'A penalty can only be enforced before he has touched a man in reply. Should he touch a man in reply, in consequence of a false or illegal move of his opponent, or a false cry of Check, he shall not be compelled to move that man, *and his right to enforce a penalty shall remain*'!! But he has, according to the first sentence cited, no right to enforce a penalty. Here we have a real and a grammatical blunder combined. In Law VII., if four moves have been made after an illegality has been committed, 'the game must be played out as it stands.' I once saw a game during which it was discovered that both of White's Bishops were on the same color. More than four moves had been made. According to this Law, the game had to be played out. What sort of Chess would that be? In this Code there are several other defects; but these are enough to illustrate my point."

### Full Score of the Cologne Tournament.

| Names. | Albin. | Berger. | Burn. | Charousek. | Cohn. | Fritz. | Gottschall. | Heinrichsen. | Janowski. | Popiel. | Schallopp. | Schiffers. | Schlechter. | Showalter. | Steinitz. | Tschigorin. | Lost. | Won. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albin | : | - | - | - | - | - | ½ | | 0 | 0 | ½ | ½ | ½ | - | - | - | 11 | 4 |
| Berger | 0 | : | ½ | 0 | - | ½ | | 0 | 0 | | | 1 | ½ | ½ | | | 7 | 8 |
| Burn | 0 | ½ | : | ½ | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | | - | ½ | 3½ | 7½ |
| Charousek | 0 | - | ½ | : | ½ | | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | ½ | 4½ | 7 |
| Cohn | 0 | 0 | - | ½ | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | ½ | - | ½ | 4½ | 7 |
| Fritz | | - | - | - | 1 | : | ½ | | - | - | - | ½ | - | - | 0 | - | 11½ | 1 |
| Gottschall | ½ | - | - | ½ | - | ½ | : | 0 | - | ½ | ½ | ½ | | 0 | - | ½ | 9½ | 6 |
| Heinrichsen | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | : | - | ½ | | 0 | - | ½ | 0 | - | 11 | 4 |
| Janowski | - | ½ | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | : | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7½ | 7 |
| Popiel | ½ | ½ | ½ | - | - | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | : | - | 0 | ½ | - | 0 | - | 8 | 8 |
| Schallopp | ½ | - | - | - | - | ½ | ½ | - | - | 0 | : | - | - | - | | ½ | 12 | 4 |
| Schiffers | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | - | - | 0 | : | ½ | - | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| Schlechter | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | 0 | - | ½ | - | ½ | 0 | ½ | ½ | : | ½ | | ½ | 6 | 6 |
| Showalter | 0 | ½ | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | ½ | : | 0 | - | 6 | 6 |
| Steinitz | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | ½ | - | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | - | - | : | 0 | 5½ | 6 |
| Tschigorin | | 0 | ½ | ½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ½ | 0 | - | : | 4½ | 7 |
| Lost | 11 | 7 | 3½ | 4½ | 4½ | 11½ | 9½ | 11 | 7½ | 8 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5½ | 4½ | | |
| Won | 4 | 8 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 7½ | 8 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | | |

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### GENERAL HOWARD'S GOOD WORD FOR THE CUBANS.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD (retired) was present during the hostilities in Cuba, in charge of the work of the Christian Commission, and, we understand, made personal investigation, at President McKinley's request, into the conduct and temper of the Cubans. In addition, he had, as commander of the Department of the East, six years of previous acquaintance with the same people in Florida and Havana, and he writes now in deprecation of "any judgment of their behavior founded upon mere prejudice and camp gossip."

Many have misunderstood the feeling of the Cubans concerning Cuba's future form of government. General Howard says of their position (*The Forum*, October):

"*First*, it can be asserted, as a truth not likely to be contradicted, that the Cubans, within and without the country—that is, the vast majority of them—are determined to secure for Cuba a government independent of Spain.

"*Second*, the Cubans would like to have a government in which the people would have a voice. If it be a republic, and the republican form is preferred, they do not wish it to be established under the influence of intense partizanship. They naturally fear divisions, feuds, and the revival of old animosities; so that

"*Third*, the wisest among them see no safety in beginning a new government except under the protection of the United States. The President's promise to secure to Cuba 'a stable government' satisfies all their hearts, and brightens all their hopes of the future."

The misunderstanding has strained the *entente cordiale* between the two peoples:

"Any indication of a purpose on the part of the United States to ignore the counsel of their best men, and seemingly to put them at a distance, is a source of deep humiliation and sorrow to the thinking Cubans. The Spaniards have told them again and again that our people were not bona-fide friends; that as soon as we should have them in our hands we should humiliate them, take away their possessions, and trample upon their rights."

The conduct of the Cubans in battle has been made the text of considerable raillery and open charges of cowardice. In refutation of this, General Howard reviews the work assigned them during the Santiago campaign and tells how much of it they actually performed. The United States marines at Guantanamo under Captain McCalla found the Cuban reinforcements very welcome. General Howard says:

"I saw in the hands of Colonel Laborde, a wounded Cuban officer, an expression of thanks given by Captain McCalla in writing to Laborde for the part that he and his Cubans had borne in driving back Spanish forces which bothered his flanks and undertook to recover the height. In conversing with several naval officers, also, I found that they were pleased with the Cubans' cooperation at a later period."

The Cubans rendered valuable aid to Major-General Shafter when he landed his army:

"It appears that General Shafter first landed at a place called Acerraderos, already in possession of the Cubans. In that neighborhood he met both Garcia and Castillo. There, between them, the whole topography of the country was fully considered; and it was agreed that, as nearly as possible simultaneously with the attempt at landing our troops, five hundred Cubans should be put ashore near Sigua, some twelve miles east of D'aikiri, the point selected for the army's landing, and that five hundred more, coming from another direction, should join them, so that a command of one thousand men would sweep along westward back of the hills, and clear the landing of D'aikiri. This was done by the Cuban commander; the *Vixen*, under Captain Sharp, having carried the first five hundred to their place of debarkation. It appears that the Cubans were so promptly on hand that the Spaniards fled from D'aikiri before the shelling by our fleet had ceased; one Cuban being killed and two wounded by our own shells, owing to the force ashore having been mistaken for Spaniards.

"The advance from D'aikiri toward Santiago was assisted by a thorough cooperation with the Cubans as flankers and skirmishers as far as La Quasimas; causing the evacuation by the Spaniards of Siboney. After that there was such eagerness, and perhaps rivalry, between different regiments to press ahead that the Cubans were not so much in demand; but still General Lawton, in a letter to Castillo, gives him high praise for his help, his gallantry, and the readiness of his men to do what was required of them."

General Howard gives quietus to the outcry that the Cubans let Pando's reinforcements into Santiago, by showing that General Shafter and General Garcia expected and planned that very result:

"There is some controversy with regard to the part the Cuban patriots bore on the extreme right of Shafter's line. At the time four thousand Spaniards were allowed to come into the beleaguered city. Only three hundred Cubans defended the Cobre road; and these were engaged by the Spaniards, four thousand strong, and driven out, tho not without considerable loss to the Spaniards. It appears to me that the Cuban contingent performed an important part in the advance on Santiago, and did their work reasonably well. They did not bring from Gomez as many men as they had promised, and their manner of fighting, which they had been practising for several years, did not accord with the American idea; yet all due credit must be given by us to a cooperation without which the taking of Santiago would have

been much more difficult. Had General Shafter really designed, cost what it might, to cut off and destroy Pando's four thousand, he would not have intrusted so important a work to the Cuban forces, reduced as they were by several detachments to other points. Undoubtedly Garcia's force of undisciplined men was far weaker than a corresponding number from any other brigade or division of Shafter's army would have been. He probably did not care much for that Spanish reinforcement; for it would only increase the number of the garrison to be fed and to be captured. Pando's commander simply put his four thousand men into Shafter's pocket. Indeed, I learn from one who was present that General Shafter gave Garcia to understand that he himself would be pleased to have Pando's commander slip into his trap."

Various other discreditable stories are contrary to General Howard's observations of the Cuban character:

"There are some stories about the Cuban soldiers picking up blankets, and others of their firing upon Spaniards helpless in the water, and the like; yet no friend of the Cubans will believe that many, even of the common Cuban soldiers, did these things. They had for years been fighting an enemy that had hardly ever spared a prisoner; yet the Cuban commanders wonderfully refrained from retaliation and revenge when Spanish prisoners fell into their hands. Whatever may be said to show his degradation, the Cuban is not a savage, nor is he a thief. It is, indeed, remarkable how he loves to dispense hospitality, or to do one a service, when he can—always without reward."

General Howard admits that the common Cuban has his vices; but thinks that many of them are due to Spanish maladministration, and that, under the fostering care of better rule, "Cuba will be a fruitful field, rich in the products of virtue and of loyalty to right; for the basis is a people of kindly natures and warm hearts."

General Howard thinks that he strikes the root of the prejudice against the Cubans in "a feeling that the patriots have not properly appreciated the sacrifices of life and health that have been made to give them a free country." He remembers a similar feeling against the black men in 1863 in this country. "It should be remembered," he replies, "that the common Cubans are not wise enough, nor well enough informed, to understand precisely our attitude toward them. To them it seems as if we struck blows in their behalf, and almost immediately afterward forbade them to enjoy either the freedom promised or the coveted fruits of the common victory." When Garcia was given no recognition in the celebration of the Santiago victory, and Spaniards and Spanish sympathizers were continued in places of responsibility and trust in the city, "he felt that the mailed glove, and not the friendly hand, was, for some reason, extended to him and his." General Howard thinks that more friendly advances, like those of General Miles, will be indispensable on our part.

As to courage, General Howard finds evidence that the Cubans were not lacking in that quality:

"Further prejudice has appeared in the careless statements of officers who, in their soreness, have made a wholesale condemnation of the Cuban contingent. They say, 'Show us any wounded men!' I answer that there were several in every hospital I visited in Key West, and in others concerning which I have had direct testimony. In addition, there is the large Cuban hospital at Firmega, back in the mountains, where there are four thousand wounded men, besides the sick. The Cubans sought the most healthful locality they could find, and naturally carried their sick and wounded to that place. I do not know how many were killed in action; but they probably numbered about one fifth of the wounded.

"To an unprejudiced mind the loss and suffering thus indicated do not warrant the charge of non-cooperation and want of courage. It is further true that our officers seem to have misunderstood the fact that the Cubans had been detached in parties of about two hundred from Garcia's main body.

"I believe that the simple reason so many of them were not used in the places to which they were sent was that, on account of the difference in language, the Americans and the Cubans did not make themselves mutually understood.

"I understand that Garcia, Castillo, Rabi, and other gallant Cuban leaders earnestly desire that the whole matter of accusation and depreciation of their troops be thoroughly investigated. Surely the friends of the Cubans must deprecate any judgment of their behavior founded upon mere prejudice and camp gossip."

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## PROSECUTION OF SENATOR QUAY.

THE political sensation of the hour is the hearing in the case of United States Senator Quay, his son Richard, and Charles H. McKee, of Pittsburg, on the charge of conspiracy to make unlawful use of state funds deposited in the People's Bank of Philadelphia. After the failure last March of the People's Bank, the cashier, John W. Hopkins, committed suicide, and, when the receiver for the bank took possession, he found in the dead cashier's desk a private ledger and papers which now form the basis of the case for the prosecution of Senator Quay *et al.*, as made up by United States District Attorney Graham. A part of this evidence was produced at the hearing, and Senator Quay and his associates were held under bail to appear for trial at the next term of the court. Three of the letters produced were in the handwriting of B. J. Haywood, who, at the time of writing, was state treasurer; one was signed by George A. Huhn, a local stock-broker; and twenty-two letters and telegrams were signed by M. S. Quay. Among the letters were the following:

To President McManes of the People's Bank in an envelope addressed to Cashier Hopkins:

DEAR SIR: On Monday we will mail you a check for $100,000 for the credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania general fund, which will make a credit to our account of $600,000. The understanding is that I am not to draw against any part of this $600,000 deposit until the Hon. R. R. Quay has paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the loan of $100,000 which you are to make him next week. Very truly yours,

B. J. HAYWOOD, State Treasurer.

A subsequent telegram:

I wrote to your president last Friday night saying we would not draw any part of the deposit of $600,000 until R. R. Quay had paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the $100,000 you were to loan him this week.

B. J. HAYWOOD, State Treasurer.

Mr. Goldsmith, accountant, testified that the bank's books showed that the loan had been made, and was carried up to the time of insolvency, but has been refunded since the receivership, by whom he did not know. Another letter from Treasurer Haywood directed the purchase of various shares of stock, stating that "your friend, Mr. Elkin, is a partner in this transaction, as you will see by the signature on the note. Mr. M. is to have the use of fifty from November 1, 1898. You and he can arrange when he shall use it."

In the correspondence signed by Senator Quay were the following letters, written on United States Senate stationery:

DEAR JOHN: I have yours of the 1st and inclosure and return note signed, as you request; much obliged. It will be queer if the stock does not now go down $10 a share. My purchases always do, tho they come out right in the end. U. G. I. and sugar are saddening, but Dolan don't like us well enough to let us in the first, and the second is a dangerous gamble.

QUAY.

SEPT. 4, 1897.

DEAR JOHN: I have at Huhn's 900 shares of Met. I wish you to take out for me. It stands $110.812.50 Aug. 31, and with your $61,625 will make $172,437.50 I will owe your bank. I have one hundred thousand New Jersey bonds, fifteen hundred shares of New Jersey stock, which I will change into Met. as soon as the top notch in Jersey is reached; that is to say, I will sell the Jersey securities and pay off the indebtedness. The Jersey bonds ought to go to par within sixty days. When they are par the stock will be at least fifty. It will pay a small dividend next year. Please write me on receipt of this.

Very truly yours, M. S. QUAY.

SEPT. 21, '97.

A letter dated December 31, St. Lucie, Fla., read:

I enclose check on Carson & McCartney, Washington, for $15,000, to be credited to my account. I wired to-day to Montgomery to send you preds of Con preferred, some $21,000 which will leave my account in pretty good shape. The dividend on sugar, I think, comes in, too, on 4th proximo,

$3,000. Dick will be at the bank on Monday and may need your help. If so, see him through, even if you have to sell some of the sugar certificates, but don't do that unless absolutely necessary. I will be at the bank next week some day. Start home to-morrow."

A telegram from the same place, dated February 11, 1898, read:

"JOHN S. HOPKINS:
"If you buy and carry a thousand Met. for me I will shake the plum-tree.
"M. S. QUAY."

District Attorney Graham directed attention to the act of the Assembly providing punishment for the personal use of public money by public officers, and to the act inflicting penalties on the cashiers of state banks who engage directly or indirectly in the purchase or sale of stocks, and in offering Cashier Hopkins's private ledger as evidence to show the source of the money used for transactions in stocks, Mr. Graham said:

"Between September and January there were stocks ordered to be bought aggregating probably $400,000 or $500,000, and there were transactions in the sale of stocks, but there were balances of considerable amount carried, and I offer the book now, having shown the relationship between these two men in their dealings in this way, in stocks—this cashier, who was forbidden to engage in the purchase and sale of stocks, or the transaction of any such business or following of any other business or occupation or calling except that of his business as cashier; this cashier, who was without authority, as the decisions all show, to make any such transactions as these, is ordered to buy and sell, and does buy and sell stock up into the thousands of dollars.

"When Huhn bought a thousand shares of sugar certificates, one hundred odd thousand dollars of the People's money is taken, and Huhn's certificates are taken up and brought back. The balance remains subject to the adjustment of stocks. I propose to show by this book that in addition there was a computation of interest made every little while upon the balance of money belonging to the State on deposit in the People's Bank, that this sum was subject to certain deductions—first, a deduction of 20 per cent., which I presume, was for the expenses of the bank, was divided into three parts, and before the balance for distribution was obtained a deduction was made from the sum of moneys which represent the amount which Senator Quay had in use in the purchase and sale of stocks, to be followed by evidence from the books, showing that there never was one dollar of interest carried into the books of the bank for this money which was so used; that in the computation of interest on state funds to be divided among certain people, the amount due 'Q,' due 'M. S. Q.' due 'Quay,' was deducted from the sum on deposit, and the interest upon the balance is the amount that was divided."

In an interview for the press Senator Quay said:

"I think that no one who was present at the hearing to-day entertains any doubt as to the truthfulness of the charge boldly made by my counsel that this proceeding was instituted by political enemies of mine, who hide behind the district-attorney and will not permit him to reveal their names, and that their sole purpose was to manufacture campaign literature by false charges that could not be met and answered except on a trial in court.

"Of course, everybody knows that on such a hearing I could not be permitted to make any defense or show the falsity of these charges, and my counsel advised me it would be worse than useless to attempt to do so at this time and in such a proceeding. But you may be sure that I have instructed them to force this case to a speedy trial in a court where both sides can be heard, and after that to expose legally and punish to the utmost the instigators of this proceeding.

"My counsel assure me that not a scintilla of legal evidence was offered to-day to justify the issue of a warrant or a binding over.

"As to the charges themselves, I have simply this to say, that they are absolutely false and wholly without foundation. I have always had an account with the People's Bank, and have frequently instructed Mr. Hopkins to have brokers buy for me stocks which I thought were likely to rise in value, but they were always bought with my own money or upon my own credit and upon thoroughly good collateral, and the People's Bank was always amply protected for any loans I obtained from it. Not a single share of stock was ever bought for me, either directly or indirectly, with public money, and my letters which were offered in evidence themselves clearly show this. Nor did I ever have the use or benefit, either directly or indirectly, to the extent of one penny, of any of the State's money on deposit at the People's Bank. Nor did I ever obtain from the bank the loan of a single dollar because of the deposit with it of State moneys. Nor did I owe the People's Bank a single penny, for every dollar I ever borrowed from it was promptly paid back by me at maturity."

We confine quotations of editorial comment to Pennsylvania newspapers. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, recognized as a Quay organ, characterizes the proceedings as mere political prosecution; claims that the evidence showed only a use of private funds in ordinary stock transactions, and that not a dollar was lost to the bank by Quay's transactions. It says of the case: "That no criminal significance has been attached to it is shown by the fact that all these papers and letters have been shown around for six months. Only in the midst of a hot campaign are they brought before the public in this conspicuous way." *The Inquirer*, moreover, devotes two editorials to the "plum-tree" phrase, as follows:

"Senator Quay's expression, 'I will shake the plum-tree,' is sure to go down to history. It is an apt phrase and one that rolls well on the tongue. While, of course, his political enemies will endeavor to make capital out of it, there is really nothing more in it than a clever epigram on a business transaction. The very fact that it fits so well into any enterprise and that it expresses in brief what many a man finds hard to say in brief is the test of its excellence."

"The hearing in the Quay case in some respects bears a marked resemblance to the famous case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. The letters of the defendant in that case had been carefully preserved by the plaintiff. They were written about chops and tomato sauce, but the widow's lawyer, in a speech as eloquent as one of Mr. Graham's, construed these epistles concerning everyday events into pledges of affection and an implied promise of marriage. In one of Mr. Pickwick's letters was an innocent phrase which was much used by the plaintiffs, and Senator Quay's 'I will shake the plum-tree' is closely akin to it in that it may be given an interpretation by the plaintiffs entirely different from the original meaning, an opportunity which the anti-Quay papers have been as quick to use as the attorney of Mrs. Bardell under a similar temptation.

"If every community in Pennsylvania did not have its bank, if Pennsylvanians were not familiar with the fact that most banks accept all the deposits they can get and lend them again on good paper to responsible parties, if it were not generally known that this is the very object of banks and why they exist, and that as long as a man's credit is first-class and he has good collateral he can borrow up to his ability to pay back; if, in short, Pennsylvanians were Eskimos or Falkland Islanders this case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick—we beg pardon—this case of ——— *vs.* Quay would perhaps cause the sensation that the facsimile plates in the anti-Quay papers indicate it was hopefully expected to create. As it is, it suggests champagne from which the fizz has gone, the

pinwheel that sputters but fails to go round, the rocket that plunges into the dirt heap."

**Specific Charges in Legal Form.**—"The step taken by the Commonwealth's prosecuting officer before Magistrate Jermon yesterday is an initial step only; the evidence submitted was wholly *ex parte*, as required by law, and the public judgment as to the question of guilt or innocence will be suspended until the case has proceeded through all the processes of the law which irrevocably determine the question of alleged culpability.

"The law knows no personal distinctions, no politics, and does not regard the motives or the alleged motives which may inspire criminal prosecutions. Not until the pending prosecution, which promises to become 'a celebrated case' in our court annals, has been subjected to the cool and passionless atmosphere of a jury trial will the truth, the whole truth, concerning the obscurities and mysteries of the People's Bank failure be divulged. Senator Quay and his co-defendants, if the prosecution survives the Grand Jury that reaches the jury-box, will find ample opportunity for refutation, explanation, and defense.

"It can no longer be urged that charges against Senator Quay lack definiteness, and for the honor of the State, whose Senator he is, it is to be hoped that he will hasten the pending prosecution against him through the necessary stages to the final deliverance of a jury. Mr. Quay should welcome an opportunity to answer a specific charge, made under legal forms, to vindicate the position assumed by many of his friends that information has been lodged against him and prosecution instituted for mere 'political effect.' For years past there have been intangible rumors and unsubstantiated reports associating Mr. Quay with the operations of the state treasury. But they were mere rumors and reports. Now, however, District-Attorney Graham has given tangible legal form to a serious accusation, and it will be, no doubt, as apparent to Senator Quay as to others that a favorable verdict by a jury of his peers is the most complete, because the most convincing and conclusive, answer which he can make to an accusation so explicitly and so formally made.

"The zeal which has marked District-Attorney Graham's conduct of this case deserves the warm commendation it will receive from the thoughtful public, who recognize that the courts are the proper places for the defense and, if possible, the vindication of assailed reputations, and for the confirmation or refutation of criminal accusations."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

**Questions Asked.**—"It is a crime for the cashier of a state bank such as the People's to engage directly or indirectly in the purchase or sale of stocks. Possibly United States Senator Quay did not know that in wiring Cashier Hopkins to buy 'sugar' or 'Met' he was inducing him to commit a crime. That Senator Quay is a stock-jobbing Senator was already well known. He has defended on the floor of the Senate his action in speculating in sugar trust certificates at a time when the sugar tariff was pending in Congress and sugar values might be affected by his vote. From his point of view there is no impropriety in such relations.

"The public will wait with impatient interest the explanation of ex-Treasurer Haywood's letter to the cashier of the People's Bank that he would send $100,000 to the bank, making $600,000 to the State's account, which would not be drawn upon until R. R. Quay paid a loan of $100,000 to be made to him by the People's Bank the next week. In other words the State placed $600,000 of its funds as security for a future loan to R. R. Quay. What have the taxpayers of Pennsylvania to do with the loans to R. R. Quay? Why should the State of Pennsylvania go security for R. R. Quay's debt? Why need that security be six times the face of the debt? Why was not the $500,000 already to the credit of the State in the People's Bank sufficient security without sending another $100,000? Is not the presumption strong that the $500,000 State money in the People's Bank was already covered by earlier mortgages of this same character or rendered otherwise unavailable, so that when R. R. Quay needed to borrow $100,000 from the People's Bank on security of the State deposit a fresh $100,000 from Harrisburg was a necessary condition of the loan?

"The little account book, with its apparent division of interest, with one sum set apart for Senator Quay, needs further interpretation. Some of the messages sent by Senator Quay to Cashier Hopkins, such as the promise to 'shake the plum-tree,' are more suggestive than luminous. Mr. Haywood is more frank, more explicit, more direct. He writes so plainly that he who runs may read. Not content with writing, in his zeal to serve his master he telegraphs, with damnable iteration, the responsibility of the State for R. R. Quay's $100,000 loan. . . . . .

"The testimony at the hearing yesterday is not conclusive, but it will set the people to asking questions. They will ask, Is there a power in Pennsylvania that can constrain its treasurer to dump State money on demand into the People's Bank in Philadelphia as security for loans to the Quay family? Let us hope that ex-State Treasurer Haywood will see his way clear to continue his plain speaking and throw light on this interesting question."—*The Press* (*Anti-Quay Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

**Moral Conviction and Legal Proof.**—"It would be manifestly improper to try the case in advance in the newspapers. The well-known gentleman who heads one of the two Republican factions in this State, Mr. C. L. Magee, does not express any confidence in Mr. Quay's innocence, but in an interview declares, 'I do not believe they will be able to establish the fact that Mr. Quay has speculated with State funds.'

"This is probably true. Conspiracy for this purpose is difficult to make out. The moral conviction may exist, and the legal proof not be attainable. But it is nevertheless a fact, well known to Mr. Magee, as it is to every intelligent banker, every well-posted state politician, and to thousands of business men, that for the past thirty years large balances have been accumulated in the State treasury through unnecessary taxation of the people, that the political managers known as the treasury ring might use the surplus funds for speculative and other purposes, including the bribery of legislators and politicians, the corrupt control of delegates and conventions, and as a corruption fund to influence elections. This is part of the admitted history of the commonwealth. Its denial betrays ignorance or mendacity.

"It will be of incalculable benefit to the people of the commonwealth if the prosecutions against Senator Quay, ex-State Treasurer Haywood, and others lift the lid from this nasty mess of bribery, embezzlement, political degradation, and machine politics."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

**Quay's Statement of Defense.**—"To be sure! Everybody will suspend judgment in the Quay case so far as his rights as a

ABOUT TO RESUME OPERATIONS AT THE OLD STAND.

defendant and a prisoner of the law are concerned. No one but a court and jury can convict or acquit him of the particular crime charged. No one wants to sentence him to jail before his trial and conviction. That does not imply that he is a being of such sacredness and omnipotence that trembling humanity dare not consider the preliminary evidence of the case with reference to the public man and official, Matthew S. Quay. He concedes that much himself in the pitiably weak statement of defense which he gave out after the hearing. . . . . .

"What difference does it make who instigated the prosecution, or who hides behind the district attorney? Even if the prosecution was instigated by his political enemies, what does that matter if the facts alleged are true? Mr. Quay can not thus evade the charge or blind the eyes of the people to its gravity. The public doesn't care a picayune who brought the prosecution. Mr. Quay does, because he wants to punish those guilty of the impious deed, but nobody else. If Mr. Quay and his friends want the public to suspend judgment he should have kept quiet. An attempted defense, such as his, is worse than none. . . . . .

"Does any one believe that Treasurer Haywood would have made the loan to Richard Quay a condition of his deposit of state funds in the looted bank without orders from the paternal Quay, the boss of all? No wrong in giving Quay *fils* $100,000 of the State's money to use for his own profit? That is the insolence of these treasury operators. Smedley Darlington also claimed it as a right to give public money to the Republican machine. This transaction through the bank is too transparent to pass for even the semblance of a legitimate transaction. Haywood might just as well have loaned it to the Quays direct on their own note or without. It was done by his express directions to the bank. Who gave him the orders? No wrong? Why should the taxpayers of Pennsylvania pay their hard-earned sweat-money into the treasury for young Quay to use? What interest did he pay? Or, if it was a bank transaction, why should they go security for young Quay's loan?

"No wrong? No, not from their point of view. For a score of years the people of Pennsylvania have permitted this fellow Quay to domineer over them, their offices, their public business, their laws and their revenues, until he asserts a prescriptive right to his bossdom and brazenly flaunts in their faces the impudent claim that there is no wrong in it. He claims it as a right and a prerogative.

"The people have no rights. On that theory alone is it true that no wrong was done. But Mr. Quay makes himself still more contemptible by making his son the scapegoat."—*The Commonwealth* (*Swallow Organ*), *Harrisburg*.

**Politics and Campaign Tricks.**—"No Democrat appears to be concerned in the criminal prosecution against the Senator. The warrants were issued at the instance of the district attorney of Philadelphia, a leading Republican, on information furnished him by assistants in his office, all Republicans. Mr. Graham, the district attorney, states he believed it to be his duty to begin proceedings, that there will be a speedy hearing, and, says the district attorney, 'if the state of affairs as represented to me is true, it ought to be exposed and this rottenness shown up, no matter upon whom it reflects.'

"Nor will it do to enter the plea the prosecutions are a mere campaign trick on the eve of election. Senator Quay is an adept at that sort of business, as within a few weeks he has entered suit for criminal libel against several Democratic country papers, admittedly to affect public sentiment in their respective counties on the senatorship. A great parade was made of these suits by the Senator's organs. In the suit against the Meadville *Messenger*, Quay's chief of staff, the notorious 'Bill' Andrews, made the information on behalf of the Senator. If the suit entered by the Republican district attorney of Philadelphia is in the nature of 'a campaign trick,' what are we to call Senator Quay's prosecutions of Democratic newspapers on the eve of election, especially as he has been challenged by leading papers of New York for months to take them into court on these same charges? He has refused to do this, relying for 'vindication' on the prosecution or persecution of country papers without the resources to make a legal fight promised by the city papers the Senator lets severely alone."—*The Post* (*Dem.*), *Pitsburg*.

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*Fin-de-siècle* justice in France appears to have abandoned all of her paraphernalia except her sword.—*The Ledger*, *Philadelphia*.

## NEWSPAPER MEN IN THE WAR.

AN interesting defense of the work of newspaper men during the war with Spain has been brought out by a Georgia editor's charge that the war correspondents were liars and irresponsible men who have done more harm to the American arms than have the Spanish forces. Robert B. Cramer, special war correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* during the Santiago campaign, says, on the editorial page of his paper:

"Without a single exception that I know of, every correspondent who followed the Fifth Army Corps from Tampa to Santiago and later witnessed the love-feast in Porto Rico had no other ambition or purpose than to tell the truth. He was sent to the front to write descriptions of scenes which fell under his own eyes. As a rule, his name meant something to the paper he represented, and those who read his contributions knew that he was a responsible man. The newspapers did not send cheap men on the trip. I know of one in Santiago now who receives a salary of $20,000 a year and of two others whose annual pay is $12,000. Lack of actual experience found no editorial staff equipped with a war correspondent, and the papers could not judge of the availability of their men by any past work in the field. But they took the best they had, and turned them loose with a liberality as to expense which nobody outside of the business offices will ever appreciate.

"The cost of the smallest despatch filed at Port Antonio or Kingston during the Santiago campaign amounted to more than a year's earnings of the editor who has prostituted his pen in an effort to belittle those whose shoes he is not worthy to unlace. Harry Brown, of the New York *Herald*, paid $6,400 in American gold for his story describing the smashing of Cervera's crew. Walter Howard bought out a bank in Kingston when he sent his despatch to the New York *Journal* which gave to the world the first news of Schley's bombardment of the defenses at Santiago. Col. Charles S. Diehl, than whom there is no better newspaper man in the world, personally took charge of the war work for the Associated Press, and during the entire period of active hostility he kept five boats in constant employment, no one of which cost less than $200 a day. Colonel Diehl is the assistant general manager of the Associated Press, and his work at the front would have made him the most famous man in his profession to-day were it not for the fact that he wrote for all newspapers instead of for one. In the aggregate journalistic service which he managed so well his individuality was lost.

"There have been times when false reports reached the public beneath glaring headlines in the newspapers. There have been times when men, failing to get exact facts, guessed at them and paid $1.40 a word for the guess. But I could not to-day pick out a single correspondent whose every nerve and muscle was not strained in an honest effort to get at the truth. They swam streams to get it. They starved by day and shivered by night to get it. They endured terrible heat and more terrible storms to get it. They dodged bullets and slept with yellow-fever germs to get it. They walked hundreds of miles through mud and ran small boats through raging seas to get it. They endured more hardships in a single day than could with justice have been distributed through a lifetime.

"I wish I could picture to *The Constitution's* readers the men at the front who told them day by day what was happening. I wish that I had some way in which to let the whole world know how brave and how patient, and honest, and manly a lot these newspaper men were. I wish I could tell them how they fought, and worked, and suffered in order that their papers might be able to give the news promptly and accurately. I wish I could make the people understand how responsible was their position. The only thing a soldier has to fight for is glory, and the great American public always reaches its verdict on the evidences which newspapers produce. If you think that this statement is too broad, just stop and ask yourself how much you personally would have known about the war had you been given no information except the official despatches cut out at Washington.

"It is not necessary to mention all their names—altho I would be only too glad to do so if space permitted—in order to show the character of the men whose letters, keeping pace with the development of the war, faced you at the breakfast-table every morning. There was Colonel Diehl and Lyman, and Thompson, and

1. James L. Creelman (*Journal*, New York).
2. Richard Harding Davis (*Herald*, New York).
3. F. L. Stickney (*Herald*, New York).
4. Frederic Remington (*Journal*, New York).
5. Julian Hawthorne (*Journal*, New York).
6. J. E. Chamoerlain (*Evening Post*, New York).
7. Edward Marshall (*Journal*, New York).
8. Stephen Crane (*World*, New York).
9. Alexander C. Kenealy (*World*, New York).
10. John T. McCutcheon (*Record*, Chicago).
11. Malcolm McDowell (*Record*, Chicago).
12. Sylvester Scovel (*World*, New York).

A GROUP OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Dunning, and Gowdy, and Martin, of the Associated Press; Mumford, Creelman, and Marshall, and Joe Quail, of the New York *Journal;* Armstrong and Root, of the New York *Sun;* McDowell and Chamberlain, and Bilman, of the Chicago *Record;* Morton Smith, of the Atlanta *Journal;* Guy Cramer, of the Chicago *Journal;* Stanhope Sams, of the New York *Times;* Clarking, of the New York *Evening Post;* Brown, and Biddle, and Millard, of the New York *Herald;* Whelpley, of the Kansas City *Times*, and dozens of others of the same caliber.

"And the newspaper artists were all there, too—bless 'em. They poked their noses and their pencils and their cameras into the thickest of the fight, and they drew pictures to the music of whizzing bullets and bursting shells. They gave up their horses for wounded men to ride from the fighting line to the hospitals, and they lugged their apparatus about through the hot sun and drenching rain and muddy roads as cheerfully as tho they were assigned to make sketches of a silver debate in Congress. Some of them got yellow fever and some were shot. But like their brothers who used their pencils in descriptive work, far less interesting, neither the fever nor the fire discouraged them for a minute. I one time saw Seppings Wright, of the London *Illustrated News*, and a couple of New York *Herald* artists resting their portfolios on the wheel of a gun in Grimes's battery at El Pasco, which Lieutenant Conkling was firing abont every five seconds.

"It is men like these to whom the Georgia editor refers when he says 'they are largely responsible for the sensational condition in which affairs are at present.' This is about the only line in his screed worth quoting, because there are in it some elements of truth. The newspaper men are indeed responsible for the present condition of affairs. And they assume the responsibility without a flicker or regret, and say to the world if the truth hurts

it is none the less necessary to tell the truth. Joe Wheeler is a brave man, and we have said so. Shafter is mentally, morally, and physically incompetent, and we have said that. There has been rotten work done in the commissary, quartermaster, and hospital departments at Washington, and we bear testimony to that fact with pleasure, because it is our duty as good citizens, as well as correspondents, to do so. The American soldier at the front is every inch a hero, and we have tried to say so in the plainest language at our command.

"There is not going to be any whitewash in this war. The newspaper correspondents know too much about it."

In *The Literary World* (Boston), Mr. John D. Barry pays first the following tribute to the anonymous correspondents:

"In the chorus of praise that has gone up from the country almost no mention has been made of the men who kept us informed of the progress of the war, and yet these men risked their lives and many of them suffered the most severe hardships, receiving in return compensation that the fairly successful business man would laugh at. Some of the correspondents, moreover, declare that they were treated by the officers with utter contempt. So, from beginning to end, precious little glory has fallen to their lot. Never has the fidelity of the American journalist to his work and to his paper been more strikingly and more pathetically illustrated. I wonder if the newspaper proprietors are grateful. Probably not. If they were accused of ingratitude, however, they might easily retort by saying that they could have secured hundreds of experienced men eager to be sent out as war correspondents, and that those who were selected had been treated with exceptional favors."

The literary honors of the war, Mr. Barry thinks, have, so far, at any rate, unquestionably been won by Richard Harding Davis. Of his work and that of two other war correspondents, Mr. Barry says:

"If Mr. Davis had never written anything else, his articles in the recent numbers of *Scribner's Magazine* would have given him a reputation as one of the most vivid and picturesque of living writers in English. During the fight, moreover, he displayed a physical courage equal to the moral courage shown by his open attacks on Shafter. A Rough Rider, from New York, says that when his regiment had its first experience under fire the men instinctively dropped to the ground—with the exception of Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Davis. On the field, too, Mr. Davis rendered excellent service. It is pleasant to be able to say these things about a man whose name is associated, justly or unjustly, with so many disagreeable stories. His war papers will undoubtedly be collected in a volume, and they will make an important picture of the conflict. It is impossible just now, of course, to judge of their accuracy; hitherto Mr. Davis has been notoriously inaccurate; nevertheless, for all his carelessness in the matter of detail, he invariably succeeds in giving the impression of what he has seen, which, after all, is perhaps the highest praise that can be given to any descriptive writer. . . . . .

"Mr. Edward Marshall needs no introduction to those who read his pathetic article in the September *Scribner's*. The mere fact that it was written by a correspondent who had been seriously wounded, and who wrote from a bed in the hospital, would have given it an interest even if it had not been a remarkable narrative. When the news of Mr. Marshall's injuries first reached here, it was said that he had been shot through the spine and could not live. He still lives, however, and I hear that he is likely to recover. Tho he has held some of the best journalistic positions in New York, he is still a very young man. I was very much interested to read that when he fell he was assisted by Mr. Stephen Crane, for I remember that several years ago, before 'The Red Badge of Courage' gave the world a sensation, Mr. Marshall had recognized the boy's ability and had given it encouragement, by publishing in *The Sunday Press* some of his first articles and stories.

"It seems odd, by the way, that Mr. Crane should have given so slight a literary evidence of his presence at the war. It is true that he wrote a number of articles for *The World*; but they made very little impression. And yet he applied to the fight the method he used so successfully in his famous book; that is, he chose suggestive incidents and treated them realistically. But in *The World* this work seemed insignificant, at times almost puerile. I have heard it said that the articles lost effectiveness by being out of place in *The World*, and that if they had appeared in a more literary medium they would have carried more weight. Before the war ended, Mr. Crane, knowing that it could not last much longer, returned to England, where he has been living for many months."

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## COLORED LABOR IN COTTON-MILLS.

"THE unfortunate result of an experiment at negro labor at Columbia, S. C.," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "is another answer to the oft-repeated query why the colored man is not a skilled laborer." The paper continues:

"That he does not become a well-paid mechanic instead of a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water is certainly not due to the existence of race prejudice in the South, however it may be in the North. In the South the few blacksmiths or carpenters or bricklayers or trainmen of African descent find ready and remunerative employment. The reason there are not more of them is chiefly to be found in the negro himself. At least this is the opinion of the writer in *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, who details the failure of an enterprise which it once was thought would go a great way toward solving one of the various phases of the race problem.

"The correspondent in this case refers to the failure of a cotton-mill at Columbia which was started with the intention of utilizing negroes as operatives. Of course, the mill was to be managed by whites, but it was thought that colored help was equal to the requirements of the machines. The mill has proved a costly loss and will now be sold under foreclosure proceedings. The kind of work the hands did leads to the following bitter observations from *The Reporter's* contributor:

" 'I here take occasion to repeat what I have said before, viz.: that negroes will not make good cotton-mill operatives; indeed, now that the experiment has been fully tested in two or three instances, it can be stated that they have not made even fair operatives, and there is no reason in the world for believing that they ever will, for I know the average Southern darkey well—his habits and predilections, his instability and love of "freedom." They will not, as a rule, submit to the application and confinement required of the successful mill operative. They demand too many "holidays." They must attend their "festerbuls" and lodge and other secret society meetings, to some half-dozen or more of which most of them belong; and even if they were good workmen—which they are not, on machinery of any character, being clumsy and listless at the best—they wofully lack the quality of application (as stated by me at the time, and as has been shown so conclusively by the frequency with which the superintendents of this mill and the one at Charleston have had to hunt new hands) to make successful mill-hands.'

"The writer has a good deal more to say, part of which is undoubtedly true and part of which may be prejudice. One thing, however, can not be controverted: the negro is not disposed to train himself for skilled employment, and to make him do so requires an education which shall dispose him to labor and self-denial. This is the task to which Booker Washington and his fellow workers and students have set themselves, and it is worth their noblest efforts. If Professor Washington and such as he can train the negro's hands to skill and can induce him to live cleanly, soberly, and honestly, they will do a far greater work than the men who put the ballot in his possession."

The Chattanooga, Tenn., *Tradesman* says:

"There is no difference of opinion among real business men concerning the cause of the failure. The men at the head of the concern had far more hope, enthusiasm, and theory about them than business sense, an article they seem to have been very short on. Their attempt to do a business of that kind with negro help showed lack of judgment. They began deeply in debt. They enlarged the debt by turning the mill into a sort of textile school, with scholars who went and came as they pleased. The enterpirse is hopelessly swamped, tho it might now be prospering, had not its nominal owners gone about to force nature, and in violation of the sound canons of business, undertaken to make mill-operatives out of people who have hardly passed the corn-hoeing, rock-quarrying, and dirt-shoveling stage of civilization. We are glad the failure is complete and final. Being so it will probably deter other cranks from fooling away some money."

## CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY.

ON October 4, the War Department made the following statement of casualties in the war:

"Deaths from all causes between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, as reported to the adjutant-general's office up to date (October 3), were:

| | *Officers.* | *Enlisted Men.* |
|---|---|---|
| Killed | 23 | 257 |
| Died of wounds | 4 | 61 |
| Died of disease | 80 | 2,485 |

"Being an aggregate of 2,910 out of a total force of 274,717 officers and men, or a percentage of 1.059."

A number of papers take issue with the form of this statement. The New York *World* says:

"But there were only 54,000 troops all told sent to the war. This includes all the men sent to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. The rest of the 274,717—outnumbering the entire British army all over the world—were senselessly called into service either under an absurd scare or for political purposes. They were sentenced to long terms in pestilential camps and to all the sufferings that the incompetence of the 'Sons of Somebody' in staff positions could inflict upon them.

"As a consequence, while only 318 men were killed in battle and died of wounds, 2,485—or nearly nine times as many—died from disease.

"If only the army actually used—54,000 men—had been called into service, a death-rate of 1.059 per cent. would have buried only 572 instead of the 2,910 for whom coffins were actually provided."

The New York *Evening Post* makes the following comparison between official figures showing the percentage of each class of causes of death in a year of the Civil War and in the short Spanish war:

| | *Civil War.* | *Spanish war.* |
|---|---|---|
| Killed | 18.1 per cent. | 9.6 per cent. |
| Died of wounds | 15.3 " | 2.3 " |
| Died of disease | 66.6 " | 88.1 " |

"From this it appears that in the Civil War there was almost twice as large a percentage of men killed as in the Spanish war, a natural result of the greater ferocity and closer quarters of the fighting; about seven times as large a percentage of deaths from wounds, a disparity doubtless due to the greater surgical skill developed during the last thirty years, enabling many lives to be saved now which in the old times would have been promptly given up; but a percentage of deaths from disease only three fourths as great. This is the significant feature of the contest."

Whereupon the New York *Tribune* remarks:

"Let us see what this percentage argument is worth. At the campaign against Manila Dewey lost one man, who died from heart disease. Therefore the deaths from disease in his fleet on that cruise amounted to 100 per cent. of his total loss! . . . If the Spaniards had been better gunners and had killed at least one of Dewey's men, the disease loss would have been only 50 per cent. If they had killed nine men it would only have been 10 per cent. What a pity they didn't kill a few of our men, so as to save Dewey that awful 100-per-cent.-disease record!"

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT doesn't pay to try to be a Pingree in China.—*The News, Detroit.*

The war board of inquiry will of course avoid mistaking itself for a board of strategy.—*The Star, Washington.*

SOME good will come of it. The politicians will not swear off any more taxes.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

SOMETIMES Colonel Bryan must think of the difference between his case and Colonel Roosevelt's.—*The News, Detroit.*

HOW would it do to keep the Philippines and permit Spain to keep Aguinaldo?—*The Sentinel, Milwaukee.*

"PA, what is a scheme?" "I can't define it, my son; but it is something which will fall through quicker than anything else on earth."—*Puck, New York.*

THE list of post-offices in the United States now includes Hobson, Va.; Sigsbee, Ark.; Dewey, N. C.; Sampson, Fla., and Manila, Ky.—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

A THOROUGH SUCCESS.—"How about that Klondike mining company you were interested in about a year ago? I thought it was going to be such a big thing." "It was a big thing. We disposed of nearly $500,000 worth of stock."—*The News, Chicago.*

SOMETHING SURELY WRONG.—"I tell you, sir," he said with emphasis, "there is something radically wrong with our system of government."

"What's the matter!" they inquired anxiously.

"When a man runs for office in a strong Prohibition district," he explained, "and then moves over into the next county, which is strong for a moderate saloon license, there ought to be some way to keep the speeches he made in one district from getting into the other.—*The Star, Washington.*

PICKING A SUBJECT.—"See the poor soldier!" cried one of the girls.

"How ragged!" said another.

"And thin!"

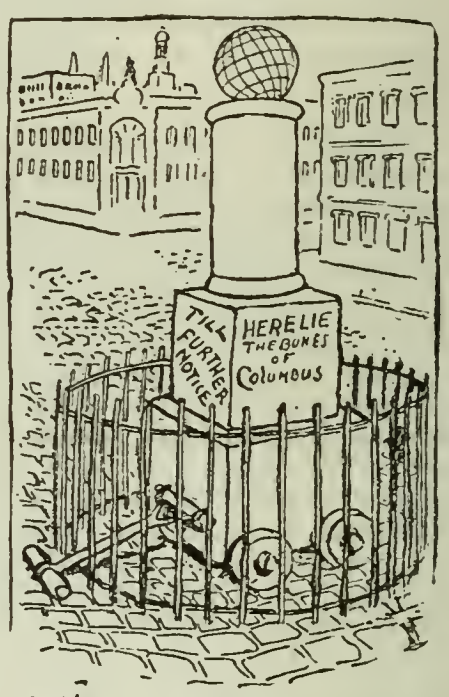
"And dirty!"

"And bedraggled!"

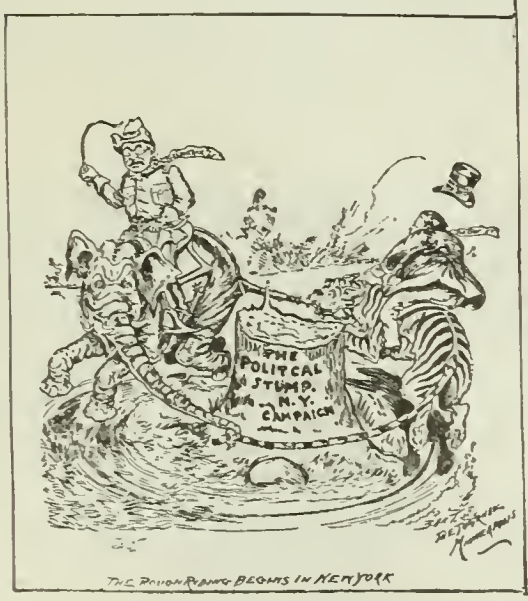
"And shaggy and unkempt!"

"How perfectly horrible all over!"

"Girls! Let's kiss him!"—*The North American, Philadelphia.*




A HINT FOR SPAIN
DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT
—*The Inter Ocean.*



CURRENT CARTOONS.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## RICHARD MANSFIELD AS CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

THE already celebrated play by the new French dramatist, Edmond Rostand, was reproduced week before last in New York City by Richard Mansfield. As our readers know (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 26, July 23), the play has made a notable sensation on the Parisian stage, with Coquelin in the title-rôle; and, by reason of its literary qualities, it has called forth the highest praise of critics in many countries. Strong doubt, however, has been expressed by them, and by the author as well, whether the best features of the play could survive translation. It is written, in the original, in verse, and the purity of the versification constitutes one of its chief charms for the critics. Nevertheless, Henry Irving in England and Mansfield in America have essayed its reproduction in English, and the latter's presentation was, according to *The Tribune's* critic (presumably William Winter), "watched with eager interest and received with abundant favor by a multitude of spectators."

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

This sort of play, says Mr. Winter, has hitherto presented the hero as gloomy and peculiar. In this case he is brilliant and expeditious. His prowess is tremendous, and his valor knows no bounds. He does not prosper as a lover, but in every vocation of his choice he is predominant and colossal. Like Falstaff, Cyrano dilates upon his exploit; like Acres he would appear to keep a private graveyard; and yet, like Sidney Carton, he is capable of magnanimous passion and holy self-sacrifice. In vindication of his huge snout he is fierce for combat, and whosoever jeers at that portentous encumbrance is promptly slain. No such hero has emerged in fiction since the days of Thackeray with his Phil Fogarty. The one criticism made of the play by Mr. Winter is that its general scheme is artificial. Of Mansfield's impersonation he speaks as follows:

"The author's ideal—a magnanimous, poetic, wayward soul prisoned in an ugly body—was intended for many effects, but, centrally and supremely, apart from all Gascon fanfaronade, it was intended to be an image of passionate tenderness, chivalric fidelity, and acute sorrow—all of them touched with self-scorn and with bitterness—surging beneath an assumed demeanor of braggart defiance and careless indifference. Such an image, if perfectly presented, would produce that irresistible and overwhelming effect of pathos—the pathos of inevitable, remediless, and hopeless grief, garnished and masked with a smile—which is even more afflicting than the most explicit tragedy and which fulfils the best purpose of dramatic art by arousing the soul of the spectator and lifting him to nobleness. There are no actors now on the American stage who can perfectly present that image. The rare and excellent faculties of Mr. Mansfield—which have often been recognized and often celebrated—proclaim him fitted for superb achievement in various directions, but not specifically in that one. Nevertheless, it is auspicious that any actor of our time, in America, should be trying to reach this height, and it is especially auspicious that any play should be written, more particularly in France, in which there is an opportunity for the accomplishment of any such artistic result. Mr. Mansfield has conferred a benefit upon the local public by his presentment of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' and has gained new laurels in it, and assuredly he deserves the most ample success."

The critic of *The Evening Post* says that the play, considered as a drama, is not in any sense a masterpiece. It is too much overladen with personages, mere foils of the hero and confusing to the spectators; it has a minimum of action and a maximum of speech; and it has no basis of probability. But its declamation and infinite variety of comic resource are well calculated for the display of such an actor as the elder Coquelin, for whom the play was written. Mr. Mansfield's performance was ingenious, forceful, and interesting, but not until the last act did he succeed in establishing a positive and even brief illusion.

The critic of *The Times* finds many things to praise in Mr. Mansfield's acting, and says: "As for his new portrayal, as a whole, it is never likely to cast into the shade some of his other impersonations, but it is full of merit, and he will surely need to act no other rôle all this season."

## MEN OF LETTERS AND ANARCHY.

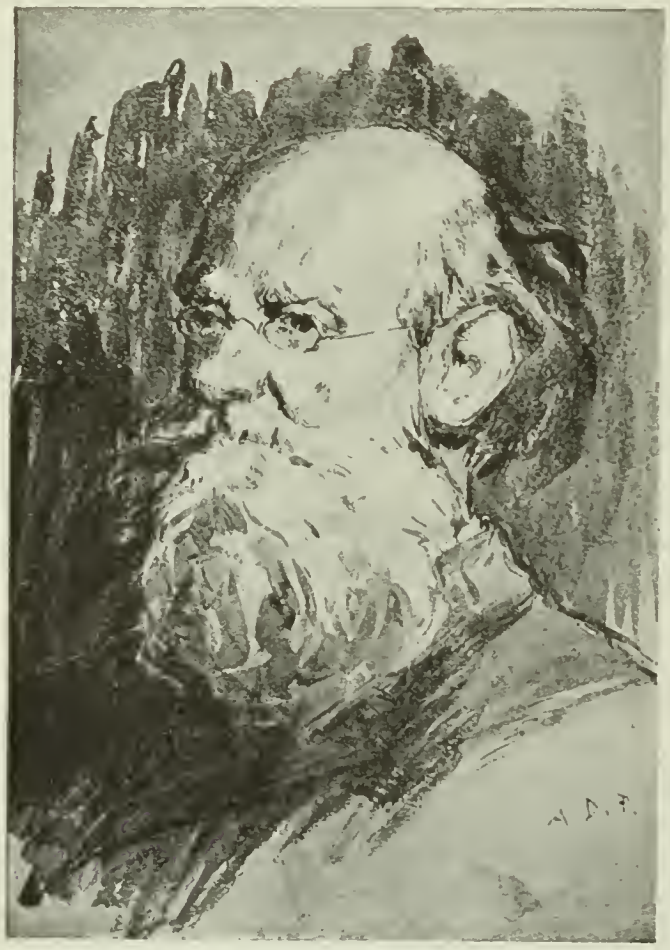
THE fountain of anarchy, according to Vance Thompson, is found in the philosophic and poetic dreams of a coterie of Parisian men of letters. These men are almost wholly responsible for those bloody wretches who turn theory into practise and with knives and pistols assail the sovereigns of Europe.

Mr. Thompson writes upon this subject in *The Criterion* (New York), and discusses in an interesting manner a number of these literary anarchists. He mentions Elisée Reclus, one of the most learned men of the day; Prince Kropotkin, a great scientist; Count Malatesta, and Louise Michel as having builded the house of literary anarchy. These people have vaguely laid down in print the fundamental principles of anarchy, but they are no longer the leaders.

Within the last eight years the literature of anarchy has swelled to a great flood. It has swept along with it scores of earnest and fanciful young men of the day. M. Leon Deschamps, the editor of *La Plume*—a magazine that stands for the new art and literature of Paris—said recently that anarchy was no longer a social formula, but a complete philosophy. M. Laurent Jailhode, a delicate poet and an admirable critic, spoke lightly of Valliant's crime as a "fine gesture." Stuart Merrill, an American poet who elects to write in French, admired the phrase so much that he turned anarchist himself. With the young writers of France, anarchy is the development of the idealism of the day. When M. Gabriel Randon sang the "Litanies of Dynamite," he was inspired by as pure a love for humanity as that of young Shelley. André Ibels, the founder of the *Revue Libertaire*, is a mystic who dreams of absolute freedom for all. Not one of them is a serious student of social economics. The picturesqueness of anarchy appeals to them all. They see in it war of the few against the many, the weak against the strong. They conceive a state of society in which all men will be good and intelligent. "I conceive a state of society so perfect," said M. Barrès, "that the very thought of evil will be intolerable to men." Alphonse

Retté, in dithyrambic verse, has pictured that state of society which Dante deemed possible only in Paradise. Remey de Gourmont thunders against evils in many an indignant page. Jean Graves and Zo d'Axa go serenely to prison for ideas they do not understand. They are all sentimentalists and dreamers.

These men see the misery in great cities and the pathos of it touches them. Zo d'Axa, whose real name is Gallaud de Pérouse, debated between becoming an anarchist and becoming a missionary. While traveling in Italy, he was accused of insulting the Empress of Germany. That made him an anarchist. He was a man of fortune and has spent it for the cause, establishing *En Dehors* (Outside), a journal of revolt, which preaches for individualism and against everything that could limit it—state,



PRINCE KROPOTKIN.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

church, military system. This journal has caught the fancy of a number of gifted young men of letters in Paris. Mr. Thompson proceeds to speak of them as follows:

"It was this man [Zo d'Axa] and his friend Octave Mirbeau, who gave anarchy its literary prestige. A few weeks after the publication of his 'Calvaire' I heard Mirbeau say: 'I have stripped war of its heroism,' but he had done more than made the idea of war inglorious, he had substituted for it the unreasoning destruction of dynamite. He proclaimed as heroes those whom it had been the habit to consider plain assassins. Henri Mazel took up the work. He tricked out the theory in purple metaphors and golden words. In praising his work the *Mercure de France*—the oldest and best literary review in France—said frankly: 'We are all anarchists, thank God!'

"It is almost true. Hardly one of the young writers of France has not shot his arrow at society. The strongest prose-writer of them all, Paul Adam, has taught anarchy in a dozen volumes. At the trial of Jean Graves he came into court to declare himself an anarchist—all in a spirit of sheer bravado. In his last book, 'Le Triomphe des Médiocres,' published a few months ago, he says: 'The incidents in Spain, the epopees of Vaillant and Emile Henry, of other companions, warn the powers of the world that the anarchists will not yield to their laws. For Pallas shot, seven hundred victims of dynamite, a city in flames—that is what weighs down the other scale of justice, the scale of the people. Let it be understood,' he says, 'we live in a state of war. One part of society starves the other, forces it by poverty to suicide or merciless toil. The laborer, on the threshold of death, turns at last, arms himself and takes vengeance.'

"All this and a great deal more to the same purport, with much rhetoric of 'soldiers of despair' and the 'Black Angel of Anarchy.' Now I know M. Adam. He is a brilliant writer, a student, a philanthropist, an art-lover, and lover of life; in elegant Paris he lives elegantly; and I know that all this revolutionary eloquence is merely a *feu d'artifice*. He is a victim of his vocabulary. There are so many fine things to be said about anarchy that he, no more than Stuart Merrill and Maurice Barrès, can resist the temptation to turn anarchist for the sake of saying them. Almost all of us have been dragged out over our depth by vehement words. All of us have been young enough to write Retté's 'Idylle Diabolique,' with its masterful 'I deny and I revolt!'

"If you ask any one of these leaders of anarchic thought if they believe in the propaganda by deeds—the blunt argument of dynamite, the polemics of knives and picric acid—they will assure you that they do not. Their anarchy is purely literary, purely decorative, artistic, sentimental. Zo d'Axa to be sure once affirmed the 'joy of action.' But for the others the bomb-thrower and assassin—even tho he kill royalty—is a criminal; they will argue that he is not the only criminal, and that the complicity of society must be taken into account, but they do not applaud his crime. ('There are a thousand ways of being an anarchist; I am an anarchist after Victor Hugo and Pascal,' said Ajalbert.)

"They are young men and ardent. They are poets, painters, novelists, or critics. Most of them are men of fortune and family. All of them are successful men. Their art has brought them fame. They are idealists and dreamers and philanthropists. They turn from a dark and troubled present to a future all rose. In a tragic night they await the 'sunrise of fraternal love.' Their anarchic pæans are inspired solely by altruism, by pity for the 'oppressed, who are the just.' All this one may admit. These shining poets and publicists are neither rogues nor assassins.

"And yet by reason of their very sincerity and their eloquence they are the most dangerous men of the day. They have made anarchy a splendid ideal—instead of the brutal and meaningless discontent it was. They have gilded plain ruffians like Ravachol and Caserio with the halo of martyrdom.

"For them anarchy is a literary toy.

"But what of the feather-brained wretches who believe in all these fine phrases and carry out the doctrine of social warfare to its logical and bloody conclusions? Whose is the responsibility? Who is the greater criminal? Luccheni or the silken poet who set him on?

"The books of Bernard-Lazare, Hamon, Mirbeau, Adam, are scattered broadcast through France and Italy. They are the text-books—perilously eloquent—of anarchy. They are firebrands in the hands of weak-minded rogues, of dark fanatics, of epileptic egoists. Not long ago I had a talk with the Count Malatesta, the leader of the Italian anarchists. Suavely, gently in his aristocratic way, he deplored the use of bombs and the murder of women. And yet he has given his time and fortune to educating the Lucchenis up to assassination.

"They have much to answer for, who have made literature the handmaid and mouthpiece of anarchy—the *chaperon* of red murder and revolt."

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**Women Students at German Universities.**—Official reports for the present semester state that there are 162 female students at the University of Berlin. Of these 98 are Germans, and 65 of these Prussians. From abroad there is a representation of 2 French, 23 Russians, and 26 Americans, while Hungary, England, Sweden, and Norway have each sent one. The majority of these female students are found in the departments of philosophy, philology, and history. Ten are studying natural sciences; six, political economy; one, chemistry and physics. In the law department there are only six such students, in the medical four Germans but a number of "foreigners," while three are engaged in theological work. During the winter term 1896-97 there were only 95 women students in Berlin, the remarkable increase being generally ascribed to the fact that the new rector, Dr. Schmoller, is more favorably inclined to this class of auditors than was his predecessor in office, Professor Brunner, who in his official address as rector, October 15, 1897, rather made sport of the women students. This increase has caused comment in Parliament, Professor Virchow publicly expressing fears that the German universities may be overun with students of this kind and thus "a complete revolution" (*vollkommene Umwälzung*) be

produced in the higher educational ranks of the Fatherland. Other universities report only meager contingents of women students. As yet not a single German university will admit a woman to immatriculation and graduation. Permission to attend lectures must be granted, at least in Prussia, by the cultus minister, the rector, and the professor in charge. In Austria greater advances have been made. In Vienna women are admitted to lecture courses and doctors' examinations without hindrances.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## LITERARY FAME AND THE CRITIC.

WHAT is the use of the art-critic? Tolstoï has asked; and he has answered, none: if a work of art is genuine, it will arouse a response; but how it does so no one can explain and no one ought to try to explain. A writer in the London *Academy* who is considering the functions of criticism does not go to this length. He leaves a reason for existence to the critics; but he thinks they have very little to do with deciding the fate of literature or the fame of writers. The mere opinion of the literary critic, his "I like it" or "I like it not," does not after all count for very much. What he can do to make himself really useful is so to develop the harmony between a man and his work that the inevitable excellence and the inevitable blemish may be seen in proper relation to their cause.

As to one of the controversies that has from time immemorial been waged between critics—that is, whether an artist's work should be considered by itself, altogether apart from the character of the artist—*The Academy* writer has this to say:

"One school holds that a work of art should be considered quite apart from its creator, and this is supported, if not by argument, by many pertinent illustrations. A biography of Homer is not essential to enjoyment of the 'Odyssey'; how Shakespeare came to write 'Macbeth' is of little consequence compared to the fact that it is *there*. To take another art—the closest acquaintance with a sculptor will not increase by one tittle the loveliness of the lines in his statue. The underlying contention is that biography and criticism are two separate and distinct studies. Nothing is more interesting than the life of a man truly set down; but the facts, whatever they are, ought not to influence our appreciation of his work.

"On the other hand, the minute studies that are so plentiful to-day—the endless writing, for example, which is devoted to Shelley, Burns, the Brontës, and others—has for excuse the very opposite opinion. If compelled to give a reason for their labor, the authors might very well argue that a writer and his writing are one and indivisible, and the glory of criticism is to bring into harmony what appears to be diverse and contradictory elements. What comes out in the way of song must have gone in in the shape of experience. And so the conclusion is arrived at, that if there be any such thing as scientific criticism, it ought not to consist of the collation of one man's opinion with another's, but of a full examination of all that went to form and develop the author. In Sir Walter's good old way the scientific critic will begin with 'an ell of pedigree,' for he will attach as much importance to heredity as M. Zola himself does. Having settled all about the ancestors and the race, he will next study the scenery and early associations of his subject. He may not altogether believe, with a recent authority, that the geological formation of his native fields will in some sort determine the character of a poet's love-songs, but the vivid early impressions count for a great deal. And this is true of all imaginative writers, whether in prose or verse. You get a George Eliot haunted forever with memories of that curious mingling of pastoral beauty and coal-dusty village, of rural swain and pale factory-hand, distinctive of the Midlands round her old home at Griff; you get a Tennyson absolutely growing out of his Lincolnshire rectory, with its environments of grassy wold and long gray field. Or, contrariwise, a Dickens is found belonging to the squalid street where he taught us to see pathos and humor and humanity. In each of these cases personal detail illuminates the work."

Turning from an author's environments to his mind, we are reminded that the most important food is assimilated unconsciously. Had Sir Walter Scott possessed two good legs instead of one, he would have gone more regularly to the high school, and spent a great deal more time in outdoor sports, and his visits to the Border would have been few and far between. He would not have had those long sojourns at Kelso, where all that was romantic in his imagination was fed and developed. Fate married the right man to the right moment, and the result was the Waverley Novels. Genius must have its opportunity. Burns was as fortunate as Scott. Endowed with a lyrical genius, he was ushered into Scotland at a time when folk-song was at its zenith. George Eliot was in like manner fortunate. Her eminently prosaic imagination came to find a stern and dusty struggle between trade and land, and the rise of nonconformity. To quote further:

"When our aforesaid critic has explained the blood and birth of his subject, his natural surroundings, the atmosphere of his time, and the opinions, conversation, myth, and legend he was likely to hear, he may approach the less important matters of education and reading. But it is out of the early impressions that the masterpiece comes, if come it does, and his scientific mission will near achievement when he has set all these forth. He will, at any rate, have performed the more useful part of his work and paved the way for arriving at a sound judgment."

A curious illustration of the impotence of contemporary criticism is given. In *Blackwood* for July, 1830, appeared Christopher North's "Notices to Correspondents," in which he launched out as follows:

"There are not at this hour more than six women alive entitled to send articles to Ebony: Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Norton, Miss Bowles, Miss Mitford, Miss Jewsbury. Let us consider—who the deuce is the sixth? Oh! yes, yes, but not to hurt the feelings of so many thousands, she for the present shall be 'strictly anonymous.'"

Of these five women, which one, the writer asks, can be said, in any true sense, to be alive to-day? He continues:

"At that time the Hon. Mrs. Norton looked upon herself, and was looked upon by others, as a kind of empress in the world of letters. No one could feel the slightest surprise at Christopher's confident remark so far as she was concerned. It would be extremely interesting to know how many readers of *The Academy* could name one of her long list of novels without referring to a catalog. Mrs. Hemans leads a precarious life in the poorer sort of school-books. When Mr. Henley put two of her pieces in the *Lyra Heroica* he was chaffed about it. Some of us have out of curiosity looked up Miss Mitford, Miss Bowles, and Miss Jewsbury, but are they more than names as far as the general public is concerned? Probably one could mention four times as many a few years hence."

## MARK TWAIN'S DESCRIPTION OF A GREAT AUSTRIAN PLAY.

"SEND for 'The Master of Palmyra.'" That is the oracular advice, thrice repeated, which Mark Twain offers to those in charge of the American stage. And what is "The Master of Palmyra"? It is a play that, tho twenty years old, still holds audiences in Vienna spellbound for four mortal hours (four hours and five minutes, says the precise Mark), and, tho never played anywhere else than in Vienna and Berlin, never fails to pack the house in those cities. It is the masterpiece of Wilbrandt, and Mark knows of no other play that bears much resemblance to it. It is rather a great and stately metaphysical poem, or a procession of dream pictures, than a play.

Mr. Clemens proceeds (in *The Forum*, October) to describe "The Master of Palmyra" (which he questions if any one in this country has ever heard of) somewhat in detail, and to moralize on the decadence of tragedy in America.

The scene of the Vienna play is laid in Palmyra, of course, in the days of ancient Rome. It covers a wide stretch of time, and in its course the chief actress is reincarnated several times. Four times she is a more or less young woman, and once she is a lad.

In this first act, she is *Zoe*—a Christian girl, who has wandered across the desert from Damascus to try to Christianize the Zeus-worshiping pagans of Palmyra. In this character she is wholly spiritual, a religious enthusiast, a devotee who covets martyrdom—and gets it. We quote direct from the article:

"After many years she appears in the second act as *Phœbe*, a graceful and beautiful young light-o'-love from Rome, whose soul is all for the shows and luxuries and delights of this life—a dainty and capricious featherhead, a creature of shower and sunshine, a spoiled child, but a charming one. In the third act, after an interval of many years, she reappears as *Persida*, mother of a daughter in the fresh bloom of youth. She is now a sort of combination of her two earlier selves: in religious loyalty and subjection she is *Zoe;* in triviality of character and shallowness of judgment—together with a touch of vanity in dress—she is *Phœbe*.

"After a lapse of years she appears in the fourth act as *Nymphas*, a beautiful boy, in whose character the previous incarnations are engagingly mixed.

"And after another stretch of years all these heredities are joined in the *Zenobia* of the fifth act—a person of gravity, dignity, sweetness, with a heart filled with compassion for all who suffer, and a hand prompt to put into practical form the heart's benignant impulses.

"You will easily concede that the actress who proposes to discriminate nicely these five characters, and play them to the satisfaction of a cultivated and exacting audience, has her work cut out for her. Mme. Hohenfels has made these parts her peculiar property; and she is well able to meet all the requirements. You perceive, now, where the chief part of the absorbing fascination of this piece lies: it is in watching this extraordinary artist melt these five characters into each other—grow, shade by shade, out of one and into another through a stretch of four hours and five minutes.

"There are a number of curious and interesting features in this piece. For instance, its hero, *Appelles*, young, handsome, vigorous, in the first act, remains so all through the long flight of years covered by the five acts. Other men, young in the first act, are touched with gray in the second, are old and racked with infirmities in the third; in the fourth, all but one are gone to their long home; and he is a blind and helpless hulk of ninety or a hundred years. It indicates that the stretch of time covered by the piece is seventy years or more. The scenery undergoes decay, too—the decay of age, assisted and perfected by a conflagration. The fine new temples and palaces of the second act are by and by a wreck of crumbled walls and prostrate columns, moldy, grass-grown, and desolate; but their former selves are still recognizable in their ruins. The aging men and the aging scenery together convey a profound illusion of that long lapse of time; they make you live it yourself! You leave the theater with the weight of a century upon you.

"Another strong effect: Death, in person, walks about the stage in every act. So far as I could make out, he was supposably not visible to any excepting two persons—the one he came for and *Appelles*. He used various costumes; but there was always more black about them than any other tint; and so they were always somber. Also they were always deeply impressive and, indeed, awe-inspiring. The face was not subjected to changes, but remained the same, first and last—a ghastly white. To me he was always welcome, he seemed so real—the actual Death, not a play-acting artificiality. He was of a solemn and stately carriage; and he had a deep voice, and used it with a noble dignity. Wherever there was a turmoil of merry-making or fighting or feasting or chaffing or quarreling, or a gilded pageant, or other manifestation of our trivial and fleeting life, into it drifted that black figure with the corpse-face, and looked its fateful look and passed on; leaving its victim shuddering and smitten. And always its coming made the fussy human pack seem infinitely pitiful and shabby and hardly worth the attention of either saving or damning.

"In the beginning of the first act the young girl *Zoe* appears by some great rocks in the desert, and sits down, exhausted, to rest. Presently arrive a pauper couple, stricken with age and infirmities; and they begin to mumble and pray to the Spirit of Life, who is said to inhabit that spot. The Spirit of Life appears; also Death—uninvited. They are (supposably) invisible. Death, tall, black-robed, corpse-faced, stands motionless and waits. The aged couple pray to the Spirit of Life for a means to prop up their existence and continue it. Their prayer fails. The Spirit of Life prophesies *Zoe's* martyrdom; it will take place before night. Soon *Appelles* arrives, young and vigorous and full of enthusiasm; he has led a host against the Persians and won the battle; he is the pet of fortune, rich, honored, beloved, 'Master of Palmyra.' He has heard that whoever stretches himself out on one of those rocks there, and asks for a deathless life, can have his wish. He laughs at the tradition, but wants to make the trial anyway. The invisible Spirit of Life warns him: 'Life without end can be regret without end.' But he persists: let him keep his youth, his strength, and his mental faculties unimpaired, and he will take all the risks. He has his desire."

*Appelles* goes on from act to act, sturdily fighting Death, while calamity after calamity falls upon him. At last his son *Nymphas* dies. He now no longer resists, but begs Death to take him. Death, however, is not now so accommodating, but stands by and lets him suffer. At last Death lays hold of him, and he exclaims, "Ich danke dir" (I thank thee). The whole play is one grand sardonic laugh at life.

Mr. Clemens then quotes from the advertising columns of a New York paper the theater-list for one day. It is all comedy of the lightest character. Looking over this lightsome feast, he concludes that our stage needs a tonic. He says:

"Send for 'The Master of Palmyra.' You are trying to make yourself believe that life is a comedy, that its sole business is fun, that there is nothing serious in it. You are ignoring the skeleton in your closet. Send for 'The Master of Palmyra.' You are neglecting a valuable side of your life; presently it will be atrophied. You are eating too much mental sugar; you will bring on Bright's disease of the intellect. You need a tonic; you need it very much. Send for 'The Master of Palmyra.' You will not need to translate it; its story is as plain as a procession of pictures.

"I have made my suggestion. Now I wish to put an annex to it. And that is this: It is right and wholesome to have those light comedies and entertaining shows; and I shouldn't wish to see them diminished. But none of us is *always* in the comedy spirit; we have our graver moods; they come to us all; the lightest of us can not escape them. These moods have their appetites—healthy and legitimate appetites—and there ought to be some way of satisfying them. It seems to me that New York ought to have one theater devoted to tragedy. With her three millions of population, and seventy outside millions to draw upon, she can afford it, she can support it. America devotes more time, labor, money, and attention to distributing literary and musical culture among the general public than does any other nation, perhaps; yet here you find her neglecting what is possibly the most effective of all the breeders and nurses and disseminators of high literary taste and lofty emotion—the tragic stage. To leave that powerful agency out is to haul the culture-wagon with a crippled team. Nowadays, when a mood comes which only Shakespeare can set to music, what must we do? Read Shakespeare ourselves! Isn't it pitiful? It is playing an organ solo on a jew's-harp. *We* can't read. None but the Booths can do it.

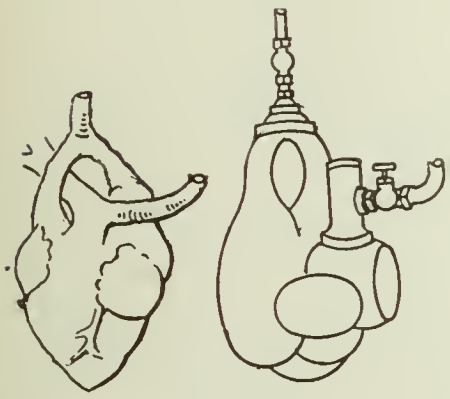
"Thirty years ago Edwin Booth played 'Hamlet' a hundred nights in New York. With three times the population, how often is 'Hamlet' played now in a year? If Booth were back now in his prime, how often could he play it in New York? Some will say twenty-five nights. I will say three hundred, and say it with confidence. The tragedians are dead; but I think that the taste and intelligence which made their market are not.

"What *has* come over us English-speaking people? During the first half of this century tragedies and great tragedians were as common with us as farce and comedy; and it was the same in England. Now we have not a tragedian, I believe; and London, with her fifty shows and theaters, has but three, I think. It is an astonishing thing, when you come to consider it. Vienna remains upon the ancient basis; there has been no change. She sticks to the former proportions; a number of rollicking comedies, admirably played, every night; and also every night at the Burg Theater—that wonder of the world for grace and beauty and richness and splendor and costliness—a majestic drama of depth and seriousness, or a standard old tragedy. It is only within the last dozen years that men have learned to do miracles on the stage in the way of grand and enchanting scenic effects; and it is at such a time as this that we have reduced our scenery mainly to different breeds of parlors and varying aspects of furniture and rugs. I think we must have a Burg in New York, and Burg scenery, and a great company like the Burg company. Then, with a tragedy-tonic once or twice a month, we shall enjoy the comedies all the better. Comedy keeps the heart sweet; but we all know that there is wholesome refreshment for both mind and heart in an occasional climb among the solemn pomps of the intellectual snow-summits built by Shakespeare and those others. Do I seem to be preaching? It is out of my line; I only do it because the rest of the clergy seem to be on a vacation."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## NATURAL FORM AND MECHANICAL DESIGN.

IN an original and interesting article in *The American Machinist* (New York, September 29), W. H. Sargent points out some curious and instructive resemblances in form between vari-



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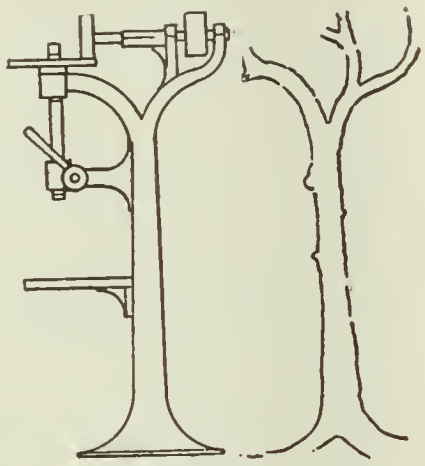
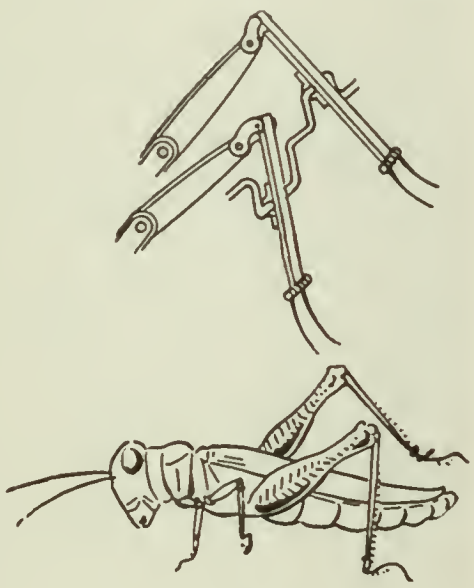


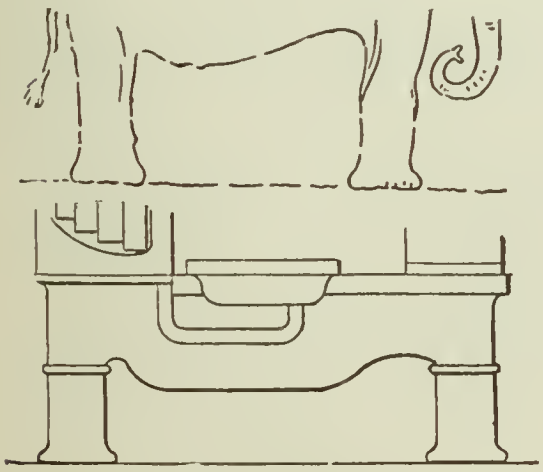
DRILL PRESS.

ous common mechanical devices and some natural objects whose purposes are similar. Says Mr. Sargent:

"Provided it is well adapted to the purpose intended, it is nothing against a design that it is copied. All ideas are new but once; man can not always be original, and he soon acquires the habit of absorbing ideas relating to his business. He sees how beautifully some mechanical device accomplishes its purpose or how fitting is some shape or form, and unconsciously stores these ideas away in his mind and draws from them when needed. Probably the inventor of the hay-tedder made no extended study of orthoptera, but only put to a practical use the action of the grasshopper which he had seen all his life. The hypodermic syringe is a pointed application of the principle of the sting of a bee, and it is reported that a successful tunneling system was designed from the boring apparatus of an apple-worm. A suspension bridge represents the highest mechanical, mathematical, and engineering skill, and yet it is only the adaptation of a spider's web to man's requirements. Of all pumps the most common, the most reliable, the most efficient is the heart, and there is a significant parallelism between its form and the designs for some modern pumping machinery. Whoever has 'caught a crab' while in bathing will remember the powerful grip of its jaws, and the inventor of the hay-carrier seized upon the idea as the crab seizes upon the toe of the bather.



HAY TEDDER.



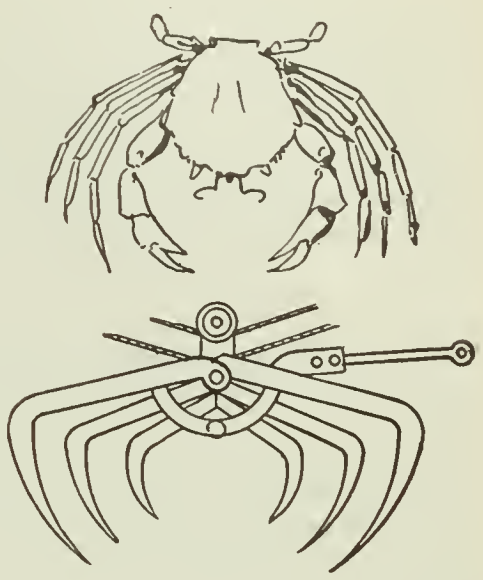
LATHE.

"The pillar of an upright drill resembles a tree trunk in size and shape. It has limbs and branches. Naturally, then, the base, where stability is required, is modeled after the foot of the trunk.

"In designing the supports for a heavy lathe it is but natural that the draftsman should cast about for some similar example in nature, and it certainly is not wholly by accident that the result resembles the support of one of nature's heaviest machines, the elephant.

"Sometimes the influence of natural forms appears in a real or fancied resemblance to some object which gives it a name, as an alligator wrench or a whaleback barge. Perhaps a monkey-wrench derives its name from its resemblance to a toy monkey running up and down a painted stick.

"The tailor has his goose and the spinner his mule, and there are donkey engines and pony presses. The head of a ram is so manifestly adapted for butting that the ancient Romans carved it on the ends of their battering artillery, and while we have to-day abandoned the form we still retain the word 'ramming.'



HAY CARRIER.

"Machines have bodies, feet, and arms; they are provided with wrist-pins, knuckle-joints, and elbows, and occasionally they break a rib or a leg like their human relatives. This shows the effect of natural forms on mechanical design; not that they are copied literally. The tree-trunk is not reproduced with the bark on, nor the elephant's foot with the toe-nails, but they are adapted to man's purposes, 'conventionalized,' as they say in art.

"In decoration nature's influence is even greater. 'The heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth' all lend their products toward decorative art."

## CONQUESTS OF THE AMERICAN ENGINEER.

A RECENT editorial in *The Engineer*, London, calls attention to the fact that the importation of engineering products from this country is growing rapidly and continually. This growth is attributed largely to the superior efficiency of American machinery and of those who operate it. Says *The Engineering Magazine*, October, commenting on this editorial:

"Apart from questions of cost, and the influence which economical production has on the selling price, the superior quality of the product often causes British manufacturers to use American products, when their preference otherwise would be for articles of home manufacture.

"Examples of this sort of thing are found in malleable-iron castings, which are of such a quality that the workmen themselves are openly heard to confess their preference for the American product, while at the same time the price is 30 per cent. lower than Sheffield prices.

"American steel is now being sent into Birmingham in very large quantities, where it is mainly used for bicycle work. For bicycle purposes, for nuts, screws, and bolts, or for anything that can be made in large quantities by means of automatic machinery, the American steel is preferred, not merely by the manufacturer, who finds it lower in price, but generally by the workman, as its uniform temper enables him to work it smoothly with considerably less wear on the tools.

"Not only the products, but the American machines themselves, are rapidly being introduced into England, and it is impossible for any one who is in the habit of visiting the large industrial establishments of England to avoid seeing how rapidly American labor-saving machines are being utilized. Specific in-

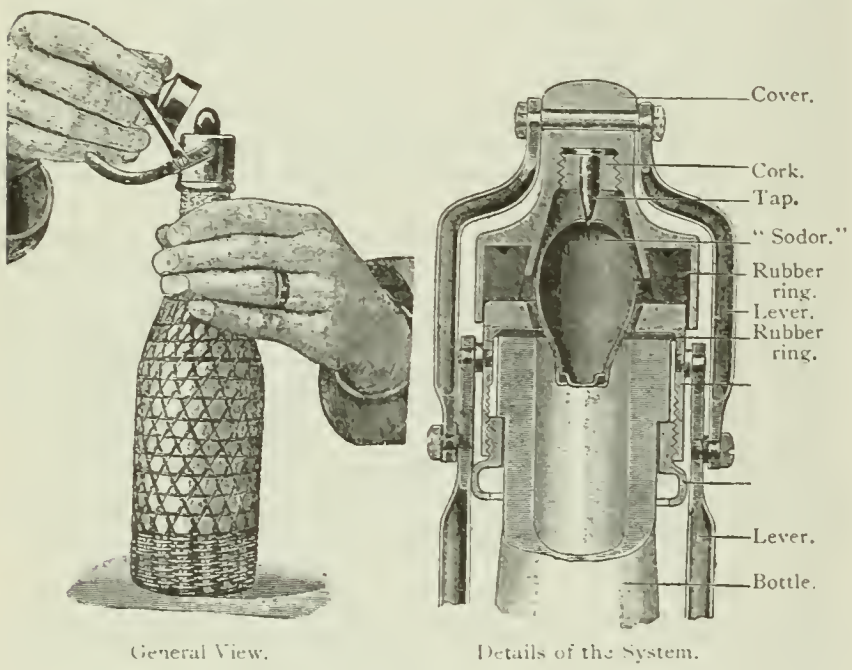
stances of this are constantly to be seen—instances where British manufacturers, who have been fighting all their lives against using American machines, have latterly, through failure to get what they wanted in England, been compelled to adopt foreign-made lathes and other special machines, and now say they would not be without them."

*The Engineering Magazine* closes its comment with the following quotation from *The Engineer's* editorial:

"The business of supplying these American inventions is only just beginning. It is not to the interest of British manufacturers to admit this much, but they are gradually being forced to the conclusion that there is no denying the advance of the American, both in his methods of production, his application of those methods in the use of the machinery by which they are applied, and the men by whom they are worked."

## MAKE YOUR OWN EFFERVESCENT DRINKS IN TWENTY SECONDS.

A NEW method of preparing effervescent drinks at pleasure, by means of capsules of compressed carbonic-acid gas used with a bottle of special form, is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 24) by M. A. Berthier. It is intended to supplant the use




THE SODOR.

of siphon-bottles, which often contain unhealthful compounds. The capsules and bottles are made by a firm in Zurich, Switzerland. Says M. Berthier:

"Under the name of 'sodor,' this Swiss firm has placed on the market small steel capsules containing about 2.3 grams [36 grains] of chemically pure carbonic acid. . . . The resistance of the walls to interior pressure reaches at least 500 atmospheres. . . .

"The same bottle may be used over and over again, since, when empty, it may be filled again and charged with the acid in the manner now to be described. . . . . .

"The bottle is of thick glass; it is of the usual form, but is furnished with a special form of stopper whose object is not only to close the receptacle hermetically, but at the same time to pierce the capsule. The carbonic acid in the capsule is then set free and dissolves in the liquid held by the bottle. This latter is proof against an interior pressure of 30 atmospheres. Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section of the bottle at the moment when the tap has entered the capsule. The system of levers is similar to that used for the stoppers of beer-bottles. The stopper is hollow and in the bottom of its cavity is fixed the tap. When the stopper is closed it thus encloses the capsule, and the annular trough holds the rubber ring that makes the closure hermetic.

"The stopper can easily be removed and affixed to another bottle, in case the first should be broken."

The preparation of an effervescent drink by this means, so it is said, does not occupy more than twenty seconds.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## OBSERVATIONS ON ST. ELMO'S FIRE.

THE following interesting observations on the silent electric discharge known as "St. Elmo's fire," made at the Brocken Observatory, Germany, are described by Dr. Stade, of that observatory, in the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*. His report is abstracted in *Gaea* (Leipsic, October) from which we translate the following extracts:

"St. Elmo's fire, in spite of the systematic observations kept up at the Brocken Observatory since October 1, 1896, has been seen there only twice in that time: on March 29, 1897, and on February 16, 1898, both times in thick fog and sleety snow, which fell the first time in a stiff west wind, the second time in a west-northwest wind. Both times the appearance showed itself first about 9 P.M., the time of the regular evening observation. The first time the phenomenon lasted so short a time that no adequate examination was possible; but the second time, owing to its greater intensity and longer duration, its structure and the nature of the electric discharge could be clearly perceived.

"On the evening of February 16 it shone out in intense reddish-white flames on the top of the lightning-conductor, and also, ranged in short rows, on the crystals of frost that covered the conductor, as well as on other neighboring objects both bare and frost-covered, for instance guide-posts and the corners of roofs. Flames sprang also from the hair and beards of the observers and from the little crystals of frost that adhered to their garments. The fact that by holding the finger over the point of the lightning-conductor the flame can be made to appear from the tip of the finger is a well-known characteristic of the phenomenon, for in many accounts of observations of St. Elmo's fire it is recorded that the flame could be made to spring back and forth from one object to another near by. When the finger was held near the lightning-conductor the light disappeared in an instant to reappear on the finger, when the latter was at least 2 centimeters [$\frac{4}{5}$ inch] distant. Strangely, it could easily be seen that the luminous appearance, besides the metal lightning-conductor, preferred the bare projecting beams to the well-conducting hoar frost.

"The outer structure of the flames, whose origin could be traced by means of an electroscope to a discharge of positive electricity, agreed well in size and shape with the description given by von Obermayer in 1888. They consisted of an elliptical intensely reddish-white nucleus about 3 millimeters [$\frac{1}{8}$ inch] long, with a continuation, in the direction of the major axis, of a still longer tongue of like color, and on this a brush of fine reddish-white rays, growing whiter toward the end, and spreading outward at an angle of about 90°. On the hair of the beard the whole flame seemed to be only about $\frac{1}{2}$ centimeter [$\frac{1}{5}$ inch] long; on the frost particles that clung to the garments of the observers appeared only bright specks of approximately elliptical form, without rays. This form of the phenomenon was not described by von Obermayer; the violet coloring of the tips of the ray, noted by him, was not observed, and perhaps was overlooked.

"The brushes were very steady and motionless, and so bright that the electroscope could be read without artificial light.

"After ceasing for a considerable time, the phenomenon appeared again about 9:45 P.M. in a slightly different form; now it consisted of a whitish-violet nucleus about 6 or 7 millimeters [$\frac{1}{4}$ inch] long, with a long white branch surmounted by a brush of whitish-violet rays at a maximum angle of 45°; the appearance was very feeble, especially when it was transferred to the finger-tip. When one of the thickly falling sleety snow-flakes passed over the tip of the lightning-conductor, it was still weaker, almost disappearing for the moment. This unstable character as well as the different structure and smaller motility, sharply distinguished this form of the phenomenon from that first described. It was the negative variety of the St. Elmo's fire. . . . . .

"The first variety was due to a discharge of positive electricity from the earth; the latter to that of negative electricity. As is well known, changes from positive to negative electrification and the reverse often occur on the earth's surface in a very brief period.

"In agreement with former observations, there was neither lightning nor thunder on the Brocken on March 29, 1897, nor on February 16, 1898. Also, it is not known whether the clouds that surrounded the mountain from 9 to 10 P.M. on February 16, moving from west-northwest, caused electrical discharges anywhere

near by; but, according to newspaper reports, there was considerable thunder during a snow-storm that occurred at Hildesheim, to the northwest of the Brocken, at the same time that the St. Elmo's fire was seen on February 16.

"The crackling noise described by many observers as an unfailing accompaniment of the St. Elmo's fire was noticed only on February 16, and then only on the tip of the electroscope.

"During and after the St. Elmo's fire of March 29 a peculiar shadowless twilight shone in the atmosphere; in spite of the very thick mist and the absence of moonlight, objects a hundred yards away could be distinctly recognized; it seemed as if the observer were within a feebly self-luminous cloud."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## COMPRESSED PEAT AS A COMPETITOR OF COAL.

A COMPANY has been formed in Canada to utilize as fuel the immense peat bogs of that country. Says *The Canadian Electrical News* (September) speaking of this experiment:

"That peat has been used as fuel in European countries for many years is well known. The method of converting it to the desired form for burning has consisted in reducing the peat to a paste by the addition of water, and then pressing the wet peat into the form of briquettes, and drying these blocks in the open air or in a kiln. Some scientists have aimed at the reduction of the moisture by different applications of artificial heat, and endeavored to increase the output of the manufactured material by various mechanical arrangements. The objection to the above methods is that peat can not properly be consolidated while it is wet."

By using a recently patented method, the new company, it is claimed, is enabled to obviate this objection. To quote again:

"The process of manufacture, as at present employed at the company's works near Welland, consists, first, of the excavation and drainage of the peat at the bog and its natural drying in the open air, until the material retains only approximately the same humidity as the atmosphere. It is then ready for manufacture, and the next step is the reduction or disintegration of the dried mass until it assumes a pulverized character. This is accomplished by means of a breaker, which revolves at a high rate of speed, and breaks the material to powder with iron teeth. The fiber, however, is preserved free from any undue fracture, and without liberating any of the indigenous or inherent combustible matters. From the breaker an exhaust fan draws the powder into a large hopper, from which it descends to the machine, where it is stamped into cylinders two inches wide, and of the same depth. The peat is here reduced by pressure to cylindrical blocks of about two inches in a tube without bottom, the resistance to the enormous pressure of some thirty tons being entirely obtained by the friction of the material against the side of the tube. The reduction of bulk from the raw material to the finished block is in the proportion of 6 to 1. The product ready for burning takes the form of a block about three inches in length and two inches in diameter, very hard and dense, and containing all the fibrous, carbonaceous, volatile, and other materials and elements which are originally embodied in raw peat, and an amount of moisture only corresponding approximately with that in the surrounding atmosphere. . . . . .

"The fuel is said to be non-friable and weatherproof by reason of its solidity and the external glaze imparted to it by frictional contact with the forming dies. The inherent moisture of the peat is reduced to 12 per cent. The weight of the fuel is given as 83 pounds per cubic foot, while bituminous coal weighs 73 pounds and anthracite coal 93 pounds per cubic foot. Other qualities of this fuel are claimed to be freedom from sulfur, and that it makes neither smoke, soot, dust, nor clinkers during consumption.

"Experimental tests have been made, the results of which show that the fuel bids fair to become a strong competitor with coal. . . . It is contended that the cost of production is no greater than that of mining coal, while there will be a great saving in freight owing to the close proximity of the peat beds."

Commenting editorially on these facts, *The Canadian Electrical News* says:

"It is yet somewhat premature to attempt to forecast the effect which the discovery of this process of manufacturing compressed-peat fuel may have upon the electrical industry, but it would appear as likely to result in the greater employment of steam in competition with water power."

## THE NEW ARMOR-PLATE.

IN the rapid march of progress, it looks as if Harveyized nickel-steel armor-plate were already a "back number." Says a writer in *Cassier's Magazine* (October):

"According to present indications, the Krupp process of hardening armor-plate for war-ships seems to be giving results superior to the older and better-known Harvey process. Some trials recently made in the United States, at Washington, D. C., showed that projectiles with a striking velocity of 2,000 feet per second passed clean through a Harveyized nickel-steel plate, while the striking velocity of a projectile of the same caliber had to be raised to 2,350 feet per second before it passed through a Krupp nickel-steel plate of the same thickness. The rule in such cases is that a projectile will pass through as many inches of wrought iron for each thousand feet per second of striking velocity as it is inches in caliber. Thus a 6-inch projectile with 1,000 feet per second of striking velocity will just perforate six inches of wrought iron; while with a striking velocity of 2,000 feet per second it will just perforate twelve inches of wrought iron. As the resistance of Harveyized nickel-steel is exactly double that of wrought iron, we must use twice the striking velocity to perforate a plate of this material. It is evident that a projectile of the caliber used in the Washington trials would have gone through a wrought-iron plate of the same thickness as the two on trial with a striking velocity of 1,000 feet per second. The relative resistance of Harveyized and Krupp armor-plates is, therefore, taking wrought iron as 1, as 2 is to 2.35. This gives the plate made by the Krupp process at the Carnegie Steel Works, at Pittsburg, a slight, tho positive, superiority over British armor-plate made last year by the same process, the ratio being 2.35 to 2.33. Of course, it is understood that when the test is one of armor-plate only, the question of the relative penetrative power of projectiles plays no part in it so long as these are able to perforate the armor without breaking up.

"The comparative figures, giving the resistance of different kinds of armor-plate, which were arrived at after exhaustive tests by British experts in the latter part of the year 1897, are interesting. The experts agreed that wrought iron 14 inches thick, steel-faced armor 11 inches thick, Harveyized nickel-steel armor 7 inches thick, and Krupp nickel-steel armor 6 inches thick were equal in resisting power. The saving in weight thus effected by the substitution of Harveyized or Krupp armor for wrought iron is enormous."

**The Philosophy of Play.**—"We are familiar," says Dr. Luther Gulick, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, October, "with the thought that the body, in reaching the adult stage, must briefly rehearse the history of the race. The body starts from a single cell, and with greater or less faithfulness travels the road to adult life that the race has traveled. I do not know of any scheme of physical training that has been deliberately founded upon this conception of the genetic psychology. It appears to be not only true that the body rehearses the life of the race; it appears to be true that the mind must do so also, and that the plays of children are the rehearsal of the activities of the race during forgotten ages—not necessarily the self-same activities, but activities involving the same bodily and mental qualities. Putting it exactly, play is the ontogenetic rehearsal of the phylogenetic series. It could not be true that our savage ancestors should have depended for their livelihood upon such a game as 'one old cat,' that boys play during later childhood, but it is true that their lives depended upon the quick sense judgments, the ability to strike with rapidity and vigor, the accurate muscular coordinations, the spirit of individualistic competition that characterizes the child play during this period. Many of the plays of adolescence, on the other hand, certainly represent the identical occupations of our far-removed ancestors, and the play of adult life, when fulfilling most perfectly the conditions of play, expresses

itself in these elementary forms: hunting, fishing, sailing, swimming, mountain climbing, and the like.

"Why should there be fun in connection with play? We are accustomed to associate pleasure, partly at least, with the discharge of the highest function of which the individual is then capable. I believe that upon this ground the fun of play can be explained. It represents the deeply founded functions of the race. During play the child experiences the deep satisfaction of living through and satisfying these elemental, racial functions.

"Plays are progressive, and that which is the greatest fun at one period is not the greatest fun at another, because the life itself is progressive, and, while play is interesting to adults, normally developed individuals should find their chief enjoyment not in play, but in the discharge of the higher functions of present-day living."

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**Notable Balloon Ascent.**—"A remarkable balloon ascent," says *The Scientific American*, "occurred at the Crystal Palace, near London, on September 15, by Professor Berson, of Berlin, and Mr. Spencer. The large balloon reached an altitude of more than five miles, the exact height being 27,500 feet. This altitude has only been once exceeded, and that was by Glaisher and Coxwell in 1862, when they ascended 37,000 feet. A complete equipment of instruments was carried, and the observations and scientific results were most satisfactory. Mr. Spencer says the balloon went straight up at the rate of 1,000 feet a minute for 10,000 feet, when it struck air currents which turned it toward the southeast; at 18,000 feet it took a southwesterly direction; at 25,000 feet there was a decided feeling of dizziness and breathing became difficult. The aeronauts then began inhaling compressed oxygen, and the result was instantaneous. The men would have been unconscious had they delayed using the oxygen a moment longer, but with the aid of this gas they were able to attend to the manipulation of the balloon and the instruments. At 27,500 feet there were only four bags of ballast left, and it was decided it would not be safe to throw any more away. The thermometer showed 29° below zero and the aeronauts shivered and trembled, tho they were very warmly dressed. All metallic articles, such as the steel tube of the compressed oxygen, were coated with ice. The sun was so dazzling that they did not dare look at it. The descent was made at a terrific speed in the upper altitudes. When the ballast bags were thrown out to steady the balloon, sand scattered in the air and played around the car. When within 10,000 feet of the earth the balloon began to descend steadily, and the aeronauts alighted in safety in a field of stubble after accomplishing one of the most remarkable ballooning feats on record."

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**Glass Pavements.**—"When we compress fragments of glass reduced by heat to a pasty state," says *Cosmos*, "the glass is devitrified and loses its transparency, while its hardness, infusibility, and resistance to shock and to pressure are increased. It thus forms a new substance, glass-stone. Réaumur studied it for a long time about 1727. The principle discovered by him has found new applications, and, owing to perfected methods, a glass-stone is now made that is used for various purposes. Among other things interior walls to imitate marble, granite, or mosaic are made of it, as well as the floors of houses, and the pavement of sidewalks, courtyards, bathrooms, or factories that require a stout resisting substance not attacked by acids. On the other hand, the recent use in large quantities of 'ceramic stone' in the Rhone factory, both in the machinery rooms and on the façade, has given the best results. The city of Geneva has experimented with glass pavement, and it gives perfect satisfaction, as well from the standpoint of looks as from that of durability and freedom from slipping. The city of Nice is also about to try this method of paving. All bits of broken glass can be utilized by this new industry, which is taking on a large development. In France at present there are two factories, one at Demi-Lune, near Lyons, the other at Bousquet-d'Orb, which is connected with the Carmaux glass-works. Besides this, two factories are being erected, one at Pont Saint-Esprit and the other at Creil. In a few years we shall perhaps realize the dream of a glass house, so dear to a certain philosopher; but it will not be transparent if it is made of glass-stone."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Influence of Light and Weight on Plant Structure.**—Speaking of the observations of M. Ricome on this subject, *La Nature* says (September 24): "The experimental investigations of the author relate to a large number of plants, so he regards his published results as general. He has examined separately the actions of light and gravity and also the combined action of the two. After noting that in normal plants the flower stems show on their upper surface, in two points, a thick tissue of chlorophyl that is almost entirely wanting on the lower surface, M. Ricome shows that if the stem be lighted from the side by means of mirrors, the two spots of chlorophyl tissue are displaced toward the light. By turning the plant so as to reverse the action of gravity on the tissues of the stem he also obtains certain modifications, and finally, by reversing at the same time the action of light and that of gravity he produces a complete reversal of the normal structure."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"CONSIDERABLE skepticism," says the English correspondent of *The Electrical World*, "is shown on this side of the Atlantic as to Mr. Brush's discovery of new gases. Had he contented himself with the discovery of a single new constituent of the atmosphere he would not have been so severely criticized. But serious doubts are entertained as to his 'periodic group of new elements,' which is announced by cable."

"THE rapid rise of the land about Hudson bay is said to be the most remarkable gradual upheaval of an extensive region ever known," says *The Scientific American*. "Driftwood-covered beaches are now 20 to 60 or 70 feet above the water, new islands have appeared, and many channels and all the old harbors have become too shallow for ships. At the present rate, the shallow bay will disappear in a few centuries, adding a vast area of dry land or salt marsh to British territory in America."

THE German journal *Technische Mittheilungen* recommends specially the employment of aluminum instruments for the manipulation of acids. "This metal is almost as indifferent to them as platinum; it can remain without apparent effect, for days, in the most concentrated nitric acid, and it may be imagined that this property is very valuable." The author of the article in the German paper uses aluminum pliers to withdraw photographic plates from acid baths.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPEAKING of the increasing use of various kinds of coca wine, *Modern Medicine* says: "The active principles of coca wine are alcohol and cocain. Whatever other virtues these drugs possess, they certainly do not possess the power to give either health or strength. Both alcohol and cocain have the property of benumbing nerve sensibility, so that the wearied man taking a dose of coca wine may be relieved of the sense of fatigue, just as he might be if he swallowed a dose of morphin or any one of half a dozen other drugs, but he is not rested. He simply does not notice that he is tired when he is tired."

"WERE it possible to begin at the bottom and build upward," says *The American Machinist*, "the problem [of street traction] would be solved at once, and it would undoubtedly be the greatest blessing that ever befell humanity, as it exists in cities, if all horses were to die to-day, exterminating the entire equine race. Then the mechanical vehicle would be forced into use, and we could begin at the bottom by the construction of smooth streets, and with smooth streets all of the now existing drawbacks and difficulties of mechanical traction would be done away with. Of course, most readers will cry 'Absurd! The horse is indispensable!' But if there were no more horses the machinists would very soon find mechanical traction agents cheaper and better than the horse, and show themselves entire masters of the question of transportation, the same as they are now the decisive factor in the fate of nations. Mechanical superiority rules the world at this moment, and the mightiest general falls if he does not have the best machinists to support him. Now, since the streets must be kept rough so that the horses may have a foothold, we are forced to pave with stone blocks, and to use steel-tired vehicle wheels, because nothing less durable than steel can withstand the shock of dropping from stone to stone, and we are, so far, in great difficulties with the wheels of mechanically propelled vehicles."

"THE American papers," says *The British Medical Journal*, "are amusing themselves by discussing whether it is justifiable for a woman to scent herself by means of hypodermic injections. It seems to us that there is nothing to discuss. Women who have money and no occupation will always do foolish things. They are at the mercy of every quack and charlatan, and nothing that we can say is likely to have much effect on their folly. People who consult palmists and fortune-tellers are likely enough to take up any new craze. As a matter of fact, the custom of scenting the breath and the body by the use of drugs injected under the skin is by no means new, and there are many establishments in Paris and elsewhere which exist solely for this purpose. The massage shops would have adopted the idea long ago, but their customers are exclusively men, and man's folly does not run in this particular direction. We have seen a neat little outfit consisting of a hypodermic syringe and a number of cannulæ obtained from one of the Paris houses, and we have been made acquainted with the formulæ of the solutions employed, but it would serve no useful purpose to make them public. We can only express a hope that the apparatus is aseptic, or at all events that it is occasionally washed, for if this precaution is neglected there is likely to be a pretty general dissemination of disease, and some of the ladies who now find time hang heavily on their hands will be less pleasantly occupied than they had anticipated."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## A CATHOLIC VIEW OF RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ACCEPTING as settled that Spanish sovereignty is at an end in the Philippines and American sovereignty just beginning, Rev. A. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, of New York City, addresses himself to the religious problems presented by this change. Naturally, he believes that, despite Spain's merely partial success in Christianizing the islands, the Roman Catholic church is the only agency that can effectively elevate the natives. Protestant missionaries will, he fears, simply undermine the faith of the Filipinos and lead them into moral darkness. The gorgeous ceremonies of Catholicism reach the dramatic sense of these children of nature, and the saints come nearer to their lives than mere abstractions can ever come.

Comparing the work of Catholic missionaries there with that of Protestants, Father Doyle thinks the latter can nowhere show such results as are shown in the Philippines, and he makes special reference to the selfish aggrandizement of Protestant missionaries in Hawaii and of the degradation of the native Hawaiians. The first care of Admiral Dewey and General Merritt was, we are told, to assure the archbishop of the Philippines that there are as good Catholics among the Yankees as are to be found anywhere, and that it is not the purpose of the United States to interfere with the exercise of religious freedom.

Referring, evidently, to the preparations being made (see LITERARY DIGEST, August 27) by Protestant denominations to unite for missionary work in the Philippines, Father Doyle writes as follows (*Catholic World*, October):

"Right here it may be wise to warn the sagacious leaders of the foreign missionary societies against too pernicious an activity. If American missionaries go to proselytize among the Filipinos they will not succeed in making the natives Protestants. The natives love the padres too much and are too devoted to their saints and their festas to give them up for such a cold, lifeless religion as modern Protestantism is with its crumbling creeds and jangling voices. Plenty of money may bribe a few Tagals to haunt the churches, and their presence serve as pretexts for glowing missionary reports; but as for real conversion, they will not succeed. Protestantism never made any inroads among the Spanish people, nor among those who have been reared by the Spanish and are filled with Spanish ideas of the best ways of serving God. If the missionary societies are actuated by the truest wisdom, they will not spend one cent on proselytizing in the Philippines, but will go to the Catholic bishops of America and ask that a corps of their best priests be put at their service, to go to the islands and stir up the 'indolent' monks to increased activities, and at the same time they will stand for an enlightened Americanism among the natives. Just in as much as a Protestant missionary should succeed, just in so much will he deprive the poor natives of their principal consolation in life, and will give them nothing in its stead that will be a restraining power against immorality and crime."

Father Doyle has no fears that the separation of church and state will work damage to the religious interests of the Filipinos. The voluntary system of church support, as it obtains here, he believes to be "by all odds the best," and the close alliance of state and church he looks upon as having been in the past the chief cause of the revolt of the natives and of their resentment against religion. He continues:

"The coming of the American system at this time is very providential to the native Filipinos. The loves and the religious associations of their childhood, now that they are stripped of all tyrannous exactions from the civil order, will revive, and the devotion they have always had for the padres will assert itself. If in the next few years the administration of affairs is conducted with wisdom, we may hope to win the entire native population to our side. We must learn a lesson from our 'century of dishonor' with the American Indians. If we send among the Tagals 'swaddlers' and politicians to sow corruption and degradation, we shall reap the whirlwind in dissension and revolution. The possession of the Philippines will become a very costly experiment, and what is worse than mere loss of money, our influence, which has been given to us to uplift and free, will be perverted to debauch and enslave. Were I in authority I would persuade every Protestant minister to stay away from Manila. I would select the most thorough Americans among the Catholic priests of the country, and establish an *entente cordiale* between them and the civil authorities. I would appoint as governor-general a broad-minded military man—one who understands the inner workings of the Catholic religion. He need not be a Catholic, but he should have no antipathies against the church, and should strive to gain the sympathetic adherence of the ecclesiastical authorities. He should proceed in the establishment of courts and tribunals on the American plan, he should look out for the sanitation of the cities, suppression of rampant vice, and, as he is in duty bound, leave religion to its own devices. Proceeding on these lines, we shall not conquer the Philippines so much as we shall win them to our way and methods, and not many years will have passed before we shall have planted among the Orientals the seeds of the freest and best government on the face of the earth."

Much the same line of argument is taken by the German Catholic weekly, the *Waisenfreund*, of Columbus, Ohio. It maintains that not only have the priests won the Filipinos from barbarism, but that they are largely responsible for the insurrection against corrupt Spanish government. We translate and condense what it has to say on the subject:

The conversion of the Filipinos to the Christian religion was begun in 1565, when a number of Augustine monks were landed. Minorites, Dominicans, and Jesuits soon followed, but regular priests were sent much later. The Philippines are described as "priest-ridden," but this term seems somewhat exaggerated in view of the facts. In 1895 the clergy of the entire colony consisted of 1,311 monks, 840 priests (mostly natives), and 233 nuns. The census of 1885 showed 5,839,860 Christians. What colony can show such a roll of converts? Five sixths of the people have been converted. The narrow-minded Puritans are, of course, angry that these natives have not been converted into slaves instead of having been allowed to remain happy and free children of nature. It would be too much to expect these Protestants to acknowledge that the monks worked in the interest of progress. Yet even Protestants have to acknowledge that all progress is due to the clergy, as an article in the *Globus*, published in 1896, shows. "The public schools," says Brauer, "are entirely in the hands of the clergy, and it may be said that all the Tagals know how to read and write." He also acknowledges that everything that has been done in the way of introducing new plants into the colony is due to the clergy, with the exception of tobacco, which was planted through the Government.

We are told, however, that the monks exercise too much influence. That, at least, is the complaint of the commercial community. Just think of it! At the end of the nineteenth century monks dare to rule natives who ought to be the unconditional slaves of business men! But the influence of the monks has been acquired honestly. As a matter of fact, the clergy rule because they are of the people. This is especially the case with the parish priests, who are in most cases chosen from the people. And for excellent reasons. If these priests belonged to a highly educated class, like the English-speaking missionaries, they would have no influence. As it is, the parish priest, educated at a Catholic seminary for his work, exercises full sway. The same Spaniard who, if he had not become a priest, would have followed the plow in his own country, becomes the trusted adviser of the people whom he understands, and whom he assists in the building of roads and bridges as well as churches. We are often told that the clergy in the Philippines are immoral. But against these accusations stands the testimony of many Protestant travelers who could not find anything objectionable. On the whole, it will have to be acknowledged that the Catholic clergy in the Philippines are responsible for the very rebellion against corrupt officialdom which now manifests itself, and that they are correspondingly popular.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RELIGION IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

A SUBJECT of frequent discussion in newspapers and magazines for some time past has been the alleged decline of religion in the rural districts of this country. A year or so ago President Hyde of Bowdoin College presented some interesting facts and figures bearing on this subject in the pages of *The Forum*, and about the same time the question was discussed at considerable length in the columns of the New York *Evening Post*. The general conclusion of these writers was that church attendance in the country districts of the Northern States had fallen off to a notable, if not a startling, degree, and that the religious outlook for these regions was, on the whole, highly discouraging. A recent contribution to this discussion is made by Mr. Frederick Campbell in the columns of the New York *Evangelist*. Mr. Campbell draws a gloomy picture of the religious conditions prevailing in some rural portions of New York State, but he offsets this with a statement of facts of another kind, and with reasoning which leads him to the conclusion that the prospect, on the whole, is far from discouraging.

Dwelling first on the reverse side, he speaks of the dissolution of a large number of religious societies in the rural districts of northern New York, and of the disappearance of their church buildings. Continuing on this point he says:

"Simultaneously with the dissolution of country churches, as might have been expected, there has come about a change in popular habits of church attendance. The existing churches do not command the attention of the rural population as they once did. A certain Methodist minister, having lately returned to a charge which he served sixteen years ago, notes the change within that brief interval; he probably has more country parishioners than any other pastor in the same village, yet he says that his church sheds—the fair measure of rural attendance—which once were hardly sufficient for the people, are now three times as commodious as they need be. There are entire districts where it is difficult to find a single family with regular churchgoing habits. I myself have spent a Saturday afternoon passing along a main country thoroughfare, and calling at every Protestant home for a distance of more than two miles and not finding one family with any church relations, and yet all living within the sound of church-bells from two to five miles distant.

"Upon the character of the people there can be but one result of such neglect of religious privileges; and, in some directions at least, that result is already being experienced. Even services brought into the community within schoolhouses are sometimes strangely disregarded; the Sabbath is desecrated by visiting, ball-playing, and occasionally unnecessary manual labor; in some farming communities infidelity is getting a strong hold; a tremendous crowd turned out for the funeral of a rural skeptic, when it was understood that the speaker was to be Colonel Ingersoll, and was much disappointed when the Baptist preacher appeared instead; a general spiritual deadness comes to rest upon the people accompanied by a degree of ignorance which is difficult to imagine."

Coming to the reasons for this decline of religion in the country, Mr. Campbell says that it is owing, in part, to a change of rural population, to a very extensive change from farm ownership to tenantry, to the concentration of farm lands in larger holdings, and to the drift of the people to the villages and cities. What the country churches have lost, he says, has been made up in some measure by the growth and prosperity of the churches in the towns.

It is to be remembered, we are reminded, that "the history of the church and of religion shows that religious life has its tides, flowing and ebbing. If the country as a whole, or rural districts here and there, are having their ebb tide now there are indications that the floods of grace will soon flow." Reports from various parts of the United States are quoted which seem to sustain this hopeful view.

The Richmond (Va.) *Central Presbyterian* refers to Mr. Campbell's article and proceeds to say that the conditions depicted there do not prevail in the Southern States generally. It explains the difference, in part, by saying that the decline of religion in the northern communities is due to a decline in the pulpit. It says:

"We do not hear of the decline of religion in country sections in western Pennsylvania, and of the valley of Virginia, and of Piedmont, North and South Carolina. All the power and hold of religion upon any body of people is in its profound reality, its divine authority, and its urgency of need for the life that now is and for that which is to come.

"When some of our loose-jointed friends who edit certain papers to the north of us speak with kindly superiority of the conservative theology of the South as narrow and out of date and a matter of amusement to them, we look at the desolations of the New England rural districts, and turn with gratitude and strong assurance to the country churches of our Southern Zion, living, growing fruitful, giving their children to the ministry and to mission work and supporting them, and sending their streams of well-nurtured Christian youth to be the life and strength of the town churches.

"With us the country churches are the backbone of living Christianity. When religion declines in the country the hope is gone from the town, and Ichabod may be written upon our Zion. We will not see that day so long as we have a converted ministry, faithful to their Lord and to His Word!"

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## QUESTIONS THE HINDU MIND BROODS UPON.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER is not yet done with telling us about his Indian friends. In addition to the story of Pandita Ramabai (LITERARY DIGEST, October 1), he tells us in *Cosmopolis* for September of some questions which his Indian friends have been asking him in their letters and an answer to which they "probably expect by return of post." Here are some of the questions, and they show, we are told, the problems on which the Indian mind is constantly brooding, and which are to many of the Hindus like their daily bread:

"(1) What is your opinion regarding God and soul? Is the latter a reflection of the former, or is the one quite separate from the other?

"(2) If both God and soul are said to have been separated from the beginning, then how, when, and whence is the latter afflicted with Karman (acts and their results) which cause sad suffering to each individual soul?

"(3) Is the universe eternal and self-abiding, or has it been created by some one?

"(4 A) Taking it for granted that there is some one to be considered the Creator of the universe, we want to know what was the period of the creation, and how long the creation will last; what it was at first, and what it will be hereafter. Did the Creator create all beings (old and young children and parents) in a moment, or did He create them in succession? Were male and female created at the same time, or one after the other?

"(4 B) Did the Creator bestow rewards on the actions of men in a former life, or did He create them freely of His own accord? Is He the Giver of rewards, the Ruler of the universe, or simply the Creator?

"(4 C) How is it, then, that God created rich and poor, happy and sad? What were the acts that could have produced such results?

"(4 D) What is the real matter of the five elements—earth, water, fire, air, and ether, and of the soul? What is the origin of the smallest atoms (paramânu) and of time?

"(6) Is there any method which, acted upon, will save us from anxieties and troubles of this world, and by means of which we may reach Nirvâna?

"(7) What was the origin of idol worship? Is it good, or is it contrary to the Sacred Books?

"(8) Was Buddhism an offshoot of Jainism, or *vice versâ?* or have both religions arisen separately from time immemorial?

"(9) By whom were the Vedas compiled, and what do they treat of?

"(10) Where does the soul go to after death? Is there any heaven or hell in which the rewards of actions, both good and bad, are to be enjoyed?"

We are apt to suppress such unanswerable questions, to say with Philip Sidney, "Reason can not show itself more reasonable than to leave off reasoning on things above reason." Yet the questions above come from Hindus who describe themselves simply as cloth-merchants. "I doubt," says Professor Müller, "whether any English cloth-merchants would have appealed to J. S. Mill or to Darwin for a solution of such metaphysical difficulties. We may consider such questions unreasonable, only we must not imagine that because we do not speak of these riddles, we ourselves have solved them."

He speaks further of the "unseen stream of thought running through India," as indicated by these questions:

"The old questions of Whence? Why? and Whither? fascinated and enthralled their thoughts. They may have but little of practical wisdom to teach us, for they paid but small attention to the arts of peace and war. But, tho they fell in consequence an easy prey to their neighbors, they had something nevertheless which their barbarous conquerors had not. They had their own view of the world, and this view, different as it is from our own, deserves to be looked at carefully and seriously even by us. Whatever we may think of the world which they had built up for themselves, and in which they lived, their idea of the Godhead is certainly higher, purer, and more consistent than that of Greeks, Romans, and Hebrews. They passed through polytheism, henotheism, and monotheism, and they arrived at last at what is generally called pantheism, but a pantheism very different from the vulgar pantheism. They started with the firm conviction that what we mean by God must be a Being without a second, without beginning or end, without limitations of any kind. Whatever there is or seems to be, call it mind or matter, man or nature, can have one substance only, one and the same, whatever we name it, God, or Brahman, the Absolute, or the Supreme Being. They never say, like other pantheists, that everything in this phenomenal world is God, but that everything has its being in God.

"How the change from the real to the phenomenal came about, or, as we say, how the world was created, they can tell us as little as we can tell them. They simply point to the fact that it has come about, that it is there, that it is and can be nothing but phenomenal to us, but that the phenomenal could not even seem to be without the real behind. In order to restore the phenomenal world to its reality, they hold that all that is wanted is knowledge or philosophy, which destroys that universal Nescience which makes us all take the phenomenal for the real, the objective for the subjective. Their philosophy is chiefly the Vedânta, tho other systems also pursue the same object. Each man is in substance or in self identical with God, for what else could he be? If they say that each man is God, that would, no doubt, offend us; but that man and everything else has its true being in the Godhead is a very different kind of pantheism. To regain that full self-consciousness or God-consciousness, to return to God, to break down the artificial wall that seemed to separate man from God, is the highest object of Indian philosophy, and in some form or other these thoughts have gradually leavened all classes of society from the highest to the lowest."

No doubt, says Professor Müller, the disquisitions to be found in the Indian sacred books seem to us often childish and absurd; yet the Vedânta view of the world has a right to claim the same attention as that of Heraclitus, Plato, Spinoza, or Kant. He continues:

"India should be known, not from without, but from within, and it will require a long time and far abler heads than mine before we really know what India was meant for in the development of mankind. Heinrich Simon remarked very truly, 'Our history is miserable because we have no biographies. . . . If a man's life lies open before me from day to day in all his acts and all his thoughts, so far as they can be represented externally, I gain a better insight into the history of the time than by the best general representation of it.' What we want to know is, how the prominent men of India imbibed the Vedânta, and how the principles they had imbibed from that source influenced their lives, their acts, and their thoughts. With us philosophy remains always something collateral only. Our mainstay is formed by religion and ethics. But with the Hindus, philosophy is life in full earnest, it is but another name for religion, while morality has a place assigned to it as an essential preliminary to all philosophy. Most of our greatest philosophers and of their followers seem to lead two lives, one as it ought to be, the other as it is. One of our greatest philosophers, Berkeley, knew quite well what the world is, but he lived as a bishop, unconcerned about the unreal character of all with which he had to deal. There have been cases of true Vedântists, also, who have led useful, active lives as ministers and organizers of states, but he who has grasped the highest truths of the Vedânta, or has been grasped by them, is driven at once into the solitude of the forests, waiting there for the solution of all riddles, for perfect freedom, and in the end for the truest freedom of all, for death. *Θανοῦμαι καὶ ἐλευθερήσομαι.*"

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## TRIBUTES TO DR. JOHN HALL.

THE tributes paid to the memory of the late Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, by the religious press, agree mainly in ascribing to him the characteristics of gentleness and simplicity in manner and speech, strong conservatism, a love of peace, and marked insistence upon orthodox doctrine along the older lines and as taught in the denomination to which he belonged. Some interpret this loyalty to the old standards and the simplicity and directness of Dr. Hall's preaching as the chief lessons of his life. Thus *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York) says that Dr. Hall's sustained popularity is an assurance "that nothing wears so well and so certainly meets the spiritual cravings of men as the old truths proclaimed in their simplicity and fulness as a message from God." *The Episcopal Recorder* (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) says that "few men were possessed of clearer or more definite views of the Gospel than Dr. Hall, or were more influential in maintaining the cause of old-fashioned evangelical

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DR. JOHN HALL.

truth." *The Outlook* (Congregational, New York) says that while it criticized much of Dr. Hall's theology, it was quick to recognize the fact that he held that theology with entire sincerity, and that it was to him the expression of a deep spiritual reality. It speaks of him as a man "of great spiritual vigor" and "an influential figure in the life of the country." *Christian Work* (undenom., New York) says that Dr. Hall was preeminently an expository preacher. "He possessed the power born of an intensely earnest purpose coupled to rare capacity for clearness of statement, which made his preaching a unique force in revolutionizing the lives of the indifferent and careless, and causing Christian believers to declare their faith in their lives." In *The Independent* (undenom., New York) we find this brief tribute:

"There is just one thing to be said about him: he was a loving, model pastor, and nothing else. He was the ideal of a fatherly, bishop-like teacher of his people. He was very tall, and he stooped to them. He was not learned; he was not a leader in any public or ecclesiastical matters; was satisfied with being the teacher of simple truths in an admirably simple way to one of the most cultivated, intelligent, and wealthy congregations in the country. He was good, faithful, honest, and able within the limits which he set to himself, and no pastor was ever better loved or more trusted or more useful."

*The Christian Observer* (Southern Presbyterian, Louisville) sees in Dr. Hall's freedom from partizanship one element of his power and influence. His chief characteristics, it thinks, were "eminent good sense, prudence, and moderation."

In the course of an editorial on his life and services *The Congregationalist* (Boston) says:

"Dr. Hall was large in stature, mind, and spirit. He adopted and preached with implicit faith and strong conviction the teachings of the church in which he had been reared, and his massive simplicity gave weight to his words. He fitted well the pulpit of the magnificent structure in which he preached, built not long after his arrival in New York, in which no holydays were ever signalized by flowers or any other decoration. He was not an original thinker, but he appropriated fully and preached convincingly the Gospel of Christ. To look at his strong frame and benign countenance in the pulpit was to be impressed as by an eloquent sermon. The Bible was to him the Word of God, and in his ordinary life he stood consciously in the divine Presence."

In *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), a journal to which Dr. Hall was for years an editorial contributor, he is spoken of as one who stood "foursquare a tower of strength for righteousness."

"He was never a small man easily agitated and stickling for petty points, but his breadth and bulk gave him poise and patience and power. He saw truth in its large outlines and presented it in simple speech. He had little of the imaginative genius that burns and scintillates in some of his brilliant contemporaries. Yet he was all the better fitted for his place, and it was a metropolitan and almost a national blessing that in that great pulpit the Gospel was so simply taught."

The New York *Observer* (Presbyterian, New York) lays emphasis upon Dr. Hall's preeminence in the pastoral office. It says:

"He preached for the greater part of thirty years to the largest regular congregation in this country twice on each Sabbath, and he usually gave a third service to some other church or society, and he was present at many committees and boards and meetings on every week-day, but 'the church that I serve' was ever upon his heart and his tongue. He not only instructed the people from the pulpit and in the prayer-meeting, baptized the children, married the living and buried the dead, but he visited individually the members of his congregation, knew them all, talked and prayed with them, and was equally beloved and honored by the North of Ireland servant-girl, whom he asked the mistress's permission to visit in her elegant house, and by the daughter of the millionaire who was a member of his Sabbath-school. This is only to say that he was a faithful servant of Christ, who knew and did his duty with impartiality and delight."

In giving its estimate of Dr. Hall's life and influence *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says:

"Dr. Hall's career enforces a lesson which is peculiarly needed at the present time. If Christianity is to be advanced in the world solely by men of brilliant intellectual or oratorical qualities there is very little outlook for its triumph. There are not enough such men produced. Even if they were forthcoming it would not be certain that the facts of human experience contradict Paul's estimate of knowledge and eloquence as compared with the moral passion he calls 'love.' The truth is that our main reliance for the extension of Christianity must be upon the average human qualities of good sense, depth of conviction, and the power of expressing ideas clearly, attended by the blessing of God. The exceptional man is fitted for exceptional service; but the main work of preaching the Gospel must be rendered by average men, and if they use their powers to the best advantage they will perform most fruitful service."

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## B. FAY MILLS ON THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE.

IS the time drawing near when ecclesiasticism and dogmatism shall be done away, and all men shall unite in a common aim and a common church? Rev. Benjamin Fay Mills, of Boston, thinks that he sees indications of the approach of such a time, and he outlines, in *The Church Union*, his idea of what the church of the future ought to be. The first question that naturally arises in connection with such a scheme, the question that has baffled more than one promoter of religious unity, is that of the basis of fellowship. Mr. Mills weighs the racial, ecclesiastical, doctrinal, and special tests now in force in various churches, and finds them wanting. None of them is large enough for all. He would find the basis of fellowship in the essential unity of the race, or the brotherhood of man. He says:

"Now I believe that the coming church will have no ecclesiastical or doctrinal test. I do not think we need to refer to anything in the past as a test of our religious fellowship. I believe, as one of my correspondents wrote to me the past week, 'All the truth that was ever in the world is here now'; and there is more to follow. I do not think that a man's former affiliations or training ought to count anything. We must recognize the fact that Jews and Gentiles, bond and free, agnostics, spiritualists, materialists, all are one, not in some theory or in some form, but on account of the essential unity of the whole human race. . . . . .

"We need to see that religious fellowship must be as broad as humanity, including all who may thus choose to signify their confidence in human brotherhood, and in the good origin, progress, and destiny of the human race."

As to the form of organization for the church of the future Mr. Mills does not undertake to be explicit. He says: "I think it ought to vary with every community and with every set of circumstances, and with every year or every month, if anything better be brought to the attention of those that compose it."

What will be the message of the church of the future? Mr. Mills replies:

"Faith—that this is a good race, in a good world, in a good universe. Hope—that we are going on to be better—not better in essence, but that we are going on in development of our spiritual resources, bearing fruit in practical improvement, and still on beyond that. Love—the key to all problems of philosophy, and science, and theology, and practise."

As to the application of this message:

"I think there is something still more important than to ring out this great message of faith and hope and love; and that is to apply it to all the affairs of men. It is this, and nothing less than this, that is the mission, and should form the activity of the church. 'Do I believe in a church going into politics?' Do I believe in a man going outside his own house? Do I believe in people living in the world at all? What is the church here for except to go into politics? I do not mean necessarily that it should decide whether this man who is after the spoils, or that

man who is after the spoils, should have the spoils; but I mean that it is the business of the church, first of all, to apply to politics (which simply means the way that men live together in the largest association) the principles of faith and hope and love. In other words, the activity of the church should be as broad as the world, and its relation to politics ought to be immediate and effective."

Mr. Mills makes it clear that he does not wish a union of church and state, but would have the church teach and stimulate the state. He says:

"It is the business of the church to have a general concern still for humanity, and to make the age too holy to tolerate any form of wrong. She ought to breathe purity into politics; she ought to suggest and personally compel the enactment of just laws, and contribute a holy courage for their enforcement. She should be concerned about the physical welfare of cities and citizens, for better pavements, cheaper heat and light, and cheaper and better transportation. . . . . .

"It is the business of the church to sound out continually this great truth, that every great economic question is an ethical question; that every question concerning the manufacture and distribution of the material things of this earth is a question rooted in righteousness. Regarding the single tax, socialism, and all the rest, there is just one question for the church to ask—not, 'Will they work?' but 'Are they right, are they just, are they loving?' And if they are, the church ought to say, 'There is nothing expedient except justice, and there is nothing that will work except righteousness and the application of the law of love.'"

The old idea of purity and holiness for the sake of saving the soul is not enough, Mr. Mills thinks. The new church will bring a new idea to aid the old one. "It should lead them to be pure for the world's sake, to be holy for the world's sake; to bear away the world's sins, coming not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give the life as a ransom for many."

There is a squint in the following in the direction of "Christian Science":

"Do you have an idea that the human race is meant to be sick? We are sick because we are incomplete, because we have not learned to control the things that are beneath us. We have banished a great deal of discomfort; we have conquered certain forms of disease; and now we are ready for such spiritual inspiration as may bring real physical health to the human race. I beg you not to sneer at people, even tho they may seem to you to be filled with superstition, who believe that there is a spiritual remedy for the physical ills of man. There is such a remedy. How can a Christian minister denounce from his pulpit the people who believe that there is a spiritual remedy for physical ailments, when he believes the stories of the healing wrought by Jesus of Nazareth?"

In concluding he condenses his hopes for the future into the following words:

"I can see already the beginning of the church that is to come —a simple church, a human church, a pure church, a loving church. Her foundations will be the revelation of God in men and in man, without creeds or set forms or priests or presbyteries or authoritative councils of any sort. She will be a church full of sympathy and humility, with clear vision and high impulses and unmeasured spiritual power, at once the representative and the inspirer of the human race. She will know neither male nor female, high nor low, rich nor poor, good nor bad, but love shall be all and in all. She will believe all things, and hope all things, and endure all things, and bear all things, and shall conquer all things. . . . . .

"I see the wicked made holy; I see the perplexed enlightened; I see the poor enriched; I see justice enthroned at last."

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WHILE a large section of the Catholic clergy are very friendly to Germany, Pope Leo XIII. is not. This has become evident once more by an article in the *Osservatore Romano*, a paper supposed to express the Pope's personal views. The paper expresses its sorrow that a Catholic bishop performed the marriage ceremony at the wedding of Princess Dorothea of Coburg and Prince Ernest of Schleswig-Holstein, the brother of the German empress, altho the bridegroom refused to promise that his sons shall be brought up as Roman Catholics. "The church countenances such marriages only under compulsion," says the *Osservatore*, "but it does not approve, for it is the divine right of the church to care for the spiritual welfare of future generations."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## DR. BUSCH'S DIARY OF BISMARCK.

DR. MORITZ BUSCH, the man who has been described as Bismarck's Boswell, has published his diary—three fat volumes. The historical value of the work is, in the opinion of most reviewers, hardly equal to its bulk. Yet it has stirred up much dust. The English are not pleased, because the book reminds them that Bismarck was no friend of theirs, and they confine their criticism chiefly to the passages which refer to this hatred of the great chancellor. The Germans censure Busch's work as a mere jumble of unimportant remarks, which teach us nothing new, yet cause a great deal of bad feeling. We give below a few of Bismarck's sayings quoted from the book by English papers:

"They [the English] want to send a gunboat up the Seine—in order, they say, to remove the English families there. They merely want to ascertain if we have laid down torpedoes and then to let the French ships follow them. What swine! They are full of vexation and envy because we have fought great battles here—and won them. What swine! They can not bear to think that shabby little Prussia should prosper so. The Prussians are a people who should merely exist in order to carry on war in their pay. This is the view taken by all the upper classes in England. They have never been well disposed to us, and have always done their utmost to injure us."

"The Crown Princess herself is an incarnation of this way of thinking. She is full of her own great condescension in marrying into our country. I remember her once telling me that two or three merchant families in Liverpool had more silver plate than the entire Prussian nobility. 'Yes,' I replied, 'that is possibly true, your royal highness, but we value ourselves for other things besides silver."

"France is a nation of ciphers—a mere herd. The French are wealthy and elegant, but they have no individuality, no consciousness as individuals, but only as a mass. They are like thirty million obedient Kafirs, each one of whom is in himself featureless and worthless, not fit to be compared with Russians and Italians, to say nothing of ourselves."

"You can give a Frenchman twenty-five lashes, and if you only make a fine speech to him about the freedom and dignity of man of which those lashes are the expression, and at the same time strike a fitting attitude, he will persuade himself that he is not being thrashed."

*The Home News*, London, thinks the books show Bismarck to have been as arrogant and brutal as his worst enemies declared him to be. The paper is, however, glad to find that Queen Victoria is vindicated in English eyes. It says:

"Englishmen who have been ready to overlook Bismarck's hostility to Great Britain as a patriotic weakness will now realize how malignant that hostility was. But that might be forgiven if it had not assumed the form of deliberate insult to ladies who were in any way associated with the English Court. Bismarck's resentment of English influence in high places in Germany is an amusing commentary on the attacks made from time to time on the Queen by certain London journals for preventing, as is alleged, British statesmanship from combating German intrigue and hostility to Britain in various directions."

*The Westminster Gazette* discovers that Bismarck was certainly a great rascal. He blackguarded the French in order to render the Germans willing to fight. "This course of action, so unfamiliar to Englishmen, was of a piece with the whole of Bismarck's methods," says the paper. *The Standard*, London, says:

"The book is clearly designed to play its part in that bitter campaign which the family and friends of the dead statesman are waging to avenge what they deem his injuries. . . . The ex-Chancellor himself bore his dismissal from office with a smoldering anger, that yet had a certain element of moderation. In the

midst of his resentment against the sovereign who had at a stroke deprived him of perhaps the loftiest position in Europe, he maintained outward respect for the prince who represented the royal house of Prussia. The veteran servant of the Hohenzollerns, even in veiled rebellion, could not find it in him to raise his hand against the Lord's anointed. With his death all restraint disappears. The battle, it would seem, is to be fought *à outrance*, and the world is asked to judge between Bismarck and his enemies."

*The Evening News*, Glasgow, says:

"What cynical humor induced Bismarck to sanction—as he is alleged to have done—this portrayal of his real self to all mankind can not be imagined. But this beyond doubt is clear—that Dr. Busch has so fully drawn the screen from before this great German idol that we have no difficulty in seeing that the feet are of clay. And such clay!"

The Germans on the whole accuse Busch of want of tact. More than three quarters of his book, they assert, is nothing but a rehash of his former works. Yet the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, acknowledges that the book contains some interesting information. It demands, however, official explanations on many points. The *Tageblatt* thinks Busch works into the hands of the enemies of Germany only. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"It is an unpleasant job to wade through this collection of malignant anecdotes. Altogether unnecessary was the insertion of Bismarck's expressions denoting his dislike of Empress Frederick. All who knew that this gifted lady was superior to her husband in intellect and will power realize that Bismarck was often forced to oppose her. We in Germany have a right to expect that German, not English, interests are considered. Now that the lady has been removed from politics, we see in her only the mother of our Emperor, and we have nothing but contempt for the man who thus tactlessly assails her."

It appears that Queen Victoria herself occasionally thought it necessary to curb her daughter's English patriotism. Lothar Bucher informed Busch that the Queen told the Crown Princess to be more circumspect. Her daughter's love of Britain was very commendable, said the Queen, yet she ought to obtain the affection of the Germans, which, after all, might be very necessary to her.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE CATHOLICS IN THE EAST.

THE French are little pleased with the approaching journey of the German Emperor to Jerusalem. Its object appears to them to be solely the extension of German interests at the expense of France, and they call upon their Government to stop the ambitious Teuton's career. Thus a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, expresses himself to the following effect:

For ages the protection of the Catholics throughout the world has been the substantial and advantageous privilege of France. In China this privilege is seriously threatened by the Germans, who have arrogated to themselves the right to interfere on behalf of their own missionaries, thereby preponderating in the protection of other Catholics as well. In Asia Minor they certainly interfere with the well-established rights of France. What right have the German Catholics to follow national aims abroad? As members of the church they are bound to obey the Pope, and the Pope has committed them to the care of France. Instead, they begin to follow tactics which must result in the undue aggrandizement of the Teuton element all over the world. At Washington and at Freiburg the process of Germanization has begun in the universities, but the leaders are at least Catholics. In Asia Minor the Germans so far forget themselves as to throw themselves into the arms of the Protestant Emperor. Luckily the Pope will not encourage this pernicious practise. He is aware that the Emperor knows but one gospel, the gospel of German aggrandizement, and of a Protestant Germany at that; and the French Government should find it easy to protect the hegemony of France over all Catholics. This protectorate is a source of material advantage, and we must not allow the Germans to destroy it because, forsooth, they pretend to protect their own citizens.

In the *Correspondant*, Paris, P. Pisani declares that the German Catholics "must not be allowed to indulge in ambitious dreams"; but another writer in the same magazine points out that, if the Germans turn for protection to their Emperor, the protectorate granted by the Pope becomes extremely shadowy. The Pope loves France, but the French, by their injudicious applause of Italian unity, render it difficult for his holiness to keep the German Catholics subordinate to France. The *Journal des Débats* praises highly the action of Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, who informs the Pope that French interests must suffer if each nation is permitted to defend its own Catholics in the East, and the Pope has replied that he does not intend to rob France of her privileges. "Republican France," says the *Débats*, "will know how to appreciate the patriotism of Cardinal Langenieux."

The German Catholics, however, refuse to obey the Pope. The *Germania*, Berlin, the most influential Catholic paper in Germany, says:

"The French protectorate really goes no farther than this: Catholics who are not French may, if they can not find protection in any other way, apply to France. We have a precedent for this. In 1892 the French republic demanded of the German Palestine Society that it register under the protectorate of France. Should the society refuse, France would obtain its punishment from the Pope. The society, however, applied to the German Government and to the Pope, and France was forced to drop the claim. Now, it is easy to explain that the French papers rejoice because the Pope unreservedly favors France in his answer to Cardinal Langenieux. We do not envy them their pleasure, for we are not hurt. But we would not advise the French to make a practical test of these shadowy rights. When the German Catholics need protection they will seek it under the glorious banner of the German empire, but never under the French tricolor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RENEWED RIOTING IN CANDIA.

UNHAPPY Crete was again during the early part of September the scene of bloody riots—probably the beginning of the end of Turkish rule in the island. The admirals who at present administer the island demanded the tithes hitherto paid to the Sultan. The Mohammedans revolted against this, and some fifty British soldiers were killed during the riot. Admiral Noel, the British officer in command, then demanded the disarmament of the Moslems, which has been partially carried out. Moreover, the tithes have been handed over to him, he is in possession of the forts, and the Turkish garrison is helpless. Nearly a hundred Mohammedans have been arrested, and they will probably be shot. The British admiral is thus entirely master of the situation, much to the satisfaction of his countrymen. The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"The way to solve the Cretan question as a whole is to act decisively within our own sphere, using the weapon which the Turks have put into our hands. The powers have no right to question our conduct. Each has acted as it thought best in its own district. It is now time for us to assert our right to act as we think best in our district, and our district holds the key to the situation."

Whether the treatment accorded the Mohammedans is quite just is, however, another question. The *Kölnische Zeitung* expresses itself as follows:

"The demand for tithes undoubtedly caused the outbreak, but it was only the straw that broke the camel's back. For a long time the Mohammedans (the minority, be it understood) have experienced nothing but injustice. They are chiefly farmers.

But the Christians attacked them on their homesteads, driving them with fire and sword to the cities, where they are now cooped up, dependent upon the charity of the Turks. The foreign garrisons feared to let the Moslems return to their farms, yet they did nothing to provide for them. At last it was agreed to organize a force of country police for their protection. But the Cretans were to furnish the money for this force themselves, and the tithes were seized. Now the tithes are the Sultan's symbol of authority. To have them seized by the 'misbeliever' is almost tantamount to desecration in the eyes of the Moslems. We do not think the Moslems were right in revolting, but we can understand their feelings."

Some English papers, too, doubt the wisdom of some of the measures adopted against the Moslem minority. *The Times*, London, says:

"The foreign admirals are apprehensive, it seems, as to the possible consequences if the Mohammedans are exposed unarmed to the vengeance of the Christians. It can hardly be maintained that these apprehensions are altogether groundless. The metropolitan of the island, who is doubtless acquainted with the movements of his flock, reports that a large body of Christians is concentrated within two hours' march of the town. They have been reinforced, he adds, by 'the best fighting men' from Sphakia and Apokorona. They are good enough to say that they are ready to attack the Turkish troops, but that, nevertheless, they have 'decided to await events.' The decision is eminently prudent, but the reason assigned for it is less satisfactory. The insurgents are 'convinced' that England will avenge the blood of her subjects, 'as the Christians under her flag must be considered.' Without accepting in any way this entirely novel view of international law, which will scarcely find favor outside the insurgent ranks, its inventors may be reminded that the Mohammedans of Candia are at present under that flag as well as the Christians."

Despite the energetic action of the British admiral, however, and despite the fact that he is absolutely master in Candia, he does not become master of the whole island, which has been divided as follows: the districts of Kisamos, Selinos, Khania, and Sphakia are occupied by the Italians; Apokorona, Retimo, Hagios-Vasilis, Mylopotamos, Amari, and Pyrgiotissa are Russian; Malevysi, Kaimurio, Candia, Temenos, Monophatsi, and Pedhiadah are English; while Meribelo, Lositti, Viano Hierapetra, and Sitia are occupied by France. The island is rapidly filling with foreign troops. In view of the fact that Great Britain has no exclusive control over the island, many British papers advise gentler methods, for fear of offending the Sultan. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"If we are not greatly mistaken, the British people are not so much interested now in the Armenians, Cretans, or Greeks; we have larger fish to fry, and our own interests are at stake in places which are of more importance to us than Crete, or Asia Minor, or even the Balkans. Therefore there is no particular need for our Radical leader-writers to get excited about the Unspeakable. There is no reason why he should not be treated with respect, and firmness may at any rate be accompanied by politeness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**An Official Chinese Journal.**—Until recently the Chinese had no press in our sense of the word. But Western ideas, making quick inroads on Chinese conservatism, have rendered the publication of newspapers necessary, and the Government has decided to issue a regular official organ. The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, writes on this subject:

"The *Shi Hu-Pao (Daily Chinese Progress)* will be converted into an official Chinese newspaper. A secretary of the Tsung-li-Yamen will undertake to edit it, and a copy of every issue will be placed before the Emperor. The paper is to be issued simultaneously in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hupei, and Kwang-Tung. The governors of provinces are bound to send news to the editor-in-chief. The paper is intended to be very radical, and every foreign item is to be printed and discussed, for the enlightenment of the public and the officials alike.

"This is the first officially influenced newspaper, for the Peking *Gazette* is more of a magazine. We wonder whether the *Hu-Pao* will preserve its progressive character. At present it certainly is the best edited of Chinese publications. Perhaps the whole thing is only a trick. The paper has often attacked the Government, and the 'official' issue may be tantamount to a muzzle."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## A "YOUNG TURK" VIEW OF THE KAISER'S JERUSALEM JOURNEY.

AS the time approaches for William II. to start on his remarkable journey to the Orient, interest in the project grows. Not only do Western papers and periodicals speculate on the possibilities of this trip, but Oriental papers also are beginning to express their views. A notable opinion from this source we find in the *Mechveret*, the organ of the "Young Turks," of revolutionary proclivities. It not only ventures to criticize the undertaking—a fact which has perhaps prevented the German press from reproducing the sentiments expressed—but to denounce the Sultan as vigorously as a Christian might. In substance, the *Mechveret* speaks as follows:

We are not at all opposed to the journey of Emperor William to Palestine, as some would be led to believe. We are, on the contrary, of the opinion that William II., in following the religious bent of his mind and undertaking a journey to the sacred places of the Holy Land, sets a noble example for others to follow. Our friends have in vain hitherto tried to persuade the Sultan to make a pilgrimage to Mecca.

But the Emperor's coming to Constantinople is an altogether different thing, after all the scenes of barbarity that have been enacted there, after the countless massacres perpetrated in Armenia. What are those who have survived these bloody scenes, the parents and the children of the unfortunate victims, to think of the fact that the German Emperor stretches out his hand of fellowship and greets with the brother's kiss the one who is morally responsible for these thousands of murders?

William II. has hitherto displayed great powers of heart and mind. All the more is it a matter hard to be understood that he should in this manner ignore, if not international courtesy, at any rate the feelings of humanity.

Other reasons, too, can be mentioned why such a visit to Constantinople is inopportune and unwise. One of these is the matter of economy. The first trip of William to Constantinople cost Turkey more than £300,000, which was with difficulty borrowed from the Ottoman Bank. This second trip will cost the state at least twice this sum. It is true that the Greeks foot the bill, so that William II. rather strangely travels on money secured from England, France, and Russia, who have guaranteed the first Greek loan.

It is true that the Emperor need not trouble himself in reference to this matter. It may be indifferent to him where the money will come from with which to pay the expenses of his brilliant journey. The Turkish people will remain faithful to their noble traditions. They will willingly submit to the greatest sacrifices in order to entertain their guest in a befitting manner. But has William II. no duty toward this oppressed people? Will it ever occur to him to aid in breaking the fetters that bind them? Will he think of asking himself whether all the pomp and grandeur that surround him at Constantinople are not contaminated by the blood and the sweat of the Turks? While he is being entertained as the guest of Abdul Hamid, our own friends, who are guilty of nothing except love for liberty and justice, will be suffering in prison. Possibly the German Emperor will envy the omnipotence of a ruler who can command at will the lives and possessions of his subjects. Abdul-Hamid knows no law except his own will. He is a despot and a tyrant.

So far as the protection is concerned with which the German Emperor would shield the Sultan, it will be of short duration. At the proper time, Germany, which is now engaged in using Turkey to its own purposes and advantages, will secure for herself the sympathies of Russia by consenting to give that state a portion of the heritage of the "sick man," whose protector Germany now pretends to be.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE RUMORED ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

EARLY in September *The Pall Mall Gazette* published a report to the effect that Germany and Great Britain had settled most of their differences, and that a treaty was in formation which practically amounted to an alliance between the two powers. The most salient points of the supposed agreement are as follows:

"The mainspring of the agreement is commercial—its principle the recognition of a common interest in promoting commerce. The point with which it more directly and principally deals is an understanding between the two powers as to their spheres of railway influence in China. It is agreed that a joint line shall be made with English and German capital, subscribed by English and German banks, from Tientsin to Chin-Kiang. The administration of the line, so far as Shantung is concerned, is to be German; so far as the Yang-tse valley is concerned, English—the whole to be one joint enterprise. Germany agrees to support England in any claims she may prefer to the Tsung-li-Yamen for railway concessions in the Yang-tze; England agrees to support Germany for any in the German sphere. There is no truth whatever in the suggestion that Germany contemplates or desires any acquisition of territory herself in any way in Asia Minor. As to Egypt, Germany is, if not active in our favor, entirely sympathetic toward us. As to all other matters, a *modus vivendi* has been found in the agreement on all questions likely to arise between the two powers in the future."

This piece of news has been expanded by many English papers in a most startling way. According to the London *Mail*, a somewhat "yellow" English daily, Germany withdraws her support from the Transvaal, acknowledges every British claim in Delagoa Bay, and encourages the idea of a British Africa from Cairo to the Cape. How the most hopeful English publications view the matter is shown by a long article in *The Spectator*, London, from which we take the following:

"It would be easy to assume that Germany had assured England of her good will. . . . How easy to pass from this to a declaration that the Emperor's views in regard to Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal had been to a great extent misunderstood. That frank admission might in its turn lead to the declaration that the British Government had not the slightest wish to prevent German development, political or commercial, in Asia Minor. . . . We have always refused to admit that Germany has any *locus standi* at Delagoa Bay. But an agreement would seem to admit German rights. It is therefore, it might be urged, most unlikely that any agreement between us and Germany mentioned Delagoa Bay. We do not think that this view will bear examination. To begin with, the question of Delagoa is imminent, and for this reason. The award in regard to the Delagoa Bay Railway concession will very shortly be given. Under it the Portuguese Government, it is expected, will be obliged to pay some £2,500,000. . . . Suppose, however, the German Government wished to play an unfriendly part, it might give us a good deal of trouble by inducing German capitalists to come forward—possibly with the backing of the Transvaal Government—and offer the necessary money for paying the award, in consideration, of course, of the grant of large concessions on the part of the Portuguese. . . . But, it may be said, Germany gains too little by the whole arrangement to make it probable. Why should she do all this for a free hand in Asia Minor, even if she wants to exploit Asia Minor, which is doubtful? People who argue thus forget the enormous value of Asia Minor. Asia Minor and its natural dependency, Mesopotamia, are among the most desirable places on the earth's surface."

On the continent of Europe the matter is viewed very differently. The *Epoca*, Madrid, admits that a thorough understanding between Germany and England would hardly be advantageous to Spain (*The Spectator* also spoke of the possibility that England would allow Germany to pick up "any crumbs that might be left in the Philippines when the United States is finished with them"); but the *Epoca* sees at present nothing but a commercial agreement. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

So far we only hear what England is to gain by the arrangement. Of the price she is to pay for German support we are told nothing. Germany is supposed to withdraw her hand from the Transvaal, and to establish England in the best port on the East coast of Africa, to the danger of her own possessions. In return England generously allows Germany to establish herself in a part of the world too strong for the English to conquer, and of which the Germans have not even thought. Even if they had, the consent of Russia would have to be asked, and, last, but not least, the permission of the Sultan. It would seem to us that this "alliance" is on a par with the many other "alliances" which England, or the English press, have of late proclaimed. These are always to the advantage of England, but one hears little or nothing about them after a few weeks.

*The Saturday Review*, London, which circulates largely in naval, military, and bureaucratic circles, fears that the German Government has the best of the bargain, and objects altogether to an agreement with Germany. It says:

"Granted that we are a feeble folk and need a strong military helper, is there any reason why we should select the man who so grossly kicked us when we were down? No one in this country has forgotten the telegram to President Krüger—no one except the timid, quaker-spirited gentlemen who are supposed to guard the interests of England. It was a dastardly trick, designed to make us feel how impotent we were in our 'splendid isolation,' and no doubt the Emperor is to-day chuckling at the success of his effort. We do not love Emperor William; neither do we love the German people. . . . . .

"We shall know in good time; and when Englishmen discover the solid price they have paid for that marketable commodity, a German friendship, they will probably hate the whole race with a deeper and deadlier hatred than ever. . . . We do not think that we are speaking more strongly than the situation demands when we remind the court and Mr. Chamberlain that the people who have dethroned dynasties before will deal harshly with the party which betrays English interests now."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls this rumored agreement "a clever piece of British perfidy," by which the suspicions of the Transvaal, Portugal, Russia, and Turkey are to be aroused. Most of the German papers admit the possibility of negotiations, but they refuse to believe that Germany has been led to make large concessions to England without an adequate return. Commercial questions are said to be chiefly the subject of these negotiations. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"It is a mere chance that Delagoa Bay figures in these negotiations at all. It would be hasty to say what English concessions stand against the concessions made by Germany. Nothing certain will be known until the agreement is published officially. Thus much, however, is certain: a change in the policy of H. I. M. Government is out of the question. The Emperor has congratulated Kitchener upon his victory, but from motives of military comradeship only."

The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, is informed that Great Britain is only anxious to cooperate with Germany, should Portugal be forced to pay a fine for violating certain concessions granted to British subjects.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## FOREIGN NOTES.

A NUMBER of Anarchists recently attacked the office of the *Velo*, whose editor had expressed himself in somewhat strong terms about them. The editor threw them out, the police were called, and arrested—the editor.

THE anti-Semitic riots in Algiers have caused the French Government much annoyance. The new governor-general, Laferriere, has been chosen for his energy, and he has assured the Jews that any further attacks upon them will be severely punished.

THE food-supply question is one of the worst bugbears of England, and the erection of state granaries is seriously discussed. A parliamentary committee has decided that government wheat stores are a necessary item of national defense, and it is thought that eighty-five to a hundred million bushels will suffice to tide the country over even a serious war.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ROBINSON CRUSOE II.

M. LOUIS DE ROUGEMONT is the author and hero of perhaps the strangest story of modern times. His narrative has excited all England, including the British Association of Science, and he is now called the "modern Robinson Crusoe." London for the last month has fairly mobbed him wherever he appeared, to hear the story of his amazing experiences and to secure his picture and autograph. Grave scientific men have met him in conference, to question him on the truth of his remarkable statements, and have gone away convinced that he has seen and lived what he describes.

M. LOUIS DE ROUGEMONT.
Courtesy of *The Critic.*

His story is now being published in *The Wide World Magazine*, the first instalment having appeared in the August and the second in the September number. We take from the pages of the London *Review of Reviews* a summary of the first instalment:

"M. Louis de Rougemont, the hero of this extraordinary story, is a Frenchman born at Paris in 1844. When he was nineteen years of age he went East to make his fortune, and in the year 1863 invested his little money with a pearl-fishery adventurer who sailed from Batavia. Louis de Rougemont and his partner, Peter Jensen, sailed in 1863 in a forty-ton schooner named the *Veielland* to go on a pearl-fishing expedition with a crew of Malays off the south of New Guinea.

"Despite the occasional attacks of devil-fish as terrible as that described by Victor Hugo, and the constant presence of sharks, which used to be hunted and captured by the pearl-fishers, the trip was extremely successful. At the end of the season in 1864, the take of pearls was valued by Captain Jensen at £50,000. They had a very fair share of adventures while pursuing their calling in the New Guinea waters, and on one occasion had to use the argument of grapeshot in order to allay the animosity of the natives, after which fishing off New Guinea became impossible. Off they went, therefore, to some hitherto unexplored fishing-grounds, the precise locality of which M. de Rougemont does not know. There they obtained three magnificent black pearls, a treasure which led Jensen to continue fishing two months after he ought to have stopped and gone home. The season ends usually in May. He went on fishing till July.

"One morning Jensen and eleven of the crew left the ship in the little boats for the pearl-fishery, leaving De Rougemont and a dog alone on board the ship. A great storm arose which swept the ship away, carrying De Rougemont and the dog with it. Of Captain Jensen and the Malays nothing was seen or heard again. For several days the vessel drove before the wind, and when the storm abated De Rougemont tried to steer her westward with the aid of long steering-oars, for the rudder had been smashed in the storm. After thirteen days he approached the Australian coast, and ran into a narrow strait between Melville and Bathurst Island. There he was attacked by natives, but hoisting the mainsail he stood for the open sea, where for four days he sailed along without incident. But on the fourth day the vessel struck a coral reef and remained fixed.

"He made a raft and succeeded in reaching a small sand-bank which rose a few feet out of the waters of the lagoon. It was a hundred yards long, ten yards wide, and only eight feet above the sea at high water. Upon this sand-spit De Rougemont lived for the next two and a half years. He rescued sufficient salvage from the wreck to provide himself with a sleeping-place and with food. Early in his sojourn on this desolate sand-spit he discovered a singular hole in the sand about two feet deep. On scratching the sand he came upon human remains, and in an hour unearthed sixteen complete skeletons. Plenty of sea-birds visited the island, whose eggs supplied him with food. In his youth he had taken a keen interest in archery, and he had with him bow and arrows, with which he was able to secure birds for his table. A fire he made by striking a steel tomahawk against a stone one; and having once obtained fire, he never allowed it to go out during the whole time he remained on the island.

"He went about perfectly nude, but landed from the ship the greater part of the cargo, including its valuable pearl-shells, of which they had over thirty tons on board, the value of which he computed at several thousands. The pearls of course he removed and buried in the sand, where they remain to this day. By way of amusement he built himself a house of the pearl-shells, the walls of which were seven feet high, three feet thick, and ten feet long. Finding a stock of seeds in the captain's cabin he planted them in a soil prepared by mixing the sand with the blood of the turtles which he killed, and very soon had crops of corn from which he was able to obtain straw to thatch his house. He caught plenty of fish, and further supplemented his store by robbing the pelicans of the fish which they brought to land for their young ones. He made a hammock out of shark's hide, and generally behaved himself after the fashion of Robinson Crusoe. He had an English Testament which he read aloud until he nearly went mad by worrying himself over theological difficulties. He then set to work to build a boat out of the remains of the ship. He succeeded after seven months in building a heavy sailing-boat twelve feet long by four feet wide. He launched it, and then discovered that he had built it on the wrong side of his island, and that the boat was floating in a lagoon from which there was no access to the open sea. During all this time his dog was his only companion, and by continually talking to him he found him not a bad substitute for a human being.

"It was seven months after he had been cast away that he first saw a sail on the horizon. Altogether in the course of two and a half years five ships passed the sand-spit, but he failed utterly to attract their attention. Water he never lacked for; when rain-water gave out he condensed sea-water in his kettle. Seeing that pelicans were in the habit of visiting the island and flying away into unknown space, he conceived the idea of utilizing them as messengers. He scratched a message with a sharp nail on the tin disk which forms the bottom of tins of condensed milk. This message he prepared in English, French, Dutch, German, and Italian. He fastened them round the necks of the pelicans by means of fish-gut and shark-hide. The birds flew away and never returned to the island. Twenty years afterward, on his return to civilization, some old inhabitants of Freemantle told him that a pelican carrying a tin disk round its neck bearing a message in French had been found many years previously by an old boatman on the beach near the mouth of the Swan River.

"On one occasion his island was visited by a flock of parrots, who ate up nearly all his green corn and then went off. He made an almanac with piles of shells, keeping account of the years by making notches on his bow. After he had been on the island for more than a year he dreamed a dream in which he saw some spiritual being bend over him with a pitying smile. So vivid was the experience that he jumped from his hammock and went out to see if he could find his visitant. All was dark, and so he turned in again. But as he lay silent thinking of the strange sight that had just appeared he heard a strangely familiar voice, which said distinctly and encouragingly, '*Je suis avec toi. Soyez sans peur. Tu reviendra.*' From that night he never despaired, even when things were at their worst.

"After two years he heard his dog barking wildly on the beach. Rushing down to the shore he saw a catamaran nearing the island upon which several human beings were lying prostrate. When the catamaran came near to the island he saw that it was surrounded by sharks, and carried four black persons—a man, a woman, and two boys—all lying prostrate from exhaustion. He drove off the sharks, beached the catamaran, and carried the blacks into his hut. After considerable efforts he succeeded in

reviving them. They were very frightened, imagining that they had died and were in the presence of the Great Spirit. He lived with them some time on the island, and succeeded in teaching them some English. The man was always sullen and superstitious, so that De Rougemont found it necessary to keep a strict eye upon his movements, and to deprive him of spears or other weapons with which he might take his life. After they had been six months on the island they succeeded in dragging the heavy boat across the sand-spit and launching it on the opposite side. They then took on board a liberal allowance of food and water, buried the box of pearls deep in the sand on one end of the island, and leaving the hut of pearl-shells intact, they set sail in the direction indicated by the native woman, who was the most intelligent of the quartet. On the fifth day they sighted a small island, and on the tenth day they reached the Australian mainland.

"His native fellow passengers at once landed, and by means of smoke signals announced their arrival to the tribes in the vicinity. An immense crowd speedily assembled and behaved as if he were a god. They then provided him with a wife, a young woman who remained his wife for one day only. On the following day he effected an exchange with the man who had been cast ashore on his island. The man was glad to obtain a younger wife, while De Rougemont was delighted to obtain a companion with whom he could converse in English, and who regarded him with dog-like fidelity which more than once saved his life. The locality where he landed was the Cambridge Gulf on the north-northwest coast of Australia. The natives possess a certain degree of civilization. He settled down among the natives, who held him in high honor. His description of his life among the black men has hardly been commenced, and the story is to be continued month after month until it finishes."

The editor of *The Wide World Magazine* says that he has satisfied himself by close investigation of the truth of the story, and offers £1,000 to any one who will point out a flaw in the author's statements. Something of a controversy has arisen, however, on M. de Rougemont's veracity, especially in the London *Daily Chronicle*, and he has replied to his critics, not only in that paper but in two lectures delivered in Bristol and London, one before the anthropological branch, the other before the geographical branch, of the British Association. In *The Chronicle* M. de Rougemont thus replies to the question, "How is it that nothing is known of this man in Australia?"

"Sir, when I first struck civilization, in the Mount Margaret region, I was still with the natives, for I always made my way from one tribe to another. Remember, I was still a naked savage myself. Well, taught by bitter experience, I told one of my natives to go into a tent and get me a shirt and a pair of trousers. In fact, I instructed the native to steal these things. He got the shirt, but no trousers. I strolled on to the next camp (this was in 1895). A party of diggers saw me coming and roared with laughter—presumably at the queer apparition. The conversation that ensued was, as nearly as I can remember, as follows: I said, 'Hallo, boys!' They replied, 'Hallo! Where are your mates?' I said I had none, and thereupon they exchanged significant glances.

"The next question was, 'Have you found any gold?' I said, 'Oh, yes—plenty.' That interested them. 'How far away?' they asked. I replied I had been more than nine months on the march from the auriferous regions in my mountain home. They thought me a lunatic; and when I burst out with the question I was burning to ask, 'What year is this?' they roared with laughter again, and good-humoredly offered me some tea and 'damper' as a harmless imbecile.

"My story was never offered to any one in the great cities of Australia, because I fancied no one would believe it."

Of M. de Rougemont's Bristol lecture *The Daily News* thus speaks:

"Our special correspondent reports favorably of the general tone of the paper, and of its apparent freedom from all embellishment and exaggeration. When it was finished, the professor took snapshots at the lecturer on such questions as the names of common objects—readily answered—and on other points. Finally, M. de Rougemont withdrew on the very reasonable plea that he was tired. It may be doubted whether a meeting of the Congress is exactly suited for a purpose of cross-examination. The points at issue would best be settled by discussion in another place, and perhaps in another form. The traveler has certainly told some rather strange tales. But it must be remembered that some of his most illustrious predecessors were at first said to have done the same thing. Bruce, the traveler, was for a long time under a cloud. M. du Chaillu had an exceedingly bad quarter of an hour when he came back with his account of the gorillas. And Mr. Stanley was at first very freely given to understand that he had simply dreamed the finding of Livingstone."

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A WRITER in *The Indian Standard* (Calcutta) says that hook-swinging—the swinging of religious enthusiasts from hooks thrust through their flesh—is still practised in some parts of India. In one place twelve couples underwent this cruel treatment to make a Hindu holiday, and one of the men lost his life by a fall.

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## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### Effect of Anger on the Eyes of Animals.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—Your issue of July 23, containing a paragraph on the "Effect of Anger on the Eyes of Animals," with some of the quoted observations and experiences of Louis Robinson, is of interest to me on account of similar results that I have witnessed in dogs and cats. Especially in two fox-terriers have I seen the pupils dilate when the animals were either enraged or "meditating mischief." One of the dogs (a female) was very irritable and snappy at particular times; and during the onset of her excitement the pupils became dilated rapidly, and more slowly resumed their normal diameters as the irritation subsided, apparently in direct proportion to the latter.

Not only anger, however, but any emotional condition in the dog—the excitement of play as well as of pugnacity—will cause the pupils to dilate. This is quite analogous to what commonly happens in men, women, and children (in the order of least susceptibility), depending upon the temperament and health, of course, of the individual. I have not observed, as Louis Robinson has, the contraction of the pupils during the act of springing of an enraged animal; and even if the phenomenon is a true one under the circumstances, I do not think that his conjectural explanation is a physiological one. H. S. ANDERS, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA.

### Horns on Men and Women.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—A word or two as to "Men and Women with Horns," in the June 4 number of THE DIGEST. Is it true that Michelangelo "depicted" Moses with horns as a sign of manly strength? I have been told that they were intended to "depict" the light that shone from his face.

As to the nature of such formations, Malpighi, whose opinion is entitled to great weight, is quoted as saying that "horns are the nervous prolongation of the skin." This to most people conveys no meaning, for what in the world is a nervous prolongation of the skin? Another is reported as saying that they, these peculiar horns, are due to a morbid secretion. Both explanations fail to explain, and appear to be given to conceal ignorance by a cloud of words.

"It is said to be agreed that human horns are analogous in their substance to that of the horns of animals, to human nails, and the claws of beasts." As these are far from being alike in their substance, the horn of the rhinocerous being unlike that of a cow, and this unlike the horns of a deer, and all of them unlike the horn of the narwhal, it is difficult to see the analogy.

It was my good fortune, in the winter of 1872, to see an example of such growth. It was at that time, and I suppose is now, in a museum of anatomy in Rome. It was nearly round, nearly two and a half inches in diameter at the base and tapering toward the top, which is very blunt, say three eighths of an inch across. I think it was six inches long, making a sort of truncated cone curving slightly backward. Near the end was an opening or slit three quarters of an inch, or thereabouts, long, and perhaps one quarter of an inch at the widest, permitting one to see through it and also to examine the internal structure. It resembled very closely a small rhinoceros horn, and like that was made up of coarse longitudinal fibers or hairs, compacted into a solid mass. The opening showed this very distinctly. It seemed to be simply a case of metamorphic growth, a thing very common in the vegetable world. Witness the strange forms that are developed on leaves when stung by certain insects. C. B. WARRING.

### Mr. Frank Harris and Carlyle.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—In THE DIGEST for September 3, 1898, you quote from Mr. Frank Harris's account of a conversation he once had with Carlyle. I am afraid the memory of Mr. Harris has failed him a little here. If not, it is certain that Carlyle had changed his views somewhat since the publication of "Heroes and Hero-Worship." In his first lecture he says: "Hero-worship, heartfelt, prostrate admiration, submission, burning, boundless, for a *noblest*, god-like Form of Man—is not that the germ of Christianity itself? The *greatest* of all heroes is One—whom we do not name here! Let sacred Silence meditate that sacred matter; you will find it *the Ultimate Perfection* of a principle extant throughout man's whole history on earth." [*Italics* ours.] REV. W. W. TAYLOR,

PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1898. Chaplain Episcopal Hospital.

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The tremendous events now taking place in the far East, which, whatever turn they take, are certain to result in greatly increased opportunities for European and American trade with the vast population of the Celestial empire, have made necessary a study of Chinese laws and customs hitherto but vaguely known to the Western world. The commercial laws of the Chinese empire are beginning to claim the attention of merchants all over the world. Our minister, Charles Denby, under date of June 21, sends a copy of the regulations for inland navigation in China as furnished to him by the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Board. These regulations are, in the main, as follows:

The inland waters of the treaty-port provinces are hereby opened to small steamers, native or foreign, plying from treaty ports.

Small steamers at treaty ports, whether plying only in the waters of the port or going thence inland, are to be registered at the customs and to take out papers at the customs containing owner's name and residence, name and type of steamer, number, crew, etc., in addition to whatever national papers they are allowed or required by law to carry. Such customs papers are to be renewed annually, and are to be surrendered on change of ownership or when the vessel ceases to ply.

Small steamers thus registered at the customs may ply freely in the waters of the port without reporting their movements at the customs; but if they go inland, they must report both departure and return. No unregistered steamer will be allowed to proceed inland.

Cargo shipped at treaty ports is to be reported to the customs and is to pay such duties as the customs decide to be leviable. Cargo brought to a treaty port from inland is to be summarily dealt with.

Cargo landed or shipped inland is to pay at the place of landing or shipment whatever dues or duties the local regulations call for.

Offenses inland, whether against revenue laws or affecting persons or property, are to be dealt with by the local authorities of the district in the same way as if there committed by their own people; but, if the vessel concerned is foreign owned, or the person implicated is a Chinese employed on board such foreign-owned vessel, the local authorities are to communicate with the nearest commissioner of customs, and the commissioner in turn with the consul, who may send a deputy to watch the proceedings. If the offender is a foreigner, he is to be sent to a consul at the nearest treaty port, in the manner prescribed by treaties where foreigners without passports are arrested.

The annual report of the British consul-general at Montevideo, Uruguay, shows that the United States has a monopoly in plows, pitchforks, and tar; and stands first in timber, reaping-machines, binding twine, and axes; second in house furniture; third in sewing-machines and sulfate of copper, and fifth in drugs and printing-paper.

Our consul, in commenting on this report, adds that "the trade of Germany, France, and the United States with Uruguay has greatly increased during the past year, largely at the expense of England. The cotton goods imported from the last-named country, especially, show a marked decrease in 1898. Germany has beaten her competitors in cotton and linen shirtings, putting a cheap article on the market. The sewing-machines sent by Germany are imitations of American makes."

Altho Java has been for some years the principal country for producing cinchona bark, the actual manufacture there of sulfate of quinin has only just begun. The first order (January, 1898) was for a shipment of 10,000 ounces to the United States. Since then 48,300 ounces, valued at $11,395.65, have been invoiced for shipment to this country. Consul Sidney B. Everett, writes from Batavia, relative to the production of quinin:

"I can not conceive of a better investment than the planting of cinchona in Java. The shortage in production in a few years will be very large, and prices will take a big jump. Concessions of land are not hard to get here if one is on the spot, and the climate of the interior of Java is as perfect as that of the coast cities is bad."

"The import of American shoes into Germany," writes Consul Warner from Leipsic, "altho still rather small, has increased very rapidly within the past eighteen months, and has demonstrated most conclusively the practicability of exporting shoes to this country. Twenty years ago, American shoes were unknown in this country; indeed at that time our shoes were not regarded as superior to to those of German manufacture, but the many improvements which have been made in machinery, together with the careful study which our manufacturers have made of style and comfort, have placed our shoes in the front rank. An American can almost always be distinguished in a crowd by his shoes. In 1880, the value of shoes imported into Germany from the United States amounted to $1,666; in 1890, to $9,044; in 1896, it was $39,508; and for the first five months of this year, the total value of the shoes imported from the United States was $59,500. At this rate, the increase for 1898 will not be less than $100,000 over the imports of 1896. The demand for American shoes in this country has not been created through efforts on the part of our manufacturers, but is


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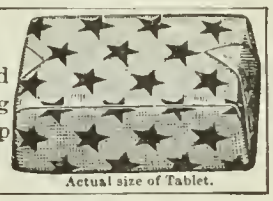
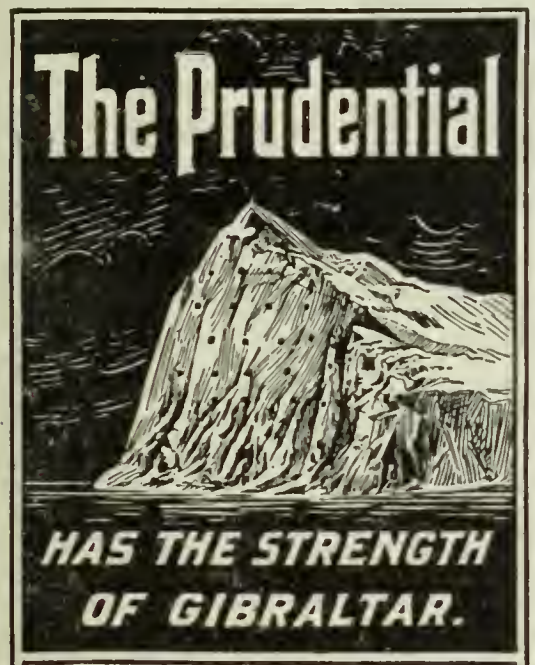

Actual size of Tablet.

Address ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.

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The attention of patent attorneys in particular, and the legal profession in general, is called to the recent decision of the Patent Office to refuse admission to papers written with fugitive inks—see Patent Office Gazette of September 13, 1898, page 1732.

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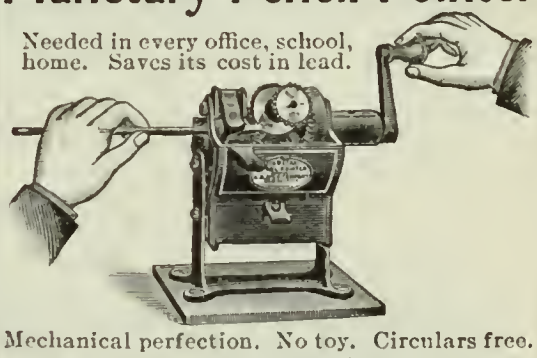

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EUROPE IN THE XXth CENTURY

is the unsolved riddle of the present, but Europe in the 19th Century foreshadows it. No subject is of deeper interest at the present time. The Chautauqua Course for 98-9 presents the whole question in clear and delightful fashion.

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very largely dne to the influence of some of our consular officers and of Americans residing in this country. A few of the best stores find themselves compelled to keep a small supply of our shoes in stock; but, as a rule, the storekeepers do not exert themselves to dispose of our products. I know of a number of instances where people in this country order shoes from retail stores in the United States and have them sent over by freight."

The glass of all kinds imported into Japan last year reached a valuation of $139,649.08. The largest share of this came from Belgium, altho England sent about a sixth of the entire amount. The exports of glassware amounted to $77,912.38 worth. No American glass, or scarcely any, is sent to Japan.

Our consul at Nantes, France, thinks there ought to be a market for American dried apples in France. He says the French apple crop this year is very light, and the duty under our new reciprocity treaty has been reduced from 77 cents to about 29 cents per 100 kilograms (about 220.46 pounds).

The report of the foreign trade of Russia for 1897 shows an increase of about 5 per cent. in exports and an almost equal decrease in imports. Grain, timber, cotton goods, and ironware were the principal articles of export. The chief decrease in imports was in tea. Of the total foreign trade, about 18.6 per cent. is done with England, the remainder being largely with Germany and France. Considerable comment was caused in England by the fact that the Finnish railway company last year purchased twenty of the most powerful locomotives from American builders. The business of supplying these machines had previously been held by English builders. The British consular reports from Russia on the subject of British trade with that country attribute its want of development to the absence of activity on the part of British manufacturers and exporters, and to the slowness of the former in adopting their machinery to the production of goods suited to the taste and wants of the Russian markets. Apparently this leaves a good field open to American exporters.

Germany is suffering from a meat famine. Since the passage of the laws closing the German frontiers against foreign cattle and swine, real distress is reported from many districts. In Saxony the consumption of horseflesh is increasing rapidly, and even dogs and cats (according to a New York *Sun* despatch) are being eaten by the poor.

On the other hand, there is a great and thriving trade in preserved American meats. The tinned American meats imported during the first seven months of 1898 amounting to 1,964,800 kilograms [a kilogram is about 2.2 pounds], against 1,414,900 in the corresponding months of 1897. Of fresh pork the importation was 6,758,800, against 3,955,500; of pickled pork, 3,369,900, against 1,859,800; of bacon, 15,948,300, against 7,139,300; and of lard, 64,356,400, against 47,446,600. The demand for all of these still exceeds the supply, and if the general mass of Germans can be convinced that American meats are always of standard quality and can be had at a reasonable price the sales can be very much extended.


ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN — Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION — New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN — Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN — St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
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KENTUCKY Louisville.

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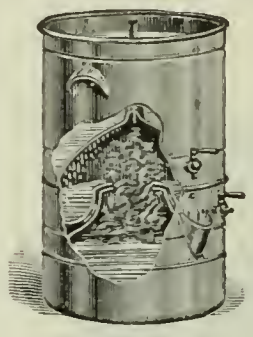
FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

*National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.*


## PERSONALS.

THE Chicago *Record* says that some time ago a young organist secured permission to practise on the big organ in the Auditorium. An elderly man walked in and took a seat a few rows away from the musician. The young organist noticed him and was encouraged to "show off" and do a few tricks of playing for his audience. He rambled on for an hour, and the elderly man sat there, apparently impressed. The young man tired at last, and was about to lock the organ when the elderly man approached him and said in broken English that he wished to play for a few minutes. "They don't allow any one but an experienced organist to touch the instrument," said the young man, loftily. With a little gesture, suggestive of meekness and humility, the stranger presented his


Pure Drinking Water



is always appreciated by refined and cleanly people. But it can not be obtained absolutely pure by filtration or boiling. Science has definitely settled that question.

THE Ralston Still is daily saving the lives of hundreds of people from typhoid fever and dysentery, and that is just why it has been officially adopted by the Ralston Health Club of America and used in prominent sanitariums and institutions throughout the country. Distilled water is cleansing and refreshing. No better remedy exists for rheumatism and stomach disorders.

In principle of operation the Ralston New Process Still is scientifically correct; in mechanical construction it is perfect. Thousands in use in every State of the Union and in every country on the globe, from the Klondyke to the Philippine Islands. More Ralston Stills are used by the Government than all other makes combined.

The Internal Reservoir and Sterilizing Chamber of the Ralston Still, for protecting the distillate from atmospheric pollution, was originated and patented by us. Others using or purchasing Stills containing these devices will be prosecuted for infringement.

The best Ralston Still is only $10. Illustrated catalog sent free for the asking.

The A. R. BAILEY MFG. CO.
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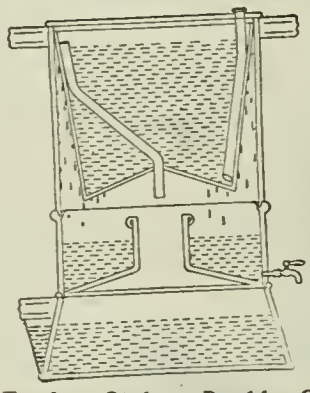

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The Sanitary Still

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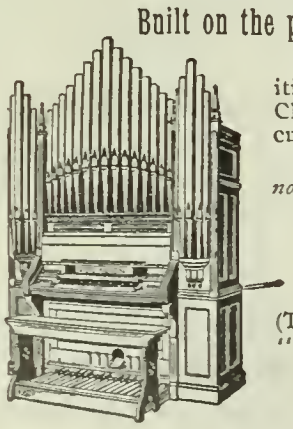

The VOCALION has all the beautiful tone qualities and carrying power of the most expensive Church and Chapel Organs without the fault of cumbersomeness.

Costs less to make—Costs you less to buy—Costs *nothing* to keep ready for instant service.

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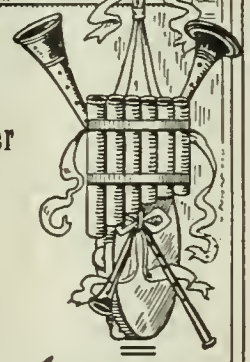

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card: "Alexandre Guilmant, Paris." Then it was time for the young organist to swoon. He had missed the chance of his life. For an hour he had been entertaining the great master with home-made drivel.

AT the time of his installation the appearance of the present Pope is thus described by the Abbé Vidieu, his biographer: "The new Bishop of Rome is tall and spare, with a grand patrician air. He has a magnificent head crowned with white hair, strongly marked features, the aspect of an ascetic, with something marblelike in the general appearance of the figure. His face is lighted by a piercing look, and his amiable and paternal smile goes straight to the heart of those whom he addresses. His voice is sonorous and very pleasing, tho less mellow and more powerful than that of Pius IX. The day after his election he was asked why he took the name of Leo, and he replied: "Because Leo XII. was the benefactor of my family, but also because Leo signifies lion, and the virtue which seems to me the most necessary of all is the force of the lion."

## Current Events.

*Monday, October 3.*

David J. Hill, ex-president of Rochester University, is **appointed Assistant Secretary of State** to succeed John B. Moore. . . . Secretary Long orders Admiral Dewey to send the *Boston* **and** *Petrel* **to Chinese waters** to guard American interests. . . . **Senator Quay gives bail** in Philadelphia to appear upon the charge of conspiracy to misusing state funds. . . . Chaplain McIntyre, of the *Oregon*, is **court-martialed** at Denver. . . . **Henry George, Jr.,** declines the nomination of the Silver Democrats of the governor of New York. . . . The **Michigan supreme court** reverses the decision of the Detroit circuit court in the case brought to compel the Michigan Central Railway to sell mileage at the two-cent rate.

**General Merritt** arrives in Paris. . . . The British Foreign Office receives news that the **Emperor of China is not dead.**

*Tuesday, October 4.*

**General Wheeler testifies** before the War Department Investigation Committee. . . . The **battle-ship** *Illinois* **is launched** at Newport News.

**General Merritt** gives the Peace Commissioners his views on the Philippine question. . . . The authorities of Peking publicly **punish the assailants of Europeans.**

*Wednesday, October 5.*

A fight between **United States troops and Chippewa Indians** takes place near Bear Lake, Minn., in which several soldiers are killed. . . . The **triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal church** begins session at Washington. . . . **Senator Quay and his son** Richard R. are held in $5,000 bail each.

The Chinese embassy in Paris receives from Peking an official denial of the report of the death of the **Emperor of China.** . . . The new **American customs regulations at Manila** will go into operation November 10.

*Thursday, October 6.*

**Fighting with the Indians** is still in progress in Minnesota; reenforcements have been ordered to the scene of the disturbance. . . . **Massachusetts Republicans** renominate Governor Wolcott. . . . **Democrats win in Georgia** by a majority of 55,000. Governor Cook of Connecticut issues extradition papers for the return to America of **Dr. Nancy Guilford,** now held in London as a principal in the killing of Emma Gill in Bridgeport. . . . British, Russian, and German **marines land at Tien-Tsin** to protect legations of their respective countries. . . . In a clash between the police and **strikers in Paris,** one of the latter is killed. The **American Peace Commissioners** are the guests of Admiral Porter at Versailles.

*Friday, October 7.*

The **Indian uprising in Minnesota** is regarded as over, the Indians having retired before the regular troops. . . . The President informs the present military commission that the **Spanish forces must evacuate** Porto Rico by October 18 and Cuba by December 1. . . . George D. Saxton, **brother of Mrs. McKinley, is shot** in Canton, Ohio. . . . Ex-Mayor of New York **A. Oakey Hall dies** in this city. . . . **Yellow fever** ravages southern Mississippi.

Negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal relative to **Delagoa bay** are postponed until 1899. The Sultan of Turkey declares that, in compliance with the demands of the powers, he will withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete.

*Saturday, October 8.*

Figures compiled by the Navy Department show that **only seventeen sailors were killed in the war** and sixty-seven wounded. . . . Joseph Simon, of Portland, Ore., is **elected United States Senator,** receiving the full Republican vote. . . . The **yellow-fever epidemic is increasing** in Mississippi and Louisiana. Forty-four new cases are reported in Jackson, Miss.

The **Chinese Government protests** against the legation escorts sent to Peking. . . . The **strike in Paris spreads;** ten thousand troops have been ordered to the capital.

*Sunday, October 9.*

Two extra companies of Minnesota troops are ordered to take the field **to protect the settlements against the Indians.** . . . C. W. Adams, New York state engineer, issues an elaborate reply to the report of the **canal investigation commission.** . . . The official correspondence between the British and French governments regarding the **Marchand expedition** is made public. . . . Impressive ceremonies commemorating the death of **Charles Stewart Parnell** are held at Dublin.


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## CHESS.

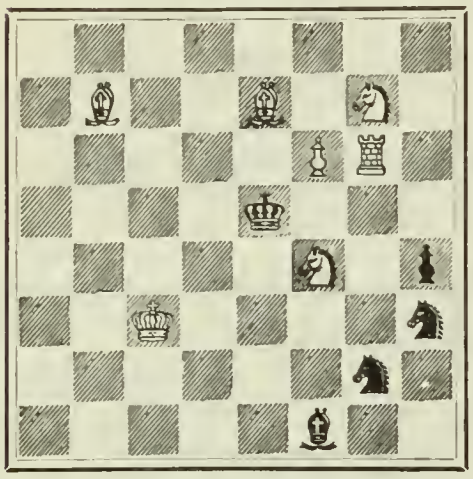
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 324.

BY B. G. LAWS.

(Has the reputation of being artistic.)

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

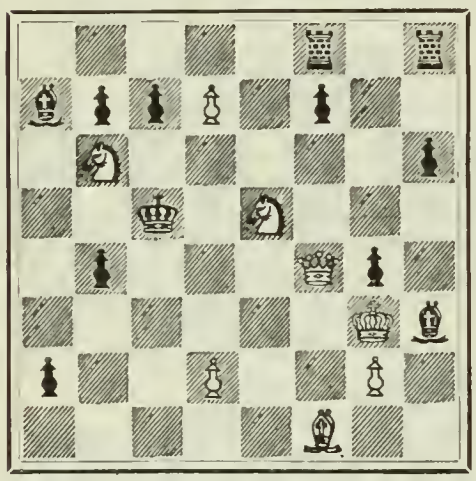
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 325.

BY DR. C. PLANCK.

First Prize, *Brighton Society* Tournament.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 312.

Place a White P on K 2, and remove the Black P on K 2.

1. Kt—Kt 4 / K—Q 4 — 2. Q—Q B 4, ch! / K x Q (must) — 3. Kt—K 3, mate
1. ..... / K—B 4 — 2. Q—K 3 / K x Kt — 3. Q—Kt 5, mate
2. ..... / B x Kt — 3. Kt—Kt 7, mate
2. ..... / Any other — 3. Kt—R 6, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt — 2. Kt—Kt 5, ch / K—B 5 or Q 4 — 3. P—K 4, mate
1. ..... / B any other — 2. Q—Q B 4, ch / K—B 4 (must) — 3. Kt—R 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt x P — 2. Kt—Kt 5, ch / K—Q 4 — 3. Kt—B 6, mate
2. ..... / K—Q 6 — 3. Kt—B 2, mate
2. ..... / K—B 4 — 3. Kt—R 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 6 — 2. Kt—B 6, ch / K—B 4 (must) — 3. Kt—Kt 7, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt — 2. Kt—B 6, ch / K—B 4 (must) — 3. P—K 4, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; J. H. Adams, Baltimore; V. Brent, New Orleans; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.

Comments: "A great problem"—M. W. H.; "A superb key, and the Kt-play is magnificent"—H. W. B.; "Unique, brilliant, beautiful"—I. W.B.; A problem of the highest merit"--R. M. C.; "Well conceived, tho not very difficult"—V. B.; "An excellent problem"—W. G. D.

No. 318.

Key-move, B—Kt 7.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., R. M. C., V. B., J. H. A., W. G. D.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. E. Schuster, Savannah, Ga.; E. P. F., Springfield, Mass.; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.

Comments: "Very ingenious, but not difficult"—M. W. H.; "A powerful idea: but position of White K lets the cat out of the bag"—H. W. B.; "A feast of merry mates"—I. W. B.; "A rare work"—F. S. F.; "Elegant and harmonious"—R. M. C.; "Black's contracted position gives the key on sight"—Dr. H. W. F.; "A fine two-mover"—W. G. D.

No. 319.

1. Kt—B 4 / K—K 6 — 2. B—Q 2 ch / K—Q 5 (must) — 3. Q—R 4, mate
1. ..... / B—B 4 — 2. Kt x B / P x Kt — 3. B x P, mate
2. ..... / K—K 6 — 3. Q—Q 2, mate
2. ..... / Kt (B 8) any — 3. Q—Q 3, mate
2. ..... / Any other — 3. Q—B3 or K4, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 3 — 2. Q—R 4 / K x Kt — 3. B—B 5, mate
2. ..... / K—K 6 — 3. B—Q 2, mate
1. ..... / Kt (R 8) any — 2. Kt x Kt / Any — 3. Q mates
1. ..... / P—B 4 — 2. B—B 3, ch / K—K 6 — 3. Kt—Q 5, mate
2. ..... / K—B 5 — 3. Q—R 4, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. S.F., R. M. C., V. B., Dr. H. W. F., Dr. W. S. F., H. E. S., G. P., W. G. D., J. H. A., F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Ia.

Comments: "A remarkable problem"—M.W.H.; "Key is weak, yet the problem is very difficult"—H. W. B.; "A royal compound of 'coats and cockelhorn'"—I. W. B.; "Key-move apparent; variations fine"—F. S. F.; "A bewildering piece of work"—R. M. C.; "Very good"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Fine problem, well-sustained in its many variations"—V. B.; "An excellent problem"—W. G. D.

The Rev. E. C. Haskell and Hjalmar Boedcker solved 317.

W. G. Donnan sent solutions of Nos. 313, 314, 315, and 316.

H. W. Barry got Nos. 313, 316, and 317. Medora Darr solved 316.

### Chess Not Only a Game.

Mr. Lasker, in his "Common Sense in Chess," says: "Chess has been represented, or shall I say misrepresented, as a game—that is, a thing which could not well serve a serious purpose, solely created for the enjoyment of an empty hour. If it were a game only, Chess would never have survived the serious trials to which it has been so often subjected. By some ardent enthusiasts Chess has been elevated into a science or an art. It is neither; but its principal characteristic seems to be—what human nature mostly delights in—a fight. . . . A fight in which the scientific, the artistic, and the purely intellectual element holds undivided sway." Mr. Lasker, while denying that Chess is a science or an art, and reducing all its charm and fascination to the delight of a fight, admits that the fight is scientific and artistic. The player who has best mastered the science of combination, the science of attack and, also, of defense, the science of position, that player will be the most successful; while the artist is revealed in the elegant manner he uses the forces at his command. It seems to us, that Mr. Lasker could have found a stronger reason than the one he gives to show that Chess is not simply a game, a pastime, and that is its long and most honorable career as the Royal Game, associated with men of distinguished ability in all lands and in all ages for many centuries.

### From the Vienna Tournament.

THE VIENNA WINNER BEATS THE COLOGNE WINNER.

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny.*

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| BURN. *White.* | DR. TARRASCH. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | P—Q B 3 |

4 P—K 3. He might have moved B—B 4 first, for the text move will delay the development of the Q B. Another play for White was P—K 4, which, however, is hardly of any advantage.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 ..... | B—Q 3 |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | P—K B 4. A move introduced by the late Preston Ware, of Boston. It establishes a strong center position, and White can not easily break through. The defense is called the Stonewall Defense. |

6 B—K 2. He should have moved Kt—K 5 or B—Q 3. The text-move enables Black to move Q Kt—Q 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. ..... | Kt—Q 2 |
| 7. Castles | Q—B 3 |

The main object of the play is to prevent the opponent from Kt—K 5. In the present game the text-move leads to a successful King's side attack.

8 Kt—K sq. With the intention to continue P—K B 3 and P—K 4, practically the only way to break through Black's powerful center.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 ..... | Q—R 3 |

9 P—K Kt 3. Muce safer was P—K B 4. White, however, did not care to abandon the more aggressive P—K B 3 and P—K 4 continuation.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 ..... | P—K Kt 4. A powerful move, which prepares the advance of the K B P. |
| 10 P—K B 3 | Kt—K 2 |
| 11 P—K 4 | P—B 5 |

12 P—K 5. This move cuts off the Black Bishop and apparently gives White a pretty good game. The position, however, is not a satisfactory one. White's Q P is weak, and the ultimate loss of the center Pawns will cause the loss of the game.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 ..... | B—B 2 |

13 P—K Kt 4. Not good; the play will enable Black to enforce the King's side attack with Q—Kt 2 and R—K 2 4. Much better was K—Kt 2 or P—B 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 13 ..... | Q—Kt 2 |
| 14 R—B 2 | P—K R 4 |
| 15 R—K Kt 2 | Kt—K Kt 3 |
| 16 P x R P | R x P |
| 17 B—Q 3 | Kt—R 5 |
| 18 R—Q B 2 | P x P |
| 19 B x Q B P | Kt—K B 4. A powerful move, which threatens Kt x Q P. White, of course, can not then capture the Kt, for B—Kt 3 would win the Queen. The position is a pretty complicated one. |
| 20 K—R sq | B—Kt 3 |

21 B x K P. He had no better play. He could not well guard the center Pawns. If Kt—K 2 then P—K Kt 5 leads to a winning attack. If R—Q 2 then Kt x K P would then have been Black's reply. The continuation then would have been quite brilliant, Black winning as follows: 21 R—Q 2, Kt x K P; 22 P x Kt, Kt—Kt 6 ch; 23 K—Kt 2, R x P ch; 24 K x R, Q—R 3 ch, followed by Q—R 8 mate.

| | |
|---|---|
| 21 ..... | Kt x Q P |
| 22 B—Kt 4 | R—R sq |
| 23 R—Q 2 | Kt x K P. Brilliant and sound play. |
| 24 B x B | R x B |
| 25 R x Kt | B x R |
| 26 Q x B | R x P ch. The decisive move. White can not answer K x R, for Kt—Kt 5 ch and Q x Q would follow. It is true that White would remain with three pieces against the Queen, but his forces are so badly placed that defeat would be but a question of time. |
| 27 K—Kt sq | Q—R sq |

28 B x P. He had no better play. White's game uow becomes hopeless.

| | |
|---|---|
| 28 ..... | P x B |
| 29 Kt—K 4 | R x R 8 ch |

30 K—B 2. He could not play K—Kt 2, for Q—R 7 mate would have followed. The move selected enables Black to play Kt—Kt 5 ch followed by Q x Q.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 ..... | Kt x Kt 5 ch. |

31 Resigns.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### PARTY PLATFORMS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE state conventions of this year have been held by the two leading political parties, and a study of their utterances concerning our policy toward the Philippines is of considerable interest. The following compilation of such utterances is not entirely complete, but it is very nearly so, and as accurate as the newspaper reports will admit of its being made. Out of 27 Republican and 24 Democratic conventions for which we have the necessary data, 8 Republican and 12 Democratic conventions make no utterance on the question. Of the utterances that are made, quite a number are more or less indefinite. Of those that may be classed as positively opposed to extending American sovereignty to the Philippines there are:

REPUBLICAN: None.

DEMOCRATIC: Arkansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Texas, Vermont.

Of utterances explicitly in favor of the extension of American sovereignty to the *entire group* of islands, there is none, tho several in the West seem to imply that. But there are a number of declarations more or less definitely made that indicate favor for the extension of that sovereignty to, *i.e.*, "retention of," at least a portion of the islands. Among such we class the following:

REPUBLICAN: California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington.

DEMOCRATIC: California, Colorado, Nevada.

Following are the platform declarations:

*Maine* (Rep.): No expression.

*Maine* (Dem.): Pledges support to "all measures to accomplish the purpose for which the war with Spain was instituted."

*New Hampshire* (Rep.): "While reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, we favor such disposition of the Philippines as will best promote the growing commercial and political interests of the United States, extinguish the sovereignty of Spain and make good our obligations to the peoples of those islands."

*New Hampshire* (Dem.): "Beyond securing requisite coaling and naval stations in other parts of the world for the convenience and protection of our commerce, we should seek to acquire no territory."

*Vermont* (Rep.): Opposes "the surrender to Spanish misrule of any territory now or hereafter acquired."

*Vermont* (Dem.): "We oppose the imperialistic policy of the Republican Party."

*Massachusetts* (Rep.): "What they [the American people] enjoy themselves they desire shall be enjoyed by all other peoples, especially by those whom the valor of our soldiers and sailors have wrested from Spain, and whose destiny must now be determined by the United States alone. While we would not interfere with the diplomatic negotiations now in progress, we desire that they be so conducted and terminated as to secure to the Philippine Islands and to Cuba in amplest measure the blessings of liberty and self-government."

*Massachusetts* (Dem.): "Uncompromising opposition to imperialism, whether within or without the dominion of the United States."

*Connecticut* (Rep). Trusts the President and his advisers.

*Connecticut* (Dem.): No expression.

*New York* (Rep.): "We can not turn these islands back to Spain. We can not leave them, unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone, there the liberty, the humanity, and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever."

*New York* (Dem.): No expression.

*New Jersey* (Rep.): Approves the annexation of Hawaii as an important step in the advance of American civilization, and further expresses confidence in the President and his peace commission.

*New Jersey* (Dem.): No expression.

*Pennsylvania* (Rep.): No expression.

*Pennsylvania* (Dem.): No expression.

*Delaware* (Rep.): No expression.

*Delaware* (Dem.): No expression.

*Ohio* (Rep.) (the President's State): "The people can safely leave the wise and patriotic solution of these great questions to a Republican President and a Republican Congress."

*Ohio* (Dem.): "If the Philippine Islands are not capable of self-government, we do not want them as a part of the United States. If they are capable of self-government, we do not want them as a dependency bound to us by golden bonds, but as an independent sister republic."

*Indiana* (Rep.): "The establishment of coaling-stations and naval *rendezvous* wherever necessary."

*Indiana* (Dem.): No expression.

*Iowa* (Rep.): "Favors the securing of naval and coaling-stations and the protection of American rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate navy," and says "no people who have . . . been freed from oppression shall with the consent or through the indifference of the United States be returned to such oppression or permitted to lapse into barbarism."

*Iowa* (Fusion Dem.): "While recognizing the importance and demanding the maintenance of an effective navy, we hold that militarism is a menace to free institutions, and we oppose any policy which will supply a reason or pretext for supporting a large standing army in time of peace. . . . We renew our adherence to the Monroe doctrine, asserting that our national sphere of influence comprehends and embraces the entire Western hemisphere, and that beyond securing coaling and naval stations in other parts of the world for the convenience and protection of our commerce we should seek to acquire no territory."

*Illinois* (Rep.): "The United States should hold such possessions in the conquered territory as shall be advantageous to its interests in time of war and peace."

*Illinois* (Dem.): No expression.

*Michigan* (Rep.): No expression.

*Wisconsin* (Rep.): No expression.

*Wisconsin* (Dem.): No expression.

*Missouri* (Rep.): "Additional naval stations and ports to afford ample protection to our . . . commerce with Asia."

*Missouri* (Dem.): "We are opposed to the annexation of the Philippines, or other territory in the Eastern Hemisphere."

*Kansas* (Rep.): No expression.

*Nebraska* (Rep): Noncommittal.

*Minnesota* (Rep.): No expression.

*Arkansas* (Rep.): No expression.

*Arkansas* (Dem.): Reasserts the Monroe doctrine and favors "its strict observance."

*Tennessee* (Rep.): "In favor . . . of such control of the Philippines and other islands as shall secure to the United States the trade and commerce of those islands and good government of their people."

*Tennessee* (Dem.): No expression.

*Georgia* (Dem.): No expression.

*Florida* (Dem.): No expression.

*Texas* (Dem.): Favors the acquisition of Porto Rico, and opposes the annexation of continued retention of the Philippines or any other territory upon the Eastern Hemisphere.

*Colorado* (Rep.): Trusts the national Administration.

*Colorado* (Fusion): "We declare our belief in the mission of the people of the United States as the evangel of liberty and self-government to the nations of the world and in their ability to discharge all of the responsibilities which the fortunes of war have thrust on them. Wherever the flag waves it shall be a symbol of civil education, and to all men who gaze upon its folds a guaranty of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

*Nevada* (Rep.): Commends the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, and declares in favor of territorial expansion.

*Nevada* (Dem.): Demands "that our national Government hold possession of the Philippine Islands so that the products and trade of those islands may be brought to our shores, as such a policy would result in great profit and commercial advantages to the Pacific coast."

*Utah* (Rep.): "We especially honor the brave admiral and the gallant fleet and the army who have won for us the capital of the Philippines, and we believe in extending our commerce into that part of the world. While we insist in maintaining the Monroe doctrine in all its integrity, we believe it consistent with it and safe for us to hold and maintain possession, for commercial purposes, of other lands in any part of the world, and we believe in protecting our flag wherever it has been successfully raised."

*Utah* (Dem.): No expression.

*California* (Rep.): "National welfare demands the retention of the Philippines."

*California* (Dem.): "While we do not favor an aggressive policy of territorial expansion, we are opposed to the surrender to Spain of any of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expenditure of the blood and treasure of our people."

*Idaho* (Silver Republicans): "All the territory over which the United States has acquired sovereignty or control is ours henceforth . . . as an inseparable part of the United States."

*Washington* (Rep.): "Now in favor of retaining all conquered territory."

## THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

IN an encounter between troops and Indians near Leech Lake, Minn., week before last, eight soldiers were killed and about the same number wounded. The troops were on the way to take a chief of the Pillager tribe of Chippewas and to conduct him to court as a witness in liquor cases. It was asserted that the chief had gone to court before and had been left to shift for himself, being obliged to walk all the way back to his reservation after the hearing. So he refused to go again, and his kinsmen attacked his would-be captors. There were other grievances, however, said to be the cause of bad blood between the red men and the whites. One of these was described by the Indian Rights Association in a recent protest to the national Government:

"A less cheerful story is that of the Red Lake Chippewas, in Minnesota, who have been badly victimized by an incompetent and dishonest crew of so-called 'examiners,' turned loose on their reservation by the Government, ostensibly to estimate the amounts and kinds of timber growing on the several tracts as a basis for the sale of it to white lumbermen outside.

"The testimony brought out on the investigation disclosed a shocking state of things. A good many of the examiners knew nothing whatever about their duties. They stayed in their camps or in their backwoods hotels and amused themselves, when they were supposed to be out making measurements, and framed their estimates by comparing guesses when it became necessary to make a report to headquarters.

"That is not the worst of it. Everything done so far is tainted with error or fraud, and must be gone over, to say nothing of the expensive original work still to be undertaken."

Upon the breaking out of trouble, the United States Indian Commissioner said:

"It was determined to move the Indians from their present quarters to lands inside the White Earth reservation. The latter lands are superior to those owned by the Indians, but the traditions are strong with them and they hold with tenacity to their old lands and old associations. They insisted also, and with some degree of reason, that they ought to be paid for the improvement on their lands. This was recognized as just, and a bill appropriating $35,000 to pay for these improvements was presented at the last Congress and urged as an amendment to an appropriation bill. But it was ruled out and defeated, so that the Indians have received nothing for their improvements.

"Now as the removal is about to be carried out, some of the old chiefs refuse to leave their old lands."

One feature of the Indian incident was a sharp message from the governor of Minnesota to Adjutant-General Corbin following an appeal for an order to use state troops who had volunteered for the war with Spain. He telegraphed:

"The soldiers are here and ready and willing to go, but as you have revoked your order of yesterday, you may do what you like with your soldiers. The state of Minnesota will try to get along without any assistance from the War Department in the future.

"D. M. CLOUGH, Governor."

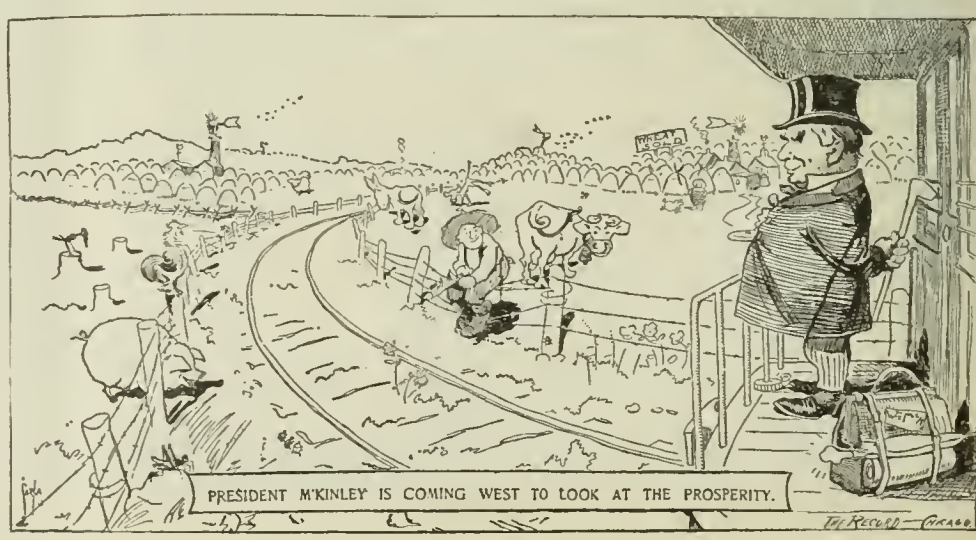
**Kill, Disarm, Remove, Divide—Settle the Question.**—"Whatever the number it takes, the trouble must be settled now, and settled effectively and permanently. Whether it is necessary to kill the Indians all off, to disarm them, to remove them from the reservation, or to divide them up, issuing land to them in severalty and compelling them to work for a living, it must be done. The people of Minnesota, who are beginning to settle up the northern part of the State, will not have this sore kept open. They will not consent to have their wives and families subject to the constant danger of Indian massacre.

"It would be interesting to ask why these Indians have been permitted to carry arms. Every buck goes around constantly armed to the teeth. The Indian boy, from the time he is old enough to lift a rifle, is fired with an ambition to possess one, and will make any sacrifice, and even work until he obtains the wherewith to buy one. And they generally succeed in getting the best weapons on the market, and in keeping on hand plenty of ammunition. Having nothing else in particular to do, they devote their time to practise shooting and usually become excellent shots. They are thus, at all times, a menace to the settler.

"These Indians should be disarmed. As fast as one accumulates a rifle it should be taken away from him. They should also be deprived of revolvers and other firearms and left with no weapon more formidable than a hunting-knife. If it is claimed that the Indians must have firearms to hunt with, the answer is that the Government furnishes them with rations—and if it is desirable that they should have a little wild game white men can be employed to do the hunting for them. If the Indians would, under those circumstances, be in danger from lawless white men, mounted police should be employed by the Government to protect them. It would be cheaper than our periodical Indian wars.

"Let this be the last Indian uprising of any kind."—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

**Betrayals, Swindles, Outrages.**—"One of the exciting causes of the present trouble is said to have been the assassination of the Pah-Gon-Ay-Geshick, or Hole-in-the-Day, chief of all the Chippewas, and a traitor to his tribe. It is charged, and it has not been denied, that he came to Washington to settle certain differences between his people and the Government, and sold out the tribe. Some smart representative of the Government bought him and caused him to betray his trusting fellows by the promise of a house and an annuity of $1,000 for fifty years. The perfidy was so obvious and injurious that two young Pillagers were selected by a general meeting to kill him, which they did near Cass Lake. Since then the annuity has been divided between his



two sons and another heir. One of his sons became chief by inheritance, but the tribe refused to recognize him or any of the family of the traitor, electing White Cloud (Wah-Bah-Nah-Quod) as chief, who still holds the office. Of course there has been a bitter feeling toward the Government for its bribery of the former chief.

"Then followed broken promises in relation to the Winnebagoshish dams, near the source of the Mississippi. The rice-fields of the Indians were ruined and a large crop destroyed. They were promised compensation, but the promise was never kept. In Wisconsin, when a similar overflow affected the farms of white men, the claims were promptly paid, as Senator Philetus Sawyer was an influential Republican and he pushed the matter. The pine-land troubles added to the sense of wrong. The Pillagers and Mille Lac bands were induced to favor the Nelson bill of 1887, under the representation that it allowed them to take up their lands in severalty on the reservation where they were. As soon as it became a law, however, a new construction was placed on it and the reservation was open to settlement by white men. The Indians were told by the agents of the Government that they would receive no rations and would forfeit all annuities unless they removed to White Earth agency.

"Here is a succession of betrayals, broken promises, petty swindles, and positive outrages. That it is not simply fire-water and a devil-spirit that move these Indians to violence is indicated by their stipulation that the newspaper correspondents must be allowed to be present when they meet the representatives of the Government. They yearn for an opportunity to tell the American people what their treatment has been. They realize the hopelessness of a war with the white men, but it is only by such an outbreak that they can expect to find a remedy for the intolerable evils they are made to suffer."—*The Times, Washington.*

**Indian Education.**—"According to the eleventh census, the number of aborigines in the United States was 249,273. Of this aggregate all but 32,567 had come more or less under the influence of orderly conditions, and, tho to a considerable extent uncivilized, had, through contact with whites, been weaned to some extent from their savage ways. These 32,567 did not live on reservations, but roamed over a wide section of country and lived in much the same manner as their ancestors for hundreds of years, with the exception that tribal wars had ceased to engage their activities and decimate their ranks.

"As many as 133,382 were taken care of on reservations, exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, the Pueblos of New Mexico, the Six Nations of New York, the Cherokees of North Carolina, the War Department prisoners and Indians in prisons. The five civilized tribes made up a total of 66,286 persons, or one fourth of the entire Indian population, with a greater per capita wealth than is possessed on an average by whites, and they were accustomed to the practises of the paleface, such as living in houses, wearing store clothes, etc.

"That so large a proportion of the Indians in the United States have been turned from their nomadic habits and induced to take on something more than a veneer of progress effectively refutes the pessimistic views expressed concerning the mental capabilities of the race. If the 5,300 Indians in the Empire State who have embraced civilization, the 2,880 Cherokees in North Carolina, and various other scattered remnants, are added to the five tribes, the number is increased to one third or more of all the surviving aborigines.

"The effectiveness of the educational work being done among them is also shown by the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It appears from this document that there are now 147 well-equipped boarding-schools and as many daily schools in operation, with an enrolment of 23,952 pupils. A steady increase in the attendance has been noted during the past twenty-one years, and observation is said to prove that in the great majority of cases the results attained are permanent. In the case of only 24 per cent. of the pupils is the labor devoted to their training considered a waste.

"That the North American Indian will ultimately be absorbed by the Caucasian race is quite probable; but civilization, instead of hastening his extinction, may be the means of prolonging his existence as a distinct ethnological figure."—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

**Let Butchery be without False Pretense.** —"It may be there is no way of the red man and the white getting along together, that the red man must go, but at least the white man should be honest with him while he is yet with us. If the red man is to be exterminated the butchery should be done without false pretenses. If his property is to be taken against his will, it would be more honorable to take it boldly on the plea that it is needed than to bargain for it and then swindle the owner out of the price agreed upon. If the Indian is to be wiped off the face of the earth, the straightforward way is to assume that he is a savage, a noxious animal to be got rid of in the most summary manner practicable, instead of educating him, civilizing him, Christianizing him, and then first robbing him and next killing him because he objected to the robbery. From beginning to end there is very little in our relations with the Indians of which we can feel proud, except it is the valor of our soldiers who have been called upon to write in blood the sequel of the story of civilian blundering and plundering."—*The Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*

**Rum to Blame.**—"Bear in mind that rum, and the vilest rum, is at the bottom of the miserable business. The people of Minnesota must be made to understand the old injunction, 'First pure, then peaceable.' If they want the sympathy and respect of good men and women, they will have to arraign and punish the unscrupulous persons who for gain have demoralized the red men with rum. This business has not gone on in secret. The persons who furnish rum to the Indians are known to the public in that vicinity. Let them be arrested and punished. They are murderers in that they incite savages to violence. They can not be punished as murderers, but they can be punished as law-breakers. Punish them. Make it plain that the public will not tolerate men who sell rum to Indians. The business is wholly outside of the law. In so much, prohibition is the law as regards the Indians. And if prohibition can not be made effective in such cases, it is a barren ideality."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

**A New Assistant Secretary of State.**—The President last week appointed David J. Hill, ex-president of Rochester University, Rochester, N. Y., Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed John B. Moore, who went to Paris with the Peace Commission. Secretary Hill was born in Plainfield, N. J., in 1850; was graduated from Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.; became professor of rhetoric in, and later president of, that institution, and was president of the University of Rochester from 1889 to 1896. He is the author of a number of text-books on rhetoric, literature, and psychology; essays on "The Principles and Fal-

DAVID J. HILL.

lacies of Socialism," and has taken active part in several late political campaigns. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep ) says: "The selection of Dr. Hill is a proper one. He is a broad-minded scholar and student of affairs, a man of good executive ability. Indeed, he was somewhat too scholarly, broad, and independent to suit some of those interested in the University of Rochester, and they made it so unpleasant for him that resignation followed. What the university lost the State Department gains. The place of Assistant Secretary of State is one of the most responsible in the Government. The assistant has in charge much of the detail of the State Department, including the investigation of vexed diplomatic questions. Altho Dr. Hill has had no experience in the department, he has the necessary equipment for mastering the work and conducting the office with skill, energy, and foresight." The Buffalo *Courier* (Ind.): "He will receive no warmer congratulations than will come from the ranks of his political opponents, for some of whom *The Courier* may venture to speak." *The Union*, Springfield, Mass. (Rep.), notes that the appointment "shows the President's liking for men of studious habits for diplomatic work."

## BISMARCK AS "PRINCE OF YELLOW JOURNALISTS."

"RECENT revelations of hidden phases of Bismarck's life show that the greatest of yellow journalists in this century was not an American," says the Springfield *Republican*. The revelations referred to appear in *The Bookman* (New York, October) from the pen of Henry W. Fischer. Mr. Fischer states that

"from the middle of 1867 until March, 1890, the day of his dismissal, the funds for editorial work and for influencing public opinion placed at Bismarck's disposal exceeded the sum of two millions of marks per year—the revenues of the sequestrated fortune of King George of Hanover and certain appropriations for secret purposes. This was the 'reptile fund.'"

The writer deals with Bismarck's career as an editor in detail. He says:

"From 1872 to 1890 Bismarck was quasi-editor of the Cologne *Gazette*, the Berlin *Post*, *North German Gazette* (*Allgemeine Zeitung*), the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and the Berlin *Political News*. The Cologne *Gazette* reflected Bismarck's political opinion, passing it off as its own, for the sake of the exclusive news furnished to its home office and to its correspondents in all parts of the world by order of the Chancellor. If there was an epoch-making or interesting bit of intelligence in Wilhelmstrasse, the *Gazette's* special wire carried it to the Rhenish Cathedral City before even the heads of departments in the Chancellor's office heard of it. And wherever German ambassadors, ministers, and consuls resided, they had to think of the Cologne *Gazette* immediately after their chief had been informed of the political news and gossip at hand. No wonder the Cologne *Gazette* grew to be regarded as a second London *Times*. The *Post* received for its support news of the second class, and besides 'patronage,' the *Hamburger Nachrichten* had to be content with an occasional bit of intelligence, while the Berlin *Political News* disseminated routine matter for the Chancellor. The *North German Gazette* did the illustrious statesman's dirty work.

"Tho received by some ten thousand persons daily, this journal never had a *bona-fide* circulation. Its subscribers were, and are now, government officials and—editors. Yes, editors! In Bismarck's times no German editor could get along without the *North German Gazette*. He might miss the Cologne paper and the *Post;* it is not always essential to print the news in the Fatherland, but it meant certain death for a newspaper not to know with whom the Chancellor was quarreling, against what persons he was intriguing, or whom he chose to regard with especial favor at a given time. The *North German Gazette* furnished this sort of items red-hot, day by day. For their sake the paper was bought by editors throughout Europe—none would be without this political scandal-monger, professedly as much opposed to sensationalism as any High-Church organ, but if need be as 'yellow' as any of our up-to-date penny journals. 'At the time Pindter' (the ostensible editor of the *North German Gazette*) 'placed so and so many columns of white paper at my disposal,' was one of Bismarck's standing phrases. He used it frequently when speaking of the political history of the last two decades."

Of the influence of such a *régime* on German newspapers, from a news point of view, Mr. Fischer says further:

"In 1889, when I represented one of New York's famous newspapers in Berlin, I called upon the editor of the *North German Gazette* one evening, about ten o'clock, to verify, if possible, some rumors concerning the Empress. I stated the facts as I had heard them, and the great editor listened attentively.

"'My dear sir,' he said, after reflection, 'we are making *politics* in this paper. Mere news, such as you seem to have got hold of, does not concern us. If it be true, you will find it probably in our evening edition—to-morrow.'

"'As a maker of politics' the *North German Gazette* published, on the evening of March 17, 1890, the news that Prince Bismarck had resigned. But while the guests in the cafés and hotels of the better class (the semi-official paper is kept on file in every well-to-do place of public resort)—while anxious burghers were fighting for the paper that alone had the news and yet refused to make capital out of this unprecedented 'beat' by issuing extras and supplying the dealers—while every wire leading out of Berlin was hot with messages, guesses, prophecies—the real editor of the *Norddeutsche* presided at a ministerial council. Bismarck's letter to the Emperor, containing his offer to resign, was dated March 18—the editor had had twelve hours' start of the statesman. On March 20 the *Reichsanzeiger* published Bismarck's resignation. On the 21st the princely editor of the *Norddeutsche* called the German Emperor a liar. He declared in most emphatic language that, contrary to the official statements issued, his majesty had made no efforts whatever to retain him in office. And he kept hammering away until March 23, inclusive. The day after, Herr Pindter, Bismarck's own creature, refused to accept 'copy' from his old master.

"The *Post* and Cologne *Gazette* had discharged their editor-in-chief on March 20, on the plea 'owing to unusual pressure upon our columns,' etc., that is the very evening when the *Reichsanzeiger* introduced the Iron One's successor. And of all the five hundred odd Bismarck organs throughout the Fatherland, of all the papers Bismarck had patronized by news, advertisements, or money contributions, or by furnishing them talented editors free of charge—of all his journalistic pensioners, only one, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, remained true to him."

The writer adds that Bismarck thereafter entered into a compact which made him virtual editor-in-chief.

We have quoted a portion of Mr. Fischer's revelations. Reviewing them at length, the Springfield *Republican* says, in part:

"He [Bismarck] was the maker of modern Germany and, at the same time, the most unprincipled and villainous editor the modern world has known. More than any other modern statesman Bismarck made use of the press to serve his personal, political, and diplomatic ends. . . . The duplicity of the great statesman, his personal scurrility, and his absolute want of moral sense in using the newspapers he controlled are now coming out for the first time.

"Bismarck used to devote many hours a day to his editorial functions—inspiring articles for this or that paper, dictating word for word editorials, or writing paragraphs and squibs in his own inimitable and scorching phrase. Often he directed the preparation of articles in the form of letters from special correspondents in various European capitals, which were mere frauds, but which were printed just the same. These articles were sent daily to the newspapers in which he wanted them to appear, and they were invariably printed as bona-fide editorial opinion, or legitimate correspondence or news gathered in the usual way. These journals on Bismarck's list varied greatly in character. That was necessary for his purposes. A respectable high-class paper like the Cologne *Gazette* was suitable for some purposes but not for others. For example, the Chancellor reserved for the journal of the lowest, most sensational class his scurrilous, venomous attacks upon persons who had incurred his displeasure.

"The bribes to each paper varied also. Some were bought

outright for so much cash. Others, like the Cologne *Gazette*, received exceptional privileges in the collection of news. . . . The Prince's grip upon the newspapers was still further strengthened, of course, by the tyrannical press laws which he had framed for the control of others, but not for himself.

"The Chancellor hesitated at nothing in his secret editorial campaigns. Dr. Busch, who was the old man's press agent from 1870 to 1890, has related the story of the journalistic assaults which on two occasions were made upon personages no less exalted than a German empress. The first time was in 1877, when Bismarck was in the midst of his unsuccessful struggle to enforce the May laws against the Roman Catholic church. The good old Empress Augusta, like many other sensible persons, was alarmed by the religious bitterness Bismarck was stirring up, and her influence with the Emperor was having its effect in undermining the Chancellor's power. In that emergency the prince raised his war signal for the Emperor's benefit by secretly inspiring wretched newspaper attacks upon the Empress. First he had printed in a low-class paper articles from foreign newspapers reflecting severely upon her, and, finally, he dictated a series of five long articles to be printed in a Berlin journal, edited directly by Dr. Busch, in which offensive references to 'petticoat government' and to 'a certain exalted lady' appeared. She was compared with the Empress of the French, Eugenie, and was charged with French and Jesuitical sympathies. The last article entitled 'An Angel of Peace,' closed in this ironical, outrageous style:

"'In itself, a love of peace is always a becoming feature, and particularly in a woman. But in our humble opinion such love of peace should lead to a desire to play the part of "Angel of Peace" . . . inasmuch as it encourages the enemy to regard the "Angel of Peace" an ally. . . . Heaven is the true home of such angels of peace, and there, doubtless, their sentimental politics will afford them a plentiful supply of beautiful emotions.'

The attack served its purpose and the danger from the sweet old lady passed, for every one knew the real source of the attack. The Chancellor was then too powerful to be opposed even by the Kaiser himself.

"The second occasion arose when Frederick was Emperor and the Empress was the daughter of Queen Victoria. It was a small matter—the marriage suggested between Prince Alexander of Battenberg and the Princess Victoria, sister of the present Kaiser. Bismarck opposed the match for political reasons, while the Empress Frederick favored it. The Chancellor again meanly resorted to the press and inspired, almost dictated, a rank assault upon her majesty, charging her with maliciously and traitorously working for British against German interests. Incidentally, the Queen of England herself was attacked in an unseemly manner. This article was revised in the proofs by the Chancellor himself. Queen Victoria happened to be in Germany at the time, so immediately after the publication of the assault the deceitful Bismarck inspired this lying paragraph in another Berlin paper, regarded as official:

"'We are in a position to state that the imperial Chancellor, as was indeed to be expected, is most indignant at the notorious article in the *Grenzboten* slandering the Empress Frederick, and that he has given expression to his condemnation in very strong terms. In this connection exceptional importance is to be attached to the sympathetic article in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* on the Queen of England's visit.'

And that was truly Bismarckian. The attack upon the Empress Frederick and Queen Victoria will suffice for illustration in view of their exalted rank, but it is only typical, it seems, of the Chancellor's journalistic methods throughout his career."

*The Republican* concludes:

"Bismarck was the prince of yellow journalists. No sensation-monger in Paris or New York was ever responsible for so many newspaper lies, for so much personal scurrility and innuendo toward political opponents and rivals, or for so much hypocrisy in printer's ink as the maker of modern Germany in the newspapers he controlled and secretly edited. After he had retired from office he coolly defended his journalistic methods in this way: 'What of it? Suppose I spent in the last twenty-three years of my chancellorship 45,000,000 marks in editing, printing, and subsidizing newspapers—thanks to my direction of the press Europe enjoyed twenty years of peace, and war in Europe costs, according to the calculations of 1870 and 1871, 800,000,000 marks a year.'"

## ILLINOIS LABOR CONFLICT.

LABOR troubles extending over several months in the coal regions of Illinois culminated, on October 12, in the death of twelve men and the wounding of twenty-five more. The trouble appears to have begun as early as the 1st of April, when the coal-miners of the Fourth District of Illinois asked for a rate of 40 cents a ton and were offered 28 cents. It will be remembered that, after the coal-miners' strike in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, certain scales for different districts were agreed upon by the operators and recognized by the miners' organizations. On behalf of the strikers in Illinois, it is claimed that the coal companies decided to cut that scale. At all events the United Mine-Workers backed the Illinois miners in their demand, and a strike was precipitated. Trouble centered first in Pana, Ill., where a coal company built stockades about the entrance to its mines, imported labor, and protected its new employees by armed deputies. In one riot an imported negro was killed; later, a train containing some sixty negroes was held up by the strikers and the negroes were started back South. When this crisis arose, Governor Tanner, while sending a small force of troops to the scene to preserve order, enjoined upon them that they were under no consideration to assist the mine-owners in operating mines with imported labor, and it is said that he previously refused to send three hundred rifles to the sheriff, taking the position that the habit of importing labor into the State to take the positions of its citizens must stop if he had power to abate it.

The trouble at the town of Virden last week was of the same character as at Pana in a neighboring county. The Chicago Virden Coal Company built stockades and employed deputies and attempted to run a trainload of negroes inside the stockade. When the train reached the switch-yard, newspaper accounts show that a battle began between the guards on the train and strikers who had congregated at Virden from different towns. In the course of the battle the train was riddled with bullets, a number of the company's deputies along the stockade were shot, miners were killed and injured, an official of the company who managed the company's store was assaulted, and a reign of terror prevailed in the business section of the town for some time.

Governor Tanner sent a detachment of troops to Virden, instructing them to disarm everybody, including the coal company's deputies, and thus restored order. In doing so, however, he made public a statement which reads in part as follows:

"F. C. Loucks, president, and Mr. Luckens, superintendent of the Chicago and Virden Coal Company, at 12:30 o'clock to-day made good their threat to land a trainload of imported laborers from the South and attempted to put them to work in their mines at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the Winchester, such laborers being drawn largely, if not entirely, from the criminal classes—ex-convicts who learned their trade while doing time in the penitentiaries of Alabama—after having been fully advised and having full knowledge that the landing of such imported labor would precipitate a riot, and after I had warned them that if they brought this imported labor they did so at their own peril and, under the circumstances, would be morally responsible and criminally liable for anything that might happen. . . .

"The killed and wounded are largely the idle miners, who were on the outside; the others were the hired guards, who were brought along by the coal company, if not all of them, most non-residents of Illinois. There is, however, no means of learning their names or whereabouts, for the reason that they decline to talk, knowing perhaps that they are criminally liable for murder, as they bore no commission from any officer in Illinois authorized to deputize them to act as deputy marshals or deputy sheriffs.

"Instantly upon learning of the trouble I directed Adjutant-General Reece to order Captain Craig of the Galesbury battery and one company of the Sons of Veterans regiment, now stationed at Pana, to proceed at once by the quickest route to the scene of the trouble. . . . General Reece will accompany Captain Craig, and I have instructed General Reece to select a camping-ground must suitable to the occasion, and to quell the riot, maintain order,

protect life and property, and to disarm all persons bearing arms, making an inventory of such arms, and taking the name of the individual owner, his post-office address, and such arms to be held until further orders, and to not allow imported laborers to unload from any train within the limits of the city nor to march in a body.

"These avaricious mine-owners that have so forgotten their duty to society as to bring about this blot upon the fair name of our State have gone far enough. I say now to such and all others that this is a thing of the past; that it shall not be tolerated in Illinois while I am governor. These men, the president and officers of this company, who precipitated this riot by bringing in this imported labor, are guilty of murder, and should be, and I believe will be, indicted by the grand jury of Macoupin County and tried and convicted for this heinous offense."

President Loucks gave to the press the following statement:

"Our position has been defined right along by the press, as the public can ascertain, and we simply desire to state that our employees arrived at Virden about 12:30 o'clock to-day. We stopped the train opposite the gates so that the men could go from the train into our works, when immediately the mob fired from all directions, and naturally our men defended themselves. The consequences in full we do not know positively. As to our future action, we propose to follow in the future as we have in the past, legal procedure in the obtaining of our legal rights and shall take proper steps to secure redress against all who prompted, aided, abetted, or participated in the riots of to-day, whether they are miners, miners' officials, state officials, or others.

"We shall determine before we are through whether the government of this State can class our colored population as ex-convicts, scalawags, etc., with impunity, and whether the colored citizens of this country can have their rights under the Constitution set aside at the whim and pleasure of the government of Illinois. We shall determine for ourselves and others in this State just how far a governor can annul and evade the duties placed upon him by the constitution and statutes of this State."

In a speech at Pittsfield, October 13, Governor Tanner told of the strike a year and a half ago; of the conference of mine-owners and operators which fixed the scale of wages at 40 cents a ton; of the refusal of the Pana and Virden mine-owners to accept this rate; how the state board of arbitration, at the request of the miners, had considered the case and submitted a rate of 33 cents, which the operatives accepted and the owners rejected. He sent the state-mine inspectors to Pana, and they reported that a great many of the imported miners were Southern prison-contract laborers. He told the Virden Coal Company that if they would not import this undesirable class, and agree to hire none but citizens of this State or those who came in the ordinary way, he would give them all the protection guaranteed by law, even the entire force of the National Guard. Superintendent Luckens replied that he would run his mine in his own way, if he had to do so at the point of the bayonet or the muzzle of the Winchester.

Governor Tanner continued:

"I believe it is the aggregate sentiment of the good people of Illinois that this class of undesirable citizens shall be kept out, and that the citizens of Illinois, who are part of our community and who pay the taxes, shall be protected, and I believe in giving Illinois the benefit of it, and if I am right and that is the public sentiment, I will take the chances of enforcing the law in advance of its enactment by the legislature."

The governor further ordered state troops to prevent the landing of the imported negroes at Pana after the trouble at Virden.

**Requirements of Justice.**—"Setting aside the question of a demagogic governor's course in the matter of the Virden riots, it should require no particularly acute discernment to perceive that the whole trouble in reality rests upon a condition fundamental in the relations of miners and operators. If the governor of Illinois had been minding his business as governor he would have taken measures to prevent bloodshed at all hazards. But whether or not he interfered, the operators by their attitude would have been just as much responsible for preparing the way to rioting. At the critical stage in the disagreement it was not the governor's business to constitute himself a judge of economic justice and thus work for what he might consider to be the welfare of the greatest number. To a certain extent and under certain restrictions it was just that effort to consider what justice might require which was the business of the operators, altho they probably would deny it, as other operators have denied it.

"The truth is that when an operator who treats his employees as the Virden miners were treated is censured for his course he has but one answer to make. It is that this is a free country, and any one has the right to employ labor as he pleases, without dictation; if the laborer does not like it he also is free to go somewhere else. But this answer, be it ever so plausibly stated, does not and can not suffice in all cases. When a corporation employing men in such numbers that they form a community of themselves misuses those men and refuses their appeals for arbitration the affair ceases to be a private matter.

"It is the false notion that large corporations may regard their affairs as wholly private, no matter how large a community, how big an element in the body politic, is made to suffer, that lies behind such actions as those of the operators at Virden. Every large employer has particular duties to the public; so has every large organization of labor. The fact that state boards of arbitration are in existence is a recognition of this condition. It is time that the fact be impressed upon people who, like the Virden operators, refuse to recognize the public character of their connection with labor. To admit that labor sometimes makes extortionate demands in no way relieves the employers of their obligation to the public. The public itself will lend its influence to oppose extortion on either side."—*The Record* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

**Compared with the South.**—"While in this section crimes against woman are laid under such a ban that no man dare commit them, and social recognition is declined toward the colored people because of the irrepressible barrier of nature, yet in the personal treatment of the colored people and in the recognition of their human rights to live and to have employment in order to live, the South has ever been on the humane side. It has never been considered a crime in the South to give employment to a colored man, and yet, what do we find when we go up to the State of Abraham Lincoln, where the colored man would be justified in expecting the greatest degree of consideration? He is met by bands of armed men who shoot him down on sight, and the only comfort he gets from the Republican governor who sits in the chair of Richard J. Oglesby, is that he had better get back home as soon as possible.

"No doubt there are provocations in the coal regions of Illinois. That the labor has been insufficiently paid, which was but the natural result of Republican financial policy, and that when the exactions of their taskmasters had reached that point where they could be no longer borne, those men became exasperated, is probably true. And when this exasperation was at its height, it became uncontrollable desperation when they saw that their places were being filled by negroes.

"As to the justice of their claim that this was an indignity, we have nothing to say. That is a question for themselves; but we must be permitted to say this, that hereafter Illinois, as well as other States of the North, will have quite as much as they can do to compose their own differences and to gage their conduct by the standard of that high civilization about which they talk so much."—*The Constitution* (*Dem.*), *Atlanta.*

**Tanner the Murderer.**—"If miners were educated persons, possessing a capable understanding, there would be no harm done by these utterances of a governor. Tanner read this proposition in one of Henry D. Lloyd's books or one of Frederick Upham Adams's editorials. It is not original with Tanner, and it is much to be doubted whether he himself fully understands the arguments sought to be conveyed. Certain it is that the ignorant non-English-speaking miners at Virden did not comprehend the proposition. They construed it—and it was widely circulated among them—as a license from the chief executive of the State to resist the working of the mines by men sent to take the places of the strikers.

"Tanner's seditious utterances were placed in the form of a circular and distributed to the miners. In less than an hour the Poles and 'Huns,' who have brought the standard of Central Illinois intelligence back to that of the Middle Ages, were armed with shotguns and disrated muskets, patroling the streets of the

mining towns. They attacked the men already at work, fired on incoming miners on a train and a pitched battle resulted. The estimated deaths are all the way from nine, with eleven or twelve more fatally wounded, up to fifty. The strikers, instead of being killed as usual, thus far have the best of it. The military has been called out. The Homestead horrors will be duplicated, and the demagogic governor of Illinois is as directly responsible for the slaughter as any person who has counseled homicide and furnished the weapons is guilty of murder."—*The Telegraph (Tam. Dem.), New York.*

**A New Movement of Secession?**—"Seven years ago this country was on the point of going to war with Chile because some of our sailors were attacked by a mob in the streets of Valparaiso, and we thought the local government was not energetic enough in protecting them and punishing their assailants. But Governor Tanner says that the citizens of Tennessee coming into his State may be harried by mobs and he will not protect them by state troops or permit them to be protected by armed men in private employment, altho the right to bear arms is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. A citizen of Indiana maltreated in China may have the support of the navy of the United States for his claim for indemnity, but in his own country, in the State nearest to his own, Governor Tanner says he may be stoned or shot at the pleasure of citizens of Illinois.

"Much of the property in Illinois is owned outside of the State. The state government is supported by a corporation whose stock is largely held abroad. A great part of the capital in the State comes from other States or foreign countries. Much of the population of the State was born beyond its limits. Most of the labor in the State is 'imported' labor, some imported from other States and a good deal of it imported from Europe. It would be interesting, tho quite irrelevant to the merits of the question, to know how many of the rioters whom the governor refuses to restrain from assaulting 'imported' laborers were born in the State of Illinois.

"It is the right of every owner of property in Illinois to employ on that property any person he chooses to, and both he and that person are entitled to ample protection by the State or its subordinate political divisions in carrying on any lawful occupation. If any citizen of Illinois refuses employment on terms offered and the employment is accepted by any person not a citizen of the State—a person who went there as a great part of Governor Tanner's constituents went there to seek employment—the town, the county, and the State are under obligations to protect the man who offers the employment, the man who accepts the employment, and the property on which the work is done. In denying this, in refusing to restrain Illinois mobs from assaulting men who come from Tennessee or elsewhere to obtain work, Governor Tanner is undertaking to incite a new movement of secession."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

**"Do We Want More Race Issues?"**—"The New Orleans *Picayune* asserts that incidents like that at Virden will be frequent hereafter as Southern negro laborers come to appreciate the fact that higher wages are to be had in the North. Negro labor is cheaper than white labor and will be sought for on that account. Not only the mines of the North, but mills and factories will receive them. The reconstruction amendments give the African rights which he is bound to try to exercise in the North as well as the South. 'There is no question,' says *The Picayune*, 'that a great evil has been put upon the country, and it will have to be borne by the entire country. The negro is able to work more cheaply than can any self-respecting whites, and his cheap labor is going to be utilized. The negro can not compete with the Chinese and other Asiatics on their starvation wages, but he can underwork the whites. Capital will use him wherever it can, and year by year his competition will be more serious. This is the problem which the labor world of the United States has got to wrestle with. The riots at Pana are only items in what is to be a long account.'

"One race and one race issue are enough for this country, in all conscience, without making our politics, by fresh annexations, a pudding full of races and issues of all sorts and colors."—*The Sun (Ind.), Baltimore.*

**Responsibility on Both Sides.**—"There is no doubt that a state of civil war exists, as a result of a labor fight in which the errors and transgressions of both sides are salient beyond the common degree.

"In the first place we have a strike brought about by inadequate wages. There is little dispute that the wages against which the miners are striking were below the regular scale; and were cut in order that the owners of the mines might obtain an advantage in competing with other districts. That this would, if successful, only precipitate similar cuts in other fields and reduce the whole industry to the demoralization of two years ago did not weigh with these employers against the hope of obtaining a temporary advantage.

"Then the determination of the miners to prevent the imported men from working by force was obvious and opposed to peace and order. While there are claims that the deputies fired first, it is clear that if the miners had not been there in large force and armed for resistance there could have been no fight, no loss of life, and no overturning of the rule of law and order.

"There is, therefore, moral responsibility on both sides. We have no envy for the position of an employer who, for the sake of a transient profit, will insist on the extreme letter of his legal rights in a way that will precipitate bloodshed and arouse the most dangerous conflicts. Nor can we condone the action of men who even under this desperate excitement will array themselves against the law. It can not be ignored that when the strikers undertook to prevent the new men from working they attacked, not alone the operators with whom they were in conflict, but the whole fabric of legal right and social organization."—*The Despatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

"The law outside of which the governor admits he is acting is the Constitution of the United States, which he swore to uphold, and the statutes of his own State, which he has sworn to enforce.

"By his own admission Governor Tanner is an anarchist, for he is not only disregarding these laws but he is employing the armed forces of the State to execute orders in direct conflict with these laws.

"How long will the people of Illinois tolerate a governor who boasts that he is conducting his office without regard to law, thereby becoming a self-confessed anarchist?"—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.), Chicago.*

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

COMPLETE returns show that the Czar has not succeeded even in disarming suspicion.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE Chinese emperor may still be alive, but he is too shrewd to call attention to the fact.—*The Star, Washington.*

SHAKING plum-trees may be innocent enough, but the man who does it by letter takes big risks.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

WE trust that Spain won't find it necessary to interfere with our Indian policy "in the name of humanity."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

"THE CHRISTIAN" WITH A NEW CAST OF CHARACTERS.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## THREE PHASES OF THE MODERN DRAMA.

WHAT are the essential characteristics of the drama of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, characteristics which distinguish it from the older drama of the romanticists? An answer to this question necessarily suggests another—namely, whether the modern drama presents permanent elements or is merely a passing stage of development, to be succeeded by another? A German critic, Edgar Steiger, in an elaborate work entitled "Das Werden des neunen Dramas" (The Growth of the New Drama) deals with these interesting points and attempts to forecast the next phase of dramatic evolution, which he believes will be radically different from the one we have witnessed. He analyzes all the important playwrights of our time, dwelling on the cardinal traits of each. He passes in review Ibsen, Hauptmann, Sudermann, and other German and French and Scandinavian dramatists, less known to fame, and closes with a study of Maeterlinck.

Herr Steiger's analysis leads him to the conclusion that the modern drama, while possessing many common features, subdivides itself in reality into three distinct categories or phases. Ibsen is the head and front of one school, Hauptmann and Sudermann of another, and Maeterlinck and his followers of a third. We may condense Herr Steiger's characterizations as follows:

Ibsenism primarily stands for an attempt to study life from the viewpoint of a certain scientific and philosophical tendency and to pass critical and satirical judgment upon the blunders, superstitions, injustices, and anachronisms of our time. Ibsen elevated the theater into a school of morals, and proclaimed a new cult—the cult of individualism. He boldly challenged traditional beliefs and conventional practises, and he did this under the inspiration of Darwinism and Nietszchean teachings. Ibsen, however, has not remained entirely consistent, for life can not be comprehended within any single formula.

Hauptmann is less of a moralist and more of a realist. He is the leading exponent of that school which has adopted the motto "*Natur, Wahaheit, Wirklichkeit*" (Nature, Truth, Reality). He and his followers aim to represent life exactly as it is, without putting any preconceived interpretation upon facts. Moreover, this school does not confine itself to the conspicuous, striking, and exceptional, but deals also with the ordinary, prosaic, fleeting, and transitory; with "*das Ewig-Augenblickliche, das Ewig-Alltögliche.*" It endeavors to impress upon us that the prosaic, even repulsive and ugly sides of human existence may have a beauty and significance peculiar to them and not suspected by the average observer. The heroes and heroines in the works of this school are often exceedingly plain and insignificant persons, but we are shown not only their individual traits, but also national and class peculiarities as reflected in their natures and conduct. Neither irredeemable criminals and villains nor angelic exemplars of virtue and perfection are found in the dramas of this school, because they are rare in real life.

The third school is that led by Maeterlinck. In the productions of this school we see an apparent departure from realism, but in truth there is only a logical development of the realist tendency. According to Maeterlinck the mere reproduction of the surrounding world is essentially unreal, because superficial. Life is not action so much as thought and emotion. It is the inner world of men that we should study if we would comprehend life, hence the Maeterlinck school lays stress on the psychological side of the drama. We are introduced to the spiritual nature of the characters, and their motives, impulses, and sensations are revealed to us in painstaking detail. We get to know people as they think and feel, and this is a more intimate and complete knowledge than that yielded by mere observation of actions. It naturally follows that in thus giving the spiritual nature preeminence, the universal human emotions triumph over those due to local or temporary conditions. In Maeterlinck we revert to the contemplation of the permanent and profound, and lose sight of national, racial, or class characteristics. This is why the social drama or the drama of sympathy does not count Maeterlinck among its exponents; but notwithstanding his choice of subjects he is as truly modern as any of the other dramatists identified with the modern stage.

According to Steiger, there is to be no reaction from Maeterlinck either to the phase exemplified by Hauptmann or to that represented by Ibsen. There will be growth, advance, and certain signs already indicate the direction of the advance. The twentieth century will not occupy itself with the decadent and weak, with victims of circumstances or the social environment; nor will it content itself with depicting life as it is. The dramatic heroes of the future will be energetic and virile people, with indomitable will and a passion for the joys of life, with the instinct for rule and a highly developed sense of dignity and self-respect. There will be no dwelling on the miseries and inequalities of society; no vain lamentations. In fact, the humanitarian coloring of the modern drama is already out of date and incongruous. "In whichever direction we turn," says Steiger, "we hear the approaching steps of the over-man." In everything taking place around us is felt the nearness of the "mysterious stranger," and whoever would understand the process of the germination of the dramatic art of the future should watch these signs of our time. There is, Steiger says, a longing for a new art, for a renascence, and for a recovery of faith in manliness, strength, and healthy instinct. In other words, Ibsenism transfigured, with its pessimism eliminated and cult of individualism accentuated, will be the dominant dramatic art of the near future. There has been too much compromise with "bourgeois morality," too much fear of the environment. Let the drama proclaim the coming of new and strong men, and as for the playwrights, Steiger winds up his examination by a summons to action. "*Larset uns Männer schaffer!*" he says, with emphasis on *Männer.—Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ARE WE LOSING SHAKESPEARE?

IN talking, writing, and lecturing so much about Shakespeare, are we in danger of forgetting to read him? Mr. Mark H. Liddell fears that we are. In an article on "Botching Shakespeare" (*Atlantic Monthly*, October), he says, speaking of the best literature:

"We read about it, listen to lectures about it, talk about it, without having read it for ourselves; nay, sometimes lecture about it, like the professor of English literature whose lectures contained an account of a short dramatic poem by Browning called 'Pippa Pass-és.' Some of us do make a praiseworthy effort to keep up with our best literature, and we flatter ourselves that our effort is successful. But the very making the effort smacks of the artificial, and the success of it too often sows the seeds of distinctions which soon grow up to choke with self-conceit and priggishness the little plants of culture we nurse so carefully."

Mr. Liddell finds, too, that there is a certain cant about the criticism of literature growing out of this artificial way of treating it, that exasperates the more sensible of us. For instance, we are told that the soul of Hamlet "has all the untranspicuousness and complexity of a real soul"; that "one generation after another has deposited in Hamlet's soul the sum of its experiences." Such criticism is pretty close to nonsense. It is the cant of a *cultus* that separates itself from the interests of our everyday life. Again, much criticism is not critical, it has no basis in fact; but we are asked to accept it as authority, and, not desiring any controversy over it, we draw a line between ourselves and the critic. Thus, as we grow older, we cease to be "literary," but we are not Philistines, as Matthew Arnold has charged. Nor has the age grown careless of the things of culture. There is more culture in

a Western inland town to-day than the great cities had a generation ago.

Why is it, then, that so many fairly cultivated men must read lamely and haltingly the supreme poets of our race? Simply because we lack the necessary English education to read English literature easily. That is to say, we have not acquired the English words necessary to understand these poets. As we go through life and continuously add to our experience, we add at the same time words which are native to our thinking and fitting to our experience. It is the power of literature to call forth these words, and set them forth in the order the poet may choose. He weaves them together and our lives are caught in the tissue, whether we will or no:

"He [the poet] uses words that have been in our hearts at times when feeling was strong and deep; words which bitter memories cling to; words which lovers use; words fast knit into childish prayer; words of homely comfort when death's hand was heavy; words bound up with duty, hope, love, faith, and the best things we have known or hope to know. As they pass through our minds they stir us again, revealing us to ourselves as they reveal the poet's thought to us, and our hearts burn within us. They are English words worn by ages of English use—the oldest, simplest words of the language, and therefore the richest in association. They are the words of 'Home, Sweet Home,' 'America,' 'God Save the Queen,' 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the Bible (would that they were there given their modern English form, so that they might be more homely still!)—our English birthright."

This, Mr. Liddell calls reading understandingly; but there are experiences in our hearts for which we have no words, and when the poets express for us these experiences, we can not understand the expression. We try to understand the poet's words by a process of inference to words that we know, and the result is that the poet does not arouse in us the memory of our own experiences. That is precisely the trouble with our reading of Shakespeare. A great many of his words we have not learned to understand because we have not learned English. The fault of our misunderstanding lies neither with Shakespeare nor with the lack of our appreciation. To illustrate this thought, Mr. Liddell takes up the farewell discourse of Polonius to Laertes ("Hamlet": Act I. Scene 3) and gives us the meanings of various expressions used, showing that "within the compass of these seventeen lines there are nineteen forms of expression which an average educated man would fail partially or wholly to understand" as Shakespeare meant them.

Mr. Liddell says that we have not lost Shakespeare, nor is there real danger that we shall lose him for a generation. But we have lost Chaucer, we have lost Spenser, and we are losing Milton as popular literature; and shall we not ultimately lose Shakespeare? We shall lose him because, in our schools and colleges, we give to the learning of foreign languages and literature the time that we should give to our mother-tongue. To quote again:

"We might lose Shakespeare from our national literature, and still go on talking about Shakespeare, and buying sumptuous editions of Shakespeare, and reading books of Shakespeare criticism; the danger is in forgetting to read Shakespeare.

"And we shall lose this our richest literary possession if we do not take care. If we go on cajoling ourselves in the belief that, to read Shakespeare, all one needs is a knowledge of everyday English and a copiously annotated edition of Shakespeare's works; that it is not necessary to know the language of Shakespeare's time; that we have got along fairly well hitherto without much study of English, and things are good enough the way they are; that we can go on in our neglect with impunity—we shall find one of these days that we have lost Shakespeare, that the kind of English literature Shakespeare represents really plays no more part in the lives of the mass of us than the Vedas do.

"If we are going to keep Shakespeare, we must understand Shakespeare. Now, to understand Shakespeare, we do not need more notes on Shakespeare's text, more variorum editions of Shakespeare, more transcendental lectures on Shakespeare's life and work. Most of us will agree that in these respects abridgment with better quality is the thing we need. What we do want is a widespread understanding of Shakespeare's language—nay, of English—an understanding wide and broad enough to reach into the public schools and touch the masses; that for every child who can decline a Latin noun, there will be two who know the rudiments of English historical grammar; for every boy who is reading Cæsar's 'Gallic Wars,' there will be five reading Chaucer's 'Prologue'; for every college student who can read Homer's archaic Greek and be unconscious of its archaic form, there will be ten who can read Beowulf without having to translate it into broken-backed, cumbrous, impossible new English compounds; for every critic who grows enthusiastic over the human and humanistic qualities of the 'Iliad,' there will be a hundred who take these things and the knowledge of them for granted on every page of Shakespeare's plays."

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## INSPIRATION VERSUS TOIL IN CREATIVE LITERATURE.

THAT never-ending controversy between those who, with Carlyle, declare that genius is nothing more than the infinite capacity for taking pains, and those who define genius as unconscious inspiration calls forth two recent contributions, both on the side of inspiration: "The Paradox of Literature," by Arthur Machen in *Literature*, and "Inspiration," by Charles Leonard Moore in *The Dial*.

Mr. Machen declares that Carlyle's utterance is one of the most untrue things ever said. We quote from him the following paragraph:

"For this, it seems to me, is the paradox of literature—of all art, it may be said, but of literature in a more singular degree—that neither genius nor the result of genius has any relation to effort, to the process of taking pains. Some months ago I endeavored to show in these pages that the finest charms of the finest books were unconsciously created, and from the theorem thus stated one may deduce the corollary—that conscious effort, taking pains in fact, never results in the finest work. I am using the superlative deliberately, not for merely rhetorical purposes. 'Marius the Epicurean,' 'The New Arabian Nights,' most of Stevenson's books, indeed, may fairly be classed under the heading of fine literature; but one is confident that neither Pater nor Stevenson will ever be accounted by competent critics as makers of the finest literature. Both these men may stand as examples of the summit to which conscious purpose and effort in literature may attain; their achievement is high and fine, but not of the highest nor the finest. We have heard of Pater's long-enduring, patient labors, of the fevers and the chills which he suffered in the writing of his masterpiece, of the elaborate system of notes and memoranda, of the manuscript copied and recopied, interlined and altered year after year. Stevenson told us frankly how from his youth upward he toiled in his vocation; how he sought by all means to learn to write, setting himself in the class of the masters. And yet, with all this infinite taking of pains, neither the one nor the other accomplished anything beyond the second-rate. We know how a certain player, with a smattering of general information and more general literature, took the old creaking dramas, the chronicles, and the story-books in hand, and hacked and slashed and scribbled away for a livelihood, relishing the work heartily, no doubt, but wholly unaware of the dignity of his task. But Shakespeare's taskwork turned out to be the finest literature in the world. Sir Walter Scott, again, wrote his romances partly, it would seem, for the fun of it, partly that he might build a dubious Gothic palace and buy moors and woods. He wrote faster, and still faster, and the less the pains the better the result. The 'bow-wow style' was his phrase for his work, which will live while any romance is left in the world. Then there was an Anabaptist tinker—a fanatical, illiterate, and probably most unpleasant person—who tried to write a tract, and succeeded in inventing one of the best *picaros* in literature. It is said that Defoe had the infinitely tedious design of making an allegory about somebody's state of mind—I forget whether it was Defoe himself or a friend of his, who refused to speak to his

family for twenty-eight years—but the symbol of 'Robinson Crusoe' has happily entirely overshadowed the thing signified."

Mr. Machen is thoroughly convinced that patience and perseverance count for little with the author in helping him to attain his desires; but sometimes they guide him into by-paths which he had never dreamed of, which he may probably have abhorred, to a goal entirely beyond his conception or desire. Mr. Machen thinks one of the greatest mistakes a writer can make is to "read up" a subject for the purpose of writing about it, or traveling to see a place, for the purpose of giving his narrative local color. Such methods always make dull books.

Mr. Moore's view of this subject is similar to Mr. Machen's. Words, he notes, very often mean more than their authors intended. He continues:

"I can imagine Shakespeare reading something he had written over-night and wondering how in the world he came to do anything so good. George Eliot says somewhere that a young girl's beauty has a meaning and significance of which the young girl herself is not aware. Similarly, combinations of felicitous words and rhythms have implications and perspectives and pregnancies which could not all have occurred to their writer during the brief moment of composition. The mortal has brought forth immortality, has given birth to something which is approximately perfect and imperishable. Whence comes this gift, this lucky inheritance of an estate outside the blood? I know not what to attribute it to but inspiration.

"There are writers who go about to reduce expression to an exact science, who believe we can arrive at verbal perfection by laborious toil. They hunt through dictionaries and obsolete books, and track the shy, wild animal, the *mot propre*, to its secret lair. And some of them, Flaubert and Stevenson for instance, spend half their days in confiding to their friends the horrors and dangers of the chase—the difficulties incurred in acquiring a good prose style. The older writers who used words reasonably well—Pascal or Swift or Goldsmith, for example—never seem to have had so hard a time. There is a fashion in these things. In Sheridan's days it was the proper pose for an author to dash off the brilliant act of a comedy in one night over a bottle of claret. Now the genesis of every word must be established, and the public made a witness of the parturition of every sentence. The facts were probably always the same. Skill and labor were required to cut and pile the fagots for literary bonfires, but the sparks which lit them had to fall from above. Lacking any magnetic connection with the source of fire, the beacons would fail to burn."

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## HALL CAINE'S DRAMATIZATION OF "THE CHRISTIAN."

HALL CAINE'S well-known novel, "The Christian," which he has dramatized for the American stage, was presented at Albany and Washington, and is now running at the Knickerbocker Theater in New York. Multitudes of people have witnessed and applauded it. The acting of the play, especially that of Miss Viola Allen in the star rôle, as *Glory Quayle*, is very generally praised; but the critics are not agreed as to the merits of the play itself. *The Home Journal* thinks the play will please more people than the novel, and the novel has been very popular. For one thing, the play ends happily, and that is a propitiation of the playgoing public for which the public can not be too deeply grateful to Mr. Caine. Undeniably the play is somber and "deadly in earnest"; but then there is that red-haired witch, *Glory*, laughing through it. *The Home Journal* outlines the plot, details of which Mr. Caine is constantly modifying. There is a prolog that enables one to grasp quickly the entire argument of the play:

"The first act opens on the saloon of the Colosseum music-hall on the night of *Glory's* triumph. In the midst of the festivities *John Storm*, having left his cloister for love of *Glory*, breaks in to force her away from the career on which she has but entered, and from her gay friends. She refuses again to give up her hope of fame in the great world, and he leaves her. Then follows a scene between *Glory* and *Drake*. 'How can I ever repay your friendship?' says *Glory*, gratefully, to the man who has helped her to success. 'This way,' declares he, kissing her. 'I have dreamed a beautiful dream and it is gone,' is *Glory's* phrase of heartsick enlightenment, which ends the act.

"The dramatic climax of the play is reached in the third act, which deals with the crucial chapter in the book, the much-discussed scene in Garden House between *Glory* and *John Storm*—which in the novel seemed to imply the spiritual fall of *Storm* and the dishonor of *Glory*, and, by propitiating the humanities, to defeat the artistic *motif* of the book. In the play the scene is excellently managed, with subtleness, delicacy, and entire conviction to the audience and Mrs. Grundy that the proprieties are observed. This is the dramatic opportunity of the play for Miss

VIOLA ALLEN.

Allen as *Glory*, who, when *John Storm*, in his mad despair, seeks to take her life to save her soul, entreats and entices him, with memories of their happy youth and protestations of her love, to forget his wild purpose."

William Winter, of *The Tribune*, does not like the play:

"The public gains nothing from Mr. Caine's play, for the moral lesson of his book had already been imbibed, and his play is only a loose, distorted, inadequate, and ineffective synopsis of his book. It is the old story. The essayist insists that, being an essayist, he is also a dramatist, and the moralist declares that his doctrines and his precepts are the synonyms of action and pleasure. The province of fiction, says Mr. Caine, is to present a thought in the form of a story. There could not be a greater artistic error. The province of fiction is to tell a tale; that—and nothing else. The thought, the moral, the didactic element, will always take care of itself, and it should always be left to do so Those authors who write novels and make plays for the purpose of teaching lessons, inculcating truths, revolutionizing society, and reforming mankind, invariably become tedious, and therein they defeat their own purpose. Charles Kingsley, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Mr. Hall Caine are types of this class; their works are full of ability, but also they are full of weariness. They belong to the family of Tracts. They preach; and the preachments announce themselves as novels. Mr. Caine's 'Christian,' of course, contains some of the elements of a story—for it contains characters and incidents, and it shows, however roughly and spasmodically, the movement of many lives, against a background of social system; but it is overwhelmed with didacticism, it breaks the bounds equally of reason and of symmetry, as a work of art, and it insists so strenuously on 'rubbing in' its trite and perfectly obvious moral that, practically, it comes at last to be only a treatise on sociology."

The critic of *The Sun* praises the play and its performances generally. His closing remarks are:

"An uncommonly well-chosen cast proved efficient in all save

minor respects. The acting by Miss Allen herself, tho too manifestly laborious in the blithesome passages and somewhat declamatory in the serious ones, was so sincere, so touching in pathos and so vibrating in emotion that it deserved the applause which was given to it. It was a great night for her. The mounting of the piece was handsome, the music and other extraneous aids were adroit, and the individual contributors to the representation were deserving of such explicit commendation as may be given in these columns later."

*The Times* says of the play:

"From no conceivable artistic point of view could it be called a good play, yet, as stage pieces go nowadays, it is not bad. It contains three or four forcible scenes, and, while the laws of dramatic art and the minor canons of stagecraft have been generally ignored in its construction, it will doubtless serve Miss Allen's purpose very well for her first starring tour."

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## THACKERAY'S CONNECTION WITH "PUNCH."

THE sixth volume of the Biographical Edition of Thackeray is devoted entirely to his contributions to *Punch;* and Mrs. Ritchie's "Introduction" naturally has much to say of the circle of wits and artists who met every week at the famous dinner around "The Mahogany Tree."

It was early in 1842 that Edward Fitzgerald wrote to a common friend: "Tell Thackeray not to go on *Punch* yet." *Punch* was only a year old at this time, but Leech, Douglas Jerrold, and Kenny Meadows were all on the staff; and notwithstanding Mr. Fitzgerald's advice, in the middle of June Miss Fickletoby's "Lectures on English History" began to appear in its columns. They were not a success, and did not go beyond Edward III. By Christmas, 1843, Mr. Thackeray became a regular contributor, and took his seat at the *Punch* table, as a successor to Albert Smith.

What some of Thackeray's friends thought of his work on *Punch* may be learned from the following extract from Fitzgerald's letter to Frederick Tennyson. Mr. Fitzgerald had met a common friend, Stone, in the street. Stone loved Thackeray, but the latter's outspeakings in *Punch* sorely tried him. Mr. Fitzgerald wrote:

"Stone worked himself up to such a pitch under the pressure of forced calmness that he at last said Thackeray will get himself horsewhipped one day by one of these infuriated Apelleses. At this, I, who had partly agreed with Stone that ridicule tho true need not always be spoken, began to laugh, and told him that two could play at that game. These painters cling together and bolster each other up to such a degree that they really have persuaded themselves that any one who ventures to laugh at one of their drawings, exhibited publicly for the express purposes of criticism, insults the whole corps. In the mean while old Thackeray laughs at all this and goes on in his own way, writing hard for half a dozen reviews and newspapers all the morning; driving, drinking, and talking, of a night; managing to preserve a fresh color and perpetual flow of spirits under a wear and tear of thinking and feeding that would have knocked out any other man I know two years ago at least."

At this time Mrs. Ritchie and her sister were small girls living at their grandmother's, and they saw their father only occasionally. She gives the following beautiful letter which her father wrote to her on December 30, 1845:

"My dearest Nanny: Your letter has made me and mamma very happy, and very sad too that we are away from our dearest little girls. But I for one shall see you before very long, I hope in a week from this day, and only write now to wish you a happy new year. How glad I am that it is a black *puss* and not a black *nuss* you have got! I thought you did not know how to spell nurse, and had spelled it en-you-double-ess; but I see the spelling gets better as the letters grow longer. They can not be too long for me. Laura must be a very good-natured girl. I hope my dear Nanny is so too, not merely to her schoolmistress and friends, but to everybody—to her servants and her nurses. I would sooner have you gentle and humble-minded than ever so clever. Who was born on Christmas Day? Somebody who was so great that all the world worships Him, and so good that all the world loves Him, and so gentle and humble that He never spoke an unkind word. And there is a little sermon, and a great deal of love and affection from papa."

Thackeray's tribute to *Punch* was paid in the following memorable words: "There never were before published in this world so many volumes that contained so much cause for laughing, so little for blushing. It is so easy to be witty and wicked, so hard to be witty and wise!"

Mrs. Ritchie gives us the following glimpse of her father at this time when the popularity of his "Snob Papers" was helping to make *Punch* prosperous:

"All the writers of *Punch* have carved their names in turn upon 'The Mahogany Tree.' J. L. and W. M. T., and M. L., the first editor of these days, and the noble J. T., and dear D. M., whose sun-tipped pen and pencil reached so far, and A. G., who only writes delightfully as yet, but whose drawings will surely come to the fore. 'It is on record,' says Mr. Spielmann, 'how Douglas Jerrold would go radiant to the dinner when Mrs. Caudle was sending up *Punch's* circulation. Thackeray, too, first tasted the delights of wide popularity in the success of his "Snob Papers," and showed the pleasure felt in his demeanor at the board.' Mr. Spielmann quotes the beautiful elegy on my father's death which was written for *Punch* by Mr. Shirley Brooks:

"'His heart wide open to all kindly thought,
His hand so quick to give, his tongue to praise.

"The lines are well known as they deserve to be, and they in truth describe my father as he was to his friends, rather than to the strangers, 'who but knew his books, not him.' As a boy and a young man, his sense of the ludicrous often carried him into the regions of nonsensical burlesque, and he has said to us that he wished some of his early and more personal jokes had never been printed. It must have been from such a feeling as this that he told Mr. Motley the 'Snob Papers' were those of his writings he like the least, and that he published a note of explanation when he withdrew a certain number of these papers from the collected edition."

What a flood of memories must have come into Mrs. Ritchie's mind as she wrote the following:

"Turning over the pages of *Punch*, and looking at the familiar titles and histories and pictures, the circumstances under which all these were devised come vaguely back to my mind again. Suns long set begin to shine once more through the old Kensington study-windows. My father's silvery gray head is bending over his drawing-board as he sits at his work, serious, preoccupied, with the water-color box open on the table beside him, and the tray full of well-remembered implements. To the writer her own childhood comes back and fills her world. The old friend who used to pose for him so often as a model in those days seems to be forty summers young again. There she is, sitting motionless and smiling, with black hair, in the stiff cane-bottom chair, while he draws on and dabs in the shadows. The cane-bottom chair, 'that bandy-legged, high-shouldered, worm-eaten seat,' is gone, tho one of its contemporaries still survives in our home; and as I look at the pictures of that time, and recognize one and another of the objects depicted there, I am always carried away from now to then. Why, the very coal-scuttle which Becky brought in with her own two hands still serves to warm the hearth where my family is assembled.

"It used to be a joy to us as we swung our legs in the schoolroom making believe to work on our historical studies upon the Plantagenets (beyond which race we never seemed to travel), or at exercises in literature (represented chiefly by Ollendorff's grammar and Cowper's poems), to be called from these abstractions to take a share in the great living drama of *Punch* or 'Vanity Fair' going on in the study below. We were to be trusted to stand upon chairs, to hold draperies, and cast a shadow, to take the part of supers on our father's stage. There were also the wood-blocks ready to fascinate us; and it was often our business to rub out the failures, and to wash the chalk off the blocks,

I still remember a dreadful day when I washed away a finished drawing for which the messenger was at that moment waiting in the hall."

His contributions to *Punch* ceased after 1854. Mrs. Ritchie tells us why:

"The 'Organ Boy's Appeal' was the last article he sent in. There is a letter to Mr. Evans, which gives the reasons of his resignation. He did not share *Punch's* views about Prince Albert, and he did not like the attacks upon the Crystal Palace and Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon, in all of which *Punch* was acting dangerously for the welfare and peace of the country, he thought.

"To his mother he writes: 'It was a general scorn and sadness which made me give up *Punch*, I think, more than anything else. I did not go with folks about *The Times's* abuse of the president. The later articles have been measured and full of dignity, I think, but the early writing was awfully dangerous. What we have to do is not to chafe him, but silently to get ready to fight him. Fancy his going down to his chambers with that article in *The Times*, in which he was called "cutpurse" and his uncle "assassin," and that one of *The Examiner* on "Killing no Murder," and saying: "See, gentlemen, the language of that perfidious Albion! Shall we suffer these insults, or reply to them by war?" Don't give any occasion to it by calling names, but when war comes, then, O ye gods! will be the time for doing.'"

Mrs. Ritchie pays this fine tribute to her father's well-known sympathetic qualities:

"One peculiarity which has always struck me in my father, and which I have never noticed in any one else to the same extent, was his personal interest in others and in their actions. He seemed to feel in a measure responsible for the doings of any one he was concerned with. His admiration, his appreciation, were extraordinarily keen for things which he approved and loved; in the same way, his feeling of real suffering and emotion over the failure and lapses of those with whom he lived was intensely vivid. This made his relations with others anxious at times—indifferent, never."

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## ZANGWILL ON THE TWO CYRANOS.

MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL has had the privilege of seeing both Coquelin (in Paris) and Richard Mansfield (in New York) play the part of *Cyrano de Bergerac*. In comparing the two, he expresses the opinion that Mr. Mansfield's interpretation is little below Coquelin's, and in some respects is superior to it.

To illustrate the fallibility of human prediction, Mr. Zangwill tells (New York *Herald*) with what doubt the play was launched, last season, on the Paris stage:

"Not a year ago in the city that never sleeps a gay supper party was discussing the prospects of a new play, on which, at one o'clock in the morning, the curtain had just fallen. The young author, who was of the party, shared the general uncertainty, and an English publisher offered to bet the best possible dinner to all the party that this 'Cyrano de Bergerac' would not run a hundred nights. The wager was accepted.

"Since that night much water has flowed under the bridges and much gold into the pockets of M. Rostand, who is rich and has no need of it; for, so far from being like his *Cyrano*, the genius of unsuccess, he is the very genius of success; all the more proof of genius that he can evolve so opposite a type.

"But if some prophet had told M. Rostand at that supper party that within nine months his play would become almost legendary throughout Europe, that it would sell in book form better than Zola's most popular novels, that a version and a perversion of it would be playing simultaneously in America, that articles would appear about it in every magazine and newspaper, that it would even revive interest in the biography and literary achievements of the real Cyrano de Bergerac, and that—greatest compliment of all—*les jeunes* of Paris would already be saying the verses are *mal faits*, what would M. Rostand not have offered to wager against that seer?"

So far from losing his dinner wager, "no one but a contemporary French dramatist can deny," says Mr. Zangwill, "that M. Rostand has given us the best dramatic dinner of our times." He continues:

"Even as served up in English by Mr. Mansfield, with all the subtleties of Rostand's joyous 'preciosity' necessarily evaporated from the verses, the play is still greater—shall we say by a nose?—than any on the contemporary English stage. For the first time for many years we have the scent of poetry wafted across the footlights, we touch again the traditions of the masters, we breathe the high heroic atmosphere of 'the true romance.' They fit *Cyrano* well, those noble lines of Kipling:

"'Thou art the Voice to kingly boys
To lift them through the fight;
And Comfortress of Unsuccess,
To give the dead good-night.'"

Mr. Zangwill avers that Mr. Mansfield's acting of *Cyrano* stops just a reasonable distance this side of perfection:

"America is fortunate to possess in Mr. Richard Mansfield an actor and a manager able to give adequate expression to M. Rostand's remarkable work. Let it be said at once that the entire representation is little less efficient than that at the Porte St. Martin, for if there are points of inferiority here and there, there are other details in which M. Rostand is better served by Mr. Mansfield. If the color and movement of the first act show some falling-off, there is still ample; if the overdose of noise at the finale of the battle-scene drowns *Cyrano's* recitation of '*Ce sont les cadets de Gascogne*,' and so spoils the climax, the scene itself is to the full as spirited; while in the stage management of the Gascon barons during *Cyrano's* temptation to crush *Christian*, and in the beautiful setting of the third and fourth acts, the American production bears away the palm. . . . . .

"Old stagers tell me that the late Mr. Fechter might have given us it, but I came too late for the late Mr. Fechter. But if Coquelin, speaking the original text, could not reproduce the impalpable poetry, how should Mr. Mansfield, clogged by an alien and a heavier tongue? And if—to turn to a side issue—Mr. Mansfield sometimes says his lines with less *finesse* and finer malice than Coquelin, it is only fair to allow something for the difference in the idioms, especially considering with what Gallic fire and grace Mr. Mansfield rolls off the few French words and phrases which he permits himself."

Coquelin, Mr. Zangwill finds, excels in the comedy parts of the play; Mansfield, in the more serious passages. Rostand's ideal might be found were both actors molded into one:

"And this side issue unexpectedly leads me into the very heart of the difference between these two great actors. Coquelin is, before all, a comedian; and I am convinced that tho Rostand gracefully dedicates his play to him, 'into whom the soul of *Cyrano* has passed,' it could only have been circumstances beyond the author's control that gave the play in the first instance to a comedian. And yet the result was not fatal; it was even in some degree felicitous.

"For the character of *Cyrano* is an almost impossible complex of every possible virtue, pushed to its Gascon extreme (and even, perhaps, to a vice in the instance of his abandonment of *Roxane* to a false widowhood). But such a character, even if psychologically possible, is not theatrically practicable in its full complexity, because there is no living actor who can play in the same breath *Hamlet*, the *Clown*, *Don Quixote*, *Romeo*, *D'Artagnan*, and '*The Ballet Monger*,' tho no doubt many feel themselves equal to these rôles in succession.

"Hence there is nothing left for the individual actor but to emphasize one set of traits from the total complexity. M. Coquelin accordingly emphasizes the humorous, the self-mocking, self-pitying aspects. He is full of facial expression and verbal nuance. But sometimes he sinks into a monotonous gabble, and whenever the scene calls for the high, the heroic, the tragic, he is unable to rise to it. Now this is really subtle truth to life. The heroic scenes are often played by homely people in unexcited language, without attitudes. Had Rostand written with this point of view, Coquelin would have been a greater *Cyrano* and Rostand perhaps a greater writer.

"But it happens that Rostand has written in verse and lifted up his theme to an artistic plane, in which the stage congruities demand heroic speech and attitude. His only concessiou to the prose of life is the nose, but even this nose is lifted up into the heroic—'his horn is exalted.' Therefore the traits selected for accentuation by Mr. Mansfield, or by his temperament for him, embody more of Rostand's *Cyrano* than those selected by Coquelin. . . . . .

"On the whole, then, Rostand's *Cyrano*, like *Roxane's* lover, can only be played by two men, each contributing his quota. Coquelin for the comedy and Mansfield for the heroic episodes would perhaps give us the ideal *Cyrano*. For if Coquelin fails occasionally in the heroic, Mansfield's too forceful conception makes even more improbable *Cyrano's* weak, *Hamlet*-like abandonment of *Roxane's* love after *Christian's* death."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## A POETICAL VIEW OF SOME SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

IN an article headed "The Joys and Sorrows of the Atom" (*The Humanitarian*, London, October), Dr. G. E. Bailey calls attention to some of the most striking analogies between the behavior of ultimate atoms and that of human beings. As we are built up, complex structures as we are, of these simple bodies, it is perhaps not surprising that such analogies exist. The materialist has often pointed to them as proofs that the subtlest emotion is but a phase of physical movement, but Dr. Bailey simply regards them as illustrations of what he calls the "poet's view" of nature, which may be summed up by saying that the universe is permeated with life, whose ultimate essence resides in the atom itself as well as in its most complex combinations. For his illustrations, Dr. Bailey starts with the opposite emotions of love and hate. He says of these:

"Take two transparent, colorless solutions looking like water; one of nitrate of silver, the other of common salt—chlorid of sodium. Mix them together and you have instantly a liquid and a solid. The chlorin loves silver better than sodium, while the nitric acid is indifferent and glad to get rid of silver on any basis. So there are two divorces and two marriages, and the original solutions become solid chlorid of silver, and liquid nitrate of sodium. It is curious to note, by the way, that silver and gold, so precious in the commercial world, are despised and rejected in the chemical world; chlorin being about the only one who is ever ready and eager to marry for money.

"The whole science of chemistry has grown out of tabulating such likes and dislikes, loves and hates, attraction and repulsion, of the two classes, bases and acids."

Dr. Bailey finds even what he deems to be the germs of morality in the chemical world. He says:

"Water loaded with impurities, if given a chance, will crystallize—freeze—into pure water, and the sediments left for a long time crystallize into purity. Follow crystallization from snow and salt to rubies and diamonds, and you will learn that the molecules of atoms have a stern code of morals. Their first aim is to be pure; their second is to be perfect in form; and their third is to act in harmony. On the harmonious action of the atoms, and on pure, perfect molecules, all of the gigantic chemical industries of to-day depend. In the chemical world harmony is perfect law, and discord is crime, and we find that good attracts good and improves it, while evil attracts evil and is made worse."

Of the atomic analog of immortality Dr. Bailey says:

"Burn a piece of wood and it passes out of existence, dies, as a solid, yet this is only a change from the plane of solids to that of gases, from the visible to the invisible. There is no annihilation, no increasing, no diminishing, only dispersion and change of form, to be followed by collection of a new form. There is no loss of force—as heat, light, electricity, magnetism, and chemical force are all transmutable into each other. Anything that looks like death is but a token and certificate that life is about to start anew on another plane."

Vitality is illustrated thus by our author:

"Bring some ammonia and muriatic acid near each other and watch the cloud of chlorid of ammonium that forms. The restless atoms have rushed out to meet each other. It is impossible to comprehend the energy of these atoms; but just as it is possible to weigh the infinitely great stars, so it is possible to measure the vitality of these atoms. . . . Not only do atoms seem instinct with a desire for life, and the inorganic ever show a tendency to run into the organic, but each atom *is* a life; and life in its rudiment is a property of all matter. The life principle, varying only in degree, is omnipresent. There is but one indivisible and absolute Omniscience and Intelligence, and this thrills through every atom of the whole Cosmos. The elixir of life lurks in every mineral, as well as in every flower and animal throughout the universe. It is the ultimate essence of everything on its way to higher evolution. The true explanation is then only to be found in the dynamics of spirit; that spirit which is not substance, but is the law of substance; not force, but the revealer of force; not life, but which makes life exist; not thought, but the consciousness of thought; the sole and single source of power. When we attain to the conception of a living material universe, animated by spirit, the mystery of nature is solved. The Cosmos is not, as some would have it, a vast machine wound up and set in motion with the certainty that it will run down; it simply changes from one form to another; ever evolving into higher forms on higher planes. The force that originated and impelled, sustains and is the Divine Spirit, which

> "'Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
> Spreads undivided, operates unspent.'

The law of birth, growth, death, of endless destruction and perpetual renewal, is everywhere seen working throughout the Cosmos, in nebulæ, in sun, and in world, as in rock, in herb, and in man, all of which are but passing phases in the endless circulation of the universe, in that perpetual new birth we call nature.

"This may be called the poet's view, but it is forced upon us as also the highest generalization of modern science."

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY BY MEANS OF LIGHT.

IN the various forms of so-called "wireless" telegraphy, about which we have been hearing so much lately, the electric waves that carry the message spread equally in all directions, so that any one who has the proper receiver can read the signals. Attempts to collect and concentrate the waves have not yet been practically successful. This disadvantage has led a German experimenter, Herr Karl Zickler, to experiment with a method in which he utilizes the influence (discovered by Hertz in 1887) of certain light rays of short wave-length on electrical discharges. He describes his device at length in the *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*, but our quotation below is from an abstract in *The Engineering Magazine* (October). According to this magazine:

"The most effective rays for this purpose are the ultra-violet, and, as these are transmitted by quartz and obstructed by glass, this fact is utilized in connection with the method of transmission.

"The source of light in the transmitter is an arc lamp, the rays from which are reflected and collected by a lens of rock crystal and projected upon the receiver. The latter consists of a glass vessel, closed air-tight at the end by a truly parallel plate of rock crystal, and partially exhausted of air. In front of the receiver is placed a rock crystal condensing lens, and within the exhausted chamber are the two electrodes, one of which is an inclined disk and the other a small ball. These electrodes are connected with the secondary portion of an induction-coil, and, when the ultra-violet rays fall upon the inclined disk and are reflected to the ball, a discharge will be produced, which may be used either with a telephone or a coherer to be read.

"The signals are sent by alternately interposing a plate of glass in front of the rays issuing from the transmitter, and removing it therefrom, the interruptions corresponding to the make and break of a telegraph key.

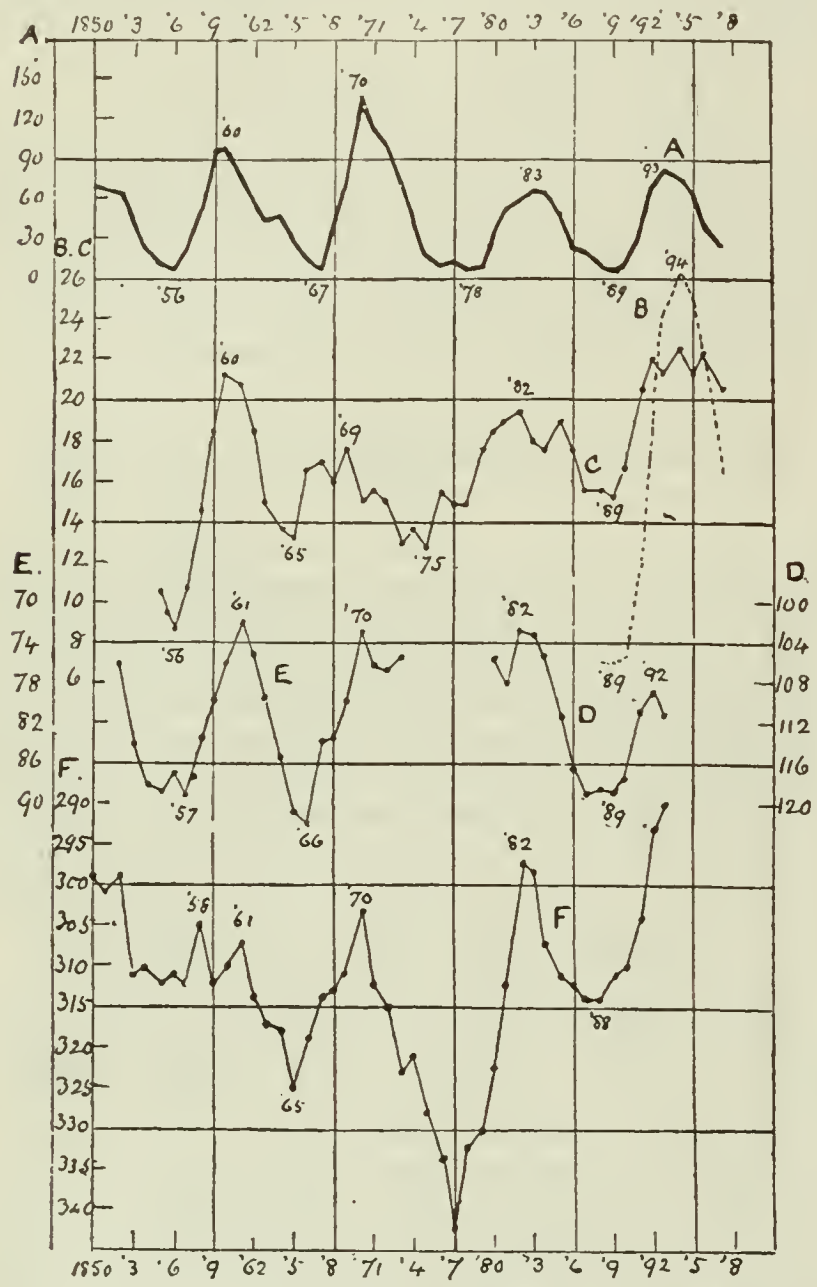
"Since the glass does not produce any variation in the visual effect of the rays, the signals can not be read by sight; hence such an apparatus, in the form of a searchlight, might be used to communicate from one ship to another, without revealing the fact to onlookers.

"Herr Zickler has made many experiments to verify his conclusions, and appears to have demonstrated the feasibility of his idea in practise.

"He is now making the arrangements necessary to carry on further experiments at greater distances than were at first attempted. The early trials were made with a distance of only 50 meters [163 feet] between the transmitter and receiver. It is claimed that, while the distance to which messages may be sent by this system is limited mainly by the strength of the light, it is also dependent to a certain extent upon the nature of the light, the strength of the current, and other conditions."

## SUN-SPOTS AND LIFE ON THE EARTH.

MOST people know that the frequency of spots on the sun's surface increases and decreases with regularity, each increase and decrease taking about eleven years. The frequency of auroras changes also with corresponding regularity, indicating a certain connection between the two phenomena. An equally certain relation with magnetic changes has been established. Attempts have been made to bring other and very different phenomena into line, and at one time there was quite a mania to establish relations between the "sun-spot period" and almost every occurrence of our daily lives. In *Knowledge* (October 1), Mr. A. B. MacDowall gives an interesting account of some of these relations, both proven and unproven. He says:




A.—Sunspot Curve. B.—Smoothed Curve of first flowering of chestnuts, near Paris. C.—Smoothed Curve of return of Swallow to Central France. D.—Smoothed Curve of average first flowering of five plants in Hants. E.—Smoothed Curve of first flowering of *Ribes Sanguineum*, Edinburgh. F.—Smoothed Curve of death-rate of male persons, eighty-five and upwards, in England. (D, E, and F are inverted curves.)

"Is there any connection between the sun-spot cycle and physical phenomena around us? We may reply with a confident affirmative, for the proof that magnetic variations are related to that cycle is clear and cogent. The same may be said about frequency of auroras.

"There can be little doubt that the electrical condition of our globe with its atmosphere touches life at many points. (A familiar example is the susceptibility of some people to the influence of an approaching thunder-storm.) The subject, however, is largely a *terra incognita* at present.

"Does the sun give out more heat when spotted, or when (comparatively) spotless? And does our atmosphere manifest such difference, if it exists? Have we more severe winters, hotter summers, etc., during one phase of the sun-spot cycle than during the opposite phase? and if so, what is the nature of the relation? Such questions are still (in the opinion of many) *sub judice*.

"There is reason to believe, I think, that we have more winter cold about the time when there are few spots than when there are many. . . . It would seem that the sun is hottest when spotted. The cold of winter is mitigated. Some say that the spotted sun gives us hot summers as well as mild winters.

"Now we know how a great deal of cold in the late winter and early spring affects the life of plants, retarding their growth, and the life of migratory animals, delaying their return. If, then, this cold varies periodically in a cycle of about eleven years, should there not be a corresponding variation in the data of phenology?"

After explaining that "phenology" is the science that treats of the dates at which given plants come into leaf or flower and the dates at which certain animals are first seen, the author goes on to ask:

"Do we, then, find that the variations in those dates show any correspondence with the variations of temperature and of the sun-spots in a period of eleven years? To this an affirmative reply has been given recently by the eminent French astronomer, M. Camille Flammarion.

"Some time ago he commenced observing the chestnuts at Juvisy Observatory, near Paris, recording the days on which leaves and flowers were first seen. He has now a uniform series of thirteen years of such records (1886–98). He draws a curve to represent (say) the date of first flowering of the chestnut, in this way: The dates, ranging from April 4 to May 9, are first changed into numbers, calling the latest No. 1, the second latest No. 2, etc. Then the thirteen years series of these numbers is smoothed with averages of four (averaging the first four, then the second to the fifth, and so on). These smoothed values yield the curve *B* in our diagram. The thing to be noted is, that high points in it represent early dates, and low points late ones; and there is good agreement with the last sun-spot wave (curve *A*), the earliest dates being near sun-spot maxima and the latest near minima.

"These data are obviously too meager, however, to base much upon, and M. Flammarion has recourse to several longer records, showing the dates of return of some migratory birds (the swallow, the cuckoo, the nightingale) at a place near Moulins, in the center of France (the Parc de Baleine). The longest record is that of the swallow, and the smoothed curve for it (drawn on the same principle) is that marked *C*. A correspondence of the same kind, not indeed absolutely perfect, is here apparent. The swallow returns later, on the whole, near minimum sun-spots than near maximum. The dates here range from March 19 to April 11. Curves of the two other birds are given by the author as pointing to the same influence.

"With regard to temperature, M. Flammarion finds that a smoothed curve of the mean temperature of March and April (months of great importance to vegetation) corresponds with the sun-spot curve, and also fairly represents the temperature variation of the whole year.

"Coming to our own country [England] we may, if I mistake not, find the same influence at work; and I may be permitted to recall, in this connection, some curves which have appeared elsewhere.

"*D* is a curve drawn from data in the annual reports on phenological phenomena presented to the Royal Meteorological Society. It represents the flowering of plants in a district of Hants. The five annual dates of first flowering of five plants (viz., coltsfoot, wood-anemone, blackthorn, white oxeye, and dogrose) from 1878 to 1895, translated each into the number of the day in the year, are added together and an average taken. Then the series is smoothed with averages of five (to get rid of minor waves of variation). Here a high number represents the opposite of what it does in M. Flammarion's curves, viz., a late date, while a low number represents an earlier date. The curve is an inverted one, the numbers increasing downward. *E* is a curve got similarly from a record of the first flowering of *Ribes Sanguineum* (or flowering currant), at Edinburgh, 1850–75.

"Both of these curves appear to indicate late flowering about the time of sun-spot minima, and early about the time of maxima.

"Cold retards the beginnings, the first signs of life; it often

accelerates the end of life. We know that a sharp snap is fatal to many of the aged and the weak. The Registrar-General's reports give us an opportunity of seeing how the death-rate of old people varies from year to year. If we take the series for males eighty-five and upward, and make a smooth (inverted) curve of it (*F*), we find it has considerable suggestions of a relation to that variation in winter cold whose effects we have been tracing, and the origin of which, as of much else, may probably be found where—

"'The very source and fount of day
Is dashed with wandering isles of night.'"

## CREATION FROM MATTER AND FORCE.

"GIVE me matter and force," a celebrated physicist is reported to have said, "and I will construct the world." This somewhat extensive task, or at least a description of it, has been undertaken by Herr W. Kotzauer in *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna), who, in a leading article entitled "Force and Matter," attempts to sketch the evolution of the universe, including that of living creatures. He assumes the existence of matter and force, but after this assumption he admits no creative act. Herr Kotzauer's terms are not all familiar to students of modern science, but in the main his description accords well with the ideas of men who, like Haeckel and Huxley, find the forces of world-development in matter itself. Says Herr Kotzauer:

"The continuity of energy depends on its transfer from one material body to another. No gap breaks this continuity; from the action of like forces come like movements, and thus we see uniformity and order in the universe instead of the chance succession of the same forms and movements. . . . . .

"Matter and force are the elements of the working of the universe. Wherever we see a material body, there are matter and force in closer relation to one another, which is what distinguishes the body from the surrounding space, also filled with matter and force. Matter and force are as unlimited as the universe itself; there can no more be an empty place in space than there can be a timeless period in time. Force bestows life and motion on matter; matter is lifeless, without any power to move or alter itself. Force brings about all the changes in matter that our senses seem to tell us of; it is force alone that causes these, matter remaining ever the same.

"A tree grows from the earth; its branching roots suck up the necessary matter for its structure, and distribute it to the whole form. An animal crops the grass and so furnishes substance to its blood, lungs, hair, etc. The matter remains always the same, and only the altered relations of matter and force bring about these apparent changes. But we must distinguish between different kinds of force according to its relations. Bound force can bring about no motion as such, it only lends to matter the impress of its own condition—its closer or looser relationship. Unbound force is the cause of motion, it alone is able to separate the bound forces, that are fastened to matter, and thus to draw farther apart matter itself and put it in movement. Did not unbound forces continually pass through our bodies we could have no life, for these bring about the change of matter within us, which is necessary to life; the bound forces only maintain the structure of the body, these alone could not cause motion any more than the particles of matter alone could adhere to one another. For matter has no binding power, this is due to the forces that are inseparable from it; these therefore are the cause of the solidity of a body. . . . . .

"The more continual the exchange of forces is, the more constantly do free forces pass through all matter and bring about continual changes, whether the relationship between matter and force is a loose one or whether it subsists in the nature of the body.

"Let us imagine ourselves back in the time when our earth had no living inhabitants. No living being could arise from the solid crust, for its constituent substances, by means of the forces contained therein, were already in stable relations to one another. In looser relations and in constant motion were those substances of which the ocean and the atmosphere were composed. All bodies consist of force and matter. But here the force was not at rest in relation to the matter; it could bring together no great bodies and so build up solid masses. As soon as the future enclosers of earth's crust could get near it, as soon as these shell-shaped masses could establish inner relationships between their molecules, then millions of smaller and larger masses of such molecules clung together and made up clearly defined bodies. The constant movement of these mobile masses kept the whole mass also in continual motion, and would not allow it to come to rest. Millions of such bodies must have been formed; millions of such bodies found no inner molecular connection; they could not maintain their existence. On this account no such stable condition as that of the solid crust was possible here.

"In the case of many of these bodies an increase of size was possible only by an influx of matter and force, which acted to disturb the balance of forces in the body, whereby these latter, forming new substances with forces corresponding, but not harmonizing, must by the orderly action of the body forces have been expelled from the body. Thus there occurred opportunities for progress, room for improvement, and place for the differentiation of inharmonious mixtures of matter and force. These bodies discovered for themselves a sphere of activity; the flowing forces brought matter to them and by their different action caused different motions within the bodies, with different combinations of force and matter, whereby continually the body forces progressed and were systematized, and injurious or superfluous and unpromising combinations were eliminated."

We have not space to follow Herr Kotzauer further, but we have quoted enough to show how, by his processes of recombination and differentiation, he is able to suppose the development of almost any form of matter, living or dead, simple or complex.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE STOMACH AS A FACTOR IN EVOLUTION.

THE stomach, or the use we have made of it, according to Mary Henry Rossiter, has been a powerful agent in shaping the course of human progress. In general, so far as this factor is concerned, there has been not progression but regression, for we have brought countless ills on ourselves by eating what does not agree with us. Says the writer (*Good Health*, October):

"From the standpoint of hygienic philosophy, it is far more reasonable to conclude that man has descended rather than risen from his first estate. Dietitians have proved that from the beginning of civilization there has been a steady departure from the use of natural foods. Primitive man lived upon simple grains, raw fruits, and nuts as they grew on bush and tree. He did not know how to make mince-pie and plum-pudding, or the later *pâté de foie gras* and chafing dish dainties. Primitive man was strong, full of vital power, commanding in stature, and lived to a good old age, untroubled by tuberculosis, appendicitis, nervous prostration, toothache, headache, locomotor ataxia, and a thousand other ills which shorten his life to-day. Every indication goes to show that while the race has been gradually advancing in knowledge and experience, it has just as surely been degenerating physically.

"All through the ages the progress of the human mind has been checked by the weakness and disease of the body. Are there any who doubt that if the design of nature had been followed, if that noble and giant physical dwelling that was intended to be the first inheritance of every man had been preserved and transmitted in all its perfection and its wonderful adaptability to the infinite and varied needs of the mind, the evolution of the civilized man from the early savage would not have required such tremendous sacrifice of health and vigor, and what we call advancement and the higher life' to-day would have been immeasurably eclipsed by the brilliant glory of the perfect man—the developed mind in the natural body?"

That the digestive organism has been the most active agent in this "painful and perverted evolutionary process" the author considers easily demonstrable. She says:

"It is now beginning to be discovered that for centuries people

have not eaten the right foods to make the best bodies. They have been ignorant of the physiological laws of nutrition, of the proper combinations and proportions of essential elements, of the vital importance attaching to such knowledge. They have cultivated artificial and abnormal tastes, sought momentary gratification in eating, and gradually demoralized their natural instincts. The influence of heredity, good or bad, is cumulative, and tends to increase in geometric proportions. . . . The fact that, notwithstanding the eternal warring of his members, man still preserves so much of goodness of heart and strength of mind is the best evidence there is of the constant indwelling of the divine life in humanity. . . . . .

"If a man eats wrong foods, the result is manifested in his whole being. If he overeats, his stomach makes him sleepy, dull, and cross. His mind is confused and sluggish. If he habitually overeats, this condition becomes chronic, his entire body is poisoned, his brain secretes an inferior quality of mind, and he transmits to his children a constitution and an intellect weaker than his own. On the other hand, if he does not eat enough, or if the food that he eats is not sufficiently nourishing and does not supply all the needed elements in the right proportions, the man becomes anemic—impoverished in blood and brain. Again, excessively stimulating food brings about a condition of the blood still more potent in changing and modifying character than eating too much or eating too little. . . . . .

"The influence of the stomach upon character has always been recognized by religious sects, especially in monasteries and nunneries. It has been recognized by thinkers and philanthropists, as scores of illustrations could testify. It has been recognized by schemers and plotters, who have used its agency upon their victims. But its constant and inexorable power, from the earliest ages, in causing the permanent modification of the entire human race, has been little considered."

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**Light from Sugar.**—"There are phenomena attending the formation of crystals which are apparently quite distinct from chemical action," says *The Lancet* (London, October 1). "When, for example, a hot saturated solution of arsenious acid is allowed to cool the act of crystallization is accompanied by a flash of light. As each crystal forms there is a short, sharp glow, indicating the release of a certain amount of latent energy in the form of light radiation. A related phenomenon would seem to be the case when two pieces of cane-sugar are quickly rubbed together. The flash is perfectly distinct and bluish-white in color, the light extending into the substance itself far below the surface. Some interesting experiments on this manifestation have recently been made by Mr. John Burke, M.A., the results of which were communicated to the recent meeting of the British Association of Science at Bristol. By mounting disks of loaf-sugar on a lathe and projecting a hammer on the rotating surface an almost continuous luminosity was obtained. The wearing away of the sugar is compensated for by arranging a gradual approach of the piece to the hammer in exact accordance with the amount of sugar scraped away. In this way the spectrum has been observed and photographed. From these observations it would appear that the luminosity can not be due to the particles of sugar becoming red-hot or white-hot by the impacts, the indication being that the light produced is due either to some change in the configuration of the crystals of sugar or to some sort of chemical action set up between the sugar and the surrounding air at the freshly formed surface. The fact, however, that the surrounding medium does not seem to affect either the color or intensity of the luminosity suggests that the effect is not due to any influence of a chemical nature of the surrounding medium on the sugar, but favors the former hypothesis that the luminosity is due to some structural disturbance in the sugar itself. This ingenious and pretty study is being pursued further, and the results should lead to some interesting observations. Light is so often a manifestation of physical change that it is probable some day we shall derive it for illuminating purposes in a totally different, much simpler, and less clumsy way than obtains at present."

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**New Explanation of the X Rays.**—In a paper read recently before the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, G. J. Stoney, the English physicist, quotes and extends an explanation of Roentgen radiation first made by Sir George Stokes as given in an abstract made by *The Electrical Review*. The explanation amounts briefly to this: "That cathode rays consist of negatively charged missiles, shot in showers like hedge-firing from the negative electrode against a target which receives and suddenly arrests them; and that the Roentgen rays are due to the independent pulses propagated through the ether when the advances of their negative charges are thus abruptly stopped or altered. According to this view, the radiation from the target reaches the object which is being skiagraphed as an undulation consisting of irregular pulses." Mr. Stoney shows that this irregular undulation can be resolved into trains of waves of different lengths, "among which waves of short wave-length are abundant if the hedge-firing have been sufficiently violent and irregular." The radiation which traverses the space between the target and the object thus consists of trains of waves of various wave-lengths, each advancing through the ether independently of the rest. "All these constituent trains encounter the object, which is of such a kind that it is opaque to those of longer wave-length, while it allows those of short wave-length to pass on and reach the fluorescent screen. These, accordingly, are what produce the Roentgen effect. The more violent, abrupt, and irregular the hedge-firing, the more abundant will these essential constituents of short wave-length be."

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**Alcoholism among Animals.**—"The taste for alcohol," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "is not the privilege of man alone. It is well known that the horse will eagerly drink a quart of red wine, and that dogs love beer. The exploits of Gideon in Zola's 'La Terre' attest from the standpoint of literature the bacchic tastes of the animal. Now *Médecine Moderne* tells us of a demonstration, made by Mr. Tutt, of London, that even butterflies may go on a spree. In a public lecture, Mr. Tutt shut up in a case male and female butterflies with flowers of divers species. Now, while the female butterflies quenched their thirst modestly by sipping a few drops of dew in the calyx of a rose, the males indulged in characteristic intemperance. They went straight to the flowers whose distillation produced the most alcohol, and indulged in their juices till they fell senseless where they stood. The butterflies were dead-drunk. To further convince his auditors, Mr. Tutt introduced into the case a glass of water and several glasses of brandy. The male butterflies, without hesitation, chose the brandy. The fact does not admit of doubt. Male butterflies in a state of freedom are often attracted by the emanations of a glass of gin that has been left on a garden table, and having drunk of it to excess, sleep the heavy sleep of drunkenness."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE first wire-wound gun ordered by the United States is expected to be delivered at the proving-ground at Sandy Hook, New York harbor, some time in October," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "This gun will be of 10 inches bore, 45 calibres in length, and will weigh 30 tons. The contract specifies a normal initial velocity of 2,600 feet per second, or 300 feet per second more than that required for any hooped gun now in the United States service. J. H. Brown, the inventor of this type of gun, is confident that it will stand a charge sufficient to raise the muzzle velocity to 2,988 feet per second without material injury to its structure. From official experiments already made at the Sandy Hook proving-grounds with an experimental 5-inch Brown gun, this initial velocity appears not only possible, but probable."

"A NEW incandescent filament for electric lights has been announced by Dr. Auer von Welsbach, the inventor of the incandescent gas-light," says *The Engineering News*. "He uses a filament of osmium, a rare metal, coated with a refractory oxid, like thoria. Osmium is found as an alloy of certain ores of platinum and iridium; it is a bluish-gray metal, 191.1 in atomic weight, and has the enormous specific gravity of 22.477, making it the heaviest substance known. It is practically infusible and resists temperatures in which platinum and iridium volatilize. It is well known that the intensity of light emitted by incandescent substances increases rapidly with their absolute temperature; hence, when osmium is heated in a vacuum by an electric current strong enough to volatilize platinum, it emits a white light of agreeable color, but of great intensity. By coating the naked filament of osmium with the highly refractory oxid, it stands a greater temperature still. Economy in the production of electric light is the end sought by the use of this new metal; but osmium now costs $1.10 for 20 grains, hence the new light is likely to be only a scientific curiosity."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE EVANGELIST MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

THE religious world of Germany is engaged in a lively discussion over the merits and demerits of the proposition to appoint "evangelists," who shall cooperate with the regular pastors and congregations in the attempt to instil a more vital Christianity in the life of the state churches. It is recognized on all sides that some agency is needed besides the ordinary preaching of the Word and the traditional methods of church work to awaken the more or less formalistic religionism of Protestantism to a keener perception of its duties. Conferences, synods, and church periodicals have in recent months discussed the proposed innovation, which has rapidly come into the foreground as the burning question of the day in Protestant Germany. One of its chief advocates is the prominent Pastor Adolf Stöcker, formerly court preacher and personal friend and adviser of William II., and now the energetic head of the Berlin City Mission Society, and really the most influential evangelical minister in the Fatherland. In a special brochure on the subject, entitled "Richtlinien für eine Evangelization in Berlin," the author lays down a number of propositions that indicate the method of the proposed evangelistic propaganda. In substance they are as follows:

1. Evangelization, in the biblical sense of the term, is every proclamation of the Gospel, the special purpose of which is to awaken in the soul a living faith in Jesus Christ as the crucified and risen Son of God. Evangelization, in the narrow sense of the term, is a free offering of the message of salvation in addition to and in support of the regular congregational preaching by persons particularly endowed with the Spirit for such purposes.

2. In order that evangelization may attain its true ends, it is desirable that the work be done as much as possible in connection with the church as now organized. This can best be done if the pastors and proper church authorities direct this evangelistic work.

3. The subjects to which this evangelistic preaching is to devote itself are chiefly the great fundamental truths of salvation in accordance with the Scriptures and the Confession of the Evangelical church. It is expected of the evangelists that they be filled with the zeal and ardor of the church of the Reformation, and throughout take into consideration the existing order of things in the church.

4. The evangelistic work, appointed by synod or congregation, nevertheless maintains its full independence of action. It is, however, desirable that those who are engaged in this work should make full and regular reports to the proper church authorities and cooperate with these.

5. The money needed for this work, such as salary of evangelist, traveling expenses, etc., is to be secured (*a*) by collections at meetings, (*b*) gifts of the friends of the cause, (*c*) gifts of congregations, (*d*) appropriations from synodical treasury.

The opposition to the movement is, however, as determined as its advocacy. Here again the old story of extremes meeting proves to be true, since this opposition is headed by the ultra-conservatives or confessionals on the one hand, and by the radicals on the other. Probably the most prominent opponent of the agitation so far has been the veteran Professor Beyschlag, of the University of Halle, the author of the famous "Life of Christ" and other classical theological works. In the *Evangel-Blatt* (No. 9) he devotes a long discussion to the movement. His chief argument is the claim that the whole agitation is an exotic plant, not in harmony with the history and the spirit of the Evangelical church of Germany; and that the proper persons for heading such an agitation successfully are not to be found. Among other things he says:

"Even if the attempt should prove successful of extending this Methodistic movement to larger circles of the German church, it would soon become extinguished as were the fires of American revivalism forty years ago. For it is not only of importance to arouse the feelings and consciousness of 'sin and grace,' but the whole man, with his reasoning faculties and his will, is to be filled with the Spirit of the Gospel; and this is to be done in an immeasurably richer manner than can be done by the meager extracts offered by the orthodox or the Methodistic schemes. Least of all will a people having a history of its own and conscious of the practical moral problems to be solved by it, be won by a type of evangelization that harmonizes with its character as little as water does with oil."

Still more sharply is the agitation attacked by the *Grenzboten* (No. 36), chiefly on the ground that the movement contemplates a church within a church that will eventually overthrow the present order of things. The movement throughout the discussion is characterized as a "Protestant Jesuit mission," and educated Protestants are warned against giving countenance to it. The author does not sign his name, but states that he is a layman and that his voice is representative of the sentiment prevailing in the pews.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DR. DE COSTA'S INDICTMENT OF PROTESTANTISM.

THE Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, in one or more sermons preached from his pulpit in the church of St. John the Evangelist (Protestant Episcopal), New York, has declared that Protestantism is waging a losing battle in religion, in morals, and in theology. In an interview (New York *Herald*) Dr. De Costa repeated the main points of what he had had to say, asserting that the sectarian squabbles of modern Protestantism are making a failure of all the efforts put forth for the church. Religion, however, is not a failure, and the Doctor looks "for a revival of the Christian spirit which is above all littleness." We quote further:

"The immorality of the present day is something awful, and what are we doing to check it? The Roman Catholics are doing much more. The more intensely Protestant a people the less religion is brought to bear with united efficiency against vice. There is no class of women in the world, I believe, so pure as the Catholic Irish in Ireland, as the Blue Books of Parliament, quoted by Mr. Stead, prove; and in highly Protestant strict Scotland, the monthly reports of vice, published in the papers almost without a sense of shame, are something awful. What I said in my sermon, and what I repeat, is that Protestantism is fighting a losing battle, not only in religion and theology, but in morals.

"The Protestant church has not the machinery for dealing with the vices of the world in these times. Not one clergyman in one thousand dares preach a sermon on the Seventh Commandment. The confessional and the refusal of the sacrament in the Roman church are the efficient means for controlling vice which we have not.

"Instead of putting our shoulder to the wheel and fighting against the awful spread of social vice and drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking, we are squabbling among ourselves and spending our energies on denominational differences. There are seventeen sects of Methodists and thirteen sects of Baptists, and almost as many distinct varieties in each other religious genus. How is any union of sentiment or work to be got out of that state of affairs? It is shockingly immoral, I say, to be squabbling while fifty million persons in this land are not even nominal Christians.

"What would I suggest as a remedy? The plan which was first advocated at the Lambeth Conference about six years ago, and again at the last triennial convention, which was held in Chicago three years ago. This plan was that all Protestants should unite on one broad platform, keeping only as our base four points—the apostolic priesthood, the two creeds, and the sacraments of baptism, and the Lord's Supper. This seems broad enough for all to unite on and to give a chance for concerted action."

The Catholic press has very generally commented upon Dr. De

Costa's remarks, fully indorsing his indictment, but telling him that the Catholic church furnishes the remedy for all the evils he finds in Protestantism.

*The Catholic Universe* (New Orleans) invites the Doctor to come over to Roman Catholicism:

"Dr. De Costa, and honest men of his type, should cut loose from the organization which at the end of three hundred years, by his own showing, has ceased to be a force for the religious and moral uplifting of mankind, if it ever was one, and seek communion with that which after the storms and warfare of eighteen hundred years stands unchanged and unchangeable, more glorious, more vigorous, more potent than ever, in promoting the cause of God among men.

*The Catholic News* (New York) says the picture Dr. De Costa draws is not an encouraging one for the loud-mouthed evangelists, who have so much to say these days about planting the Gospel in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines:

"It would be well for them to do a little 'planting' here at home. In time infidelity will take the place of Protestantism here, and then, alas! there will be no one to pay the missionaries' salaries. That, of course, will end the work of 'planting the Gospel' in our new possessions. From the Catholic church comes no wail like this.

"The fact of the matter is, that while thoughtful Protestants are worrying over the demoralization of Protestantism, Catholics feel encouraged at the steady advance of their faith. Our church is the true church—the only true church—and it is not in danger. The only way to stop the growth of irreligion is for Protestants to become Catholics."

*The Freeman's Journal* (New York) asks the Protestants if they have any defense to make against this indictment:

"Vague generalities and 'mind-your-own-business' incivilities in newspaper interviews won't do. It is not to the purpose to tell Dr. De Costa to 'attend to his own parish.' As a good Christian he is bound to take an interest in the general religious state of his country and of the whole world. Christianity is not a mere parish or local concern."

*The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo) refers to a remark of Dr. De Costa's in denouncing the Reformation, and comments as follows:

"If a Catholic priest had uttered this truth either in pulpit or press he would lay himself open to the charge of being a narrow-minded bigot. For the Reformation is still heralded in Protestant sermon, lecture, and story as the immortal emancipator of an enthralled world from the tyranny and darkness of Rome; and innocent people are made to believe that were it not for the heroism of Luther, Calvin & Co., the Bible would still be chained in a monk's cell and this world of ours be plunged in Egyptian darkness. But impartial history has told the world the peculiar type of heroism to which these new evangelists belonged. The beery Luther, for instance, was chiefly a hero at the tavern of the 'Black Boar,' where wine and women, the Pope and the devil, constituted the favorite quartette of his orgic 'Table Talk.'"

*The Pilot* (Boston) tells the Doctor that he has not gone to the root of the evil:

"Protestantism has failed, not because it has split up into warring factions, but because it lacks the essential elements for religious success. It lacks divine guidance. Its ministers can not preach the truth, because they know not the truth. When the Methodist holds one view of the Bible narrative, the Baptist another, the Episcopalian another, the Presbyterian still another, and so on down to the last sect that has been formed, where is the lay Protestant to hunt for the truth? Where can he expect to find it?"

The Protestant press seem to have taken thus far no notice of Dr. De Costa's remarks. The New York *Journal*, however, interviewed a number of Protestant clergymen on a statement that Dr. De Costa was incorrectly reported to have made, namely, that religion is a failure. Dr. De Costa has corrected this report, but some of the interviews in *The Journal* are pertinent to the general subject, and we quote from them.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of the Madison Square Presbyterian church, said:

"Sectarianism is certainly a drawback to religion. There has developed within the last five or ten years a very decided reaction against the spirit of materialism which had been so prevalent ing the twenty-five years previous. That fact is recognized among Christian people both on this side of the water and on the other.

"As for denominationalism, St. Paul distinctly criticized and rebuked the Corinthians for indulging in it. Nothing but Christianity should be preached in churches of all denominations."

The views of Dr. Charles H. Eaton, Church of Divine Paternity (Universalist), are as follows:

"There never was a time when spiritual religion had a firmer hold on the human brain and heart than to-day. Unbelief has never been as humble and ready to be taught as now. Never have young men and women been more enthusiastic in the work and worship of religion than to-day. Sectarianism has its evils, but sectarianism will never be overcome upon the basis of the Lambeth propositions. Dr. De Costa has a right to his belief in the 'historic succession.' The church that holds to it has a noble past and a commanding future. But there are several millions of Christians in this and other countries who can not conscientiously unite with it. I fancy Dr. De Costa in his study is more of an optimist than in his pulpit."

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## THE GREATEST OF SCOTTISH PREACHERS.

SOME of the admirers of the late Dr. John Caird, of the Glasgow University, are not content with calling him the greatest of Scottish preachers; they claim that he was the greatest pulpit orator that Great Britain has produced in this century; and no less an authority than Dean Stanley pronounced his sermon on "Religion in Common Life," delivered at Crathie before the Queen in 1855, to be "the greatest single sermon of the century." Dr. Caird, in his capacity as instructor, is said to have saved the Scottish church from infidelity by means of his interpretation of Hegel and his adaptation of the latter's philosophy to the needs of modern Christian faith.

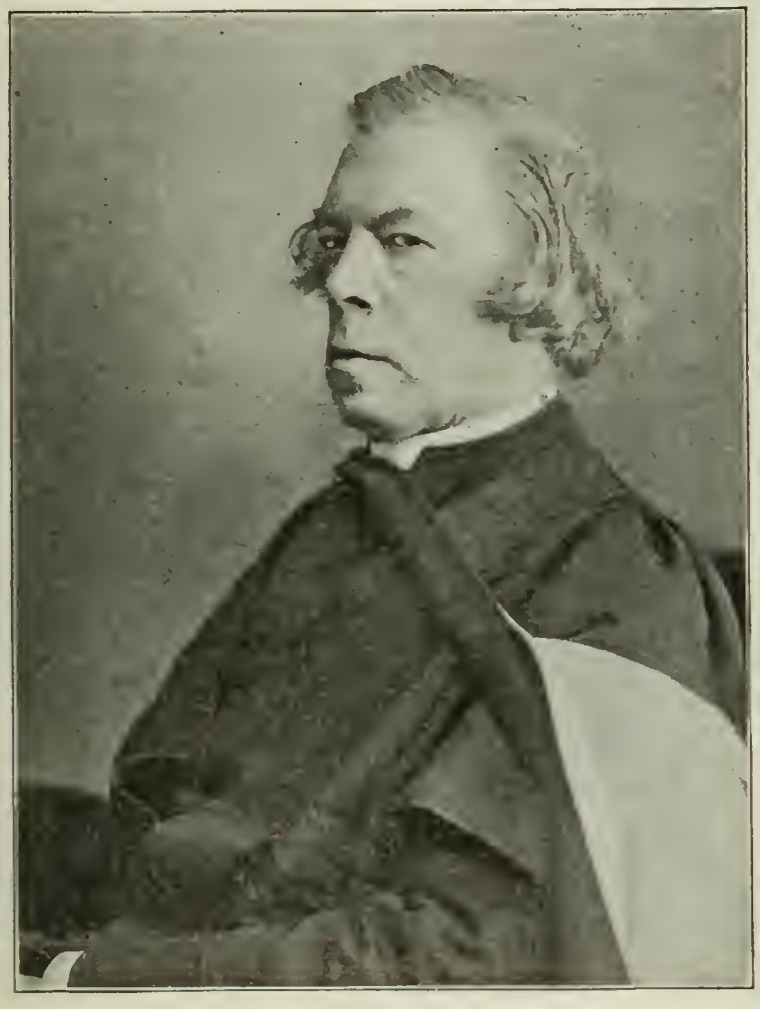
*The Speaker* (London) thus describes Caird and his oratory:

"It is enough for Caird's permanent fame that he was in the opinion of a nation of 'sermon-tasters' the most accomplished and eloquent of its pulpiteers. Only one name—that of Thomas Chalmers—can be mentioned in the same breath with his. . . . .

"To realize, indeed, the magic of Caird's magnetism, one would require to have seen him at his best, before he devoted himself to academic teaching, and while he was still a popular preacher in Glasgow. The visitor to his church noted, in the first place, his stoutish and not specially handsome figure, his strong head surmounted by a shock of unkempt hair, his large, dark eyes, and his clean-shaven face, suggesting a tragic actor of the old school. He began his sermon quietly enough, and in the approved Scotch style; he had got hold of a good theological idea in his text, and he proceeded to work it out laboriously and under 'heads.' The most notable feature of Caird's performance at this stage was his skilful and easy management of a very fine voice, and the absence of anything like a jarring Scotch accent. By and by he warmed to his work. As he seemed to steep his ideas in the mystical philosophy to which he adhered, and which the bulk of his congregation did *not* recognize as neo-Hegelianism, he showed his genuine dramatic faculty by various gesticulations, which, if not always graceful, were invariably effective. Finally the mystical philosophy merged or was lost when the peroration was reached, in a sort of rhetorical ecstasy which carried even the habitual Caird-worshiper off his feet into a seventh heaven of spiritual delight. When the spell of voice and rapture was broken by the conclusion of the service, the visitor might fail to understand why or how he had been entranced. Caird was not a profound theologian, or even a preeminently lucid thinker; and he certainly did not reiterate the 'fundamentals' of Scottish confessional ortho-

doxy. Nevertheless it was evident that the preacher was a spiritually intoxicated man, and had the capacity of sounding those depths of spirituality in the Scottish nature which are sealed to the stranger, who invariably associates it with thrift and 'canniness' and an occasionally too obstreperous *ingenium perfervidum.*"

The London *Spectator* says that while the world resounds with the news of the death of Bismarck, Principal Caird's taking away receives comparatively little notice, altho the active positive in-



JOHN CAIRD.

fluence of the German statesman on mankind was perhaps less than that of the Glasgow professor.

It closes as follows:

"In attempting to set forth a philosophical Christianity to a nation like the Scottish, Dr. Caird had no easy task, for religion interpreted in Hegelian terms is very difficult to comprehend in any case, and is, we should say, unwelcome to a mind of the stern logical cast so long identified with Scotland. German thought attracts the mystic, the poet, and the sentimentalist, but one would say that it repels the hard-headed thinker; it has little affinity with either Calvinism, skepticism, or 'common sense.' But silent influences had been operating on the Scottish mind, not only through religion directly, but through literature. Romanticism had been awakened by Sir Walter Scott, the love of humanity by Robert Burns, and the emotional imagination had been stirred by Thomas Carlyle. That Burns undermined Calvinistic theology has long been an admitted commonplace, but perhaps insufficient allowance has been made for the humanizing influence of Scott and the powerful, revolutionary work of Carlyle. These influences, united with the new theological tendencies of Erskine and McLeod Campbell, had prepared a new Scotland which was in danger, perhaps, of taking refuge in a mere humanitarianism too weak to withstand the assaults of a powerful, intellectual solvent, and which might have therefore crumbled away. On the one side stood the Scottish kirk with its great and rigid doctrinal system, on the other these literary and humane tendencies so rich in their appeal to the young and generous mind. It would seem to have been the primary task of John Caird to reconcile the two possibly conflicting tendencies by a philosophic interpretation of Christianity, shed of impossible dogmas and allied to reason and to the progressive forces of society. For a generation John and Edward Caird had under their hands the intellectual and theological training of the youth who were to pass into the pulpits of the Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland, and they imbued the minds of these nascent Scottish pastors with reasonable and philosophic Christianity which has powerfully affected Scotland, and, through Scotland, the whole English-speaking world. Skepticism and 'common sense' are to-day eliminated from the philosophic claims of the Scottish universities, where are seated the pupils of the Cairds; and while, perhaps, orthodoxy may be said to survive in the pulpits of Scotland, it is orthodoxy of a new type, consistent with freedom of criticism and with brighter hopes as to the destiny of man than those furnished by Knox and Calvin. To produce such a silent revolution in thought, to inspire and to mold the minds of the teachers and preachers of a nation—is not that as great a task as can be given to any men? And that was the task of the lamented divine whom Scotland has lost. How far his work will be permanent it would be futile to predict; but that many elements of it will prove abiding we may well believe."

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## THE HIERARCHY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic church is commonly credited with having at its command the best organized governmental machinery in the world. The hierarchy of the church is the result of nearly two thousand years of thought and experience, and is evidently as nearly perfect as such organizations can possibly be. An excellent idea of the proportions and character of the hierarchy is furnished by the official papal annual or year-book, *La Gerarchia Cattolica*, of which a new edition has just been issued by the Vatican authorities. To this source we are indebted for the following data:

Since March 3, 1878, the official head of the Catholic church has been Leo XIII., the two hundred and sixty-third pope, according to ecclesiastical computation. His full title is "Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Head of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the Occident, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Church Province, Bishop of Rome, Sovereign of the secular possessions of the Holy Roman Church."

Next to the Pope stands the College of Cardinals, the *sacrum collegium*, under the presidency of a dean, the oldest cardinal bishop, who is always the bishop of Ostia-Velletri. This position is at present held by Alvys Oreglia di Santo Stepano. The college is divided into three sections, namely, the six so-called suburban bishops in the immediate vicinity of Rome, all Italians; secondly, 53 cardinal priests (with 6 vacancies at present) in which class are 20 Italians; thirdly, 16 cardinal deacons (with 10 vacancies), five of those holding office being Italians. The nominal strength of the college is 75 members; but, according to latest reports, there are only 59 actually in office at present, besides two who have been named but not yet proclaimed. In the approaching election of a new Pope the Italians would have a majority of three fifths of the college.

In the next stage of the hierarchy, there is a distinction between the Roman and the Oriental rites. The Latin rite numbers eight patriarchal seats, namely, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch Jerusalem, Lisbon, Venice, West Indies (Archbishop of Toledo), East Indies. It also numbers 174 archbishoprics, of whom 19 are "exempt," that is, immediately subject to the sacred seat in Rome; while the bishoprics number 720, of whom 83 are exempt. At present 162 archbishops are in office and 680 bishops.

In the European states, Austro-Hungary, with Bosnia and Herzegovina, has 12 archbishops and 45 bishops; Belgium, 1 archbishop and 5 bishops; Bulgaria, 1 bishop; France, 17 archbishops and 67 bishops; Luxemburg, 1 bishop; Germany, 5 archbishops and 20 bishops; Great Britain, 6 archbishops and 45 bishops; Greece, 2 archbishops and 6 bishops; Italy, 50 archbishops and 215 bishops; Montenegro, 1 archbishop; Holland, 1 archbishop and 4 bishops; Portugal, 3 archbishops and 9 bishops; Rumania, 1 archbishop and 1 bishop; Russia, 2 archbishops and 12 bishops; Servia, 1 bishop; Spain, 9 archbishops and 47 bishops; Switzerland, 5 bishops; Turkey, 1 archbishop and 4 bishops.

Asia has of the Latin rite, 11 archbishops and 28 bishops; Africa

has 2 archbishops and 11 bishops; America has 42 archbishops and 177 bishops; Oceanica has 7 archbishops and 20 bishops.

The Oriental rite includes those churches of the East which have been united with Rome, altho formerly independent or a part of the Orthodox church. This rite numbers 6 patriarchites. The patriarchal seats of the two rites together number 14. The Oriental rite is represented in Armenia by 3 archbishops and 16 bishops; among the Copts by 2 bishops and the vicar in Abyssinia; in Rumania by 1 archbishop and 8 bishops; in Greece, Syria, and elsewhere in the Orient. There are altogether 18 archbishoprics and 53 bishoprics of the Oriental rite, of which 57 are at present occupied.

Then come the so-called "titular bishops" appointed *in partibus infidelium*, that is, among dissenters. Of these there are 347, together with 29 other prelates with the rank of bishops. The total membership of the hierarchy when the year-book was issued was 1,298. Of these 218 are new seats established by the present Pope.

In addition, the hierarchy has 8 apostolic delegates, 130 apostolic vicars, 43 apostolic prefects, belonging to the congregation *de propaganda fide* in charge of the mission work of the church, the whole non-Catholic world being divided into so-called *terræ missionis*, or mission districts. A special position is occupied by the 8 apostolic vicars in Mexico and several South American states, these being members of the congregation "for extraordinary affairs of the church."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## TITHE-GIVING IN THE METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BISHOP McCABE has made an effort to introduce the practise of tithe-giving into the Methodist Episcopal church. His desire, so it is said, is shared by a great host of Christian workers; but it is one which *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., Boston) deprecates. It opposes the principle and practise of tithing on the ground that it is distinctly a step backward; that it is of the Old Testament, but is not taught in, nor does it belong to, the new dispensation. Tithing was a principle and practise in the Jewish church that the Founder of the Christian church and His chosen disciples never intended to carry over into the Christian church. Only twice does Christ ever refer to the practise, and then with something like an implied rebuke. *Zion's Herald* goes on to specify these references:

"In the 'woes' which He pronounces against the scribes and Pharisees—who, by the way, were the most religious people in Palestine—He says: 'Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith; these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the others undone. Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.' The words of the Master, 'These ought ye to have done,' are without special significance taken in connection with the fact that the hour for the passing of the Jewish dispensation had not then come. The germs of the spiritual kingdom had not fully unfolded. Jesus even went to the temple at Jerusalem to worship with His disciples. To the great Apostle Paul Jesus committed, at a later date, the inauguration of that revolution in worship and practise which overthrew and superseded Judaism. The only other reference to tithing which Jesus makes is in the matchless parable of the publican. The boastful Pharisee, as he recounts in the ear of God his virtues and merits, says: 'I fast twice in the week. I give tithes of all I possess.' And was Jesus ever more emphatic in His rebuke of a punctilious type of piety than when He said of the publican—who had nothing of which he could boast, but could simply cry with his profound sense of personal guilt, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!'—'I tell you this man went down to his house justified rather than the other.'"

The editor of *Zion's Herald* would teach Christians that not a tenth, but that all they possess belongs to the Lord, and he feels sure that Christians so taught would be more liberal in their support of the church than if tithing is introduced. He declares further of the claims made for the tithe-system:

"The whole trend of such teaching is in violation of the mind and spirit that breathes and palpitates in the pages of the New Testament. It is a part of the self-same Judaizing purpose which dogged the steps of Paul and tried to engraft the old dispensation upon the new. No greater calamity could befall the Methodist Episcopal church than to have Bishop McCabe with his intense nature sow this Jewish error among us. He is wrong, tho unconscious of it, and some sturdy Pauls must arise in the church 'to withstand him to the face.' The Methodist Episcopal church must be Christian, and not Judaic; it must go forward, and not backward. The Methodist must be taught that not a tenth of himself and his income belong to God, but the whole of himself and of his property."

*The Pacific Christian Advocate* does not agree with *Zion's Herald*, and it quotes passages from Jesus and Paul to show that the Old Testament is not a dead authority:

"Are we to understand that *The Herald* teaches that because 'grace and truth came by Jesus Christ,' all rules of holy living that obtained under Moses have been abrogated? Were there no immutable principles of righteousness under the old dispensation? Was the new dispensation 'new' in the sense that by its terms there need be no allegiance to the old? Dr. Parkhurst [editor of *Zion's Herald*] seems to think so. 'We are not,' he says, 'to go back to any part of Mosaism,' and that kind of education of the Christian church is 'partial, restrictive, and harmful.' But Jesus said: 'Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy but to fulfil,' and referring to 'a part of Mosaism' he said that 'Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven.' And does not Paul include 'Mosaism' when he speaks of the 'holy Scriptures' known to Timothy 'from a child,' which were 'able to make wise unto salvation'; which were 'profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness'; which could make the 'man of God perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works'? If it is 'a step backward' to accept these 'oracles of God' as authority touching the use of money, it will be a good thing for Christians generally to take that step as preliminary to a forward movement such as the world has never known.

"It is difficult to see by what process of reasoning the conclusion is reached that a principle and practise that was good for man, certainly for 2,000 years, and presumably for 4,000, is not good for him now.

"And, theory aside, the practise of tenth-giving demonstrates the merit of the rule. The experience of men and the history of the church attest it a divine plan. System in giving is an imperative need of the times. The common method of preaching benevolence is that advised by *The Herald*, and it is a calamitous failure. . . . . .

"Bishop McCabe has won distinction by eminent service to the church, but no achievement of his glorious career will rank in importance with that he attempts in his advocacy of tithe-paying. Were the practise to become general, instead of 'a million for missions' we should have three millions or more annually, and every other benevolence would be advantaged proportionately. The man that persuades our membership to devote the tenth to the service of God will confer upon Methodism and the cause of Christ incalculable benefit."

In another journal of the same denomination, *The Peninsula Methodist* (Wilmington, Del.), we find a line of reasoning similar to that of *Zion's Herald:*

"A great deal is said about giving a tenth of our income to God's cause. That is the Old-Testament standard, but not the New. The New-Testament teaching is that we are not our own; we belong to God. All that we are and all that we have are God's to use it when He needs it. Some men will never answer the demands of the word by giving a tenth. Suppose one man has an income of $5,000 and another of $500; the one enjoys many luxuries and things not at all necessary, the other can scarcely with the greatest sacrifice pay the rent, the grocery bill, and the coal bill. Is the law the same to these two men, $500 to one is simply dispensing with a few luxuries; $50 to the other is a sacrifice that often sends him into his Gethsemane. The rule of one tenth adopted by a Christian may be better than no plan of giving at all, but it is not the highest. Some are not bound to give so much; others have not performed their duty when they have given only that."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

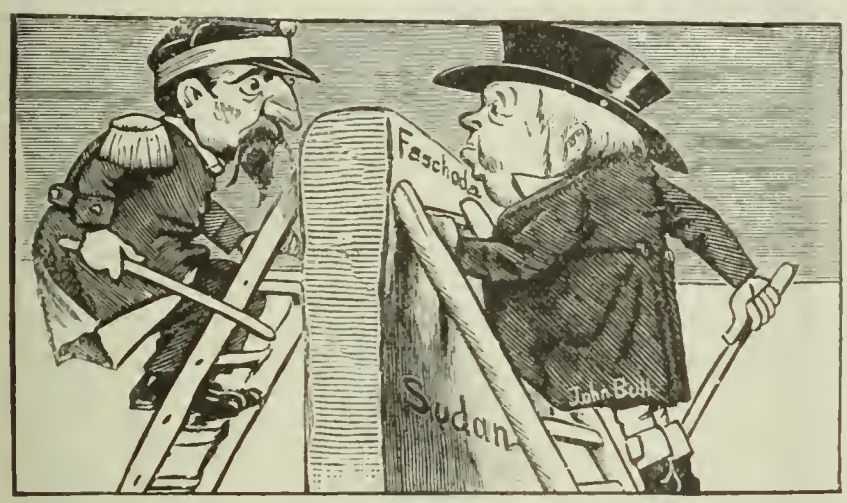
## FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE NILE.

"IF the French and British governments were left to settle their African differences, they would have little trouble in doing so," says the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag*. But they are not left in peace. The British Government especially has to deal with a warlike movement in the press, such as has not been experienced since the days when the London music-halls resounded with that famous chorus:

> We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo! if we do,
> We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too.
> We don't want to fight, but by Jingo! if we do,
> The Russians shall not have Constantinople.

The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, sketches the situation to the following effect:

Having taken possession of Egypt during a period of financial difficulties in no small measure due to British influence, the English claim that every foot of ground ever claimed by Egypt be-




IT IS ALWAYS PLEASANT TO MEET AN OLD FRIEND WHEN YOU ARE SURMOUNTING DIFFICULTIES.
—*Kladderadatsh, Berlin.*

longs to them. That the Sudan was for sixteen years in the possession of the dervishes can not alter this claim. In the mean time the French sent out an expedition which had the good luck to reach Fashoda before the British. Were he a Briton, his countrymen would think it quite natural that his Government should back him. The mere hoisting of a British flag anywhere is supposed by Englishmen to convert such ground into British territory. But France does not, like England, annex foreign territory for purely humanitarian reasons or in the interest of civilization alone. As it happens, the French view the affair very differently. They have not yet heard from Marchand himself, but they are likely to resent any violations of claims he may have established as first-comer.

The source of British dissatisfaction is set forth in a speech made by Sir Edward Grey in 1895, when he asserted that an attempt on the part of France to establish a claim in Egypt would be an "unfriendly act." Not one British paper thinks that, after such a declaration, any concessions could be made to France. All of them are confident that France, worried as she is with the Dreyfus scandal, will retire at Lord Salisbury's command, and all predict the speedy defeat of France in case of war. *The Outlook*, London, says:

"In the teeth of Sir Edward Grey's explicit official warning, repeated by Mr. Curzon and backed by the whole weight of the public opinion of this country, that a French occupation of Fashoda would be regarded as a *casus belli*, the French have occupied Fashoda. . . . . .

"The plain fact is that France has taken up a position at Fashoda so preposterous, so impossible, that if war is to be avoided, as we may believe it will be, Lord Salisbury will need all his ingenuity to devise for her a dignified way of retreat. But the business of diplomacy is the building of bridges, and provided he does not build it out of British interests, Lord Salisbury may build any he likes to assist the French out of Fashoda without a breach of the peace. Some suggest that for a free hand in Morocco France would be willing to withdraw from the Upper Nile valley. But this would be too heavy a price to pay even for peace. For with France entrenched in Morocco we should share with her what now in virtue of Gibraltar we control—the Atlantic gateway of the Mediterranean."

The Newcastle *Chronicle* thinks it would have been better if Sir (now Lord) Herbert Kitchener had taken Major Marchand prisoner without further ado, even at the risk of war. *The Scotsman*, Glasgow, declares that "no impudent French pretensions must be tolerated." *The Standard* says "there is no *modus vivendi* possible between a trespasser and the lawful owner," and contends that, tho Marchand was at Fashoda before Kitchener, the Bhar el Ghazel was British territory when Sir Edward Grey declared it to be such. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Did the excitable and peevish lady who wears the cap of freedom really imagine that the Sirdar would solemnly array his cannon and blow the French officer and his hundred savages into the air? Apparently; and now that he has not done so, does she think that anything more than courteous consideration prevented him? . . . The only question is, Do they mean to turn us out? If so, let them come on; we are quite ready, either on the scene of the dispute itself, or, if this novel health resort be worth a European war, in the Mediterranean and the English Channel. There will be time enough to think about that when France makes up her mind to give the challenge. But we have little doubt that long before Ministers have determined that a fight is necessary there will be no Major Marchand left to fight about. For *beati possidentes* may sound pretty enough in Paris, but we doubt whether the lodgers in Fashoda are as happy as the *Débats* fondly thinks; they know very well who the real possessors happen to be."

*The Spectator* thinks that France is unable to fight just now. It holds that, as a matter of course, the French must leave Fashoda, but advises a slight degree of moderation so as not to hurt their feelings. "It is quite clear that Fashoda must be retained even at the cost of a war, but war is not a desirable thing in itself. There are men in England who forget that, and who would like to fight Russia for Peking, France for Fashoda, and Germany for Delagoa Bay all at once. If people will keep calm we shall get quite enough, if not too much." *The Daily Chronicle* says:

"Our Liverpool correspondent points out that reinforcements may be sent to Major Marchand from the French Kongo. Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs countermand these, or leave them to be dealt with by the Anglo-Egyptian troops? Clearly we can not permit Major Marchand to be reinforced in a position where he has no right to remain. There is a difference between bundling him out and allowing him to increase his fighting strength."

This paper nevertheless admits that the neutralization of the Nile *might* be granted in return for French concessions. *The Speaker* says:

"While we are thus to mark time and await Major Marchand's pleasure the French press is engaged in a very characteristic maneuver. It is—with the exception of certain journals of no weight or repute—scrupulously courteous in its references to this country, and is especially complimentary to the Sirdar. But it assumes two things. The first is that Major Marchand's position on the Nile is a *fait accompli* which we are bound to accept, and which practically stands on the same footing as the Anglo-Egyptian occupation of Omdurman; and the second is that any attempt on our part to expedite Major Marchand's departure from Fashoda would be a direct and grave outrage upon the rights of France. Under all the honeyed phrases and fine courtesy of the leading French newspapers these two assumptions lurk in unmistakable form. Grotesque as the reasoning on which they are founded may be, it is clear that they have been carefully formulated, not merely for home consumption, but for presentation to the English Foreign Office, in the hope that Downing Street will

consent to treat the question of the Nile in the way in which it recently treated the question of West Africa."

The French press does indeed continue to be very calm. "We can afford to be calm, while the English, knowing that they are wrong according to their own maxims, find it necessary to bluster," says the *Figaro*. The *Temps* says:

"It is for our diplomats to judge the value of the new English arguments, and without doubt a courteous discussion will lead to a satisfactory solution. . . . It is, however, a mistake on the part of the English to compare the present subject with the Niger question. In the latter case the English entered the acknowledged domain of France, and they knew it, but the Sudan is not British territory, and they know that, too."

Referring to the argument of some British papers that the French should have protested when Grey declared the Nile from its mouth to its sources British territory, the *Patrie* wants to know if any government would be so undignified as to lodge a protest if a British statesman were to claim the rule of the world for England. The *République Française* remarks that, "as a matter of course, France will defend what the heroism of her explorers has gained for her." The *Journal des Débats* expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

The best geographers are at a loss to fix the former limitations of Egypt. But let us suppose that Fashoda really was Egyptian territory, would England have respected a small outpost of a country like Egypt? Let us suppose she did. Did the Sudan belong to Egypt when England possessed herself of that country? Evidently not. For sixteen years the Mahdists have reigned there, without being disturbed, and the victory of Omdurman is only the result of sixteen years' preparation on the part of the British, assisted by the degeneration of the leaders among the dervishes. Marchand's forces are not as large as those of Kitchener, but it must be admitted that his position is legally the same. What Kitchener accomplished with all the resources of Egypt at his back, this child of France accomplished by sheer energy and superior intelligence. If the English must needs go to war about this matter, we can not prevent them. But the quarrel is none of our seeking. A mere notice on the part of a British statesman is hardly sufficient reason for other people to smother their own enterprise.

The following statement has been made by M. Trouillot, the French Colonial Minister, to a *Gaulois* interviewer:

"It would be a mistake to suppose that, because we are pacific and conciliatory, we mean to scuttle out of this business. Up to the present we only know that Major Marchand has occupied Fashoda and that he has had an interview with the Sirdar. Before we do anything, we must wait for his report. One thing we rejoice over is that there has not been any collision between the French and British troops. At any rate, the British ambassador has opened communications. It is here, not on the Nile, that the matter must be settled. But I repeat, we can do nothing until Major Marchand's report has reached us. Until then, things remain in *status quo*, and no alterations will be made in the orders issued before recent events."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SPAIN AND THE PEACE COMMISSION.

COMPARATIVELY little foreign speculation attaches to the approaching deliberations of the Spanish and American peace commissions. That the Americans will relinquish any of their demands is not expected, and as Spain is absolutely unable to continue the war under present conditions, it is looked upon as a foregone conclusion that she will be allowed to retain only such colonies and rights as the Americans do not want. The *Gil Blas*, Paris, claims to possess information to the effect that the American Government intended to leave to Spain a shadowy suzerainty over some of the islands in the Pacific, which would burden the Spaniards with the expense of maintaining order there while the Americans would reap all the benefits. However, the Spanish Ministry is free to act, and need not fear the Parliament. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The ten days' sitting which the Spanish chamber has just concluded was probably the hardest Señor Sagasta ever experienced during his long career as a statesman. Luckily he was firm enough to stop the unseemly rows in the Parliament as soon as he had been authorized to cede Spanish territory. In the Senate the members clearly were ready to keep on talking for many a day; Primo de Rivera had just made a speech, and Almenas was just about to mount the tribune to answer him, when the Premier entered, in state dress, with a roll of paper in his hand, the contents of which he read out. It was the royal decree, closing the session. This stopped the rows which were in progress, and the Senators went home. Meanwhile Sagasta, with galloping horses, proceeded to the House of Representatives, where the same scene was gone through."

The *País*, Madrid, ironically wishes the United States good luck, but says that Spaniards can not be blamed for enjoying "the ridiculous quandary in which the Americans are placed by their greed," which prompts them to grasp at everything within reach while yet they fear the expense. The *Epoca*, Madrid, expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

The work of the commission will not be easy, as many interests must be considered. With the exception of the clauses referring to the cession of Porto Rico and the Marianes nothing is clear in the American protocol. The sovereignty of one state does not cease until that of another has been established. Now, who is to succeed Spain in Cuba? Three distinct claims are brought forward: that of the United States, of the present autonomist government, and of the insurgents. In the interest of the 120,000 Spanish citizens, we must find out to whom the island is to be handed over. Still more obscure is the clause regarding the Philippines. Nothing but the bay and port of Manila are to be in the possession of the United States, and these only until an agreement regarding the future of the Philippines has been arrived at. Yet we find that the American press talk of annexing the island of Luzon, in which we are absolute masters in three provinces, while the fourth is in the hands, not of the Americans, but of Aguinaldo.

The paper further dilates upon the character of the American people, who, in its opinion, are more lacking in ability and political integrity than the Spaniards, whose corruption and inefficiency are so much censured in America. The success of the late war is attributed solely to the natural resources of our country. In another place, the *Epoca* wants to know what kind of civilization it is under which the Spanish prisoners are allowed to remain at the mercy of Aguinaldo. The paper nevertheless fears that nothing can be done for those Spaniards, as the Americans do not even trouble themselves about the Cuban reconcentrados, in whose interest the war was professedly begun. *The Standard*, London, remarks that the American Peace Commissioners will have an easy task, as Spain can not resist any demands. The paper thinks, however, that Spain will not care to retain part of the Philippines under all kinds of restrictions. It says:

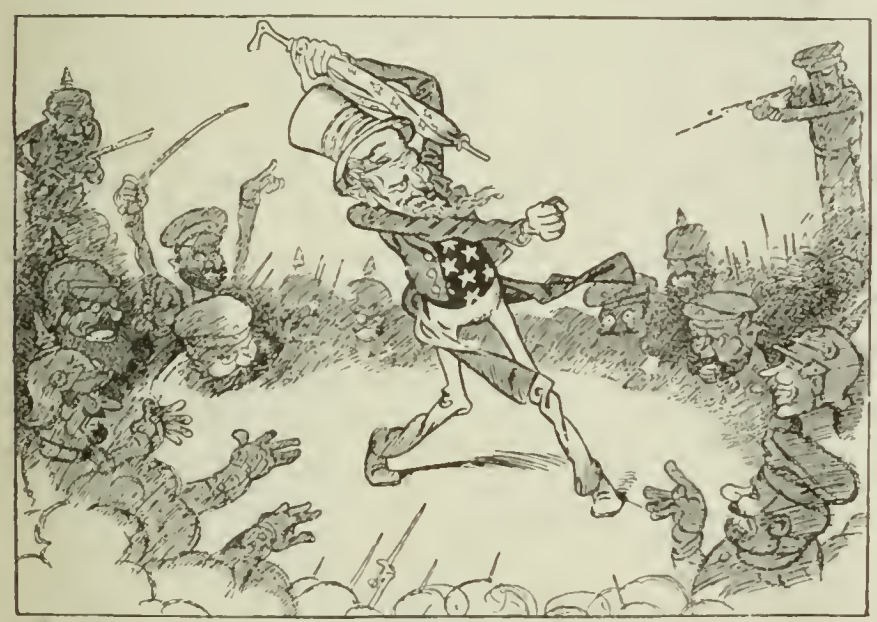
"The offer to Spain of the residue of the islands, deducting Luzon, hampered with the proviso that the Filippinos shall be provided with representative institutions, and complete separation of church and state, would not be at all appreciated in Madrid. Under such conditions the Spanish Government would probably much prefer to have nothing whatever to do with the colony. If the United States is to secure Luzon, the Spaniards may well be willing to give up the whole group, with all its appurtenant burdens, including that of restoring order and suppressing the rebellion. The latter duty would in any case be almost impossible for Spain, and is quite sufficient to cast a severe strain even upon the resources of the North American republic."

Here and there the possibility of European intervention is again mentioned. An Austrian paper, the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, hints to that effect. It says, in substance:

The Spanish Government knows well enough that it can not

resist, and that Spain must drain to the dregs the bitter cup which Uncle Sam, elated by his easy success, presents to her. But the Spaniards hope that other powers will prevent the Americans from taking possession of Luzon, and this hope is not entirely without foundation. It is rumored that France may interfere, not, indeed, from friendship for Spain, but to please Russia. It is quite certain that France would be backed by Russia. The Americans would, of course, make no end of a row; but they must learn that other powers are interested in changes outside of America, however much they may have been willing to leave the Americans to themselves on their own continent. But if the Americans go beyond, especially to the far East, they must expect to find themselves confronted, and in the first place by Russia, the power which hitherto has been most friendly to them.

BUT RECENTLY A SOBER PROHIBITIONIST. NOW AN IMPASSIONED LOVER OF STIMULANTS.



NO WONDER HE SEES ALL KINDS OF QUEER THINGS.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

It is very possible that Russia would not cross the United States if it were not for the possibility of an Anglo-American alliance. Luzon would be the bridge between England and the United States, and Russia naturally will prevent the annexation of the island, if she can. But if the Union persists, the Americans must change themselves into a great military power, for not only Russia and her ally, but even Germany, may be forced to oppose them. The Americans themselves, of course, know best whether militarism is compatible with their institutions.

It has been said that possibly the Pope may more or less openly oppose the United States; but, according to the Catholic organs, this is not the case. The church does not expect to lose by the change; it hopes that Spain and the United States both will safeguard its interests. *The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, says:

"One of the most interesting and important points which will demand settlement, in the event of the annexation of Cuba being decided upon, will be the relations of the church with the state. Up to the present the position of the hierarchy in relation to the government of the island has been of a nature which would be neither desirable nor possible in the case of American rule being established. One result of annexation would, therefore, be to confer on religion in Cuba a liberty which it can scarcely be said to have enjoyed under the nominally Catholic, but mainly atheistic and free-thinking politicians of Spain. . . . This, no doubt, is scarcely a matter which will, in its entirety at any rate, fall within the functions of the commission about to meet at Paris. It is, however, a question which will, in some degree at all events, form the subject of discussion between its members and the representatives of Spain. It would ill become the dignity of the latter country, defeated tho she has been, to surrender the vast Catholic interests which undoubtedly exist in both Cuba and the Philippines without seeking to obtain some assurances as to their safety."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ANARCHIST JOURNALS ON THE LATEST ANARCHIST MURDER.

ANARCHIST literature is somewhat under a cloud just now. Most's *Freiheit* has been having a precarious existence. It was published in Buffalo until recently, was suspended, and has again been revived in New York City. The *Pére Peinard* and the *Cri du Peuple* appear irregularly in Paris, and are to be found only in the slums. Even in England such comparatively moderate papers as *Freedom* can not be published with any degree of regularity. The Italian and Spanish anarchists are compelled to hide their organs from the police and the public also. In Germany, however, anarchist papers are still able to flourish. Their expressions there show that they accept the murderer of Empress Elizabeth as their comrade.

The *Socialist*, Berlin, which, despite its name, is a distinctively anarchistic paper, says:

"We do not like to point out at this time how dreadful is the lot of the poor in Italy. It might sound like an excuse. Of course, we anarchists are in part responsible for this deed, and we must accept the responsibility before the whole world. We can not do better than quote the words of our comrade, the Frenchwoman Severine, who understands the question thoroughly. 'The hotheads, the impatient, the hysterical among the lovers of liberty sometimes lose patience,' she says; 'and then they sometimes commit a foolish deed.' We who lead and educate the masses are responsible; they should be treated with pity and forbearance."

The *Neues Leben* is very sorry for the Empress, but thinks it should be taken into consideration that Luccheni stabbed his victim without any bad feeling. The paper says:

"Unfortunately the press laws are of such character that we can not express our opinions in the words we would wish to choose. However, the deed was a social, not a political one. Luccheni saw in the Empress only a high-placed, wealthy woman, who could satisfy all her wishes. As such he killed her, not because she was the wife of a sovereign. He, the outcast of society, stabbed the high-born lady only to express his dissatisfaction, and to show how, in his opinion, all of his class should act."

The *Arme Konrad* agrees with the *Socialist* that Luccheni is "intellectually sound," and that he must be recognized as an anarchist. Like all papers of its kind, the *Arme Konrad* repudiates the idea that a poor man may be satisfied tho he sees others rolling in wealth, nor does the paper admit that men have a right only to the equivalent of their work according to its market value. It says:

"We can understand Luccheni's position, and to understand means to forgive. We are sorry indeed for the Empress, who had to suffer for her class. As a matter of fact, both are innocent, the victim Elizabeth as well as the victim Luccheni. Are men ever born with bestial instincts? Not at all. One need only look at the handsome, intelligent face of the young fellow to find that he is a gentle, let us say it plainly, a tender-hearted character. Nothing but desperation drove him to kill a representative of the existing system. . . . True, his expressions sound brutal, but this brutality is only assumed, not real. Society was heart-

less to him, and heartlessly he stabbed a woman whom, perhaps, he might have respected had he been able to become acquainted with her."

Most of the German papers regard such expressions as instigation to go and do likewise; but as there is nothing in them that could be construed into a violation of existing laws, the authorities can not interfere.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SOME CRITICISMS OF THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

THE Czar has not only received veiled refusals to his peace propositions; he has been told quite frequently, especially in Germany, that his project is impossible. Emperor William, in a recent speech, expressed his conviction that the peace of Germany is best assured by a powerful German army. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"Proposals to disarm could only be carried out if an absolute guaranty could be given that the promises made would really be kept. Such a guaranty Prince Bismarck thought logically impossible. Promises to disarm would lead to secret instead of open armament. Every country is in duty bound to defend itself, not by treaty, but by its readiness for war. Treaties would only place it at the mercy of a dishonest neighbor. Moreover, the idea that a time will come when all wars will cease, can not be upheld. Suppose two states submit a quarrel to arbitration. Suppose one of the parties refuses to abide by the decision of the arbitrator. Is the offending country to be coerced? That would be war.

"We hear it said very often that modern preparations for war cost much money. We forget, however, that industry and trade are stimulated by this, and that the money thus spent generally remains in the country. Nor is it to be desired that the nation should give up the physical and moral development due to military training. Besides, Russia would, were disarmament carried out honestly, be the greatest loser, as she could not carry out her ambitious plans in Asia."

The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, Berlin, accuses the Czar of the mere desire to take the wind out of the sails of his rivals in power. The paper says:

"The Czar's proposal is noble, no doubt; but it is also wise, very worldly wise! Either his proposals are not accepted, and in that case the opponents of armaments are strengthened in countries rejoicing in parliaments, while he can continue his efforts untrammeled, so long as he has money enough; or the Congress accepts, and it is agreed to retain the armies and navies at their present strength. Then again Russia is at an advantage, for she already has the largest force under arms. Moreover, in countries with parliaments the control would be very strict, while it would be impossible to watch Russia. Again, if Russia should find it necessary to go to war, the Czar can always point out that he really hates war, and would have avoided it if he could. Decidedly, the Czar's manifesto is very noble, but it is also very wise, very; and it is taken at its proper valuation in Russia."

Enthusiasm and confidence marked the first comments of the Russian newspapers upon the startling disarmament proposal of the Czar. The approval of the civilized world was expected as a matter of course. The skeptical utterances in Germany and England, and the disappointed and rather hostile expressions of the French press have caused the Russian editors to qualify their views and forecasts. It is claimed that the Czar was misconstrued; that he merely proposed the suspension of the projected increases of the standing armies, while the question of gradual reduction was to be left to the future. France's objections are met by suggestions for the neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine, by making the provinces an independent buffer state. But the papers all believe that the international conference will be held and that some results will be realized.

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says:

"The practical effect will depend on the character which Europe and the civilized world shall reveal at the conference; but the important fact is that the question has been raised and that the best minds will not let it rest until a solution compatible with progress and human welfare has been evolved. No speedy solution is to be expected in any case, for several Western cabinets will advance the claim that their very safety demands powerful armies, and they will be prompted by the knowledge that they owe their present position and prestige to the present 'armed peace.'"

The same paper, replying to the American criticisms of the Czar's proposal, says:

"We hear that in the political circles of the United States Russia's proposal is regarded as utopian, and that the American Government will not 'actively' cooperate with Russia. Personally we are not in the least surprised at this attitude of the Americans toward a project which reached them while they were in the very midst of celebrations of their victory over Spain. An experience of many, many years has long since convinced us that in questions of international importance, the solution of which is not always in harmony with the special interests of this or that power, the feelings of friendship and sympathy are relegated to the rear, either temporarily or finally and for good. The United States having just taken her place among the 'great military powers,' the Russian proposal must appear opposed to her interests and inexpedient at the present stage of proceedings. This is as natural as the dubious position of those French elements who fear that the adherents of the *revanche* policy will denounce as unpatriotic an indorsement of the Czar's beneficent cause. Still, of the eventual success of the movement we have no doubt."

*Sviet* replies to those who express surprise that peace and disarmament suggestions should come from a military and backward country like Russia. It says that internationally Russia has always initiated great reforms. It is not the first time, it says, that Russia has appealed to the powers in the name of humanity. It continues:

"The St. Petersburg conference abolished the use of explosive bullets at Russia's initiative. The Brussels conference, also called at the instance of Russia, endeavored to codify and improve the laws of war. Now that German militarism is digging its own grave, the civilizing mission of Russia calls upon her to point out a better way of preserving peace."

*Novosti*, which declines to admit the possibility of entire failure, makes an original observation. It believes that the war between the United States and Spain proved the wisdom and expediency, even from a narrow utilitarian standpoint, of the Czar's project of gradual decrease of standing armies. It says:

"The enormous population of the United States develops peacefully and applies its material and moral powers exclusively to its own good, advancing in every direction as no other nation is advancing. With the exception of an insignificant tribute to Mars, every dollar earned by labor is used productively. Yet, in spite of this, in a critical moment America finds herself at the level of any military power. As if by magic, she calls into being armies and navies and guns, and no one doubts her triumph. There is something instructive in these successes. The European powers will inevitably have to inquire into the results of the war and—who knows?—perhaps one effect of their investigation will be the long-desired international disarmament. The United States spends on education more than certain powers do on their armies, and national education, after all, is the chief guaranty of success."

*Novosti* thinks that where humanitarian and theoretical reasons fail, the object-lesson of the United States ought to carry conviction as to the uselessness of standing armies. It is all the more surprised that in the United States anybody should question the feasibility of the Czar's project and call it utopian.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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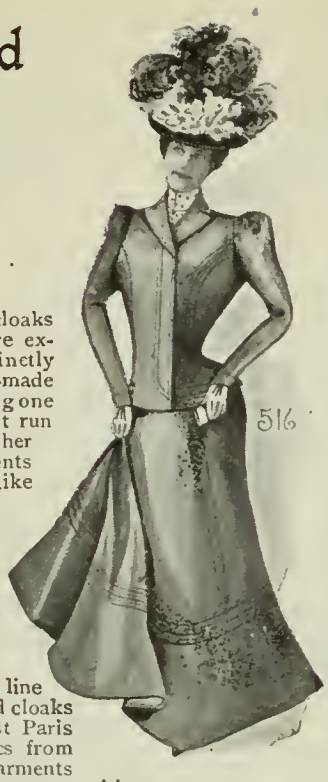


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## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

American merchants who contemplate opening trade with the Philippines, as well as men who are ntending to go to the islands to engage in trade there, will find the following information of value. It was furnished our consul, Adolph L. Frankenthal, at Berne, Switzerland, by a merchant of Manila now traveling in Europe. The more important points are:

"The Philippines contain over 7,000,000 inhabitants. The Chinese, who are in the majority among the aliens, control the retail trade, while next to them come the Spanish dealers. It is estimated that there are about three hundred other Europeans in business in the whole group. The richest dealers are the creoles and mestizos, a combination of Chinese and Tagalese.

"In Manila, there are many large cigarette factories, some of which employ as many as 4,000 hands. A few German, Swiss, and English firms have entered that field. There is also a sugar refinery, a steam rice-mill, a Spanish electrical plant, a Spanish telephone exchange; a Spanish tramway, worked partly by steam and partly by horse-power; rope factories, worked mainly by hand (a few use oxen); a Spanish brewery, which furnishes a good beer; a German cement factory with 70 hands; a Swiss umbrella factory; and a Swiss hat factory, which makes felt and straw articles, the latter out of Chinese straw braid. A cotton-mill with 6,000 spindles and with capital (English) of £40,000 ($194,600) is in process of erection. The European firms in Manila are divided as follows: 45 Spanish, 19 German, 17 English, 2 English, and 6 Swiss brokers, 2 French storekeepers with large establishments, 1 Dutch, and 1 Belgian. Small retail stores (40 in number) are kept by Chinese firms. The German and Swiss firms are general importers, while the export of hemp and sugar, the import of domestic dry-goods, and the ship chandlery trade are in the hands of the English.

"Credit from one to three months and 5 per cent. is given, while spot-cash sales command a discount of 7 per cent. Caution is advised in dealing with the Chinese merchants, as Manila has no mercantile register like Hongkong.

"Cotton yarns are a heavy import article, so far mainly from Barcelona, by reason of the minimum Spanish tariff. . . . The staples now are white shirtings, 26 inches wide and 36 yards long; gray T cloth, 25 inches wide and 21½ yards long; gray long cloth, 28 inches wide and 32 yards long; and gray drills, 25 inches wide and 27 yards long. Colored prints, 24 inches wide, with red ground and fancy crimps, are good sellers. Ginghams and chellass, for bed coverings, etc., common quality, in large patterns with red ground, some with yellow and blue squares, some with indigo ground, and a few in green, in pieces of 24 yards, find a good market, while cotton cassinette, in light weight and double width, for trousers, is in demand. . . . Woven cotton underwear is a great staple, and white cotton bed quilts, in fancy patterns, are used as ponchos, after a hole has been cut in the center. It is estimated by my informant that 500,000 dozen undershirts are used annually. . . . Cheap cotton lace pinta fichus are worn by all the women.

"Other articles which have a good sale are low-priced sewing-machines, carriages and parts, enameled ware for cooking utensils, and, last but not least, American clocks, which now have a good foothold, and for which there is an increasing demand.

Consul-General Stowe, at Cape Town, thinks that there is an opportunity for a great increase of trade in American-made furniture with South Africa. In 1897 the importation of American furniture was, in value, second only to that of Great Britain, Germany standing third. American manufacturers should send their furniture "knocked down" and so made that it can be put together with ease, each part numbered correspondingly. The trouble is that furniture from the United States comes largely "set up," and what is sent knocked down has not been assembled or put together before being knocked down, or not numbered after being knocked down. The freight is $4.98 per 40 cubic feet, and when sent knocked down there is a saving of from 50 to 100 per cent. Germany and Sweden have a large trade in chairs, both in South Africa and South America, and the trade in "bent work," as it is called, is also large. The chairs are light, strong, are shipped knocked down, occupy but little

The Prudential Insurance Company of America, who have been doing some novel advertising recently, have a very original advertisement in this issue.

It is a reproduction of the first page of their bi-monthly paper, "The Prudential."

This paper is printed and published by the Company, and 1,500,000 are distributed every two months, many of them to the policy-holders. The Prudential has nearly three million policies in force, distributed among over five hundred thousand families, and, as this paper contains the latest news about the Company, its Policy-holders are always anxious to obtain a copy.

As it also includes much information of a general nature, it forms a very interesting readable paper. We are informed that a copy will be sent to anyone who sends his address to the Home Office at Newark, N. J.


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**Samples furnished.**

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**Rich Antique Oak**

**$22.22**

Delivered east of the Mississippi.

**A Home Desk,**

Size Smaller, (36x32 in.) **$21**

Wide drawer has coin tray and flat keyed lock; other drawers locked by roll; extension slide; adjustable divisions in drawers; lower drawer double. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 63.

No. 1164.

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PATENT APPLICATIONS **MUST** BE WRITTEN WITH **PERMANENT INK**

The attention of patent attorneys in particular, and the legal profession in general, is called to the recent decision of the Patent Office to refuse admission to papers written with fugitive inks—see Patent Office Gazette of September 13, 1898, page 1732.

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BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO...

space, and are easily put together; each part being plainly numbered. They have been set up before being knocked down, and are put together, not with glue, but with bolts and screws. "I venture the assertion that if American manufacturers will adopt the German methods in packing, the market is theirs."

## Current Events.

*Monday, October 10.*

Admiral **Sampson is ill** at Havana. . . . The **trial of Senator Kenney**, of Delaware, on the charge of aiding in the misappropriation of bank funds has been postponed indefinitely. . . . Governor Tanner, of Illinois, notifies the **coal companies at Virden** that imported colored miners filling the places of strikers will not be given the protection of the National Guard.

**Military guards are increased in Paris** at the points where the strikers are violent. . . . The Parnellite convention at Dublin passes resolutions **denouncing an Anglo-American alliance.**

*Tuesday, October 11.*

On his way to the Omaha exposition, **President McKinley** makes a number of speeches. . . . Secretary **Alger's reply** to the questions asked by the War Department investigation committee are made public. . . . A naval board of inquiry finds that the battle of Santiago, July 3, was fought and **won on Admiral Sampson's plan.** . . . A battle takes place between sheriff's deputies and **strikers at Virden**, Ill., owing to the arrival of imported negro laborers; eight men are killed and twenty-five wounded. . . . The battle-ships *Oregon* and *Iowa* leave New York for Manila.

All the bricklayers and woodcarvers of Paris join in the **general strike.** . . . The **American flag is formally hoisted** over the public buildings at Manzanillo, Cuba. . . . Spain declares her intention of maintaining **a strong military force in Cuba** until the treaty of peace is signed. . . . **Turkey agrees to evacuate Crete,** but asks for a modification of the terms of the powers. . . . Cape Colony's assembly passes a vote of **want of confidence in the Rhodes ministry.** . . . In a speech at Epsom, Lord Rosebery declares that **England will not recede** from her position and claims in the Nile valley, and that the nation is ready to make any sacrifice to support the actions of the ministry.

*Wednesday, October 12.*

**President McKinley** addresses the Peace Jubilee at the Omaha Exposition. . . . Additional troops are sent to the scene of the **strike at Virden, Ill. . . . General Graham testifies** before the War Department investigation commission regarding Camps Alger and Meade. Former State **Treasurer Haywood, of Pennsylvania, is held for trial** with Senator Quay on the charge of misusing public funds. . . . John D. **Rockefeller is a witness** at the investigation of the Standard Oil Company by the Ohio supreme court commissioner. . . . **Judge Van Wyck's acceptance** of the Democratic nomination of governor of New York is made public.

The **Emperor and Empress of Germany** leave Berlin on their journey to Palestine. . . . **The Cape Colony Ministry resigns.**

*Thursday, October 13.*

**Chaplain McIntyre** of the battle-ship *Oregon* is found guilty of improperly criticizing his superior officers, and is sentenced to be dismissed from the navy. . . . A **mass-meeting of miners in Springfield**, Ill., decides that imported negro laborers must be taken out of Springfield.

It is reported that General **Gomez has been elected president of the Cuban republic.** . . . The powers decide to reject the Porte's proposed modification in the ultimatum for **the evacuation of Crete.** The Spanish Cuban council decides **to release Cuban prisoners** in the Bis-

### The Netherlands.

There is much interest just now in the Netherlands, or lowlands of Europe, where Wilhelmina, a beloved girl of eighteen, has recently assumed the duties of a queen. She rules over a rich, well-peopled land, saved only by watchfulness and energy from being entirely flooded by the sea.

The country was, by nature, a wide morass, partly protected by sand hills on the coast. This natural embankment is now further strengthened by artificial dykes. The scenery is made charming by the many tree-lined canals crossed by picturesque bridges, the solidly constructed windmills, and the flowers and trees, for the raising of which the people have become famous.

Although generally wealthy and living well, the Dutch make little display, being by nature steady and frugal. The men are usually of middle height, strong built, and fair complexion. They smoke much and drink strong liquors, but intoxication is rare. The women, tall and handsome, are world-famed for their domestic virtues and scrupulous neatness. A Dutch house reaches the acme of order and completeness; it usually contains a Singer Sewing Machine, thousands of which are sold annually to the thrifty Dutch housewives. Such a one, seated at her machine, is shown in a photograph reproduced in another column.

One walks as if on carpet in shoes made DOLGE-fashion

Men's triple DOLGE FELT inner-sole

Storm-proof calf upper

Plain French toe and the modern toe with cap

No rubbers needed

$6, delivered

And though they weigh less and are much more flexible than ordinary winter boots—there is storm-proofness

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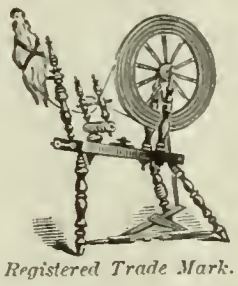

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is intelligent service. We have salesmen in our employ in all departments who have been with us for years and who have come in contact with the goods which have come and gone from our shelves during all that time; and, what is more important, have satisfactorily served our customers during that period, thus acquiring knowledge of every variety of good taste.

Such equipment furnishes an additional reason for the confidence reposed in us by our patrons.

Our Fall stock of Table Linen, Bed Linen, Art Linen, Towels, Towelings, Handkerchiefs, Bed Coverings, etc., is now complete, and we very cordially invite inspection of it.

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in the Kitchen, you are absolutely free from all annoyances incident to the ordinary galvanized iron range boiler. Made of two pieces, united under hydraulic pressure, the Brown Boiler cannot leak. The spiral rib guarantees against collapse. The tin lining insures

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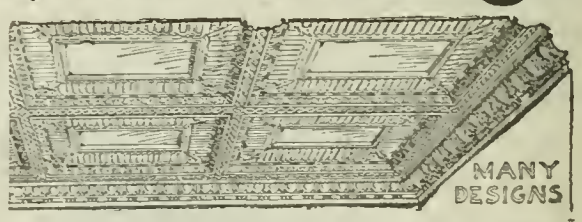


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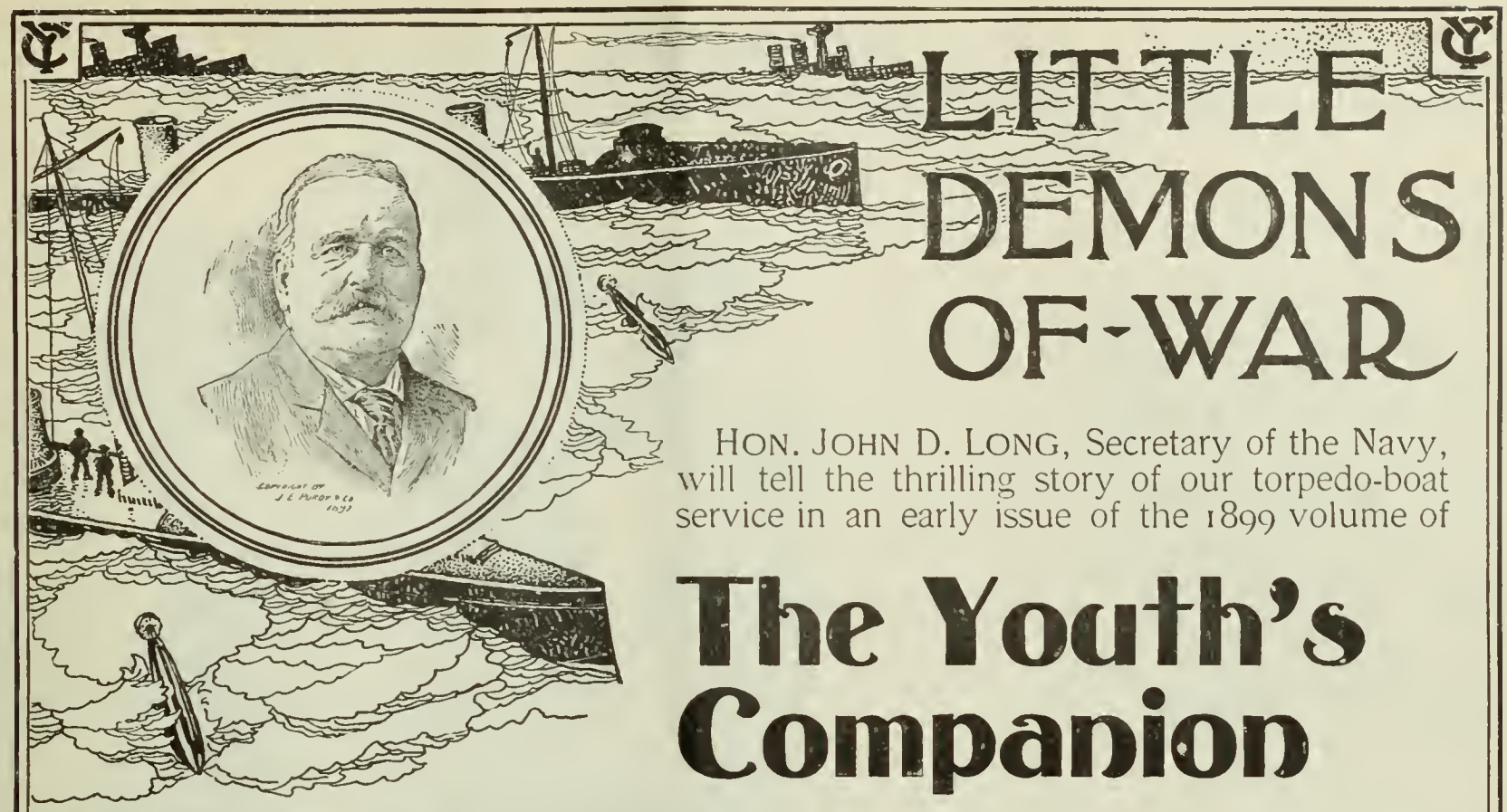


HON. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy, will tell the thrilling story of our torpedo-boat service in an early issue of the 1899 volume of

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Those who send $1.75 at once for the 1899 volume will receive FREE all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1898, containing stories by Rudyard Kipling, W. D. Howells, Mary E. Wilkins, and others. The 52 issues of the new year will be of rare variety and charm. These are a few of the

## ... Good Stories for 1899 ...

For Life and Liberty, Henry M. Stanley.
A Boy's Fox-Yard, John B. Dunn.
Police Spies in Russia, Poultney Bigelow.
How I Went to the Mines, Bret Harte.
An Esoteric Pig, Florenco Converse.
A Pocketful of Money, W. D. Howells.
The Russian Crusoes, Gen. A. W. Greely.
Fifty Years with a Menagerie, Dan Rice.
In the South, T. Nelson Page.
A Night in a Box Car, Hayden Carruth.

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Illustrated Announcement and Sample Copies sent on request.

**THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.**


cayas prison and permit them to return to Cuba. . . . The Pope appoints Archbishop Chappelle, of New Orleans, **Papal legate to Cuba.**

*Friday, October 14.*

Governor Tanner orders guards placed at each of the mines at Virden, Ill., **to prevent the landing of imported negro laborer**; the coroner begins investigation of the deaths caused by the strike of the miners.

It is announced in Paris that a military plot **to overthrow the French Government** has been discovered. . . . Nine Italian anarchists suspected of **plotting to kill the Emperor of Germany** in Jerusalem are arrested in Alexandria, Egypt. . . . **Major Marchand sends a messenger** down the Nile with his report to the French Government. . . , The **funeral of Queen Louise of Denmark** is held in Copenhagen. . . . It is reported that the Spanish Government has instructed General **Blanco not to turn over any further territory** to the Americans until the peace treaty has been signed.

*Saturday, October 15.*

The 47th New York **Volunteers enter San Juan**, being the first American military body to enter the city. . . . It is ascertained that 108 persons were drowned and only 50 saved from the **wreck of the steamer** *Mohegan* off the English coast.

Despatches from Alexandria say that the **plot against Kaiser Wilhelm** included a plan to kill King Humbert of Italy. Nine arrests have been made.

*Sunday, October 16.*

The **War investigation commission leaves Washington** to inspect the Southern camps. . . . **General John M. Palmer**, of Illinois, announces that he will vote the Republican ticket, and advises Gold Democrats to continue their opposition to the Chicago platform.

**Captain-General Macias** and his staff sail from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Spain; General F. T. Grant will command the district for the United States. . . . The Sultan of Turkey informs Minister Straus that he is favorably considering the suggestion to raise the **American legation at Constantinople** to the rank of embassy


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Southern France, Italy parties. October and November. 67 days. All included, **$495.**
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make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

**Somatose**

*Somatose* is a *Perfect Food, Tonic* and *Restorative.* It contains the nourishing elements of meat. Prepared for *invalids* and *dyspeptics* and those needing nourishment and a restored appetite. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

*At druggists' in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.*

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54 Maiden Lane - - NEW YORK

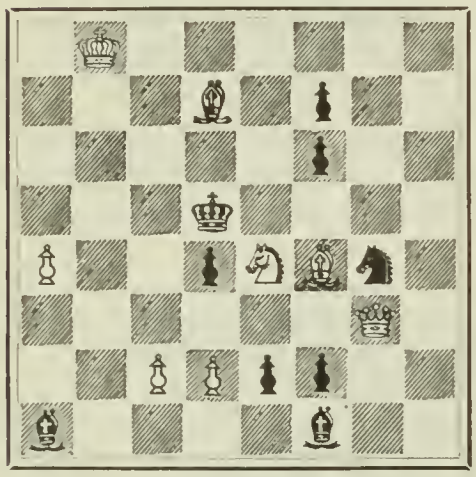
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 326.

BY KARL KONDELIF.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 320.

Key-move, K—K B 2.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. F. Putney and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; H. N. Haynes, Greeley, Col.; J. H. Adams, Baltimore; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; E. Rottot, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.

Comments: "Certainly a grand composition, but not very difficult"—M. W. H.; "Fully deserves the highest honors. The position possesses natural grace, and is a delightful study"—H. W. B., "Bold, brilliant, beautiful—a perfect gem"—I. W. B.; "Not difficult, but elegant in all its parts"—R. M. C.; "Not as elaborate as many you have published; but fine what there is of it"—C. F. P.; "Beautifully planned"—W. G. D.; "This is perfect; exqept that the K makes the key-move"—F. S. F.; "I know little about the niceties of Chess, but think this easily solved"—Dr. W. S. F.; "If difficulty is one of the characteristics of a good problem, I do not see how it got so high a marking"—G. P.; "I thought the key for this was lost for good"—M. F. M.

Altho it seems to be the general opinion that this is not a difficult problem, yet many of our solvers went astray. Some of them believed the K—K 2 would do, but none of them told us how it was done others pinned their hopes on Q—B 2, but the trouble is that Black will not make the move, to bring about mate with Q on B 5 or R 2; a few thought that B—B sq was surely correct, as it prevented K—K 3; surely, said others, B—Kt 2 will do, as Kt—B 3 ch, but not mate; and only one sent K—Q 3, not seeing P—B 5 check.

No. 321.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. R—K Kt sq / K—K 6 | 2. R—B 3, ch / K—Q 7 | 3. B—B 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—R | 3. R—Kt 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—Q 6 | 2. R—B 3, ch / K—Q 7 | 3. B—B 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K x P | 3. B—K B 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—K 8 (Q) | 2. R—Kt 3! / Q—R 8, ch | 3. R—Q R 5, mate! |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. R—B 4, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—B 8 (Q) or P x R | 2. R x Q, dis ch / K—K 6, must | 3. B—B 4, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—Q 6 | 2. R—Kt 3 / Any | 3. R—B 4, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., C. F. P., W. G. D., H. N. H., J. H. A., C. R. O.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Mich.

Comments: "In spite of duals, a splendid problem"—M. W. H.; "Exceedingly ingenious. There is immense power in the position of White K from a problemistic point of view"—H. W. B.; "In chasteness and originality of conception, difficulty, economy, and general finesse, it ranks among the best you have published"—I. W. B.; "A very interesting and instructive problem"—R. M. C.; "A beautiful position"—C. F. P.; "Fine illustration of successful audacity"—W. G. D.; "A gem of a problem"—H. N. H.; "Ingenious and difficult"—C. R. O.

Several of our solvers are quite sure that R—K sq will accomplish the desired result, but they all limited Black's reply to his K B P move. Now Black has another move, K—K 6. How, then, is mate effected?

The Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa., sent solution of 317 and 318; Tom M. Taylor, Calvert, Tex., got 318 and 319; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., is successful with 316 and 318.

C. F. Putney, in sending solution of 312, speaks of it as "one of the best problems you have published."


**For Nervous Women**

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is not only pleasant to the taste, but ranks among the best of nerve tonics for nervous females."

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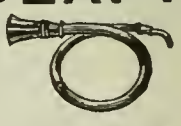


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and "Architects of Fate," by O. S. Marden. Books of inspiration and help for those who want to get on in the world, or want to help the world get on. **Sample chapter free,** with a special offer at reduced price. JOHN B. ALDEN, Pub., 440 Pearl St., New York. *Mention this paper.*

# The Literary Digest

Vol. XVII., No. 18. New York, October 29, 1898. Whole Number, 445

Published Weekly by

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### PRESIDENT McKINLEY ON NATIONAL DUTY AND DESTINY.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY accepted invitations to visit peace jubilees this month at Omaha, in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Chicago and at Philadelphia, making numerous speeches at other cities and towns *en route*. The character of his utterances may be judged from two speeches made in Chicago. At a mass-meeting in the Auditorium, he said:

"It is gratifying to all of us to know that this has never ceased to be a war of humanity. The last ship that went out of the harbor of Havana before war was declared was an American ship that had taken to the suffering people of Cuba the supplies furnished by American charity—and the first ship to sail into the harbor of Santiago was another American ship, bearing food supplies to the suffering Cubans. And I am sure it is the universal prayer of American citizens that justice and humanity and civilization shall characterize the final settlement of peace, as they have distinguished the progress of the war.

"My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of the people. Who will check them? Who will divert them? Who will stop them? And the movements of men, planned and designed by the Master of men, will never be interrupted by the American people."

Responding to the toast, "Our Country," at a banquet, the President said:

"The war has put upon the nation grave responsibilities. Their extent was not anticipated and could not have been well foreseen. We can not avoid the serious questions which have been brought home to us by the achievements of our arms on land and sea. We are bound in conscience to keep and perform the covenants which the war has sacredly sealed with mankind. Accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposed upon us. The splendid victories we have achieved would be our eternal shame, and not our everlasting glory, if they led to the weakening of our original lofty purpose or to the desertion of the immortal principles on which the Government was founded and in accordance with whose ennobling spirit it has ever since been faithfully administered.

"The war with Spain was undertaken, not that the United States should increase its territory, but that the oppression at our very doors should be stopped. This noble sentiment must continue to animate us, and we must give to the world the full demonstration of our purpose. Duty determines destiny. Destiny which results from duty performed may bring anxiety and perils, but never failure and dishonor. Pursuing duty may not always lead by smooth paths. Another course may look easier and more attractive, but pursuing duty for duty's sake is always sure and safe and honorable.

"It is not within the power of man to foretell the future and solve unerringly its mighty problems. Almighty God has His plans and methods for human progress, and not infrequently they are shrouded for the time being in impenetrable mystery. Looking backward we can see how that hand of destiny builded for us and assigned us tasks whose full meaning was not apprehended even by the wisest statesmen of their times. Our colonial ancestors did not enter upon their war originally for independence. Abraham Lincoln did not start out to free the slaves but to save the Union. The war with Spain was not of our seeking, and some of its consequences may not be to our liking. Our vision is often defective. Short-sightedness is a common malady, but the closer we get to them, or they get to us, the clearer our view and the less obscure our duty. Patriotism must be faithful as well as fervent; statesmanship must be wise as well as fearless—not the statesmanship which will command the applause of the hour, but the judgment of posterity.

"The progress of a nation can alone prevent degeneration. There must be new life and purpose or there will be weakness and decay. There must be broadening of thought as well as broadening of trade. Territorial expansion is not alone and always necessary to national advancement. There must be a constant movement toward a higher and nobler civilization—a civilization that shall make its conquests without resort to war and achieve its greatest victories pursuing the arts of peace. In our present situation duty, and duty alone, should prescribe the boundary of our responsibilities and the scope of our undertaking.

"The final determination of our purposes awaits the action of the eminent men who are charged by the Executive with the making of the treaty of peace, and that of the Senate of the United States, which, by our Constitution, must ratify and confirm it. We all hope and pray that the confirmation of peace will be as just and as humane as the conduct and consummation of the war. When the work of the treaty-makers is done the work of the lawmakers will begin. The one will settle the extent of our responsibilities, the other must provide the legislation to meet them. The army and navy have nobly and heroically performed their part. May God give the Executive and Congress wisdom to perform theirs."

The Chicago *Times-Herald*, recognized as a McKinley organ, interprets the President's utterances as follows:

"Whenever President McKinley in his recent speeches has had occasion to refer to the work of the American peace commission his utterances have carried with them an assurance that all of the achievements of a war for humanity should be fully recognized and sealed in the treaty of peace.

"One of those achievements was the overthrow of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, and the President's remarks are construed to mean that he is favorable to the retention of these islands.

"If this is the correct construction to be placed on the Presi-

dent's words, he has arrived at a logical conclusion in his usual logical and deliberate way.

"When the truce was proclaimed public sentiment was unanimous for Cuban independence and the annexation of Porto Rico, but was divided and uncertain with reference to the Philippines. The protocol fully met public expectation in its terms relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, and left the disposition of the Philippines to the decision of the peace commission.

"Since then the question has been discussed in all its phases by the press and the people, and public sentiment has crystallized in favor of the retention of these islands.

"In coming to this decision the American people have not been influenced by mercenary or grasping motives, but by the logic of events and the demands of humanity.

"To return these islands to Spain would be to remand the Filipinos to the same condition the Cubans were in before the war. More disastrous yet would be the attempt to establish an independent native government among people who are incapable of self-government and whose present chosen leader is but little more than a barbarian, full of intrigue and dishonesty.

"To allow them to be sold to any foreign power would be to invite European strife.

"Any one of these three courses would stultify the United States, for all of them are in conflict with the interests of humanity. The only humane course is to retain the islands and govern them ourselves.

"This, we believe, is the view that a vast majority of the people of the United States take of the Philippine question.

"While public sentiment has been thus crystallizing, the President has noted its progress and weighed the arguments on both sides. He believes in the people and has confidence in their united judgment. Throughout his Western tour the people have given him unmistakable evidence of their desire to keep the Philippines, and to keep them in the name of humanity, progress, and enlightenment.

"While negotiations at Paris are pending it would be unbecoming in the President to publicly declare his views on the question at issue, but what he might say with propriety has been said and is in harmony with public sentiment."

Newspaper critics find fault not only with the President's utterances, but set down the President's tour as clever political campaigning. The New York *Evening Post*, which supported McKinley in the last campaign, asks: "Who determines duty?" and, Who determined the appointment of Quay's henchman, Saylor, as consul to Matanzas? *The Post* goes on to say:

"It would be interesting to know also whether it was really Duty which made Destiny go to war with Spain, after Spain had yielded everything we demanded. This was so extraordinary, so opposed to all rules, both of individual and international morality, that we can not help thinking somebody besides Duty has got at Destiny and started her on a buccaneering expedition. How was that? In whose head is Duty kept? It is evident that Duty is not kept in careful custody, and that she frequently gets into very bad company."

*The Post* further inquires:

"Can it be possible, let us ask, that Duty is an affair of locality, that she only extends her jurisdiction over certain places and not over others? Is it possible that she reigns in the Philippines, and not in the State of Illinois? Or that she arranges her obligations so that they will not bear on the Republican Party, or any other?

"It seems as if it must be so, for how shall we otherwise account for the fact that Mr. McKinley has been during the last few days lecturing on moral philosophy in Chicago, in a State where the governor is in armed revolt against the Constitution and laws of the United States, without mentioning him? It is set down in the statute-book that it is Mr. McKinley's duty to 'go upon him and send upon him' with the army and navy, and use such force as may be necessary to reduce him to obedience to the laws and to protect American citizens in their constitutional rights. How is it that the President has talked morals for three days in this very State, yesterday on the same platform with this apparently guilty governor, without making the smallest allusion to his offense, or to his own duty with regard to it?

"There is only one way of accounting for this strange circumstance, and that is that he has made an arrangement with both Duty and Destiny that neither of them shall interfere in any way with affairs in America, both shall suspend the ordinary moral and constitutional obligations until after the election. The advantages of such an arrangement are obvious. It is clear to the most rampant expansionist that it is unreasonable to expect any people to be moral in two hemispheres at one and the same time. Duty and Destiny have plainly both agreed to order, for this once, whatever the American people wants on this continent, and to enforce their decrees in the conquered Spanish territory only. That is what Mr. McKinley means by his moral lectures. The Spaniards have got to be moral everywhere. Duty refuses, and very properly, to 'let up' on them. If they do not like it, why do they stay Catholics?"

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) masses criticisms thus:

"'My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of the people. Who will check them? Who will divert them? Who will stop them?'—*Mr. McKinley at Chicago.*

"'Chops and tomato sauce, gentlemen of the jury!' said Sergeant Buzfuz in the voice of one whose soul is moved to its depths. 'And don't forget the warming-pan!' And the 'gentlemen of the jury,' unable to resist such eloquence, such logic, such soul-stirring sentiment, brought in a verdict against Pickwick.

"Mr. McKinley has received from that wonderful deity to whom he and Hanna and Alger and Brother Abner and the sons and nephews and cousins of somebodies are always appealing a new recipe for political salvation—the word 'destiny.'

"What does it mean? Nobody knows. What does Mr. McKinley think it means? Nobody knows, Mr. McKinley probably least of all. But when Mr. McKinley stands up with his hand upon his heart and says 'destiny' in his most sonorous and sanctimonious voice the American people are expected to imitate the old woman who said she was 'transmogrified' whenever her pastor pronounced the word 'Mesopotamia.'

"Will 'destiny' make us freer and happier? Will 'destiny' check the raids of trusts and monopolies? Will 'destiny' make public thieves and public corruptionists virtuous citizens? Will 'destiny' bring back life to our soldiers murdered by Algerian fevers, health to our soldiers shattered by the heartless incompetence of McKinley's political and social appointees? Will 'destiny' change Malay millions into civilized beings capable of participating in the government of this republic?

"Oh, no: it is no such vulgar, practical thing as that. It is just a 'current,' like hypnotism or like Mme. Blavatsky's esoteric thought-force, that gets a-going just before election. It fairly 'rampages' as the campaign warms up. But after election it disappears like ghosts at cock-crow.

"And if it has 'worked,' why, the monopolies go on monopolizing, the bosses go on bossing, the soldiers keep on dying of Algerism, and the people keep on toiling and paying taxes. And Mr. McKinley and Hanna and the rest go in solemn procession to the temple of Mammon and Gammon and offer up prayers of thankfulness for their new lease of power."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) praises the President's speeches in part as follows:

"In the President's addresses during his Western tour, which

IT MAY BE A BIT BOTHERSOME, BUT YOUR UNCLE SAM HAS POWERFUL STAYING QUALITIES.

are models of terse and clear expression, and also show the finish of a trained speaker of high ability, the words of patriotism are mingled with references to the subjects of novel thought in the public mind. President McKinley has always been disposed to take the people into his confidence. He has no secrets from them, and removes diplomatic reserve at the earliest possible moment. In the Presidential speeches there is a happy recognition of unity throughout the States, of the prompt response and valor of the great army of 1898, of the surpassing victory, of increasing national prosperity, with labor thriving and the credit of the country at the highest point. All citizens can rejoice here with their leading representative. 'We have had no bad luck lately,' said the President, in an Iowa town. That is true, and all the people are heartily glad of it. But they watch with the closest interest for some allusion to our prospect of new territorial lines and responsibilities. And the notes sounded by the President gratify the nation.

"Our national history embraces times of quiet progress and periods of creative development. This is peculiarly a year of formative events. . . . Everything said by the President bearing upon the settlement of the war indicates that he is looking to the people for inspiration. Never in his career has he used the words 'my policy.' The opinion of the plain people, on the farms, in the cities, and at the centers of industry, has with him a commanding weight. American sentiment is for the retention of the Philippines. We can never consent to return the people of these islands to the Spanish yoke. The President during his journey has spoken repeatedly of the demands of humanity. He has referred to national destiny in terms not to be misunderstood. While by nature deliberate and considerate, and conservative to the extent of avoiding haste and rashness, he is a thorough American and a believer in the constantly enlarging mission of this republic. With President McKinley at the helm the war will be settled right."

SPANISH PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

SEÑOR W. Z. DE VILLAURRUTIA. SEÑOR BUENAVENTURA ABARZUZA.
GENERAL R. CERERO. SEÑOR J. DE GARNICA.
SEÑOR MONTERO RIOS, President of the Senate.

## LABOR INTERESTS AND ANNEXATION.

WHAT effect will a policy of territorial annexation have upon American labor? Some of the labor papers assert that the employment of coolie labor in Hawaii and the Philippines, paid at the rate of ten to fifteen cents per day, will reduce wages in this country from 80 to 90 per cent. and destroy the prosperity and independence of the American laborers.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the Hawaiian Commission, on his return home, spoke of the great importance of the contract-labor phase of the Hawaiian problem. He said to a reporter:

"One of the most important questions is that of contract-labor importation. I think that the laws now in force in the United States will apply to Hawaii as well. It would not do to have laws radically different for one little patch of country. In Hawaii those interested say they have attempted, since annexation, to prevent the importation of large numbers of Japanese and Chinese under labor contracts. Maybe they have, but I know that on the steamer we came up on there arrived from Japan six hundred Japanese. It seems probable that they are rushing in now, in anticipation of a change of immigration laws."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) understands that the Hawaiian commission will submit a bill providing for a continuance of contract labor for ten years, on the plea that the sugar and rice industries can not be profitably carried on without it. It sees the difficulties of the problem, saying:

"When the commission reports such a bill, if it ever does, the question will be raised whether it is worth while to compel the beet-sugar growers of the Pacific States, Nebraska and the North, and the cane-sugar growers of Louisiana, and the rice-growers of South Carolina, to compete with contract labor. Also, if the system is ever to be terminated, can there be a better time for doing it than the present?

"It may as well be said at the outset that the prohibition of contract labor has probably been of no service whatever to the working people of the United States. It may be doubted whether they have not actually lost materially by the attempt to exclude a kind of labor which would, at the most, furnish only the foundation for industrial works that would necessarily require in higher stages more intelligent and more independent labor. This country has never been able to establish, and there is no good reason why it should establish, a monopoly price for the most ignorant labor, and the workers' organizations, if capable of wisely guarding their interests, would never desire such a thing. For every hand of that sort employed there must necessarily be others of higher intelligence and efficiency and receiving better wages. Any system which prevents the development of industries that can not survive without the cheapest and rudest labor necessarily lessens the demand for labor of the higher and better class.

"But it has been the deliberately adopted policy of the United States, whether wisely or unwisely, to shut out the cheap labor which can be secured only by contract. While that policy is maintained in the States it is extremely doubtful whether it should be abandoned in a territory like Hawaii, whose producers can find a market only by competing with the producers of the United States, and will have a material advantage against them if permitted to hire labor on the contract system. It will not be easy to convince the grower of sugar beets in California that he should be driven out of business by competition with contractors who handle Japanese labor in Hawaii, and the same question will be raised by beet and cane-sugar growers and rice-growers in other States.

"That is not all. Porto Rico is to become part of the United States, Cuba will be for a time at least under United States control. Whether we take only a coaling-station, with necessary surrounding territory, in the Philippines, or all the islands, there will be plantations in that region which will grow sugar for American consumption. In all these possessions the policy that may be established for the Hawaiian Islands will probably prevail, for it will be found extremely difficult to make an exception

in favor of one part of the nation's domain. If we hold, as the soundest thinkers are at present inclined to hold, that all island property, all territory not actually contiguous to the States, should be subject to colonial government and to separate laws, there will be found no good reason for permitting any labor system in the Hawaiian Islands which is not permitted in others. The problem is from any point of view a difficult one, and will open the question whether laws prohibiting the employment of contract labor can be of any benefit to wage-earners anywhere within the United States."

The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) thinks the contract system ought to be gradually abolished. In all territories becoming a part of the United States, the standard of labor should be raised as fast as possible.

But the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) takes the Hawaiian planters sharply to task for asking for a continuance of contract labor. It says there are no other capitalists in the world who have made so much money out of a monopoly:

"If the rate for labor were doubled—by no means a necessary result of the exclusion of coolies—there would still remain enormous profits to the planter. Were it trebled he would make more money on the invested capital than the average merchant, miner, or manufacturer in California; vastly more than the average farmer or fruit-grower. According to common report, at Honolulu profits of sugar-growers have gone as high as 80 and even 120 per cent. These totals might be divided by five or even six without driving the sugar industry to the wall. It would still be better off than any other form of agricultural production on the mainland.

"But the planters, having got used to coolies, want to keep them. That is natural enough, but it is not a consideration that appeals to people over here. Nor will Americans sympathize with their aspiration to maintain Hawaii as a rich man's paradise. The manner in which this is done is to use coolies, not merely in the cane-fields, but in the trades and small retail enterprises to crowd out white men who might, if permitted to stay, outvote the sugar party in the affairs of the islands, secure the Government, amend the labor laws, impose a fair rate of taxation upon the sugar estates, and throw open the public domain. In their opposing attitude the Hawaiian planters resemble their prototypes, the slave-holding aristocracy of the South. They have no use for 'poor white trash.' Given their baronial acres, tilled by coolies and just enough white men to do their police work for them, and they are content. So long as the coolies are in hand they can keep the obstreperous and independent white at a distance. If he comes as a laborer he is confronted with a glutted muscle market; if he comes as an artisan, a skilled Japanese is set up in the same business to underbid him; if he wants to be a merchant, an Asiatic, with planter-backing, drives him away. That is the Hawaiian fashion of managing things, but it is not the American style, and we do not believe that Congress will engraft it upon the American system."

*The People* (New York), organ of the Socialist Labor Party, sees in annexation a scheme to ruin American labor and make the capitalists of this country more complete masters and tyrants:

"The question of the annexation of the Philippines involves just one point, and that point sticks out clearly, however many the points raised to obscure it. The point is not, whether it is or is not in keeping with our 'manifest destiny' ever to haul down our flag where once it was raised; nor whether we shall not allow Europe to carry off all the spoils from the now crumbling Celestial empire of China; nor yet is it a score of others that may be picked out of speeches and articles turned out just now by the yard and the bushel. *The* question is whether or not our capitalist class will allow the chance to slip through their fingers to lower the wages of the American workers 90 per cent. or more, and to do so under the guise of patriotic martyrdom.

"The situation is this: the wages of the Filipinos are about 10 cents a day; the wages here are 100 cents a day, and a little over in some cases. If the Philippines remain foreign territory, the grand opportunities of 10-cents-a-day labor would be lost to the American capitalist. What with freightage on the goods he would manufacture in the Philippines, duties upon their arrival here, and bribes to the Filipino authorities for freedom to maltreat the natives—what with all that, the American capitalist would retain precious little, if any, of difference between the 10-cents-a-day Filipino and the 100-cents-a-day American wage-slave. If, on the other hand, the Philippines become American territory, all that is materially changed; the difference in the two scales of wages would substantially stick to our capitalist's fingers—to the greater glory of Bradley-Martin balls, Seeley dinners, and increase of American titled heiresses.

"But one difficulty is here encountered. The difference between the standard of living here and in the Philippines, as indicated by the abrupt difference between the two standards of wages, is such that a natural antipathy is apt to be felt against a project that would join the two countries; and this antipathy, conscious in some quarters, unconscious in others, may grow into an insuperable popular opposition. The difficulty must be overcome; if it can not be vaulted over or flanked, it must be planed off.

"If the difficulty arises from the repulsiveness of the idea of joining into one nationality two working classes, one with an infinitely lower standard of wages than the other, the difficulty can be removed or flattened out by reducing the higher standard of life of the one down to, as near as possible, the standard of life of the other. And that is, it is evident by the light of certain events, just what is now being attempted. The following instances are straws pointing out the current's drift.

"In Philadelphia, a certain hotel is distributing advertising cards headed by an eagle rampant clutching in its claws the American flag, and under this national emblem it announces as follows:

"'Bread and Coffee served for Breakfast; Soup, Coffee, and Bread for Supper.

"'Lodging, Including Supper and Breakfast, 10 CENTS.

"In Lincoln, Nebr., a branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium is to be established, and it announces that it undertakes to:

"Supply meals to employees at a fraction below $3.40 per month, *i.e.*, 10 CENTS a day.

"With the standard of living of the wage-slaves in America flattened down almost to that of the Filipinos, the path to the amalgamation of the two will have been paved smooth as the floor of the ball-room of a Demo-Republican Bradley-Martin, or of the dining-room of a Rep-Democratic Seeley."

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## THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CASE.

THE supreme court of the State of Michigan has reversed the decision of a district court which by mandamus ordered the Michigan Central Railroad to sell a family mileage ticket to Governor Pingree at a reduced rate (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 12). By the terms of its charter the Michigan Central Railroad was given power to fix, regulate, and receive tolls and charges "subject only to a limitation as to passengers of three cents a mile and ten cents in addition on distances not exceeding thirty miles." The charter also reserves the right to the State to alter, amend, and repeal the charter provided that the railroad shall be compensated by the State for all damages. The state supreme court decides that this charter constitutes a vested right of the railroad to fix its own tolls, and that the railroad law passed by the State in 1891 reducing the fares on all railroads within the State, if held to be applicable to the Michigan Central, would impair the obligation of the contract made between the State and the company. If the company is to be brought under the power of the State in the matter of the regulation of tolls, it must be done by the method pointed out in the charter. The court also holds that the Michigan Central Company has not forfeited its special charter by its arrangements with other railroad lines which Governor Pingree's counsel contended had the effect of a statutory consolidation. The decision compels the State to observe the literal terms of a contract with a corporation as binding on succeeding legislatures. It requires the State to reimburse the company if it purposes to reduce the rates, and the Detroit papers in some cases advocate the repeal of the charter as the next best

thing to do. It is reported that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court in order that the scope of the State's police power over corporations may be finally determined. The same court held in a similar case against the Lake Shore Railroad, where consolidation with other roads was admitted, that a forfeiture of charter had actually occurred and that the application of the state law of 1891 reducing rates did not constitute a violation of the original contract made with the State. This fact leads the Chicago *Evening Post* to remark:

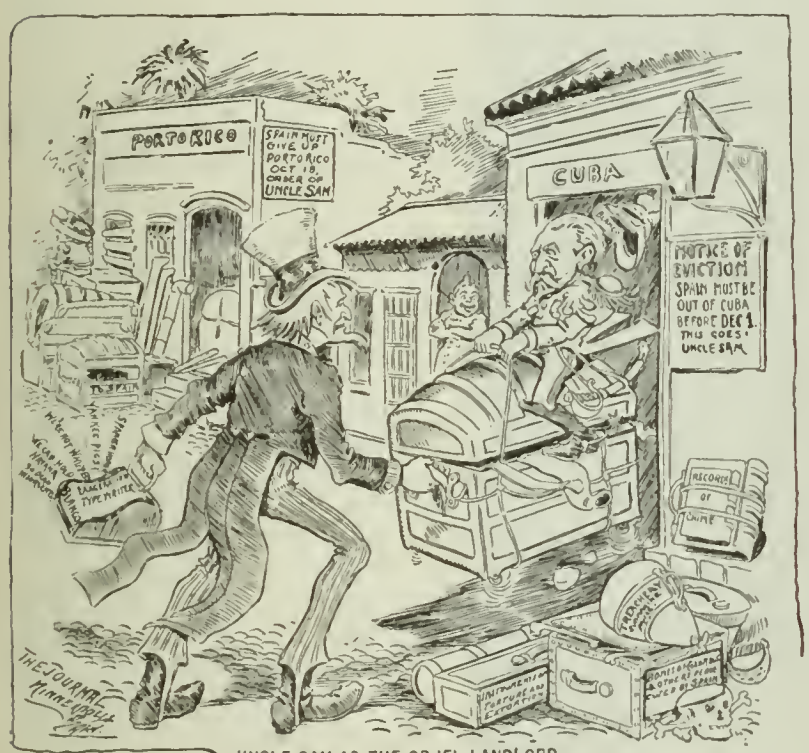
"Here we have additional proof of the absolute impartiality of the court. Governor Pingree will not gain in public respect by gratuitous and unwarrantable charges of favoritism and discrimination against the supreme court of the State that has just honored him with a renomination."

The Detroit *Journal* says:

"The gist of the ruling is that a contract with a corporation is just as binding as a contract with a citizen. That the rights established by the corporation are just as sacred as the rights established by a citizen. That the rights of neither can be taken away by the legislature except by due and orderly process of law. The law of contracts controls the business of this country, and it is, or ought to be, gratifying to all classes to have its inviolability emphasized by a unanimous decision of our court of last resort."

The Providence *Journal* notes that altho Governor Pingree stands before the public a loser, he has given point to a public demand for the equalization of railroad rates. *The Journal* says:

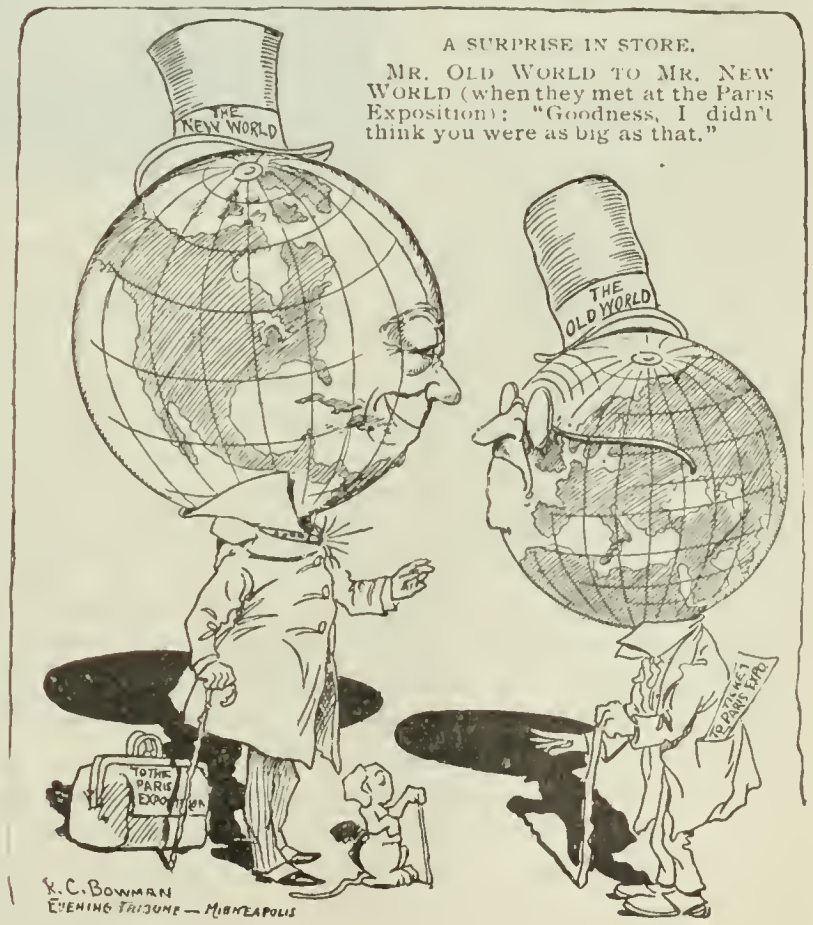
"He again represents an aggrieved body of voters. The railroads may make as much fun of him as they like, since his peculiar ambitions divest him of all susceptibility to criticism and charges of lack of good taste. He does not care for the trade journals or for the railway financiers. He is comfortably established high in the estimation of a great mass of voters. Besides, he is now promulgating a scheme of tax reform. In that he is aiming at the corporations of the State. He will now have one more objection to the policy pursued by the present tax officials of the people. They not only can not charge as much on valuation as they ought, but they have no power to collect assessments commensurate with the financial receipts of a corporation from the people at large. Both of these restrictions upon their actual privileges under the laws can be removed by the legislature. The end of the mileage-ticket suit is thus to be fought out in that body, and Governor Pingree and the people of Michigan will not be defeated in their plans. There is danger, indeed, lest they prove too successful."




UNCLE SAM AS THE CRUEL LANDLORD.

A GAME OF BLIND MAN'S BUFF

"We have discovered in Mr. Roosevelt the missing link."—Joseph H. Choate.



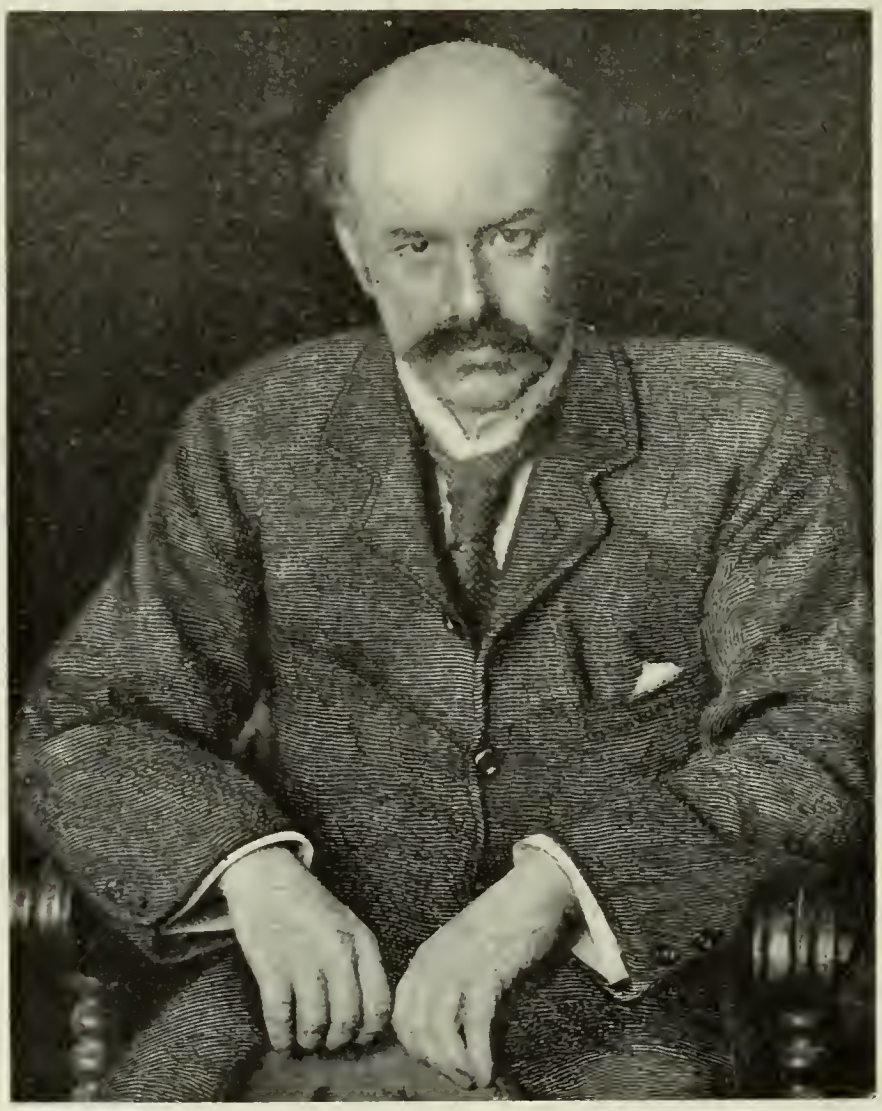

CURRENT CARTOONS.

## BENJAMIN KIDD ON "THE CONTROL OF THE TROPICS."

THE author of that very successful book, "Social Evolution," has just published a work on "The Control of the Tropics" that is of especial interest to the American public at the present juncture, with the fate of the Philippines and other tropical islands undecided. Mr. Kidd's book was originally written in a series of three articles for the London *Times*, and deals primarily with the subject of Great Britain's colonial expansion. He takes up, however, in this connection, the subject of our policy, and lays down what he considers to be fundamental elements common to both countries. This application to our present situation he has also dwelt upon further in a recent address in Chicago.

Mr. Kidd's contention is, in brief, that it is the duty of the peoples in the temperate zones to develop the tropics along the lines of the most advanced democratic and industrial governments, viz.: Great Britain and the United States. He first presents figures to show how much of the trade of these two countries is already carried on with the tropics. His table shows that this trade actually amounts to about 44 per cent. of the total trade with all the rest of the world:

| | |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom trade with the tropics ..... | £138,000,000 |
| United States trade with the tropics..... | 70,000,000 |
| | £208,000,000 |
| Combined trade of United Kingdom and United States with the remainder of the world outside English-speaking lands..... | £473,000,000 |



BENJAMIN KIDD.
Courtesy of *The Outlook*.

Since we already have trade interests in the tropics so much larger than other countries, what principles should govern future relations toward them? This trade, the writer holds, has grown up upon the natural principle underlying all trade: namely, "that the interchange of products between peoples and regions possessing different natural capacities tends to be mutually advantageous." He then proceeds to review the policies which different nations have pursued in regard to the development of these regions. He finds that these policies fall into three classes. The first is that of treating the colonies as plantations or estates to be worked for the benefit of the owners. This plan has proved almost uniformly unsuccessful in operation, as the revolts of colonies, including the American colonies, prove. The second plan is that of Germany and France, which seek to colonize the tropics with settlers of their own race. They fail because these regions "continue to wait for the white colonists who will never come," and the result is that they revert to the condition of estates to be worked for the profit of those who have taken possession. The third plan is that of Great Britain, as observed in self-governing states like Canada and the Australian colonies. Experience has shown where this plan can be modified and improved to suit conditions, and Mr. Kidd believes that along this line the two governments with Anglo-Saxon ideals can discharge the trust for civilization which to-day's conditions have imposed upon them.

Mr. Kidd asserts that the English-speaking peoples can not hold hands off the tropics. In facing a manifest duty, rivalry for the control of the tropics must be raised above the hitherto sordid level, if our high sense of responsibility to civilization is to be performed. To be permanently successful, any future policy must recognize, first, that the attempt to acclimatize the white man is a blunder of the greatest magnitude; and, second, that the question of exploiting any tropical region by regarding it primarily as an estate to be worked for gain must be abandoned. Such a system is "incompatible with the underlying spirit which is governing the development of the English-speaking people themselves." In practise, it produces government of natives by a resident caste, unrestricted by the moral, ethical, political, and physical conditions from which they sprang; and the result is a tendency to sink to the level around them rather than to raise the level of the races ruled.

The ultimate fact underlying all the relations of the white man to the tropics, says Mr. Kidd, is one which really goes to the root of the whole question of the evolution which the race itself has undergone:

"The human race reached its earliest development where the conditions of life were easiest—namely, in the tropics. But throughout the whole period of human history, the development of the race has taken place outward from the tropics. Slowly but surely we see the seat of empire and authority moving like the advancing tide northward. The evolution in character which the race has undergone has been northward from the tropics. The first step to the solution of the problem before us is simply to acquire the principle that in dealing with the *natural* inhabitants of the tropics we are dealing with peoples who represent the same stage in the history of the development of the race that the child does in the history of the development of the individual. The tropics will not, therefore, be developed by the natives themselves."

Two other quotations show how Mr. Kidd would have us undertake to meet the duty before us:

"The first principle of success in undertaking such a duty seems to the writer to be a clear recognition of the cardinal fact that in the tropics the white man lives and works only as a diver lives and works under water. Alike in a moral, in an ethical, and in a political sense, the atmosphere he breathes must be that of another region, that which produced him, and to which he belongs. Neither physically, morally, nor politically, can he be acclimatized in the tropics. The people among whom he lives and works are often separated from him by thousands of years of development; he can not, therefore, be allowed to administer government from any local and lower standard he may develop. If he has any right at all, he is there in the name of civilization; if our civilization has any right there at all, it is because it represents higher ideals of humanity, a higher type of social order. . . . . .

"The development of the tropical region occupied must be held to be the fulfilment of a trust undertaken in the name of civiliza-

tion, a duty which allows the occupying country to surround her own position therein with no laws or tariffs operating in her own interests, and which allows her to retain to herself no exclusive advantage in the markets which she has assisted in creating. In the case of regions whose inhabitants have made little progress toward the development of any social organization of their own, the government for the time being must be prepared for duties and responsibilities of a different kind to those undertaken among ourselves; for not even under the protection of a civilized government can it be expected that in such cases the natives will develop the resources they have in charge under the principles of our Western individualism. But in this, as in all other matters, the one underlying principle of success in any future relationship to the tropics is to keep those who administer the government which represents our civilization in direct and intimate contact with the standards of that civilization at its best; and to keep the acts of the government itself within the closest range of that influence, often irksome, sometimes even misleading, but always absolutely vital—the continual scrutiny of the public mind at home."

Mr. Kidd concludes as follows:

"There are in reality only two policies before the world. On the one side there is that pursued by the continental powers of Western Europe. Reduced to its simplest terms, it represents the conception of the relationship to be adopted to territories beyond sea which prevailed throughout Europe more than a hundred years ago and before the secession of the United States. On the other side there is the policy, slowly and painfully learnt after a century of larger experience—the policy which the standards of the English-speaking peoples now represent and of which the logical outcome is the holding of the tropics as a trust for civilization. Every square mile of tropical territory which has been occupied within the last few decades under the first policy rather than under the second has been in part lost to us as a trust to civilization, it has passed definitely backward into the shadow of another century. What it is necessary to remember is that it is idle and useless to trust to any declaration of intentions, however honestly meant, on the acquisition of such territory. Policies in such circumstances grow out of the life of a people and are not permanently regulated by existing intentions. The Kongo State was declared neutral and free to the trade of all nations in 1885. It is no longer either neutral or free to trade as at the date of the declaration; Belgium has acquired the right of annexation and France of preemption. France undertook the administration of Algeria with many understandings which were doubtless honestly meant at the time but which no longer exist. In 1893 she had obtained the consent of the powers to confine even the carrying trade between herself and Algeria to French vessels, all foreign powers, including Great Britain, having given up their right to participate in it. In Madagascar, her latest acquisition, the present trend of policy appears to be in the same direction. A policy in such relations is a matter beyond the control even of governments; it is ultimately regulated only by the development of a people, by standards which are the slow growth of time. If the English-speaking peoples do not mean to shirk the grave responsibility which lies upon them in this matter, they must act at once, with clear purpose and with courage. Neither the purpose nor the courage should be wanting to those who possess a conviction of the far-reaching importance in the future of the ideas and principles for which these peoples now stand in the world."

## KEY TO THE SITUATION IN CHINA?

AN "American long resident in Peking," who secured views of the "Forbidden City" and other features of the Chinese capital which were reproduced in *Harper's Weekly* last week, is quoted as furnishing considerable light on events recently reported in contradictory newspaper despatches. So far as the Emperor's view of his own life is concerned this unnamed American says. "If his successor has been chosen, or it becomes quite certain that a successor is to be appointed immediately, he must 'save his imperial face.' It will not be necessary to murder him."

A diagram is given showing how the Emperor is secluded within a forbidden city, which is surrounded by the Imperial City, and that in turn surrounded by the walled town called the Tartar City, the whole separate from the Chinese city of Peking itself. This arrangement is held to signify that the Chinese and their conquerors have not amalgamated. "If you travel into the heart of the continent, after having mastered the language of the capital, you must master dialects like distinct languages. It is a country now to be broken up, not merely because it is unprogressive, but because it has been rent and riven by successive invasions."

And this American (unnamed), who is said to have had opportunities for acquainting himself with the true sentiment of the ruling class in China at the present time, makes the following remarkable statements concerning the Emperor's indiscretion:

"The Chinese do not love Russia, but regard America as their natural ally, and prefer England to the sullen neighbor on the north—from which quarter the kingdom's enemies have come from time immemorial. Li Hung Chang and Prince Kung, the Prime Minister and substitute for Li in the latter's absence, have coquetted with Russia in order to bring England to the point—that is, a substantial guaranty of the integrity of China against Russian aggression; and no arrangement that has been entered into would be allowed to stand in the way of a favorable convention with the United States. The ninth emperor of the Manchu dynasty of Tsing, a young man of twenty-seven years, was gravely indiscreet when he let it be known that he entertained opinions in regard to the development and modernization of his nation. The Dowager Empress and Li were engaged in certain preliminary matters that appeared to have a wholly different tendency. The crisis had reached the diplomatic stage, when this licensed idler, from within his triple walls, where the most pampered existence out of Christendom seemed absolutely secure, lifted a puny voice in favor of reforms in the fashion of the West. . . . . .

"The old Empress Dowager has virtually ruled China, as well as controlled the young Emperor, during half a lifetime. She had appointed him to succeed to the throne on her son's death, had supervised his education, and chosen his wives for him. He had no contact with the outside world, and was supposed not to know or care what happened beyond the Tartar City walls, which are sixty feet thick."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPAIN'S hope is that the expansion policy will extend to Uncle Sam's heart.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

SPEAKING of unassimilated possessions, what is the country going to do with Illinois?—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

A WILD EASTERN TRIBE.—There are some very lively times among the Pennsylvania Pillagers.—*The Post, Washington.*

WE often wonder what would be the result in a conflict between French and Spanish honor.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

REFORM in China began one week and closed up shop the next. In this country it always lasts until after election day.—*The American, Baltimore.*

THE Pillager Indian war seems to have been brought about because the red man had imbibed too much bottled civilization.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ADVICES from the Republican national congressional committee are to the effect that the national honor is allfired hard up again.—*The News, Detroit.*

BEYOND HIS POWER.—"Uncle Sam," said the first man, "will give a stable government to Cuba, and peace and prosperity to the Philippines." "I wish," said the other man, with a sigh, "he would give rapid transit to Harlem."—*Puck, New York.*

A CORRESPONDENT ask us when the first strike occurred. We can not tell exactly, but it is recorded that one occurred in Egypt several thousand years ago, when a lot of brickmakers, under the leadership of a young hothead by the names of Moses, laid down their tools and struck out for the Promised Land.—*The People, Erie, Pa.*

IN GREAT LUCK.

Higgs: "Hello, where have you been this long time?"
Diggs: "Up in the Klondike."
Higgs: "Have any luck?"
Diggs: "You bet."
Higgs: "What was it?"
Diggs: "Got back again."

—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN WRITERS ABROAD.

THE demand in Europe for American literature is growing at a rapid pace, and, according to Mr. Vance Thompson, promises to equal our own consumption of the works of European writers. The American reader whose appetite for the stories and poems and novels of Kipling, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Barrie, and others, is being constantly whetted and appeased by the magazines, needs to be reminded that in England and on the Continent multitudes of readers are eager for everything that comes from the pen of Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Henry James, Harold Frederic, and others. In England to-day there are scores of popular editions of Longfellow, Fenimore Cooper, Hawthorne, and Washington Irving.

The foreign critic is a good judge of literature. He is not influenced by fads of the hour. In England, France, and Germany they take Bret Harte as they took Hawthorne; they accept Howells as they accepted Cooper. By an instinctive process of selection, they disregard the trivial. Language is no barrier to the spread of American literature. The best of it has gone everywhere. There are Walt Whitman societies in Russia, and a new Edgar Allan Poe club has just been founded in Italy. Poe and Whitman, Mr. Thompson declares, are the two greatest forces in modern literature—and we have denied them. Mr. Thompson dwells upon their influence. He writes (*The Criterion*):

"The foreigners were quick enough to discern the genius of Poe and Walt Whitman. In this very year of our Lord, being 1898, there are Americans who have not yet opened their eyes. *C'est étourdissant.*

"French literature of the last forty years is largely a creation of Edgar Allan Poe. His name shines like a pharos of Europe. He recreated fiction. He added a new string to the lyre of verse. And here——

"Upon my word he serves but to point a moral. Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard still lives to remind us that Poe was overfond of the drink and did not pay his debts. We can not sink the man in his work. Like Mr. Stoddard, we can not pardon him for failing to become 'a money-making author'—the exquisite phrase! There still clings to him the odium of having sung—that poet!—in a garret, under stars. (You may visit that garret, if you will, in lower Sixth Avenue—'tis a dingy tenement, but haunted yet by the pale ghosts of the House of Usher.)

"Poe was of the succession of Pascal and the house of Balzac. It is not difficult to get at the secret of his influence on the thought and literature of France. He had the spiritual sense of beauty. There had been too much of the tawdry romance of the Hugo sort; too much of the clatter of cymbals. Poe saw the spirit; he saw the terror and grotesqueness in heart and brain, where Hugo saw merely the hump on Quasimodo's back. He taught the world that there is love in fear, in madness, and in death. It was a new and pitiful lesson. For Poe beauty was a sad and lonely figure. It was melancholy herself.

"Poe did not know Wagner.

"He was like the early fathers, who, in the pale vigils of Christianity, knew only mortification, abnegation, sadness. Art and the science of life were at odds. In this day of their reconciliation Poe would have said that the essential character of beauty is not melancholy, but joy.

"No man has been more fortunate in his translators. It was Baudelaire who translated his prose and Mallarmé has translated his poems. Poe's marvelous technic is indelibly impressed upon prose fiction. Among his sons are Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Guy de Maupassant, Huysmanns. Baudelaire was merely an exasperation of Poe; Verlaine was his descendant; Mallarmé, with his subtle logic of emotion and his haunting music, is an exaltation of Poe—and his complement.

"Poe's influence on modern literature has been greater than that of any one man, save Wagner—who recreated modern thought. For many years he found the true home of his glory in France. It is time the long exile were over. It is time we forgot Bayard Taylor's sneer and Griswold's libel. Nor would it be amiss to remember that this 'profligate' never wrote a coarse phrase, never uttered an unchaste or immoral thought—so pure a poet he was.

## THE SOUTH IN RECENT AMERICAN LITERATURE.

"ONE of the most interesting facts of our literary growth since the Civil War is the rise of a school of writers who express with striking fidelity certain moods and phases of the New South," so writes Mr. William Dean Howells in introducing, in *Literature*, a series of papers on Southern writers.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

The South produced but a very small quantity of literature before the war, and Mr. Howells refers to the almost forgotten writers of this period only *en passant*. Coming to the *post-bellum* period he says:

"Among the Southern contributors to our really recent, but not most recent, literature, I suppose there can be no question but Mr. George W. Cable and Mr. Joel Chandler Harris are the first. They are certainly the best known, and it is not important or perhaps possible to ascertain which of them is the greater; they are so very unlike. I have a feeling that Mr. Harris is not fully recognized as a student of white character (low life, to be sure) in the celebrity which his Uncle Remus stories have won for him; and I feel that the truly exquisite work of Mr. Cable has fallen into unmerited neglect. One could say that his shorter Creole stories had fairly had their day, and it was certainly a very bright day; but I do not like to think of such a thoroughly excellent performance as 'The Grandissimes' being laid aside even for a time. We are not so rich in novels of the first class that we can afford to let it drop out of our critical consciousness; and I hope it is destined to a more constant remembrance hereafter.

"Next to these two one must name Miss Murfree, who is so well known as Charles Egbert Craddock, and who somewhat antedated them in the impression which she made less widely. Her field was the mountaineer life of eastern Tennessee, as Mr. Harris's was the life of the Georgia negroes and Crackers, and Mr. Cable's that of the early nineteenth-century Creoles of Louisiana. She is more romantic than either of these writers without being so imaginative, but she is one of the most autochthonic of our Southern writers, and the complexion of her work as well as its material makes the appeal of an extraordinary originality. It renders the life of a peculiar people and makes them thoroughly intelligible and probable. If she does not always persuade that they could do certain things for the reasons she gives, because these are not very consonant with human nature, she certainly does persuade you that she knows their nature and the darkling, shadowy working of their minds. From this dim vague she evokes a type of

By Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

"CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK," (MISS MURFREE).

feminine character which she loves to recur to, and which has a wilding beauty and grace quite its own. The reader will feel this, I think, in the heroine of her latest novel, 'The Juggler,' and will recognize the family likeness I have hinted at. It is a type of girlhood which unites strength of will with a sort of sylvan sweetness, and innocent good sense with unfathomable ignorance of the world; it is a true find, apparently, and not an invention of the author's, for Mr. John Fox, a much later explorer of the Tennessee mountain life, studies a like expression of it in his 'Cumberland Vendetta.' It is Miss Murfree's most distinctive and most valuable contribution to our fiction, and I am content to meet it again whenever she will.

By Courtesy of Harper & brothers.
RUTH MCENERY STUART.

"She does not seem eager to extend the field of her observation. She remains as willingly constant to her Tennessee mountaineers as Mr. Bret Harte to his California forty-niners. But I could not mention her without reminding myself of a story by her sister, Miss Fanny Murfree, which deals with a far larger world to an effect of very great and pleasing truth. I mean her 'Felicia,' the story of a young Southern girl of good family who wounds their implacable respectability by her marriage with an opera-singer, and who is herself afflicted with a sense of error and humiliation in the world of hotels and theaters where she must live with him, apart from all her kin and kind. I do not know a more just, a more unsparing, a more interesting inquiry in a little-visited region of life, as we have it in America, than this admirable novel, which has for me the abiding pathos of its failure to win a public."

Mr. Howells says that the short story has flourished as surprisingly in the South as in the North, and no doubt the best work of both sections has been cast in that form. But good works in fiction, such, for example, as the best books of Miss Frances Courtnay Baylor, Amelie Rives, and Mrs. Burton Harrison can not be ignored. They must be counted among those who have made their section felt in literature.

AMELIE RIVES.

Mr. Howells says of Thomas Nelson Page: "I can not think of another writer who has so delicately and yet so honestly employed the negro parlance for the expression of the finer and nobler intentions." "Meh Lady" and "Marse Chon" are masterpieces in their kind, which are entirely Mr. Page's own kind.

Mr. James Lane Allen, of Kentucky, appeals to literature in an air more constantly literary than that of Mr. Page. He is blamed for idealizing the condition of the pioneer period of Kentucky; but Mr. Howells does not know that the censure is deserved. Mr. Allen's contribution to literature is none the less genuinely Southern, because of the fastidious form which it has given itself. Mr. Howells continues:

"It is perhaps all the more characteristic because of that [form]; for in the newer countries the love of letters is apt to be a passion which denies beauty in the simpler and more familiar aspects, and desires to find it and create it only in the images consecrated by the art of old civilizations. Something of this I know from my own experience of the West among those who found themselves exiled among the activities of their native scenes, and hoped for home in alien ideals. This is indeed the story of all American literature. It is this tendency which at different times in New England and New York, as well as in the West, the far West, and the South, has made it first refined and then strong, and of all the conditions of English literature the most careful and ambitious of distinction for grace and delicacy. It is this which has caused it to disappoint the expectation of rude vigor and burly power expressed in the material life of America, but not reflected in her art. The artist had first of all to find himself—to make sure that he could prove himself artist by the perfection of his execution before he had heart to look for beauty in the rude forms of his environment, against which he had only bruised himself hitherto. How this happened at last it would be charming and instructive to inquire, but I can not hope to make the inquiry in an essay which is the study of merely one branch of American literature. I must even postpone to another paper the notice of writers in whom the evolution is finally more evident."

MADISON CAWEIN.

In his next paper, as promised in the preceding sentence, Mr. Howells takes up the realists of the South. But to begin with, he refers to the poetry of Madison Cawein, of Kentucky, which, we are told, is as far removed from the everyday life about the author as Greece is. Mr. Cawein has his faults. His delight in color sometimes plunges him into mere paint; his wish to follow a subtle thought sometimes lures him into empty dusks; his devotion to nature sometimes contents him with solitudes bereft of human interest. But he is a genuine poet and one of those few Americans who, in their over-refinement, could never be mistaken for Europeans. Mr. Howells recalls two other Kentucky poets, Robert Burns Wilson and W. W. Harney, both of whom in rime and in prose have done good things, characteristic of their place and time.

JAMES LANE ALLEN.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

He also speaks of "An Earthly Paragon," by Mrs. Eva Wilder McGlasson, of Kentucky, as being of the very best work that Southern writers have done. It reflects with fidelity a certain range of Southern civilization unknown to literature before. This is the Methodistic and Baptistic religiosity of the South, which Miss Murfree gives us some notion of in her east Tennessee stories, but which is not quite the same thing in northern Kentucky. This feature of Southern life appears in the writing of Mrs. Stuart also. Mr. Howells writes:

"The religiosity seems to grow ranker as you get farther South, and the sketches of Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's Mississippians or Arkansans (I will not say they are not northern Louisianians)

reek of it, whether the originals are white or black. It is a world of widows and widowers intending second marriage which she opens to us, and they have the scruples of church-membership added to the embarrassment of relicts tacitly vowed to lasting grief for the departed; but out of this scheme, which is varied so little from story to story, Mrs. Stuart gets a good deal of droll and novel character."

Speaking further of the materials furnished by the South to artists, and comparing it with that furnished by New England, Mr. Howells writes:

"Human nature, when you get at it, is always fascinating; but the different shapes of civilization in which it is clothed are as often repulsive as they are attractive. Yankee character is quaint, and even in its angularity is charming; Southwestern character, with an ideal of ceremony and manner unknown at the North, expresses itself in a parlance shapeless and uncouth; its spirit is rude and suddenly savage in moments of resentment; New England is conscience-stricken through her religiosity; the Southwest is superstitious.

"Is this quite so? While I am saying it my mind misgives me of its accuracy if not its justice. It may be that New England character is merely more wonted to literature; that we accept an effect of beauty in it more readily than in less familiarized forms of human nature, just as we accept it in a French landscape, and hesitate at it in a canvas dealing as truthfully with woods and waters unfrequented by art.

"What is certain is the barbarity of the earlier studies of the South in fiction, which meant to be as true as the most recent. But that was a barbarous time when these began, and slavery not only brutalized the facts, but brutalized, if I may so express it, the point of view. The observer finds the things he looks for. People then thought gouging and biting and grotesque and humiliating accident were droll, and the students of the common Southern life saw gouging and biting and grotesque and humiliating accidents. Already it is very different, but a color of something cruel lingers yet in the new Southern work. You find it even in the sketches of Mr. Page so conscientiously and artistically done, so mainly humane, and dealing with phases of human nature so lofty and so heroic. His fine fellows flog their ignoble rivals and enemies, who are indeed so unworthy that you wish to beat them yourself; but when the flogging takes place under your eyes you would rather not have it done."

## A SHELLEY DISCOVERY.

SHELLEY'S lost volume of youthful poems has just been discovered at Dorchester, England, and the find is regarded by all Shelley's admirers as invaluable. Dr. Richard Garnett, says the London *Academy*, while looking over some old publications in the British Museum in 1859, came across *The Stockdale Budget*, published in 1827, and found there Stockdale's curious narrative of his dealings with Shelley. Stockdale published the volume of poetry now recovered; but he found that one of the poems was plagiarized from Mathew Gregory Lewis, the author of "The Monk." Stockdale states that he drew Shelley's attention to this fact, whereupon Shelley, hotly resenting "the imposition practised upon him by his coadjutor," suppressed the book. These poems will now be published under the supervision of Dr. Garnett.

A representative of *The Academy* called upon Dr. Garnett for a history of these poems and their suppression. The following interview ensued:

"When, Dr. Garnett, you made the discovery of the existence of the volume in 1860, you suggested, I believe, that Shelley's coadjutor—'the impostor'—was no other than Harriet Grove?"

"Yes; but I am no longer of that opinion. The poems (which, of course, I had not then seen) contain internal evidence which inclines me to believe that Shelley's coadjutor was his sister Elizabeth. The coadjutor was certainly a young lady, and some of the poems are addressed by her to Harriet Grove. In these the writer refers to 'my brother,' clearly meaning Shelley."

"Is it not a most extraordinary circumstance that Elizabeth Shelley—Shelley's sister and helper—should import into the book a poem by 'Monk' Lewis?"

"It is extraordinary, of course, but I doubt very much whether the purloined poem was Lewis's at all. I have made an exhaustive search, and have failed to identify the poem described as Lewis's by Stockdale. Moreover, internal evidence does not favor the idea that Lewis was the writer of the purloined poem. Any poem by Lewis would detach itself from the rest of the volume by its superior merit, whereas no poem of this outstanding quality can be found in the book."

"Is it possible that it is all a mistake, or an invention of Stockdale's, and that no plagiarism occurred at all?"

"I am inclined to think it occurred. If Shelley had been the one to announce the fraud, we could suppose that it was a device on his part to secure the suppression of the book, which he might wish to withdraw for reasons of his own. But it was Stockdale's discovery—I see no reason to doubt that on the evidence—and therefore I think that some sort of plagiarism, some misfortune of that kind, had really taken place."

"But admitting that Stockdale's story is true, is it credible that a book by Shelley, of which one hundred copies had been circulated, should drop out of sight for eighty-eight years?"

"Well, I am of opinion that Stockdale exaggerated his sales of the book, or that his memory failed him in this particular. I do not think that one hundred copies could have disappeared; and therefore I do not think that one hundred copies of this three-and-sixpenny sheaf of poems were ever put into circulation. It is probable that the number was much smaller."

"Do you consider that the discovery of this book is an event of first-class interest?"

"Yes; it is certainly that, if only because these poems have been sought for so diligently by students of Shelley, and because of a certain amount of light which they throw on Shelley's earliest relations with Harriet Grove. Otherwise, the poems have no importance."

"Shelley would be about eighteen when they appeared?"

"Yes; barely eighteen. They do not supersede Shelley's first romance, 'Zastrozzi,' as the earliest of his works. But they will take the second place in the Shelley chronology."

"May I ask whether any of the poems are visibly the germs of later efforts?"

"I think not. They are, many of them, concerned with the wild and the wonderful, and they show traces of the hold which 'Monk' Lewis's romances had taken of Shelley's mind."

## CHINESE FICTION AND THE PLOT OF A CHINESE MASTERPIECE.

STOLID and apathetic John Chinaman, says Rev. George F. Caudlin, is blessed with a marvelous imagination, as rich and nimble, if not as beautiful, as that of the ancient Greek. His works of literary fiction are abundant, and embrace the mythical, the historical, and the sentimental; but they contain none of the modern realistic.

Mr. Caudlin writes a couple of articles on Chinese fiction for *The Open Court* (September and October), in the latter of which we are enabled to follow the plot of a Chinese novel known in English as "The Western Excursion," a sort of "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Faerie Queen" in one. This mythical novel or poem (for it is written for the most part in verse) is of a very important branch of Chinese fiction, and is the fountain to which one must go to understand the wealth of folklore, the quality of the imagination, and the character of the nation.

The plot of "The Western Excursion" runs thus. *Shuen Tsang* went to India to seek the Buddhist canons. It was a journey full of danger, hardship, and marvels. Upon this journey, as a foundation, the author of the tale builds a superstructure containing the most noted myths of the Buddhist and Taoist beliefs. *Shuen Tsang's* vow to his emperor was to go and return with these sacred books. But all sorts of difficulties sprang up in his path. Giants tried to eat him and sorceresses sought to betray him; but as against these the Celestial Power was propitious.

He was given some most marvelous traveling companions, and the Goddess of Mercy herself frequently interfered, so that he was kept scathless. The elements of the air were deeply interested in *Shuen Tsang's* progress. The first thing he knew he was caught up on the wings of a beautiful enchantress who would have him as the companion of her bower, and his protectors had the most unheard-of trouble in rescuing him. He found a betrayed maiden, buried to her waist in mud in the forest. He released her, full of pity for her misfortune, and carried her to a monastery. But she turned out to be a complete fraud. She stole upon his right-hand man, *Sun Shing Che*, while he was at prayers, and attempted to beguile him, but did not succeed. In a twinkling she transformed herself into an Amazon, spitting fire and smoke and wielding a terrible sword.

*Sun Shing Che* was a wonderful being. He anticipated Darwin by tracing his origin to a monkey, and could turn instantaneously into a monkey or any other animal. He steals the golden peaches of Paradise and lets loose the immortal steeds. Like Puck, he puts "a girdle around the earth in forty minutes." He carries a heavy iron staff, which he transforms into a needle and puts behind his ear whenever it suits his convenience. As they travel through a beautiful valley, watered and flowered, *Shuen* asks *Che* where they can rest for the night, and the latter replies, after the manner of Puck: "My father, he who has left home and become a priest, must dine on the wind and lodge in the water, lie down under the moon and sleep in the frost. Everywhere is his home; why then ask where shall we rest?"

Presently they espy a cypress grove; they repair to it and find a magnificent palace. They enter it, and while gazing astonishedly around, a lady of middle life appears. She is a widow, but she invites them to rest for the night. *Pa Chieh*, one of the party, falls in love with her. The widow tells the holy pilgrims that she has been left great wealth and has three beautiful daughters with three very pretty names—Truth, Love, and Pity. The lovely widow made a plump proposal to them on behalf of herself and daughters. She urges them to finish their journey here and be "happy ever afterward." She has almost everything the heart could desire. *Shuen Tsang* grows angry that this woman should so tempt him from his heavenly purpose. A contest of words rages between the two. But the covetous *Pa Chieh* does not take the same view as his master. He wants the widow and privately tries to arrange a marriage with her; but his physical appearance is against him, for he resembles a pig. She does not, however, discourage his suit. His master presently learns of his intentions and insists that he must now marry the woman and retire into the house, while the rest of the party remain as guests only.

The widow decides to give him one of her three daughters to wed, but she is unable to select one without offending the others. Now the fun begins. In order to settle the trouble, she has this man in the form of a pig blindfolded; he is then to enter the room where the three daughters are gathered, and is to catch one. That one is to be his wife. Around the room he chases them until they finally tire him out. "They were much too slippery for him," he said. Then the widow unloosens his bandage, and he becomes importunate for all three of the daughters. But the widow proposes another method of selection.

Each of her daughters wears an inner vest embroidered in jewels and gold. He is to be allowed to try on these, and if he can get any of them on he is to marry the wearer. No sooner does he get into one of these garments and begin to tie the cord around his waist, than the cord transforms itself to strong bands of rope wound around every limb. He rolls over in excruciating pain, and as he does so the curtains of enchantment fall and the beauties of the palace disappear. The travelers wake up the next morning to find themselves resting under a cypress-tree. The eager bridegroom of the night before is found at some distance, tied to a tree and yelling with pain.

The above is but a specimen of the marvelous episodes of the book that China devours to-day as all England once read the "Faerie Queen" and afterward the "Pilgrim's Progress."

The sentimental or love novels in China are also very important. Mr. Caudlin tells us that there are seven great ones, the best known of which is "The Dream of the Red Loft."

He shows the wide difference between the way a Chinese author handles his love-story and the way a European writer must construct his:

"By a sentimental novel we understand one the subject of which is love; but as the marriage laws in China differ from those in England, our notions on this head get a rude shock. In a certain sense the Chinese novelist may be said to enjoy a great advantage over his brother artist of the West. When, for instance, as in one of these stories, a remarkably smart Chinese girl, who is sued by an unwelcome lover, has cleverly contrived to juggle the engagement document which a treacherous uncle has compelled her to write, and to put in the name and age of her cousin, who is plain-looking, to take her place on the wedding-day, so that the unwelcome suitor is successfully married to another girl, you would expect that to be the end of the matter, and that the author had nothing for it but to bring in the right bridegroom, marry the heroine according to her heart's wish, and make them 'happy ever afterward.' But the Celestial novelist is in no such straits, because the villain of the piece, tho a good deal disgusted at being so tricked, need not in the least change his purpose. Having one wife, in a country where there are no laws against bigamy, does not preclude his having another, and thus his author is at full liberty to conceive a whole series of ingenious schemes and to amuse us with the story of their frustration.

"Or again, where a young man is already engaged, and strangely enough a young lady disguised as a youth proposes to him on her own account, and he on his part is honest enough to tell her of his engagement, you would think that enough to discourage the maiden. By no means. She readily signifies her willingness to accept the position of number two, and tho we might think this somewhat lowered her dignity, we see the disparity of ethical standards when the author represents this as a supreme act of nobleness. Chinese heroines, by the way, are fond of assuming the masculine disguise."

These Chinese stories reveal the fact that the supreme height of ambition in China is to become a Chuang Yuen, that is, the first on the list of the Han Lin which is the highest degree in the government's examinations. There is only one of these degrees in every two years.

The impression that all Chinese novels are nasty or childish, Mr. Caudlin says, is a mistake. Some of them are beautifully written, simple, sweet, and pure from beginning to end. But the only vein of feeling to which the Chinese poets seem to have succeeded in giving adequate expression is melancholy. There is no gush of fresh and genuine delight. When they try to express pleasure they aim to be funny, and generally end in a clumsy and coarse burlesque. A Chinaman is coarse in his pleasures, and only sadness refines him. There is, however, no language in the world which equals Chinese for terseness of expression. It is not easy to put into fourteen English syllables what the Chinese poet utters in seven.

Mr. Caudlin closes with a tribute to the Chinese. He says:

"One can not help respecting a nation so rich in literary treasures, can not help feeling a likeness of nature which it is well for us to feel, and recognizing how strangely similar in the inmost essence of its life one great nation is to another."

The conventional idea that these people are altogether whimsical, and do not possess the ordinary qualities of human nature, is absurd. We have not been able to look beyond their cold, material exterior, to see what delicacy of feeling and fineness of taste there are within:

"Yet these people also are richly endowed with that mysterious creative power of imagination which gives to genius its light and to love its glory. Across their hearts also have swept the rush

of enthusiasm for brave deeds and the sweetness of kind thoughts, trembling tenderness, discursive fancy, soft breathings of pity, and the rain of tears.

"It has lifted them, as it has lifted us, above the dust, has made them fellow heritors of the gifts of time, and taught them to build out of the rude and sordid conditions of their actual life an ideal world, wide and spacious, and filled with forms of nobleness and beauty."

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## PINERO'S DRAMATIC ART.

GUSTAV KOBBE, in a careful analysis of the plays of Arthur Wing Pinero, says that Pinero may well be called the Sheridan of our day; but he has projected life on a larger scale than Sheridan did. Sheridan used a mirror for its reflection, while Pinero holds up to nature a magnifying-glass.

Pinero possesses to a greater degree than any other English dramatist what is called dramatic technic—the building up of

ARTHUR WING PINERO.

each detail with reference to every other detail of a play; the development of a story according to a well-defined process of dramatic evolution; and a nice adjustment of dialog to action. His technic has saved him from censure when charged with borrowing ideas for his plays.

Pinero has no illusions about fine writing. He says: "More dramatic authors have died from literature than from any other cause." But while avoiding the use of fine writing for its own sake, no one has a more brilliant style than he when it becomes necessary to raise a laugh at the foibles of modern society. Every play contains something worth quoting. For instance, in "The Princess and the Butterfly" there is the line, "Those who love deep never grow old," which not only frames a pretty thought, but also has a direct bearing upon the story of the play, in which a middle-aged hero and heroine, instead of falling in love with each other, become enamored respectively of a slip of a girl and a mere youth. Another character, in discussing middle age in woman, remarks that the surest sign of the approach of that disastrous period in life is "an appetite for dinner in other people's houses." Another says: "A well-preserved woman is like a harp strung to its highest tension. It may respond tunefully to your touch; but the next thing it breaks."

We quote from Mr. Kobbé s article in *The Forum* (September):

"Mr. Pinero is now forty-three years old. Owing to his experience as an actor, his plays are thoroughly practical; and tho he may, consciously or unconsciously, have applied the motto, 'Ridendo castigat mores,' to his work, his plays are first of all 'acting plays.' His stagecraft is so good that he gives complete directions in regard to scenery and 'business.' His manuscripts are more thoroughly 'staged' than those of any other modern playwright, excepting Sardou.

"He is a slow thinker, but, when he once settles to work, a rapid writer. Therefore, despite the fact that he is somewhat deliberate in getting under way, his plays are so numerous that only to touch upon all of them would exceed the limits of a magazine article."

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Mr. Kobbé thinks, is the best of Pinero's plays. Here he is a dramatist:

"The play is written with amazing technical skill; there is not a line, however reckless in its wit or audacious in its philosophy, which is not interlocked with the story and which does not aid or illumine its development. Dealing in a novel way with an old, yet ever-recurring, and always interesting problem—the woman with a past, and her attempted redemption by a man with a future—it made a more profound impression than any other modern English play, and placed Pinero in the front rank of modern dramatists. Among recent English plays it has the unusual, perhaps unique, distinction of having been taken into the *répertoire* of a famous foreign actress. For *Paula Tanqueray* has become one of Duse's finest rôles.

"'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' is, of course, a problem-play. And, speaking of problem-plays, does it never occur to those who use this new term so glibly that it stands for something dating considerably further back than *anno Ibseni?* Is not 'La Dame aux Camellias'—which, absurdly enough, we translate as 'Camille'—a problem-play of the frankest possible kind, and almost old enough to be a classic? Have our decadent friends overlooked this fact because 'La Dame aux Camellias' is written with such consummate skill—because it is so interesting? Can not a problem-play be also a real play? Surely the problem is brought home with none the less force when handled with astounding technical precision. Nor does the lesson sought to be conveyed fail because the dramatist has built upon it a brilliant and effective play. There is no reason, excepting lack of ability on the playwright's part, why a drama should not deal seriously with a vital social problem without being, in the cant phrase, 'too good for the box-office.'

"Had Pinero desired to place a motto at the head of his play, he could not have chosen a better one than that sad reflection of *Paula Tanqueray's* upon her vain struggle to escape from that past which unrelently confronts her. In it she voices the whole tragic import of the play. 'The future,' she says, 'is only the past again, entered through another gate.' It is her death-song; for, to close that gate forever against herself, she commits suicide. In 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' Pinero does not preach a false, alluring philosophy. He wins our sympathy for *Paula*, not by showing that such a woman can escape the consequences of her past, but by employing all the resources of an experienced playwright to prove that she can not. With Pinero there is no glorification of the unclean. 'La Dame aux Camellias,' and 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' are separated by a greater distance than the English Channel. Starting on somewhat similar lines, they are, when the curtain falls, as far apart as the two poles of French and Anglo-Saxon racial philosophy.

"'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' is one of the most compact dramas ever written. There is not a superfluous word in it, not a line nor an episode, nor even a scene, which does not have its exact bearing upon the development of the story. There is no finer example of precise dramatic technic than this play. Yet, as with a great singer or instrumentalist, Pinero's vast technical equipment is but a means to an end. It is employed to keep the main story either in full view or to throw certain side-lights upon it. The play is tragic, with a clever balance of high comedy; the latter accomplished by clever bits of society characterization lightly touched in here and there. Thus it combines the strength of the ancient drama with all the brilliancy of modern exploitation; for even in this story, so somber in its strain, Pinero has not forgotten the motto of comedy, 'Ridendo castigat mores.'"

At the close of his article Mr. Kobbé remarks:

"That Pinero considers his mission a serious one, may be judged from his words. 'I believe,' he says, 'that the playwright's finest task is that of giving back to the multitude their own thoughts and conceptions illuminated, enlarged, and, if needful, purged, perfected, transfigured.'"

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## LOOKING FOR A LOST CONTINENT.

THE hypothesis of a lost continent, whether it be Atlantis or some other, has always been a favorite one with speculative geographers. That it has geological and other evidence to support it is shown by Paul Combes in *Cosmos*, altho the author ridicules the idea of a former continent so vast as to join Africa, Australia, and America, as advanced by some writers. We translate below M. Combes's article almost in full. He says:

"Ever since the configuration of Oceanica has been well known, the peculiarly tenacious idea has arisen in the minds of most navigators and geographers that the numerous archipelagoes of the Pacific are the remains of a vast oceanic continent that has been submerged, leaving only its highest points above water.

"This hypothesis remained a simple intuition until 1872, when Captain Hutton, an officer stationed in New Zealand, undertook to adduce geologic and zoologic proofs. These are as weak as his hypothesis is complicated, since the author believes that, before the appearance of mammals, New Zealand was not only joined to Australia but also to Africa and America. In the Triassic age, the oceanic continent included only the tropical islands. During the Jurassic, New Zealand was still joined to Australia. Finally, at the beginning of the Tertiary period, the New Zealand continent embraced nothing beyond New Caledonia and the neighboring archipelagoes, since detached (the Auckland Islands, Chatham, etc.).

"Alfred Russell Wallace also maintains the existence of a great austral land in the region of New Zealand, a land which was broken up during the secondary period—perhaps earlier.

"On the other hand, M. Emile Blanchard, a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, has read before that body a paper in which he expresses the opinion that the austral New Zealand continent was dismembered during the modern age of the earth.

"The question of fact is thus complicated with a question of date. Was there really an oceanic continent. If so, at what period was it broken up?

"The only elements for the solution of this problem are the data of geology and of the geographic distribution of animals and plants.

"Now, geology shows us that the earth's crust, in the vast space occupied by the great ocean, is the seat of a volcanic activity that has caused, and is causing at the present moment, a series of enormous folds, generally directed from southeast to northwest —the direction of the general trend of the archipelagoes.

"Thus a line of connection, starting from the southeastern extremity of the Paumotu archipelago, extends to the western end of the Carolines, that is to say, over a distance of more than 1,800 leagues. Other areas of depression include the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, Louisiade, and the northeast coast of Australia. Parallel to these areas and intercalated between them are the elevated areas of the Marquesas Islands, the Sandwich Islands, the Tonga archipelago, and the Navigator archipelago, the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, etc.

"These facts are absolutely in conformity with the law of deformation of the earth's crust discovered by M. Marcel Bertrand by means of study of the geologic map of the sea-bottom at different epochs.

"The wrinkling of the earth's crust goes on continuously, always in the same places, and along curves that form a series of wavy lines, some roughly parallel to the equator and others exactly at right angles to these.

"This is exactly the history of the foldings of the sea-bottom along the great arc of volcanic activity which has been proved to extend from New Zealand to the Solomon Islands by way of the New Hebrides.

"These successive zones of depression and elevation could have caused, in the course of geologic ages, the protrusion from the ocean of continental surfaces more considerable than those of the present archipelagoes, but not the formation of vast continents like those of which Captain Hutton dreamed, and which at the outset of the secondary ages could have joined Australia to America and Africa, afterward diminishing gradually in extent.

"This decrease of a continent is contrary to the observation of geologic facts, which show us that, on the contrary, continents add little by little to their exposed surfaces.

"We know that Europe, at the time when the carboniferous strata were deposited, was composed of islands of unequal size, made up of granitic or schistose rocks, slightly elevated above the sea-level and scattered about in a vast ocean.

"This is the aspect that Oceanica has always presented and still presents. Some variations have taken place in the position of the exposed land-surfaces, which have been reunited and separated several times; but the poverty of their fauna and flora, as well as the distribution of living species, witness that they never formed vast continental surfaces sufficiently permanent to give opportunity for any considerable multiplication and variation of organic forms.

"The importance and the situation of the temporary continental surfaces that the continual foldings of the earth's crust have produced in Oceanica can be deduced from certain facts in the distribution of living species.

"Thus, in a memoir on the geographic distribution of the Placostylus, M. C. Hedley has shown that this species extends from Faro Island in the Solomon archipelago on the north, to Whangaras, in the north island of New Zealand, on the south, and from Lanthala in the Fiji archipelago on the east, to Lord Howe Island on the west. According to M. Hedley this space covers a plateau that is never more than 1,300 fathoms below the surface, which he calls the Melanesian plateau. The now-existing islands constitute the vestiges of a continent shorter and wider than Australia, which sank at an undetermined geologic period. This hypothesis perfectly explains the connection between the terrestrial and fluviatile fauna of New Caledonia and New Zealand.

"To look for a precise date for the depression would seem to me inconsistent with the absolute continuity of the volcanic phenomena of Oceanica. There always were and yet are incessant movements of elevation and depression that have modified and still constantly modify the surface, the relief, and the mutual relations of the land."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A NEW DISTINCTION BETWEEN LIVE AND DEAD MATTER.

IT was formerly supposed that living matter, or matter that had once been living, was of special chemical composition, which could never be reproduced in a laboratory from inert elements. The repeated synthesis of organic compounds, however, has long ago disproved this theory, and it has thus been asserted that no chemical line of distinction can be drawn between live and dead matter, or, in other words, between the organic and inorganic world. But Professor Japp, in a recent address before the British Association, asserts that he can lay down such a line, basing it not on composition, but on chemical structure. His theory is in line with the recent ideas of so-named "stereochemistry" that suppose the physical properties of compounds to be closely connected with atomic structure and that have even gone so far as to map out that structure. According to Professor Japp, such structure in all organic bodies is one-sided or unsymmetric, and such lack of symmetry is always due to the action of living matter. We quote a brief note from *Natural Science*, referring to the address:

"Professor Japp considered certain facts of stereochemistry in their relation to the fundamental problem of life. He pointed out that all inorganic compounds were symmetric, and that the forces producing them were either symmetric, or, if asymmetric, then asymmetric in two opposite senses. Compounds of one-sided asymmetry originate with the living world, and are only known to be produced by some selection in which living organisms must directly or indirectly take part. It is of course possible that some day the isolation of asymmetric compounds may be proved possible without the intervention of even the directing intelligence of the chemist in his laboratory. Professor Armstrong, who spoke after the address, evidently thought that this would be proved before the next meeting of the British Association in Bristol. We are as yet only on the threshold of the problem, and

fresh methods of investigation or fresh conceptions may upset the prophecies of to-day."

As it stands, however, if we are to accept the speaker's distinction, the "vitalists," or those who maintain that there is something in life that differentiates a living being sharply from inorganic matter, seem to have established a position from which only new experimental evidence can dislodge them.

## A SUBMARINE ARC-LIGHT.

A FORM of arc-light for submarine use, the invention of two Yale students, Irving E. Burdick and Frances G. Hall, Jr., has recently been tried successfully at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. It is claimed that with such a powerful light under water work like that recently done by Lieutenant Hobson, in raising the Spanish cruiser *Maria Theresa*, would be made very much easier. The following description of the light is from *The Tribune*, New York:

SUBMARINE ARC-LIGHT; PARTS ASSEMBLED.

"The first great step toward the use of this powerful illuminating agent under water was to put it into an air-tight globe. If one will observe the arc-lights now commonly employed in streets and large buildings he will discover that two styles are in favor. One has but a single globe, and that is open at both bottom and top. That is the old kind. The other has two globes, the outer one open and the inner one closed. This is a more modern form of arc-light, and is not absolutely air tight, but it is designed to prevent any great amount of air reaching the carbons. Thus combustion, which destroys them, is reduced to a low minimum, and the life of the carbons is prolonged. This is the reason for enclosing the light.

"What Messrs. Burdick and Hall have done is to take such a lamp and give it an outer globe that is absolutely waterproof. It is not so easy to do this with an arc-light as with the incandescent lamp, because it is necessary to open the apparatus at times to renew the carbons, and even after fresh ones are put in an automatic feeding-apparatus must be employed to keep pushing the positive pencil down toward the negative as fast as the tip of the former wears away."

After describing the special devices employed to make the globe water-tight, the writer goes on to say:

"Most of the tests made at the New York yard were at a depth of twenty-five feet. But the lamp can be made to stand the pressures that would be encountered at any depth at which divers ever go. The greater part of the work done by men who examine and repair wrecks is done at depths not exceeding twenty-five or thirty feet. But the lamp can be made proof against the squeeze of the water two hundred feet below the surface. . . . . .

"Previous attempts have been made to submerge the arc-light, but they have been clumsy and generally unsatisfactory. With the notion that air was necessary to the operation of the light, certain inventors have equipped their apparatus with tubes to convey air down and to allow the gases of combustion to escape. But in view of the efforts which other men have made to check combustion and thus prolong the life of arc-light carbons, this feature is ridiculous. Messrs. Burdick and Hall are the first persons who have successfully submerged this type of lamp without any such attachment. Their apparatus is provided, however, with a valve for the release of any gas that wants to get out.

"The powerful illumination of the arc-light is a great aid to photography. Hitherto the only electric light used under water for photography has been of the incandescent kind. Light has been obtained by exploding cartridges of sodium in a globe, but the duration of such a flash is brief. Much greater depths, especially in muddy water, can be penetrated with the arc than with the incandescent light, moreover, so that the achievement of the light here recorded is one of no little practical value."

## A NEW PLANET.

THE discovery of minor planets, or asteroids, has gone on so fast that the observation of a new one causes little remark, especially as there seems to be no limit to their smallness, and there are probably hundreds more that could be detected with more powerful glasses and more patient observation. But a recent discovery by G. Witt, of the Urania Observatory at Berlin, is worth more attention. The object discovered, tho certainly a minor planet, is of a different group from those we have hitherto known, and its discovery will doubtless lead to the knowledge of others of its family, unless it should prove to be the sole member. Herr Witt made his discovery while searching photographically for asteroids. Says *Nature*, London:

"On August 14 last, he found on the planet he had exposed, in addition to the trail of the minor planet he was hoping to catch, a second trail which indicated the presence of another of these small bodies moving round the sun with a more than usual velocity. Herr Witt was not content, however, to let the matter rest thus, so he undertook a series of eye observations and measurements which are necessary for the determination of the elements of the body in question. Herr Berberich undertook the task of investigating its motion from these observations, and the result, so far as is known, is surprisingly interesting. Instead of the object being a new or a previously observed member of that system of bodies which travels round the sun between Mars and Jupiter, it proves to be quite an exception, its orbit lying *within* that of Mars; in other words, it travels in a path which is nearer to the earth than that of Mars. It completes its revolution in a period of about 600 days; that is, roughly, 80 days less than Mars takes; both the eccentricity and inclination of the orbit are considerable. This small body thus becomes our nearest neighbor after the moon, and, altho small, will shine when closest to us as a star of the sixth magnitude. No doubt the discovery of this new planet will incite afresh observers of these small bodies; and who will say that this new object is the only member of its kind that performs its revolution round the sun in an orbit between the earth and Mars?"

**Analysis with Colored Glass.**—M. Henri Cros recently read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, according to a report in *La Nature* (September 3), "a memoir on the determination of certain substances by examination through a screen made up of two superposed sheets of colored glass. The kinds of glass employed are ordinary commercial varieties—one the blue oxid-of-cobalt glass; the other, a yellow glass that owes its color to manganese oxid and iron. This screen is held before the eye, and the object is powerfully illuminated. Substances that appear of the same color to the naked eye seem to be of different tints when seen through the screen. Thus the emerald appears of a violet-rose tint, while its imitations keep their own color; on the contrary, the sapphire remains blue while its counterfeit appears reddish-rose. M. Cros, by examining through this screen an Egyptian cup of blue porcelain belonging to the Sèvres factory,

saw that it appeared just as it did with the naked eye, except a part that had been restored, which looked red. He concluded from this that the Egyptian porcelain had copper for its base and that the restored part had cobalt."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MATCHES WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

THE desirability of a match made without this poisonous element, or at least without the common white or yellow form of it, was recently set forth in an article quoted in these columns, in which, as our readers will remember, the solution of the problem was stated to lie in the use of the red or amorphous phosphorus. Practical matches without any form of uncombined phosphorus have now been devised, as will be seen from the following paragraphs quoted from *The British Medical Journal* (London, September 24). The first relates to a match made of phosphorus sesquisulfid by Messrs. Sevine and Cahen in France, and recently placed on the market by the French Government. This compound is said to serve quite as well as phosphorus, while it is comparatively harmless. Says the author of the article from which we quote:

"The toxicity of the sesquisulfid of phosphorus has been determined by Messrs. Sevine and Cahen, and shown by them to be practically *nil*. They gave 3 centigrams [½ grain] daily to guinea-pigs for a period without any bad results, altho the ingestion of 3 milligrams [$\frac{1}{20}$ grain] of white phosphorus in a control experiment caused rapid death; and when we remember that the 3 centigrams given to guinea-pigs correspond to 3.5 grams given to man—that is to say, the amount of sesquisulfid of phosphorus contained in 6,000 matches—some idea may be gained of its harmlessness compared to white phosphorus. An article in the *Revue d'Hygiène et de Police Sanitaire* for August, 1898, expresses the opinion that in France the problem of abolishing matches made from white phosphorus has now been solved, and the hope is confidently expressed that other nations will adopt the use of the sesquisulfid, since consumers will not be able to tell the difference between matches made from it and ordinary white phosphorus. It is claimed that the new match will strike well anywhere. If the practise of the future confirms the expectation of the present, Messrs. Sevine and Cahen will deserve the congratulations and support of the public. Experience, however, will tell. Hitherto the French Academy of Science has given annually a prize to those who have advanced the cause of hygiene in dangerous trades. The opportunity is now given to the Academy to indicate its appreciation of the services rendered by these two gentlemen."

Meanwhile, inventors in other countries have not been idle, as may be seen from the following paragraphs from the same journal:

"Almost contemporaneously with the placing of the S. C. match in the market by the French Government comes from Berlin the announcement of the manufacture of matches, free from white phosphorus, by M. Rosenthal and Dr. S. J. von Kourocki. To M. Rosenthal belongs the credit of the invention. The matches are said to strike readily on any dry surface, and do not evolve unpleasant fumes. The paste has been analyzed in London by a firm of well-known assayists, and been pronounced free from even a trace of white phosphorus. For the manufacture of these matches patents have been taken out in the United Kingdom and in eleven foreign countries.

"The announcement of these inventions has elicited through the press the statement that Mr. Cordes, an employee of the London County Council, succeeded four months ago in producing a non-phosphorus match. He makes no secret of its composition—namely, potassium chlorate, whitening, plaster-of-paris, ground glass, glue, and amorphous phosphorus; and of the fact that, while it will strike upon any rough surface, it will not strike upon the trousers. Mr. Cordes has apparently repeated the experiments of the French manufacturers.

"Should these new types of matches fulfil the expectations of the inventors and meet with public approval, it will serve to illustrate what human invention can accomplish once it is stimulated either by the wish to abolish industrial disease or by the prospect of financial gain, and, should experience prove that the dangers to health incidental to match-making have been abolished, there is no reason why with similar enterprise lead-poisoning should not disappear from the potteries."

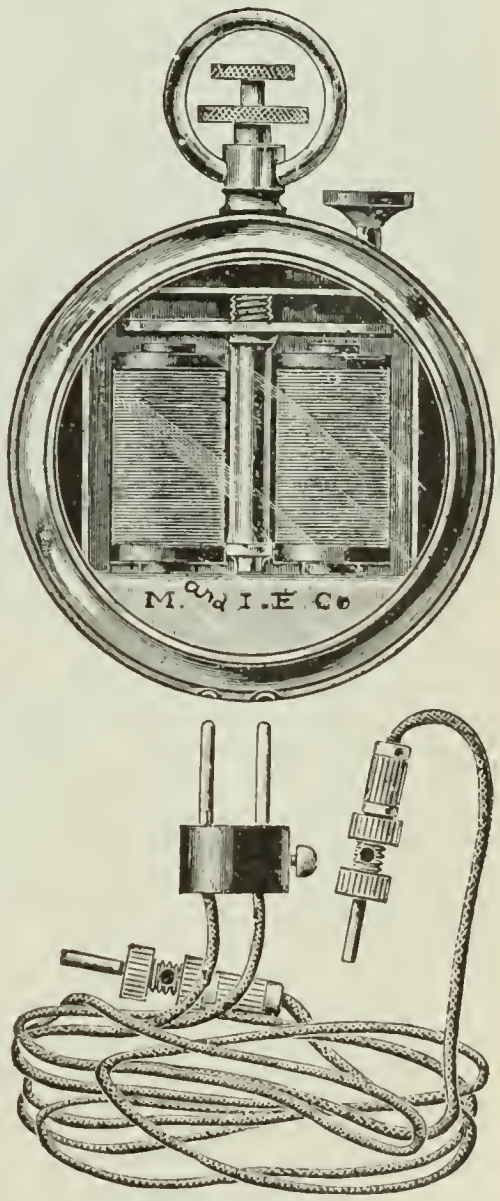
## A TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT IN A WATCH-CASE.

A NOVEL and interesting form of secret telegraph-sounder, called by its inventor, T. J. Smith of New York, a "Morse watch," is thus described in *The Electrical Review*, New York:

"The name implies, to some extent, the functions and the form of the new instrument.

"It is a 'Morse' telegraph instrument, a key and sounder, mounted in an ordinary pocket watch-case.

"The special object is to attain a secret telegraph-sounder, small in size, simple in mechanism, attractive in appearance, and convenient for transportation, without sacrificing any of the practical operative qualities of the apparatus. The Morse watch, as made, is readily adjustable in sound from the loud click of the ordinary telegraph-sounder down to an almost inaudible tick like that of a watch, requiring the instrument to be held in contact with the ear in order to read the signals. It is provided with a soft, flexible headband of mohair, with specially designed fastenings for attaching the watch to the head over the ear, for secret work or for work in locations so noisy that the sound of the ordinary sounder is drowned.




THE "MORSE WATCH"—A SECRET TELEGRAPH SOUNDER.

"A silk conducting cord equipped with suitable terminals makes it possible to attach the watch to a telegraph line or remove it therefrom without loss of time.

"In these days of modern telegraph methods, when most all high-speed telegraphers transcribe the work direct upon a typewriter, it becomes necessary to provide in some way to neutralize the noise of the latter machine, which otherwise would greatly interfere with reading the 'Morse.' This difficulty is effectually taken care of by the Morse watch, and secures to the operator all necessary immunity from the noise of the typewriting machines. In brokers' offices, where secrecy of telegraphic transmission may be imperative, the Morse watch does the work in silence and defeats eavesdropping. The military telegraph can use this instrument in the tent or upon outpost duty without fear of being overheard by spies or betraying advance positions to the enemy.

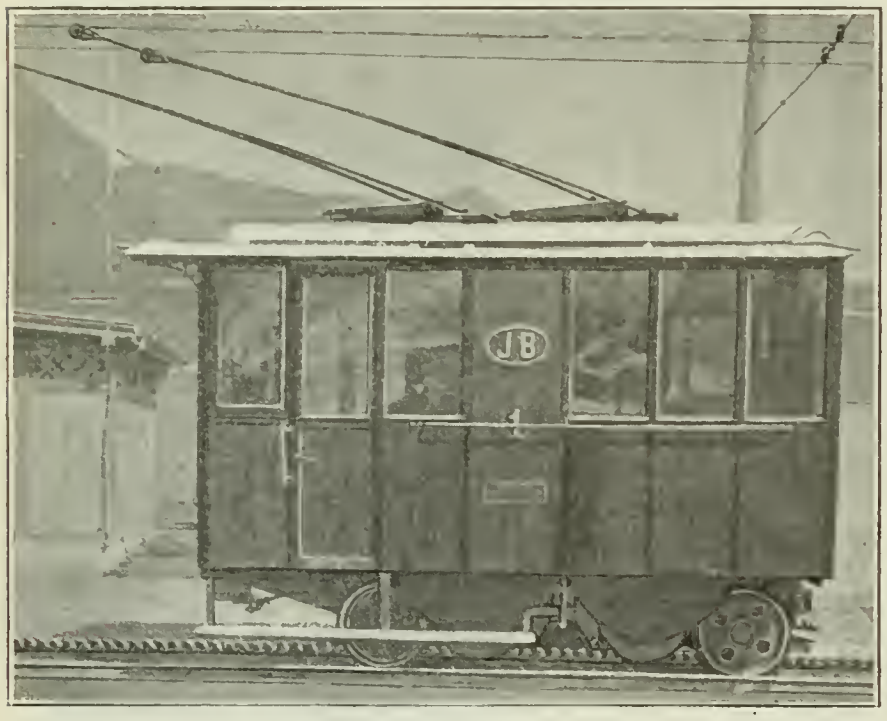
"The whole outfit of the Morse watch, including cords, headband, and all, weighs only four and one-half ounces, and can be carried in the vest pocket."

"FROM all accounts," says *Electricity*, "Emperor William of Germany does not intend to allow himself to be assassinated if he can prevent it, and with this object in view is said to cause the guards on duty at the imperial palace to carry telephone-transmitters whereby warning may be sent of the approach of suspicious persons."

## THE RAILWAY UP THE JUNGFRAU.

THE electric railroad that, when finished, will extend to the top of the Jungfrau, one of the highest [13,670 feet] and most noted of the Alpine peaks, has just been formally opened, altho only a small section, a mile and a quarter in length, has been completed. The following descriptions and the accompanying illustration are from *The Electrical World*, October 15, which credits its facts to *The Electrician*, London:

"The road when completed will be 7.9 miles in length, with a maximum rise of 6,900 feet, 240 feet of which is a vertical lift at the summit. The road starts from a station known as the Little Scheidegg, of the Wengern Alp Railway, which is a rack-and-




A VIEW OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.
Reproduced by permission of *The Electrical World*.

pinion road, with traction obtained by steam locomotives. The section already constructed is almost entirely on the surface, only 85 yards being in the tunnel, but the whole of the remaining 6.7 miles will be within the rock, under the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau Mountains, the line only touching the surface at the stations, which will be built within the rock and fitted with restaurants and other accommodations for the passengers. . . . It is estimated that the railway will be completed by 1904. The whole line is on an upward gradient, varying in inclination from 6¼ to 25 per cent., so that should the power supply fail the trains can run down to the lower end of the line by gravity. Plans for the various parts of the work were obtained by an international competition, over $6,000 being distributed in sixteen prizes.

"Water-power is made use of in the valley to generate three-phase alternating currents at 7,000 volts. . . . Not only is electrical energy employed for traction purposes, but also for lighting, heating, and for working the rock-drills used in the tunnels. When the railway reaches a high altitude the energy expended in heating the trains and stations will be an important part of the total demand.

"At present only one power-house has been built, this one being situated on the White Lütschine, near Lauterbrunnen, down in the valley. The power-transmission line from Lauterbrunnen to Little Scheidegg is about 4½ miles long. The three wires are of bare hard-drawn copper wire, 0.3 inch in diameter. . . . Stout wooden poles, about 33 feet long, are used, with galvanized iron brackets. Whenever the wires cross a footpath they are nearly surrounded by a circular guard-net of very wide mesh, intended to prevent a wire from falling to the ground in case of breakage. A metallic-circuit telephone line is fixed on the same poles, some distance below the three-phase wires, and the two telephone wires are transposed every 550 yards to avoid induction. . . . . .

"The transmission line is not duplicated, so that if it were interrupted all power would be cut off from the railway. A duplicate power-station is projected, however, at Burglauenen, near Grindelwald, on the other side of the Wengern Alp, capable of supplying some 2,600 horse-power. . . . . .

"The permanent way is built on the Strub rack system. Meter gage (3 feet 3⅜ inches) is employed, the rails being of the usual T pattern, about 4 inches high and weighing 40 pounds to the yard. Steel sleepers are used, their distance apart averaging about 3 feet 3 inches. The rack, which is, as usual, midway between the rails, is of steel, rolled solid with the teeth cut afterward in the cold bar. It is made in lengths of 11 feet 6 inches and weighs only 68½ pounds per yard. Its mean tensile strength is 28½ tons per square inch, with an elongation of 20 per cent. The inclined sides of the rail and teeth of the rack permit the use of an emergency brake which clutches them on both sides. As was mentioned above, one section of the projected line will have a gradient of only 6¼ per cent., and here it is anticipated that no rack will be needed. The sharpest curve of the section of the line now opened has a radius of 33 feet, and the sharpest curve in the tunnel will have a 66-foot radius."

The motor can be driven at 760 revolutions a minute, but transmits power through double-reduction gearing to the cogwheel that meshes in the rack. The complete locomotive weighs 13 tons. When it goes down hill the motors act as generators on exceeding a certain speed. Two trolleys are used on each wire on account of the large currents. To quote a single paragraph in conclusion:

"The passenger-cars, which can not be called 'trailers,' as they are pushed, not pulled, are built for forty passengers. Each train will usually consist of a locomotive and one car, but at times of exceptional traffic a second car will be added. At present only two trains will run, one up and the other down."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A PROFESSIONAL school of electricity is to be established near Paris, according to *Electricity*. "The school," says this paper, "is intended to furnish laborers and foremen with an electrical education, and first-class instruction will be given in both theory and practise."

"THE latest electric plaything," says *Electricity*, "is an electric cane lamp. The handle of the cane contains an incandescent lamp, the two poles of which are connected with the plates of a battery. Below this is a small chamber to carry the battery fluid. When it is desired to use the lamp, the cap is taken off and the cane inclined so that the liquid it contains comes in contact with the electrodes. A current is thus produced that will, it is asserted, keep the light going for an hour, which ought to be a sufficient allowance of time for the sometimes somewhat difficult search for the keyhole, provided that the lamp works."

"AN eminent man of science has recently declared," says *The Humanitarian*, "that red-haired people are far less apt to go bald than those with other colored hair. The average crop on the head of a red-haired person is only 29,200 hairs. Ordinary dark hair is far finer, and over three dark hairs take up the space of one red one; 105,000 are about the average. But fair-haired people are still better off; 140,000 to 160,000 are quite common number of hairs on the scalp of a fair-haired man or woman. This authority does not comment on the peculiarities of red-haired people, but it is well known that they are of a more passionate nature than others, and often of a fine and sensitive disposition akin to what is known as the artistic temperament."

PARTICULARS of two forms of artificial India-rubber are given in *The Engineer*. Textiloid, a French form, consists largely of resinolin, which is obtained by treating oil with three or four times its bulk of metallic carbonates, and then with nitric acid. Then follow saponification, precipitation by means of an acid, and dissolution in alcohol or ether. A hundred parts of resinolin are mixed with twenty of zinc, oxide of manganese, etc., and sixty parts of methylated spirit. After several hours the mass is kneaded for one hour or more, and finally compressed. The second process, which is from Germany, has already been described in these columns. It consists in the oxidation of linseed oil, with the addition of prepared jute refuse, or similar hitherto worthless textile refuse.

"THE president of the Royal Institution of Public Health recently called attention," says *The Humanitarian*, "to the undeniable fact that 'the mean duration of life is greater among married men than is the case with the celibates.' But he also went on to give the reason—'because no doubt the former are better taken care of.' This view has been severely criticized by another authority, who declares that 'Married men are longer-lived, not necessarily because they are married, but because they were probably the best of bachelors, in the best position to marry, to afford home comforts and medical advice. As bachelors they went through a process of selection, the judges being the female, whose reasoning powers may not be good, but whose instinct is well known to be excellent.' We feel quite unable to decide between these conflicting points of view, but the fact remains that married men live longest."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## RELIGION AND INSANITY.

THE bishop of Rochester, Dr. Talbot, recently delivered a lecture to the medical students of St. Thomas strongly controverting the popular idea that religion helps to produce insanity. He declared that religion is "a force that makes for sanity," and cited the statement of a chaplain of a large asylum to the effect that among fifteen hundred patients only two or three were suffering from religious aberration.

The London *Spectator* takes the bishop's remarks as a text and proceeds to make inquiry into the subject. It thinks that since the old idea of a physical hell has been abolished, fewer persons have gone crazy upon the subject of religion. The bishop is right, it says; many persons supposed to be suffering from religious aberration, who imagine that they are Christ, or some great saint or king or prophet, or possessed of supernatural powers, are, as a rule, not thinking of religion at all, but dwelling upon themselves. They are afflicted with a form of madness known as megalomania. This form of insanity frequently takes upon itself a quasi-religious guise. There is also the activity of faith of the Eastern ascetics, which the European does not understand on account of his more natural habits of life, and he accordingly sets down these naked philosophers in the list of the insane. Thus a number of persons who are insane on other subjects, but who simulate religious language and meditation, and others whose religious ideas are misunderstood, are all listed under the head of religious insanity.

But there is another class, says *The Spectator*, and it proceeds to speaks of this class at some length:

"The third cause, perhaps the most operative of all, is so subtle that we should like to hear a convincing explanation of its origin. We confess we do not know one, tho, like most experienced editors, and, we believe, all bishops, we have had for years most tiresome evidence of the fact. There are hundreds, probably thousands, of men in this country not only excellent in conduct, but excellent in the Philistine way, competent professionals and sound men of business, who entertain, either secretly or privately, the wildest, most erratical, or most separate religious notions. They have convinced themselves that certain obviously baseless ideas are true, or that God requires of them a certain line of conduct, or that certain absolutely indifferent things are forbidden as positively criminal. Everybody familiar with Indian officers, or old navy men, or men—much more numerous than is supposed—who pass their lives in study, knows of some who will in moments of confidence suddenly reveal the most astounding faiths. The writer was once persecuted for nearly a year by a most excellent and competent person, with more than the usual average of brains, who was determined to convince him that the cause of moral evil in the world was the use of salt, and that the inspired writer in relating the story of Lot's wife had intended to adumbrate this all-important doctrine. Another—a very well-known and most worthy gentleman—attributed a character of sin to the receipt of interest on consols. One of the best and ablest men we ever knew, an officer of the Royal Engineers with an enviable record, and a man, too, of deep personal piety, was shocked to acute mental suffering because he had once been accidentally compelled to listen to an ordinary religious service, his notion being that this was an act of spiritual fellowship with the unclean; while we have twice met men who thought themselves shut out of eternal life by the—probably purely imaginary—sins of their fathers. Hundreds upon hundreds attach spiritual importance to a descent from Israel which is not only imaginary but impossible, while we believe that upward of fifteen thousand families announce that they believe the administration of medicine to be an offense forbidden of God. No month passes, no week indeed, in which some publisher is not offered a manuscript which his reader sets down as the work of a religious lunatic, and rejects, or in a few cases publishes, as a literary curiosity. We could quote much stronger cases from among the Christian sectaries of Russia, or from among that strange group, the cosmopolitan spiritualists, who cover the whole range of mental power, from men of genius to 'fools natural,' and in all such cases the decision of the European is that they are mad, or at least the victims of monomania. Most of them are as sane as anybody else, some of them peculiarly sane and efficient persons, but what the precise explanation of their peculiarities may be we confess we do not know. It has no connection with insanity in the medical sense. The only reasonable theory we ever heard is that every person who meditates much upon anything and never discusses it usually becomes upon that subject so separate that his fellow men fail to understand him; but tho that will account for many cases, it does not explain those in which the mind has imbibed a lively faith in the palpably impossible.

"Seeing all these things, that men who are unmistakably mad show their madness by religious aberration, that ascetics throughout the East seem mad to the obtuse European, and that thousands of the reasonable hold wild religious ideas, it is natural that the populace should believe that religion often makes men mad. We believe, with Dr. Talbot, that proof that religion has been a positive cause of madness is in our day of the rarest occurrence. That theory is, indeed, opposed to reason. Apart from the influence of any creed upon conduct—and any creed must tend to regularize conduct—it is hardly possible to believe in a God at all without attributing to Him some protecting power, or without imbibing, in however inadequate a degree, a spirit of resignation to His will. The Englishman, one motor of whose energy is the instinct of resistance to the obnoxious, has, perhaps, less inclination to resignation than any other human being; but even he must have some, and that little must make for sanity. As a matter of common knowledge, genuinely pious men and women are often exceptionally sane, so well balanced in their minds as to excite suspiciousness in their adversaries, who are inclined to say that so much intelligence in worldly affairs is hardly consistent with any depth of spiritual devotion. That taunt was constantly leveled at the Quakers, and as regards a large proportion of them, proved nothing except the ignorance of those who leveled it, and who could not conceive that a man could be spiritually minded and a great mathematician too. In our day especially it is the disbelievers who most often go mad, or at least, as Nordau has pointed out, exhibit that form of neurosis which so frequently ends in madness. Hundreds of them are among the sanest of mankind, but hundreds more live habitually upon the border-line, and half know it, and envy the calm of those who are convinced, to which they can not attain. On the other hand, if there is a class of men in the world whom a cynic would describe as being a little too sane, it would be the leaders of the churches, including the Episcopal bench throughout Europe. Of what mental diseases are they ever accused, except overmuch caution and craft?"

## "FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH."

THE policy of American expansion is agitating the most conservative element of the Protestant Episcopal church. The policy of the Anglican church since the Reformation has been never to send missionaries to countries where the Roman Catholic church is in authority, and the American Episcopalians have acquiesced in this policy, with the single exception of Mexico, where a few missions have been planted. Now, on the eve of the United States Government's taking possession of Puerto Rico, and having a decisive voice in the affairs of Cuba and the Philippines, a distinct note for a change in the policy of the Episcopalians is heard in their convention at Washington and in the most conservative part of their press.

Bishop Tuttle, in the course of his sermon delivered at the first meeting of the church council at Washington, said:

"Wide, ay wide, the work of the church should be. Extension is in the air for us Americans now. If we fall into line at its bugle-blast, some may claim to our risk and harm for that it is an unwonted call. Be that as it may, the logic of events is a force not to be counted out, and it may make the sounding of bugle-

calls and the rolling forward of the chariot wheels of destiny things that we can not stop if we would. . . . . .

"The Anglo-Saxon race seems harnessed to the twofold work of giving to the world the sweets of personal liberty and the restraints of order, without which liberty can not be preserved. The Anglo-Saxon church would go hand-in-hand with the Anglo-Saxon race."

*The Church Eclectic* strongly urges the Episcopal convention to take its stand for expansion and to adopt an enterprising missionary policy in the new possessions acquired from Spain.

*The Living Church* (Chicago) says that the boldness of *The Church Eclectic* fairly takes one's breath away. *The Living Church* admits that a reversal of sentiment is taking place in the church on this subject. It says that the self-restraint in the church may have heretofore been excessive; but it has been a characteristic of the church, and it was necessary, for the church has had enough to do at home hitherto without expending its efforts in other Christian countries, however corrupt their religious life might be. The same journal continues:

"We do not consider that this attitude of the church has been so based upon absolute principle that it could be no otherwise. But it was consistent with the position which she assumed at the Reformation and with her appeal to ancient precedents and ecumenical law. To this traditional position was added, in the case of our own church, the immense field which it was manifestly called upon to cultivate within the national domain itself. Inadequate as it has been and is, in strength and resources, to meet its overwhelming obligations here, it has seemed simple folly to assume new ones of the most difficult and delicate nature, questionable as to their claims, and doubtful as to their results. These are, however, practical points, and the opinion may be held that they have no longer the validity they may once have had.

"We do not pretend to view with enthusiasm the proposal that we shall, from this time forth, begin to set on foot missions, not only in Porto Rico and Cuba, where there may shortly be a demand to be met from American emigrants to those islands; but in all the South American states, beginning with the consecration of a bishop for Brazil. Yet such is, in brief, the policy now advocated by *The Church Eclectic*. Certainly when one considers the condition of our missionary finances, the supreme difficulty of making ends meet, and the extent to which the sums contributed to the work are already affected by the misgiving that we have, even now, spread ourselves too much, and that the various fields of mission work are not being supported in the order of their real importance, he is at a loss to understand how such a plan is even practicable.

"In two things we do, however, agree most emphatically with our valued contemporary. In the first place, if this new departure, with all its serious significance, is to be the future policy of this church, let it be entered upon in a dignified manner. It is unworthy of the church to encourage in an indirect way what she will not openly avow. We have heard such an undertaking, in one instance, characterized by one of its friends as 'guerrilla warfare.' Surely the church ought to tolerate nothing of that kind. Her work must be open and above board, and the principle upon which it is undertaken should be declared before the world."

In the second place, it is claimed, the general convention and not missionary assembles should determine this question. The people in this matter will respect only the highest authority of the church. We quote again:

"The other point in which we entirely agree with the editor of *The Church Eclectic* is this: viz., that if we are to undertake the work of converting Roman Catholics to 'this church,' it shall be distinctly and avowedly missionary work, and shall be carried on upon the same basis as our work in China, Japan, Africa, or in our missionary jurisdictions at home. If bishops be sent out they 'should be on the same footing as our other missionary bishops, and should be in every respect subject to American church law.' Our unfortunate experiment in Mexico ought to teach us this much if nothing else. Let there be an end of the farce of an 'independent national reformed church,' where there is in reality nothing but a few scores of persons who have been influenced by emissaries of our own and brought by them into an organization which straightway, still under the same prompting, calls itself a national church, and requests that one of the kind foreigners be constituted an autonomous bishop. Nothing could be more unreal than such a process, nothing more dangerous to the cause of Christianity than the consecration of bishops upon such a basis."

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## IS THERE AN INCOMING TIDE OF RELIGIOUS FAITH?

THE opinion of a number of intelligent persons, that Christian faith and the Christian church are losing their hold upon the minds and hearts of men, is, according to Mr. T. H. S. Escott, based upon fiction. Writing in *The New Century Review* (October) Mr. Escott examines the history of the ups and downs of the Anglican church and of Congregationalism for the last hundred years, and arrives at the conclusion that at no former period in the religious history of England was religious revival ever more manifest than at the present time. He says:

"As in the individual, so in the national mind, moments of doubt and unbelief there must always be, even in the midst of moods of earnest faith. Light and shade, ebb and flow, action and reaction—such is the spiritual no less than the physical law for men and states. Those vicissitudes do not prove the general tendency of the time to be other than it is here represented as being. Within about a year of each other, two of the most distinguished of the younger among university teachers passed away. The intellectual interests filling the life of Mr. Pater and Mr. Romanes had not much in common between them. It was therefore by entirely different roads that the two men nearly simultaneously arrived at the common goal of belief in the Christian revelation. Mr. W. H. Pater having occupied many years of his life with the exposition of an intellectual heathenism of the highest order, shortly before his death contemplated ordination in the national church, and looked forward to a little college living in the country. Mr. Romanes was spared long enough to deplore and recant his errors of unbelief, and so, perhaps, to render better service to religion than if he had not for a season parted company with it; the attacks, under whatever name, upon the Christian faith kept up a few years ago with bitter vigor by agnostic writers of great ability have practically ceased. In one of Mr. John Morley's most recent contributions to literature—his discourse on Machiavelli—might be found slight and fragmentary but still real evidence of an approach to a theological position suggestive of that reached, as we now know, long before his death by Mr. Morley's friend and teacher, the late John Stuart Mill. More recently still, an active member of the Liberal Party, belonging to a famous parliamentary family, tho not at this moment in the House, Mr. G. W. E. Russell, by special license of the bishop of Rochester, in a church in that diocese, mounted the lectern and delivered a lay sermon full of deep feeling, and most suitable to the conditions of time and place. Amid the exuberant renaissance of religion and of interest in all theological questions which is characteristic of the present day, elements of enthusiasm, breaking forth from time to time, may defy conventional restraints. Hence one hears, and for some time is likely to hear, on one hand of organized attempts to Romanize the Church of England, on another of an illiberal purpose to narrow its faith and ceremonies to the Puritan formularies of Geneva. These things are the common places of ecclesiastical history; they are the marks of a standing, not of a falling, church; the expressions of a spiritual life and earnestness, not of spiritual death. So it has always been; so, probably, it will always be. During the ten years following the secession of Newman to Rome, many excellent people, at Oxford and out of it, believed the High-Church movement would end in Canterbury becoming a spiritual vassal of the Vatican. Yet, as one now knows, this was the very season during which Evangelicalism was deepening its roots, widening its influences, pruning off its excrescences, and, by humanizing itself, was growing into sympathy with the most earnest thought and philanthropic endeavor of the century. The whole career of the great Lord Shaftesbury, and the record of his work, are the sufficient proofs and illustrations of that statement. Meanwhile, whatever of Romish excess may occasionally

intrude into Anglican usage, prosecutions, under the Public Worship Act, have practically ceased—not so much because materials for raising them no longer exist, but because the impolicy of such tactics is perceived. Whatever may be the exact percentage of ordination candidates trained at the older seats of learning, and belonging to families of position in the land, there is no real ground for alleging any deterioration in the intellectual quality or the spiritual earnestness of those whom the bishops ordain to-day. These new clergymen have, perhaps, less to occupy their thoughts outside their profession—fewer non-professional interests, that is—than belonged to some of their predecessors. Hence, of course, a tendency to 'magnify their apostleship'; the operation of a law like to that causing every bishop to gravitate toward High-Churchism, explains the zeal for advanced ritual. But such effervescence is neither morbid in itself nor of permanent danger in its tendencies; is indeed a manifestation as ephemeral as Mr. Kensit himself. Absolutely nothing in church or state that is not a commonplace of the history of both is now going forward. So far from any abiding Romanization of the Anglican Church, or wholesale secession of her members to popery, that is wholly an imaginary alarm. If any change follow upon the recent agitations, it will be of an exactly opposite sort; will, in fact, amount to a step toward the end advocated by Arnold, in the Westminster Abbey services illustrated by Stanley, namely, a larger interchange between the preaching of the national church and that of the Free Protestant churches, and so will tend to the consolidation of Evangelicalism, Anglican or Nonconformist."

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## THE COLOR LINE IN SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

THE separation of the colored Presbyterians in the South from the whites, which was effected through the act of the Southern Assembly last May; and the more recent expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of two presbyteries of the blacks, who have formally declared their intention to seek union with the Northern Presbyterian church, continue to elicit comment somewhat recriminative in tone. The position of *The Independent* (see LITERARY DIGEST, October 8) is that the dissatisfaction of these colored Presbyterians with a separate church is no more than should have been expected, since the separation on race lines is wrong in principle. The negroes do not wish to be separate, and if they did they should be taught better. We must fight caste whether among whites or blacks.

*The North Carolina Presbyterian* (Charlotte) replies at some length. It says:

"It is nonsense, in view of the facts, to say that 'the negroes do not wish to organize separate denominations.' The vast majority of the negroes in the South are Methodists and Baptists, in comparison with whom all the Presbyterians and Congregationalists together are but a handful. These are nearly all in churches organized on race lines. There is no church in the South worth mentioning in which negroes and whites are found together—and there never will be. The Northern Presbyterians are no exception. Practically they have race churches, race presbyteries, race synods. Where the Northern Assembly has white churches in the Southern States, it has separate negro churches. If it is wrong in principle to draw the race line at all, it is just as wrong in churches as in synods and assemblies. Biddle University is a race institution. Its pupils are all negroes, and its teachers all negroes but one. In the latter respect it is more of a race institution than Stillman Institute ever was."

The writer goes on to say that among the colored Methodists and Baptists of the South it is the boast that they do not suckle at the breast of the white man's church:

"It is one of the difficulties which Presbyterians have to encounter that they are regarded with more or less contempt because 'dey b'longs to de white folks' church.' These negro denominations would be as little likely to listen to overtures of union from the white churches as the white churches would be to make them. It betrays either ignorance of the facts, lack of common sense, or blind prejudice to say that negroes do not wish separate denominations, and such organizations fail, and ought to fail because they are wrong. The difficulty lies somewhere else."

The following reasons are given for the dissatisfaction in the newly created organization of colored Presbyterians:

"There were too few of them, they were too widely separated, they were too little united in their views, they were too weak financially, and they had too little faith in the willingness of Southern Presbyterians to aid them. Naturally. They argued: if Southern Presbyterians did so little for us and took so little interest in us when we were a part of their church, what may we expect of them now that we are separate? It did look as if Southern Presbyterians were in too much of a hurry to get rid of them. An attempt to organize a denomination, not on color or race distinctions, but on, let us say, a difference of language, would have failed under the same circumstances. But why was it a premature birth? The Southern Presbyterian church has been in labor with this thing for years. If the time ever was to come, why had it not come sooner? The answer is easy.

"The Southern Presbyterian church as a body never has taken any serious interest in the evangelization of the negro at home. There have been a few exceptions, such men as Girardeau, Stillman, Sanderson, Phillips, Wilson, and others who have given their hearts, their time, and their means to this work. But they have been exceptions. The annual amount contributed to colored evangelization and Stillman Institute has been a mere pittance. Those who have engaged in this work have encountered indifference and hostility. They have been misunderstood, and, most unkindest cut of all, they have been confounded with *The Independent* and its school. This attitude of Southern Presbyterians toward colored evangelization may be explained, but it can not be justified. The explanation is too long to enter into here. Before any tribunal which has the right to judge us, we do not seek to justify it. We would rather confess and deplore it. But to *The Independent* we have no confessions, apologies, or excuses to make; because *The Independent* is as much or more to blame than we are for these conditions. The race hostility in the South was not due to the emancipation of the negro. That could have been appeased long ago. It was due chiefly to the greatest political crime or blunder ever committed—the wholesale enfranchisement of the negro—crime on the part of those who committed it foreseeing its consequences, blunder on the part of those who did it ignorantly. This and the horrors of reconstruction and carpet-bag politics are chiefly responsible for the deep-seated race hostility in the South. It has been kept alive by politicians, and by those theorists who have tried to force on us not merely social equality, but social intermingling and social amalgamation with the negroes. These things do not justify us before God, but they deprive *The Independent* of any right to judge us. We may criticize ourselves, but we do not take fault-finding patiently when it comes from such other sources."

The writer also asserts that the progress of the work of the Northern Presbyterian church among the negroes has been not an aid but an obstacle to colored evangelization on the part of the Southern church. The Northern people have taught the negroes to look to them as their only friends. Notwithstanding this fact, Northern preachers and teachers who have gone South to instruct the negroes have themselves uniformly drawn the color line when it came to churches, for they have joined the white churches. Tho *The Independent* may fret and fume, there will be no mixed churches in the South.

*The Christian Observer* (Southern Presbyterian, Louisville) has a growing conviction, it says, that the best thing that could be done for the colored Presbyterians, North and South, would be to organize them into a separate and self-governing body, "receiving counsel and financial aid from all the Presbyterians in the country." In support of this plan *The Observer* points out that the colored Presbyterians are actually losing ground so far as numbers are concerned, particularly in the South. It says on this point:

"In Charleston, S. C., the Presbyterian colored members are not half as numerous as they were before emancipation. In a large Presbyterian church on a fine Sabbath night less than one

hundred people were present, while almost across the street, in a church of another order, where they use a brass band and indulge in all sorts of excitement, the large church was crowded. We state these things not to make any invidious distinctions, but to arrest the attention of Presbyterians everywhere by holding up before them the sad and humbling facts.

"What can be done to remedy the case, and increase efficiency in work? Shall it practically be abandoned altogether by all branches of Presbyterians? This is not to be thought of, for Presbyterian teaching is what the colored man most needs, tho he likes it least. Shall they be amalgamated fully with the white people in church connection? This can never be, under existing conditions, in the South. Shall they be encouraged and fostered to develop themselves, with a view to an independent ecclesiastical life? This is what the Southern Presbyterian church deems best for both races, beset, as it may be, with present difficulties.

"We can not believe that the policy of our Northern brethren, to have mixed churches where both races are, or to have dependent churches where only colored members are, is one that will permanently prevail. There are not wanting tendencies which indicate a desire for independency among the colored people."

## OUTLOOK FOR THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD.

IT has often been asserted that Islam is the proper religion for the desert sections of Asia Minor, especially for Arabia. The Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, a missionary of the American Dutch Reformed Church, writing in *The Missionary Review* (October) upon "The Mohammedan World of To-day," quotes the words of a Bedouin on the unadaptability of this form of religion for a country like Arabia. Says the Bedouin: "Mohammed's religion can never have been intended for us; it demands ablution, but *we* have no water; fasting, but *we* always fast; almsgiving, but *we* have no money; pilgrimage, but Allah is everywhere."

Mr. Zwemer can see no hope for the civilization of any of the countries where Islam flourishes:

"Islam has had fair trial in other than desert lands. For five hundred years it has been supreme in Turkey, the fairest and richest portion of the Old World. And what is the result? The Mohammedan population has decreased; the treasury is bankrupt; progress is blocked; 'instead of wealth, universal poverty; instead of comeliness, rags; instead of commerce, beggary—a failure greater and more absolute than history can elsewhere present.' In regard to what Islam has done and can do in Africa, the recent testimony of Mr. Robinson is conclusive. Writing of Mohammedanism in the central Sudan, he says:

"'Moreover, if it be true, as it probably is to some extent, that Mohammedanism has helped forward the Hausas in the path of civilization, the assistance rendered here, as in every other country subject to Mohammedan rule, is by no means an unmixed good. Mohammedan progress is progress up an *impasse;* it enables converts to advance a certain distance, only to check their further progress by an impassable wall of blind prejudice and ignorance. We can not have a better proof of this statement than the progress, or rather, want of progress, in Arabia, the home of Mohammedanism, during the last thousand years. Palgrave, who spent the greater part of his life among Mohammedans, and who was so far in sympathy with them that on more than one occasion he conducted services for them in their mosques, speaking of Arabia, says: "When the Koran and Mecca shall have disappeared from Arabia, then, and then only, can we expect to see the Arab assume that place in the ranks of civilization from which Mohammed and his book have, more than any other cause, long held him back."'"

Nevertheless this missionary sees much to encourage Christians in the present condition of this apparently hopeless system, that ends in such social stagnation and spiritual death. He sketches the following outlook for the Mohammedan world:

"First of all, the great Mohammedan world is no longer a unit, either politically or religiously. As regards temporal power, we have already seen how that is and has been steadily disappearing. The illustrious califate is hopelessly a thing of the past. Islam has no acknowledged pope. Since the Wahabee reformation at the beginning of this century, the increasing hatred for Ottoman rule in Hejaz and Yemen during the last decade, and English supremacy in Oman and the Persian gulf, all of Arabia looks to Mecca for a *new calif*, and not to Constantinople for the old one.

"Spiritually, the Moslem world seems to stand on the tiptoe of expectation. The Mahdi in the Sudan; the religious orders of the Sanusiyah in Morocco and Tunis; the revolt against traditional Mohammedanism in India, and the rise of the Babi movement in Persia, all these indicate a stirring among the dead bones. Babism alone is such a wonderful phenomenon that we are not surprised to learn that it already has 800,000 adherents, and spreads wider and wider. There is much that is sad in the new teaching, but it has opened the door to the Gospel as nothing else has done. Some one writes concerning its influence:

"'It is computed that in many towns and villages half the population are Babis. This is a clear indication that the people of Persia are already, in large measure, wearied with Islam, and anxious for a higher, holier, and more spiritual faith. Almost all through the country the Babis are quite friendly to Christians. The rise of this faith is in a large measure due to the spread of the Gospel, the best of their doctrines are borrowed from it, while they openly reverence our Scriptures, and profess to be ready to reject any opinion they may hold when once proved to be contrary to the Bible.'

"Fifty years ago it might have been said with much truth of the Mohammedan world, spiritually, that it was 'without form and void, and darkness upon the face of the deep.' To-day we can add '*The Spirit of God moves upon the waters.*' What else is it when there comes news of an ever-increasing demand for the printed Word from every mission-station in Moslem lands? What else is it when two learned Indian Mohammedans devote their time to writing a commentary on the Bible from a Moslem standpoint? What else is it when first-fruits are being gathered in even the most unpromising fields of labor among Moslems? . . . . The reports of the various societies that work chiefly or largely among Moslems tell the story of trial and triumph. Especially worthy of study is the story of the North African mission, of the Church Missionary Society in the Punjab, and of the Dutch in Java. In India many hundreds of the followers of Islam have publicly abjured their faith and been received into the church. Half of the native clergy in the Punjab are from among the Moslems. In the Malay archipelago there are thousands of converts. And yet even in these most promising fields the laborers are sadly few. . . . . .

"There was a thousandfold more enthusiasm in the dark ages to wrest an empty sepulcher from the Saracens than there is in our day to bring them the knowledge of a living Savior. There is no Peter the Hermit, and no one girds for a new crusade. We are playing at missions as far as Mohammedanism is concerned. For there are more mosques in Jerusalem than there are missionaries in all Arabia; and more millions of Moslems in China than the number of missionary societies that work for Moslems in the whole world! Where Christ was born Mohammed's name is called from minarets five times daily, but where Mohammed was born no Christian dares to enter.

"America entertains perverts to Islam at a parliament of religions, while throughout vast regions of the Mohammedan world millions of Moslems have never so much as heard of the incarnation and the atonement of the Son of God, the Savior of the world. The Holy Land is still in unholy hands, and all Christendom stood gazing while the sword of the Crescent was uplifted in Armenia and Crete, until the utternmost confines of the Moslem world rejoiced at her apathy and impotence."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN the Moscow University, where the Jewish students have been admitted in the proportion of three per cent. only of the total number, a new order has come into force according to which this percentage is to apply to every faculty. At the present time 900 students are registered at the university, which would allow 28 Jews to enter the institution.

A TORONTO Methodist church memorialized the General Conference recently held to the end "that some steps be taken by the conference to protect congregations against the growing evil of manuscript preachers," affirming that sermon-reading is an evil, and is on the increase, and that to it is attributable in part the relaxing grip of the church upon the masses.

REV. PROF. CASPER RENE GREGORY, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., for many years well known in the world of theological learning as professor in Leipsic University, the successor of Tischendorf, and translator of Dr Luthardt's works, is making a visit to America, his native land. He comes under appointment to deliver a series of lectures before the Chicago University.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## AMERICANS AND GERMANS DURING THE WAR.

FOR months the Associated Press and Reuter's Agency have from time to time had despatches indicating that the attitude of the Germans during the late war was unfriendly toward the United States, and the Germans have just as energetically denied that they were partial. Thus, the *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, points out that Ponce de Leon, in Puerto Rico, would hardly have surrendered to the Americans if the German consul, convinced that a struggle was useless, had not joined the British consul in his protestations to the governor of the island. But the chief source of complaint seems to have been the attitude of the German naval officers. Thus a reporter on board an American gunboat off the Cuban coast censured the commander of a large German cruiser who did not render the American the salute usually given to admirals. American naval officers do not seem to have complained of the attitude of their German fellows; indeed, according to German accounts, the American officers were very polite, and assisted the Germans in caring for the nationalities placed under the protection of the German flag. This was specially the case at Manila. It seems, however, that the Spaniards entirely misunderstood the attitude of the Germans. A correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, whose letter was long delayed, wrote:

"At one time the German fleet was stronger in fighting power in Manila harbor than all the other war-ships, the Americans included, and the German flag made an imposing array, especially when several steamers used as tenders had arrived. The Spaniards, who grasped at every straw, convinced themselves that the Germans would help them, and when the *Darmstadt* took on board a bishop and his secretary, when the *Irene* returned from an expedition with several Spanish fugitives, and the German consul conferred with the governor regarding the safety of the Europeans, it was impossible to get the Spaniards to understand that this was not done to favor them. Gradually, however, they learned the truth, and then they became very suspicious of us. . . . Thus our strict neutrality was of less advantage to us than the partiality of the English and French, the former being openly for the Americans, the latter strongly sympathizing with the Spaniards. . . . Under German protection are the Austrians, Swiss, Dutch, Italians, and Portuguese, also the Spanish women, children, and old men. Permission to protect these Spaniards was first asked of the American admiral, and was readily granted."

The much-talked-of escape of Governor-General Augusti is described in the *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, as follows by the Aden correspondent of that paper, who interviewed the ex-governor:

"General Augusti resigned August 5, as he did not want to sign the capitulation and was convinced that further resistance was useless. When the city had capitulated, the German consul, who had first come to an agreement with Admiral Dewey in the matter, offered General Augusti a passage in the name of Admiral Diederichs. . . . General Augusti acknowledges that the German fleet at Manila fulfilled the dictates of humanity so far as was consistent with the neutrality, a fact which has been fully admitted by the Americans. . . . Luzon, said the general, is entirely in the power of the insurgents, who are armed chiefly with the rifles supplied to them by the Americans and some weapons taken from the Spaniards. It will take at least 50,000 men to subdue them, while he had only 7,000 in Manila against the combined forces of the Americans and insurgents."

The only incident which revealed strained relations between the Germans and Americans at Manila is described as follows in the letter of a German officer, which was published in August in the *Tägliche Rundschau*, Berlin, and has since been quoted in American papers:

"MARIVELES, June 14, 1898.
"*On Board the 'Kaiserin Augusta.'*

"We are just about to return from here to Manila, about three hours' distance. *Princess Wilhelm* and *Kormoran* are with us; *Kaiser* is with the admiral in Manila. The American admiral has informed our chief that he will send an officer on board of every vessel entering the port of Manila, whether she flies the flag of a man-of-war or not. You may imagine what Admiral Diederichs answered. The American, however, said he would do it anyhow. So we have orders to enter the port cleared for action. . . . . .

"Dear brother! Nothing has come of it. The Yankee did not move, not a pinnace was lowered. . . . The spirit of the men was excellent, every one was eager for a fight, as the *Augusta* is such a fine ship. . . . At any rate, we have given the Americans a moral defeat."

There is, however, another version of this incident, which we have not seen in the American papers, altho it was published in the *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, in August. We quote as follows:

"MARIVELES, July 14, 1898.

"A small British gunboat entered the port of Manila and was stopped by the American tender *McCulloch*, which sent an officer to ascertain whether the vessel was really the *Rattler* and not a ship carrying contraband of war. When the British and French admirals were informed of these proceedings they visited immediately the German admiral, who agreed with them that such treatment of neutral men-of-war must be resented by force of arms. Hence all the neutral vessels cleared for action. Admiral Dewey, however, did not countenance the behavior of his subordinate, and rendered the necessary apologies to all commanders."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE IN CANADA.

THE Prohibition plebiscite in Canada has given the Prohibitionists a majority in the Dominion, the size of which can not yet be determined. Six of the seven provinces voted in favor of Prohibition, but the one voting against it, Quebec, is the richest and most influential province in the Dominion. Less than one third of the electors appeared at the ballot-box, as no general election was pending, no officers were to be elected, no other question to be voted on, and even on this question the vote had no legislative force. The majority of the journals in Canada profess to believe that the result has put Prohibition on a side track for some time to come. It is thought that the Dominion Government will not move in the matter, tho the most earnest Prohibitionists do not think Sir Wilfrid Laurier is at liberty to drop the question. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The *Soleil* is generally considered to be closely in touch with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but it is not speaking for him when it says that 'it was always understood between the Government and the temperance associations which demanded the plebiscite that they would not persist in their contention unless they obtained a majority of the votes entered upon the electoral lists.' No temperance association representing anybody demanded the plebiscite, and no such preposterous understanding as that named existed with any such association. . . . This declaration, if made, might be interpreted to mean that three millions of people, men, women, and children, would have to record themselves on behalf of Prohibition before he would grant it or, as the *Soleil* interprets it, that seven hundred thousand votes would have to be polled for it, which is almost equally absurd, or that according to all parliamentary usage if a majority of the votes polled were for Prohibition he would give it. . . . Sir Wilfrid, so far as we are aware, always limited himself to vaguer declarations that whatever was shown by the vote to be the will of the people he would carry out. This promise certainly at times took a shape which was calculated to make his hearers understand, and by which many of them did understand, that if the plebiscite showed a majority of votes for Prohibition the country would get Prohibition. The

present attitude of Liberal organs like the *Soleil* in boldly repudiating the plebiscite is not to their credit."

The Toronto *Telegram* thinks the efforts of the Prohibitionists are not wasted, as the plebiscite has given them a status they never had before. It says:

"All the voters in the Dominion did not turn out, but neither do they all turn out at any election. The fact remains that, upon a plebiscite being taken on the liquor question, six provinces declared in favor of Prohibition, which was carried in the whole Dominion by a majority of over 17,000. The cause ot temperance all over the English-speaking world must be advanced by the announcement of this result."

*The Herald*, Montreal, says:

"There is no need for temperance workers to feel discouraged, as no doubt many of them will, over the result of yesterday's polling. . . . It is well known that many voted 'yes' yesterday who do not at all admit that Prohibition offers the best method of dealing with the traffic, but who cast their votes on the same side with the friends of Prohibition because they wanted to show their sympathy with the crusade against intemperance. . . . Sometimes temperance workers do not distinguish between opponents of intemperance and advocates of Prohibition, but there is such a distinction. The vote yesterday was a blow at Prohibition, not at temperance. Sentiment in favor of restriction and better regulation of the traffic and in favor of educating the individual against the evil of intemperance is undoubtedly stronger to-day because of the campaign that ended yesterday."

The Toronto *World* asserts that the country is merely playing with the Prohibitionists, and says:

"When Prohibition was purely an academic issue, as it was in the province of Ontario some time ago, the Prohibitionists piled up quite a majority vote; but on Thursday, when it became a closer issue and one wearing a political complexion, it had a very largely reduced majority in this province. And when it comes to be a real substantial issue brought up by a Prohibitionist Party, with Prohibitionists arrayed on one side and the anti-Prohibitionists on the other, and also when it comes to be a question as to whether the future of the country is to be trusted to a Prohibitionist Party, then the people will rise in their might and smite the 'faddists.'"

The same paper explains the Prohibition majority in the maritime provinces as follows:

"We are of the opinion that our maritime friends are very much like our Highland ancestry, who preferred their whisky smuggled to whisky which paid a duty to the King. The one federal law that has been considered in the light of despotism by our maritime friends has been the excise and customs duties on the manufacture and importation of spirits. . . . If, however, we are doing our maritime friends an injustice by saying they prefer the smuggled article, then they are at liberty, as we have already set out, to vindicate their superior virtue in the matter of drinking, and to set an example to all the world in the matter of provincial, municipal, and social laws, based on their strong temperance feeling, and thereby set an example to the rest of the provinces. We do like to see people live up to their professions, and having professed so much the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have now a chance to practise. There is more hypocrisy on this question in Nova Scotia than in any other province."

The London, Ontario, *Advertiser* thinks that "it was admitted on all hands that Prohibition legislation would be justifiable only at the request of an overwhelming majority." The Stratford *Herald* accuses the Prohibitionists of injustice to the cabinet, who certainly endeavored to ascertain the opinions of the people. The plebiscite, thinks that paper, should not have been undertaken unless there was a certainty that at least as substantial majorities could be obtained as in the provincial plebiscites. It adds:

"It is questionable if the plebiscite was ever intended or expected to operate in the interests of temperance. It was proposed rather as a means to get rid of the importunities of the Prohibitionists, who had been pursuing both federal and provincial governments, and since the decision of the Imperial Privy Council as to the seat of power to legislate, had to be given at least something to keep them preoccupied for a season."

The Halifax *Herald*, too, thinks the plebiscite was not taken seriously. The Winnipeg *Tribune* believes that the Prohibitionists might have been more successful had they delayed their plebiscite until the general elections. The Chatham, Ontario, *Banner* says:

"However, it has been a campaign of education, and true temperance reformers may take heart and hope. The people as a whole are waking up as never before, and through the school, the pulpit, and the press, they may confidently hope that the cause so dear to their hearts will surely advance. The longest way round is the safest way home, so one man convinced is worth a dozen coerced."

The Ottawa *Free Press* thinks the Government has kept its promises. Prohibition is now, if not dead, at least dormant. *The Sun*, Toronto, says:

"Excess in drinking is very bad; but repeated trials have convinced all thinking and unbiased men that prohibitive legislation would make bad worse, and it is idle to say that Providence enjoins upon us the adoption of a policy the effect of which it does not bless. That the saloon is often the enemy of the home is a deplorable fact, tho the home has other enemies not less evil than the saloon. But the wisdom which bids us choose the lesser of two evils forbids us to rush from the saloon which we can restrict at our discretion, to that which would be practically an unrestricted trade."

The French-Canadian papers are relieved to find that the province of Quebec, at least, has furnished a large majority against Prohibition. The *Patrie*, Montreal, says:

"It is evident that, in the presence of such results, the Prohibitionist can not demand that Quebec be taken by the throat or that arbitrary and retrogressive laws be imposed upon the whole country. It should always be remembered why Prohibition is so unpopular; not because the people do not deplore the ravages caused by the traffic in alcohol, but because people are convinced that Prohibition would be a failure and cause more disorder, more scandals than open traffic. Hence we hope Prohibition will have a first-class burial at an early date."

The *Temps*, Ottawa, says:

"There is not the slightest doubt that the sentiment in favor of Prohibition has very materially declined in Ontario since the provincial plebiscite taken in 1894. The conviction that the law could not be enforced is not the only reason. People also recognize that a law such as the water apostles advocate would render absolutely ineffective the constitutional privileges of the provinces, by which they are empowered to formulate their own license laws."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## ENGLISH TRIBUTES TO MR. BAYARD.

THE death of Mr. Bayard, formerly our Minister to the court of St. James, has created more than ordinary interest in England. Mr. Bayard was respected there for his open character, and loved for his appreciation of the importance of race interests. Moreover, his manners were regarded as more in keeping with his position as the representative of a great nation than those of many other men sent abroad as ministers and ambassadors. Here and there doubts are expressed as to his ability, altho his talent as an after-dinner speaker is not questioned; but in the majority of cases it is admitted that he did Great Britain signal service, especially in the Venezuelan affair.

*The Times*, London, fears that few Americans will be as friendly to England from as pure and as high-minded motives as Mr. Bayard. *The Standard* acknowledges that he agreeably disappointed the English. *The Daily News* says:

"His labors prepared the two nations for the discovery that

they had really nothing to quarrel about, and this put them in the right mood to respond to the first marked expression of friendship on either side. It is awful to think of what might have happened if the wrong man had been in his high place throughout those trying negotiations. His motives were above suspicion. His sincerity, at least, was never questioned. He had his great reward in his retirement when his foresight was vindicated by the attitude of this country toward the United States during the late war. He was a good man, and England will not be wanting in some public expression of her sorrow for his loss."

*The Saturday Review*, rarely willing to acknowledge that good can come out of America, or, for that matter, out of any country except the part of Great Britain south of the Tweed, admits that Mr. Bayard "had a refreshing habit of saying quite frankly what he thought, and he carried this habit so far some three years ago as to rouse his enemies in the States to demand his impeachment," and adds that "if Great Britain and America are on the high road to a better understanding of each other today than has been the case for many years past, the credit rests in large measure with Mr. Bayard." The London *Outlook* says:

"The man was a good deal more than the orator so many of us saw in him. Beyond his rare eloquence were a purpose and determination, a stern sense of duty that harmonized well with the Puritan stock from which he sprang. Some people, and more especially a certain section of his own countrymen, have never forgiven Mr. Bayard for being a gentleman first and a politician afterward. He met with a good deal of abuse; but the solid appreciation that more than counterbalanced these carpings must have amply demonstrated that his mission on this side of the Atlantic was no vain one."

*The Morning Post* thinks his charm lay in the fact that he, "while thoroughly loyal to his own flag, was none the less friendly to Great Britain." *The Daily Graphic*, with many other British papers, recalls the Venezuelan affair, and hopes that Mr. Cleveland has learned to see the error of his ways. That this matter did not result in war between the United States and Great Britain, that paper attributes chiefly to Mr. Bayard's tact. *The Daily Chronicle* is less unqualified in its praise. It says:

"Mr. Bayard was not one of the many really great ambassadors which the States have sent to the court of St. James's, but he was certainly one of the most pleasing, and he deserves the honor of being remembered as a pioneer of the Anglo-American *entente* at a time when its prospects were much less assured than they are to-day. Mr. Bayard was a man of great personal dignity, and his handsome face and fine manners will be remembered here when his rather too elaborate oratory may be forgotten."

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## STAGNATION AND PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

TWO years ago the world was startled by exaggerated reports of Japanese progress. Japanese merchants, trained in the best schools of Europe and America, were about to monopolize the trade of the entire Far East; Japanese industrials, supported by the superior intelligence of their laborers and having the advantage of paying incredibly small wages, would, so we were told, inundate the world's markets with their wares within a very short time. Of late we hear that the Japanese "can not free themselves of their Oriental inaccuracy and sloth," and will not endanger Western industry and trade at all. We summarize the following in the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

We have more than once said in these pages that it is quite unnecessary to be frightened by the bogey of Japanese competition, despite Mr. Robert P. Porter's sensational articles in American magazines. To execute some of the most necessary improvements, says an English authority, Japan needs at least another $80,000,000, and the Government is trying to place bonds to that amount. At the same time, however, the Government is asked to reduce its income from import dues, for there are large quantities of goods stored at Yokohama and Kobe because the people have no money to buy. Another authority, a German one, proves that the Japanese go far beyond their means in starting new enterprises. The paid-up capital of the banks is often so small that they collapse at the first run. Spinning-mills break down after having paid dividends, because no provision was made to renew the machinery. The country is in a chronic crisis.

As a matter of fact, the Japanese still have much to learn. Their foreign trade is still nearly all in the hands of European, American, and even Chinese houses. They can not free themselves from their happy-go-lucky methods. Their chief faults are want of punctuality in delivering goods and unscrupulousness in the execution of orders.

Moreover, Japan, rich tho she is in minerals, has no iron, and a country that must import its machinery can not compete with countries where the latest inventions can be tried without delay.

According to some of the most reliable authorities, however, the progress of Japan has not ceased. The people are very painstaking; and tho they have to wrestle with those industrial crises which embarrass all young and energetic powers, such as the United States and Germany, the Japanese overcome all difficulties. Their ability to adopt foreign languages aids them a great deal. Thus quite a number of papers and periodicals are published in English or with an English page, and they are so remarkably free from the "English-as-she-is-wrote" style that foreign residents often accuse the publishers of having a recreant English editor concealed about their premises. Among such papers are the *Kokumin no Tomo*, the *Yorodzu Choho*, *The Japan Times*, *The Far East*, and the *Hansei Zasshi*, the last being a beautiful little magazine containing samples of Japanese art. That the Japanese are willing to hear adverse criticism is shown by the articles published in the above-named papers. Thus, Mr. N. Ariga, director of the Board of Industry in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, writes as follows in *The Far East:*

"Considered from all points of view, we may unhesitatingly admit that Japan has made a remarkable advance since thirty years when a factory of any kind was almost unknown; but our optimistic view of the case must end here, for when we come to compare our industries with those of other advanced nations we must admit, however reluctant we may be, that we are as yet sadly behind. Even in the case of cotton manufacturing, the most advanced of our industries, we are still confronted with the inferiority of our work. Cotton and cotton thread that England exported to foreign countries during 1897 amounted to 63,993,716 pounds (639,937,160 yen), while the amount of Japan's export was only 16,002,571 yen, just one fortieth part of Great Britain."

But while ready to admit their shortcomings, the Japanese are very sensitive to unjust criticism from the foreigners who are welcomed among them. The *Hansei Zasshi* says:

"Count Itagaki, Minister for Home Affairs, has issued a circular of instruction in regard to the operation of the revised treaties in July next year. He reminds the people that the exercise of the rights necessitates the performance of corresponding duties, and that their attitude toward foreigners not only indicates the degree of development they have attained, but also affects the honor of the country. In their dealings with foreigners, therefore, the count urges that they ought to exercise liberality and magnanimity and should treat them with friendly cordiality. The Japanese as a nation have never been inhospitable people. But at the same time they are not wanting in self-respect. When that feeling is wounded they will stand up to assert their rights. Many troubles that have arisen between the natives and foreigners are the results of the latters' having wounded the formers' pride by not treating them as equals. If a little more respect were shown by foreigners in the treatment of the natives, they would reciprocally be rewarded with more hospitality and kindness. While heartily wishing that the people would abide by Count Okuma's instruction, we as heartily wish foreigners would behave toward us in a gentlemanly manner."

*The Japan Mail*, Yokohama, one of the few papers published by foreigners in Japan that have always remained friendly to the Japanese, explains why the foreigners are specially disagreeable just now. It says:

"At the opening of the *Meiji* era, Occidental institutions were

regarded with mixed admiration and respect. The foreign resident in Japan at that epoch found his lot very pleasant. He was counted a kind of demigod, infallible, omniscient. It never seemed to occur to the Japanese that degrees of competence might not be more marked among themselves than among the representatives of the wonderful new civilization, who came to them in company with steamers, locomotives, electric telegraphs, and printing-machines. They would take a ship's steward to teach them moral philosophy and a retired coachman to instruct them in physics. . . . The reaction from their mood of unquerying veneration was nevertheless strong. It began about the year 1873 and culminated in 1880. Of course we have to be content with approximations. Two events, however, serve in some degree as finger-posts. Both belong to the sphere of education. The first was the inauguration of a system of examinations to determine the competence of foreigners applying for 'professorships' in the newly established schools and colleges of the empire; the second, the reintroduction of the Confucian system of ethics into those institutions. A peculiar idea the former, our readers will perhaps say. . . . Yet not altogether wrong if we remember that an aspirant for the chair of English literature in the first Japanese college described himself as having 'saled in a steam yott,' and warned all women against becoming 'intoxicated with the suttal essense of flatry'; and at another, a would-be professor of mathematics scouted the extravagant idea of being asked to solve a quadratic equation. It was like the 'cheek' of the Japanese, he declared, to think that they had any business with quadratic equations, or that a foreigner versed in such arcana of algebra would come to seek employment in their double-dashed country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

THE reputed intention of the United States Government to create a strongly fortified coaling-station in the Samoan archipelago is welcomed in Germany, as it promises to lead to a partitioning of Samoa. The Germans, believe that their interests will be best served by a partitioning, as it would enable them to guard more effectively against the importation of American and British firearms. That the United States would benefit politically by making Pago-Pago a link in its chain of naval stations in the Pacific is admitted; but the Germans insist upon a *quid pro quo* for themselves. The *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"By the treaty of 1889 Samoa was declared neutral and independent, Germany, England, and the United States undertaking to maintain order and admitting their several subjects to equal rights. A native king was chosen, but the real power remained in the hands of the officials appointed by the countries just named. There are, besides the consuls, an American as chief justice, and a commission formed by a German, an Englishman, and an American.

"The Germans own four times as much land as the English and seven times as much as the Americans. The shipping is chiefly in their hands, and they pay five times as much in taxes as the English, and nine times as much as the Americans. Yet the English and Americans are continually intriguing against the Germans, and the latter naturally wish for a new settlement. It so happens that the Americans wish to create a coaling-station in the port of Pago-Pago, upon the island of Tutinla. This may lead to a solution of this vexed question."

There is really no objection in Germany to an American coaling-station, but the Germans declare that, if the United States is allowed to fortify one of the ports for its own purposes, the group must be divided. The *Correspondent*, Hamburg, says:

"Germany is not likely to create fortifications in the Samoan group, but a division is necessary because the United States would otherwise obtain more influence than is her due. Now, if England receives the island she seems to want most, Savaii, the largest of the group, she receives about her just share, and if the Americans obtain Tutinla they have the port they want most. Upolu, however, is nearly all in German hands and has the best port for trading purposes, the port of Apia.

The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"The English and the Americans continually endeavor to disturb the Germans in their possessions, and if the Americans are permitted to create a coaling-station German prestige will vanish, unless the group is divided. If the Americans want Pago-Pago and the island of Upolu, they are welcome to it. The island is almost worthless except as a coaling-station, but then the Americans have done nothing for the development of the group, altho they have intrigued continually against the Germans. Savaii, too, is not worth much, tho the largest of the group. It is too mountainous. Upolu alone is valuable, and that Upolu is almost altogether German is too well known to require additional confirmation. The smaller islands hardly deserve notice."

In England the matter creates little interest; much more so in Canada, whose Pacific trade is very important. *The Witness*, Montreal, inveighs against the "arrogance and greed of the Germans," who could not leave the Samoans alone, and who introduced capitalistic exploitation of the soil in a spot which the English and Americans wisely left alone. The paper, nevertheless, admits that, according to latest reports, "except on the German plantations, production has almost ceased, because of the lawless condition of the country." England is, however, very likely to throw in her influence on the side of the United States, as she cares little for the group. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The islands are of use mainly as coaling-stations. Great Britain has comparatively little need of them. To the Germans the value of a station there is immense, for their nearest possessions are the Solomon Islands, 2,000 miles to the west. . . . Why the United States should want a naval-station off the doors of Australasia is not very apparent, but it will of course be a great advantage for their merchant steamers to have an American port of call on the Australasian voyage. The real interest of the Americans, as a matter of fact, is in the Philippine Islands, and Samoa is 12,000 miles south of the route from Honolulu to Manila. The liking for islands is growing, however, in the American mind, and a partition does not appear improbable."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to the *Coté Européen*, the Czar's disarmament conference will hold its sittings in Copenhagen, as a mark of respect from the Czar to his grandfather, the King of Denmark and the doyen of European princes.

THE *Neue Bayrische Landes-Zeitung* publishes some interesting items regarding the relations between the late Prince Bismarck and Dr. Schweninger. Prince Bismarck told the editor that Dr. Schweninger would never receive payment for his attendance upon the old chancellor. He was, however, very strict. He had prohibited liquor to the prince, and when, one morning, he found a glass of whisky in the room, he simply threw it out of the window. Politeness was not the doctor's strong point, and his firmness alone enabled him to deal effectively with Bismarck.

PRESIDENT KRÜGER, of whose ready wit the world has had many striking proofs, is no less noted for his Solomonic judgments in private quarrels than for his ability as a diplomat. Recently two brothers who quarreled about the division of their farm appeared before him. He said to the one. "You, as the elder, have undoubtedly the right to divide the farm into two equal parts." To the younger he said: "You must not interfere with your brother while he is doing this, but you have undoubtedly the right to choose the half you like best, when he has divided the farm." Both went away convinced that they were privileged persons.

COL. VINCENTE DE CORTIJO, one of the officers taken prisoner at Santiago, complains of the treatment accorded the prisoners at Atlanta. The populace, he says in the *Impartial*, hooted the Spaniards, and would have ill-treated them had not the American soldiers protected them. The food was vile beyond description, and as his money was taken from him he could not procure better. His letters to his family were not sent to Spain, altho he did not close them, and there was little chance for the prisoners to clean themselves. The whole account is written in such a way that impartial readers must regard it as somewhat exaggerated.

THE history of the House of Hapsburg furnishes striking proof of the fact that royalty is no protection against continuous misfortune, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Crown Prince Rudolf committed suicide. Duchess Sophie, of Alençon, was burned to death in the Paris Bazar fire. Archduchess Mathilde carelessly dropped a burning match upon her dress, and was also burned to death. Louis II. of Bavaria became insane and drowned himself. Count Louis of Trani, Prince of Sicily, committed suicide. Archduke John of Tuscany discarded royalty and was lost at sea. Archduke Wilhelm died from injuries received through a fall from a horse. Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was executed. Archduke Ladislaus shot himself accidently while hunting. Empress Elizabeth was assassinated.

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The superiority of American-made machinery is becoming generally acknowledged in Denmark. Heretofore the Germans have controlled the market in this line, but now, according to our vice-consul at Copenhagen, "the Danes want American-made engine lathes, drilling and boring machines; milling, planing, and shaping machines, slotting machines, boring and turning mills, radical drilling machines, machines for making screws, punching and shearing machinery, grinding and polishing machines, bolt cutters, and American tools of all kinds."

Consul Taylor, at Glasgow, reports that the sales of American bicycles are increasing in Scotland. British wheels are excellently made, but too high priced, he states. He recommends a more careful attention to climatic conditions on the part of American manufacturers who send bicycles to Great Britain. In view of the fact that in Scotland it rains three days out of five, and is therefore generally damp, he suggests painted spokes as less liable to rust. All wheels should have front and rear mudguards.

Since 1805, German shipbuilders have delivered 24 war-vessels for other maritime powers, as follows: China, 3 armored cruisers, 5 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 6 torpedo-boats; Brazil, 2 torpedo-boat destroyers; Turkey, 1 torpedo-boat destroyer; Austria, 1 torpedo-boat and 1 torpedo-boat destroyer; Norway, 3 torpedo-boats and 1 torpedo-boat destroyer; Sweden, 1 torpedo-boat.

The finances of Chile are in a bad condition, owing chiefly to the enormous cost of her army and navy.

*The British Iron and Coal Trades Review* warns its readers that America is a very serious competitor of Europe in the nail trade. The American-made product, this journal confesses, is better and cheaper than that made in Europe.

The copyright law of Mexico makes no distinction between Mexicans and foreigners, provided the work in question be published in Mexico. A foreign author, not resident in Mexico, must send power of attorney, drawn before a notary public and certified by a Mexican consul. This must then be legalized by the State Department and "protocolized," in both Mexican and the language of the author. For these operations he must pay $50 Mexican currency.

The foreign commerce of France for the six months ending June 30, 1898, according to the French customs authorities, was as followers: Importations valued at $440,996,508; exportations at $315,434,697. These figures show a decrease of $4,742,975 in value of imports and of $23,236,951 in value of exports over those of the same period in 1897.

According to Consul Erdman, at Breslau, if it were not for the American trade, manufactories could not exist in the district. The main articles manufactured are: Linen, cotton, silk, woolen cloth, shawls and hoods, laces and lace curtains, artificial flowers, gloves of leather and wool, porcelain, glass, arsenic, brushes, chemicals, chromos, buttons liquors, toys, sugar, iron goods, machinery, earthenware, hat and caps of wool or straw. Wages are very low in Breslau, a man and his wife and children frequently working in a factory for 25 cents a day.

## PERSONALS.

NICOLAS DE PIEROLA, President of Peru, is called the "Napoleon of South America." He is known to be a man of boundless ambition, his one desire being to unify all the republics of South America under one central government, with himself at its head. In 1879 he became dictator, but was swept out of power when Peru was defeated in the war with Chile. Three years ago Pierolo once more struck for supreme power and won. He organized an army in the mountains, over-


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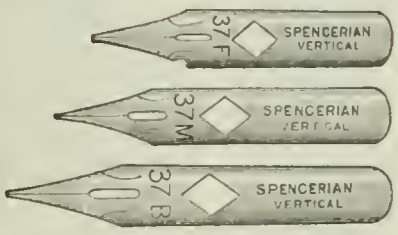


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threw the Government, and marched to the palace over the bodies of twelve hundred slain men.

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS, the sculptor, to whom the commission for the monument to be erected to Robert Louis Stevenson in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, has been entrusted, has executed many works of historical importance including, among others, the monuments to Admiral Farragut, Peter Cooper, and General Sherman in New York, the Lincoln statue for Chicago, the bust of Garfield for Philadelphia, and the memorial to Robert J. Shaw in Boston. He was born in Dublin fifty years ago, his father being a Frenchman and his mother an Irishwoman, and when he was only six months old the family removed to the United States, ultimately settling in New York. Saint-Gaudens began life as an apprentice cameo-cutter, but in 1867 he was sent to Paris. He spent three years there, and the following three years at Rome, and on his return to New York he rapidly attained fame.

LORENZO SNOW, the newly chosen president of the Latter-Day Saints, is one of the most forceful characters in Mormondom. He is an Ohioan by birth and a graduate of Oberlin College. Mr. Snow had heard of the Mormons, and was first introduced into their circle by a visit to his sisters at Kirtland, Ohio, which was then a Mormon center. He became convinced that the book of Mormon was the truth, and, being a man of decided character, he determined to give up his life to the cause. As a missionary in the Mormon religion he traveled at home and abroad, and his labors were always successful. There is scarcely a place in the United States which he has not visited on his errand of proselyting, and he has been a member of the Mormon faith from the earliest days, when the celebrated Zion in Missouri was the hope of the followers of Joseph Smith. Elder Snow is now eighty-four years old, but he is in perfect health and possessed of the keenest mental faculties.

GEN. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, who commanded the army during the Santiago campaign, is a veteran of the Civil War. He is not a West Pointer. General Howard, under whom Shafter served during the rebellion, says of him (in the New York *World*):

"General Shafter served with the distinguished Seventh Michigan Volunteers under my command during the Civil War. He received a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. It was on the following morning that I myself was so hotly engaged.

"General Shafter was in command of the pioneers, so that he was not required to go into fierce action. He volunteered to do so, however, and took an active part in the engagement. Again, after being wounded, when men generally retire from action, Shafter remained on the field, in spite of his injuries, until the close of that day's engagement.

"Shafter's regiment was remarkable in being the first to volunteer at Fredericksburg at the upper bridge of the Rappahannock River, which was crossed by bateaux. It cleared out the skirmishers of the opposing force and secured a good bridge head on the Fredericksburg side. Its lieutenant was wounded, and made a brevet brigadier-general at once for his extraordinary bravery.

"Shafter served under my command after the Civil War. I always found him an energetic commander.

"During the war he was promoted from first lieutenant to a lieutenant-colonelcy of Michigan troops. After the war he became a lieutenant-colonel in the Forty-first Infantry. He was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, but when promoted became the colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry. Later he was transferred to the First Infantry as its colonel, and remained in that rank until he was made a brigadier-general in 1897.

"Concerning General Shafter's qualities as a commanding officer, I may say that, like the ma-


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## Current Events.

*Monday, October 17.*

President **McKinley** is made **doctor of laws** by the University of Chicago. . . . The Episcopal convention in Washington rejects the proposed **new canon on marriage and divorce**. . . . The War Investigation Commission begins the inspection of **Florida military camps**.

It is reported that in view of the trouble arising out of the Egyptian question, **France is augmenting her naval preparations**. The **German Emperor and Empress** reach Constantinople.

*Tuesday, October 18.*

**Occupation by the United States of Puerto Rico** is completed by the raising of the Stars and Stripes on the public buildings and forts in San Juan. . . . The Vermont legislature **re-elects Senator Proctor**.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany are **entertained lavishly by the Sultan of Turkey**. . . . Sixteen victims of the *Mohegan* **disaster** are buried at Falmouth.

*Wednesday, October 19.*

President McKinley reviews the **Peace Jubilee parade** in Chicago. . . . The arbitrators decide that the **Canadian Pacific Railroad** is not entitled to differentiate on freight to and from San Francisco. . . . A despatch from Madrid to London, which is afterward denied, states that **Admiral Dewey engaged and captured** three ships of the Philippine insurgents at Manila. . . . **Admiral Schley** is placed in command of the naval station at San Juan, Puerto Rico. . . . The grand jury at Carlinville, Ill., begins **investigating the Virden riot**.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, makes a speech at North Shields which is construed as **a defiance of France** in the Fashoda matter.

*Thursday, October 20.*

The report of the Wainwright board on positions of the American and Spanish ships **at the battle of Santiago** July 3, is made public. The Episcopal general convention votes to send a letter of **thanks to the Czar of Russia** for his peace manifesto. . . . Colonel **William J. Bryan is called as a witness** by the War Investigating Commission, but asks to be excused from testifying.

A Paris newspaper announces that **Captain Dreyfus** is in prison in that city, having been brought secretly to France. . . . An employee of one of the Vienna hospitals dies of the **bubonic plague**. . . . Important **French naval experiments** are carried on at Toulon. . . . A French missionary and several Chinese Catholics are **massacred in a chapel** at Pak-lung by a mob.

*Friday, October 21.*

A Washington despatch says that it is certain that complete **evacuation of Cuba** must be delayed beyond the period originally fixed by the Administration. . . . President **McKinley receives ovations** at Indiana and Ohio towns on his way to Washington.

The American and Spanish Peace Commission hold their seventh joint session; the **Cuban debt question** is again discussed. . . . Major **Marchand's report**, telegraphed from Cairo, is received in Paris. . . . The Nicaraguan commission decides that the concession granted to the **Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua** expires October 20, 1899. The **anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar** is enthusiastically celebrated in England.

*Saturday, October 22.*

A **newly discovered entrance to the mouth of the Yukon** River will save 500 miles of travel for Klondike gold-seekers. . . . **Princeton defeats Cornell** at football. . . . The **report of Admiral Sampson** upon the operations of his fleet in West Indian waters preceding the fall of Santiago is made public.

The British Government meets to **discuss the Fashoda affair**. . . . The **Emperor and Empress of Germany leave Constantinople** for Palestine.

*Sunday, October 23.*

The **Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia** begins with services in the churches. . . . The Cuban military commission informs General Blanco that the **United States will assume possession** of the island December 1.

France issues **a Yellow Book on the Fashoda affair**. . . . **President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo**, arrives at Nassau to meet the American commissioners. . . . The doctor who attended the surgical assistant in the University of Vienna, who **died of the plague** last week, himself succumbs to the disease.


# STARVING

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That's what people with poor digestion are doing every day. They have no appetite, or if they do have an appetite and eat what they require, it does them no good, because the stomach does not digest it, and the fermenting mass of food becomes a source of disease, of headache,

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sleeplessness, languor, and the thousand and one symptoms of disordered digestion. Mr. Judson A. Stanion, the great Church and Sunday-School worker and president Christian Endeavor Union, St. Louis, Mo., says:

"I have had to be extremely careful what I ate. Many things were indigestible; and after a hearty dinner I could scarcely keep awake. I never have been sick in bed, but have had a great deal of inconvenience from indigestion. Since I learned of the merits of Stuart's Tablets, I keep them in my desk or carry them in my pocket, and find that I can eat anything at all without discomfort. They were recommended to me by a friend who is enthusiastic in their praise. I cannot afford to be drowsy after lunch, and find these tablets just the thing to assist digestion and keep all my faculties wide-awake." Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets promptly relieve and cure all forms of indigestion. They have done it in thousands of cases and will do it in yours. The reason is simple. They digest the food whether the stomach works or not, and that's the whole secret. At all druggists, 50 cents a box. For book on stomach diseases, giving valuable advice, address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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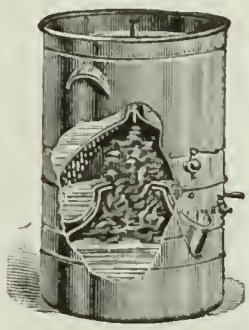

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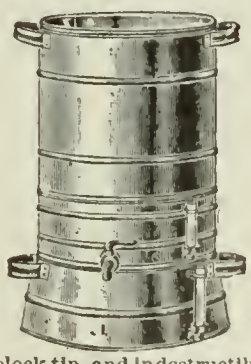

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## CHESS.

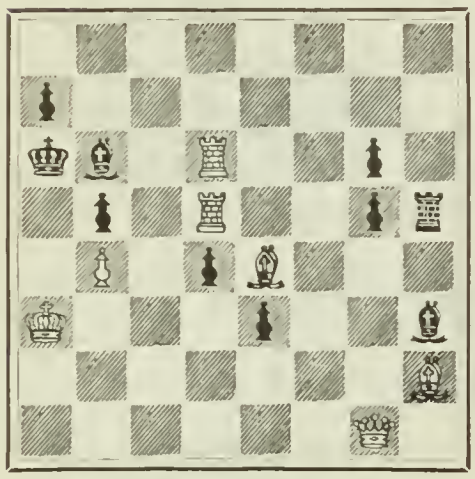
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 327.

BY JOHANNES HADEN.

*From Ueber Land und Meer.*

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 322.

Key-move, Kt—K 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. C. S. Page, Chicago; the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Mich.; the Rev. P. Read, Le Mars, Ia.; D. Cain, Wirt, Ind.; E. H. Humphreys, Davidson College, N. C.; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N.Y.; Tom M. Taylor, Calvert, Tex.

Comments: "Very ingenious and not too easy"—M. W. H; "A great problem, and a fitting companion for the last ten which you have given"—H. W. B.; "Chaste, clever, conservative"—I. W. B.; "First class"—C. F. P.; "A work of much merit; this"—R. M. C.; "A clear-cut problem"—J. A. Y., "Key-move well concealed, variations excellent"—F. S. F.; "Coming after 320, this problem is uninteresting"—T. M. T.

No. 323.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. B x P / B—Q 5 | 2. Q—Q 5, ch! / P x Q, must | 3. R—K 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / B—B 6 | 2. B—Q 2!! / K—B 3 or Kt (Kt 7) moves | 3. B x B, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. Kt—Kt 4, mate |
| 1. .. .. / B—Kt 7 | 2. B—B sq!!! / Any | 3. Mates as before |
| 1. ..... / Kt—K 6 | 2. Q—K P, ch / K x Q, must | 3. R—K 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt—B 5 | 2. Q x K P, ch / Kt x Q | 3. R—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / R(Kt 8)moves | 2. B—R 6! / P x B | 3. Kt—Kt 4, mate |
| | 2. .... / Any other | 3. B x P, mate |
| 1. ..... / R—Kt sq | 2. Q x B P, ch / K—K 5, must | 3. Kt—B 2, mate |
| 1. ..... / P x P | 2. Q x P (B 4) ch / K—K 5 must | 3. Kt—B 2, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I W. B., C. F. P., R. M. C., C. R. O., C. F. P., T. M. T.

Comments: "A great problem, despite the duals after 1 .., P—B 5, which can hardly be called a defense"—M. W. H.; "A wonderful problem"—H. W. B.; "A tongh and tantalizing tergiversator" I. W. B.; "A grand problem"—C. F. P.; "Not so very hard after one becomes reconciled to the 'take'"—R. M. C.; "Very difficult; a veritable brain puzzler"—C. R. O.; "'Elegant and difficult,' describes this problem exactly"—T. M. T.

C. R. Oldham got 312. T. M. T., E. B. H., F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., and F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H., were successful with 320. C. R. O., and V. Brent, New Orleans, solved 321.

305 AGAIN.

One of our solvers has been pegging away at 305 with Mr. Laws's correction (Black Kt on R 8 should be on R 6), and he shows that the correction does not correct. In spite of Kt on R 6 the problem has a double solution: K—B 7, and B—Q 2.

### Our Correspondence Tourney.

We have heard from only three players who are in the Finals. There need be no delay in starting these last games. The winners of the sections should correspond with each other. We give again the names and addresses:

Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, Manhattan, Kans.
The Rev. A. C. Kaye, Jefferson, Ia.
J. H. Mockett, Jr., 2447 West Street, Lincoln, Neb.
A. L. Jones, Box 784, Montgomery, Ala.
V. Brent, 1220 Washington Avenue, New Orleans.
The Rev. A. Taylor, Fair Haven, Vt.
C. E. Wiggers, 308 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.

If any of the addresses have been changed please report.

### The American Chess-Magazine.

We were about to write a notice of the September number of this publication, whon the following from the New York *Clipper* came to us. As Miron expresses an opinion probably as well or better than we can, we will let him speak for us:

"It was once said of *Deutsche Schachzeitung* that it never was excelled by any Chess-magazine, except when some fortunate issue outshone all previous efforts. This is strikingly true of *A. C. M.* for September current. It the crowning boast and glory of this peerless magazine, which is doing such yeoman service for the game. We can only touch a few salient points. Portraits of Mrs. Fagan and Miss Prothers, of fourteen 'American Champions,' for '98; 'American Chess Editors,' Emil Kemeny, good! the six leaders of 'Chess in Texas,' games and problems, 'way up as always. 'How to Start a Chess Club and Keep it Going." is the *pièce de resistance.* We have been asked about this more than a hundred times or rather more than that, and now comes Bro. Reichelm to the rescue answering all inquiries past, present, and to come with an exhaustive fulness which our crowded space has wholly forbidden, Just see 4½ of these large double-column pages. Bro. R. has done the amateur Chess-world an essential service.

### United States Chess Association or League.

Every one knows that a great deal of dissatisfaction has been manifested over the management of the cable-matches between England and the United States. The special objection was that the American players did not represent the United States, and that the various American Chess-clubs did not have any voice in the selection of the players. Very great credit should be given to be officers of the Brooklyn Chess-club for their work in arranging this series of matches, and while these gentlemen have been severely criticized, it seems to us that they have tried to do all in their power to bring about a satisfactory arrangement. Their last act is, indeed, highly commendable. This is nothing less than the organization of a National Chess Association. At a meeting called for this purpose, held lately, there were, besides those of the Brooklyn Club, representatives of four Chess-clubs present: Walter Penn Shipley, Franklin Club, Philadelphia; W. F. Morse, Manhattan Club, and Courtenay Lemon, Harlem Club, New York City; J. M. Lesser, Boston Chess-Club. A committee of six was appointed to draft a scheme for the organization of the League, to be submitted to a meeting of representatives of American clubs. This committee is composed of Messrs Lesser, Boston; Shipley, Philadelphia; Morse, New York; O'Farrell, Washington; Johnston, Chicago. The British Chess-Club has accepted the challenge to play the fourth game, and time set is between January 1 and April 1, 1899.

FRANCIS VS. GERMANY.

The only game Dr. Tarrasch lost in the Second Round.

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny.*

Double Ruy Lopez.

| JANOWSKY. *White.* | DR. TARRASCH. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 |
| Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 |
| Kt—B 3 | Kt—B 3 |
| B—Kt 5 | B—Kt 5 |
| Castles | Castles |
| P—Q 3 | P—Q 3 |

B—Kt 5. The usual and perhaps strongest continuation is Kt—K 2, followed by P—B 3 and Kt—Kt 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 ..... | B x Kt |
| 8 P x B | P—K R 3. Loss of time. Black could safely play Kt—K 2. |
| 9 B—K R 4 | B—Kt 5 |
| 10 P—K R 3 | B x Kt |
| 11 Q x B | P—K Kt 4. When Black brought about an exchange of Bishops against Kts he relied on the text-move, which forces the Q B into inferior position and, apparently, Black may keep the adverse Bishop out of play for a considerable length of time. The two Bishops, however, are of more value than the two Kts, and as soon as White frees his Q B he will have a decided advantage. |
| 12 B—Kt 3 | Kt—R 2 |
| 13 Q R—Kt sq | Q—B sq |

14 K R—Q sq, with the intention to continue P—Q 4 and eventually B—K 2 or B—Q 3. White then will get the K B and the Q R into play.

| | |
|---|---|
| 14 ..... | K—Kt 2 |
| 15 P—Q 4 | P—K B 3 |
| 16 B—K 2 | Kt—K 2 |
| 17 Q—Q 3 | R—Q Kt sq. Preferable, perhaps, was P—Kt 3, followed eventually by P—Q R 4. |
| 18 B—Kt 4 | Q—K sq |
| 19 Q—B 4 | P—K R 4 |
| 20 B—K 6 | Q—B 3 |
| 21 Q—Q 3 | P—K R 5. Promising as this play looks, it will prove disastrous, for White will have the means to free his Q B. By continuing P—K Kt 3 and P x P he will have the opportunity to play P—K B 4, which opens the diagonal. Had Black kept his Pawn at R 3 or R 4, White could hardly have accomplishes this so speedily. |
| 22 B—R 2 | R (B sq)—Q sq |

23 P—Q 5. Necessary, to prevent Black's P—Q 4 play, which might have given him the preferable game.

| | |
|---|---|
| 23 ... | Q—R 5 |
| 24 P—K Kt 3 | Kt—Kt 3 |
| 25 R—Kt 4 | Q—K sq. To capture the Q R P would have been dangerous. White would have answered R (Q sq)—Q Kt sq and Black would have had difficulty in freeing his Queen. The play, however, demonstrates that Black's 23d move was an inferior one. Instead of Q—R 5 he should have then played Q—K sq. |
| 26 R (Q sq)—Kt sq | P—Kt |
| 27 Q—R 6 | Kt (R 2)—B sq |
| 28 B—Kt 4 | P x P |

29 P x P. Much better than B x P, which would have prevented the development of the Bishop.

| | |
|---|---|
| 29 .... | Kt—Q 2 |
| 30 Q x R P | R (Q sq)—B sq |
| 31 Q—R 6 | Kt—B 4 |
| 32 Q—K 2 | R—Q sq |
| 33 R—K B sq | R—Q R sq |
| 34 P—K R 4 | P x P |
| 35 P x P | Q—B 2. He could not play Kt x R P, for Q—B 2 would have followed, attacking the Kt and the K B P. This play was quite likely overlooked by Black, otherwise he would have moved Q—R sq instead of R—Q R sq on the 33d turn. |
| 36 P—R 5 | Kt—B sq |
| 37 B—Kt 3 | K—R sq |
| 38 B—R 4 | Kt—R 2 |
| 39 B—B 5 | R—K Kt sq (ch) |
| 40 K—R sq | R (R sq)—K B sq |
| 41 R (Kt 4)—Kt sq | Q—K 2 |

42 R—K Kt sq. Up to the 33d move White's development was not a very favorable one, but since he freed his Q B he was enabled to pursue the attack vigorously. His maneuver with Bishop and Rooks was very skilful.

| | |
|---|---|
| 42 ..... | R x R (ch) |
| 43 R x R | R—K Kt sq |
| 44 B—Kt 6 | R x R. This gives White a winning attack, but Black could not avert it. |
| 45 P x R | Kt—Kt 4 |
| 46 Q—R 5 ch | K—Kt sq |
| 47 B x Kt | B x P |

48. B—K6 (ch). Excellent play, which wins in the shortest possible order. Black is obliged to capture the Bishop.

| | |
|---|---|
| 48 ..... | Kt x B |
| 49 P x Kt | Q—B 8 |
| 50 Q—R 7 ch | K—B sq |

51 K—Kt 2. Much better than Q—B 7 ch.

| | |
|---|---|
| 51 ... .. | P—Kt 5 |
| 52 Q—B 7 ch | Q x Q |
| 53 Kt P x Q | P—Q 4 |

54 K—Kt 3, which virtually ends the game.

Resigns.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### DREYFUS TURMOIL IN FRANCE.

On the ground of illegality, the French Court of Cassation last week ordered a revision of the court-martial which condemned Captain Dreyfus and decided to conduct an inquiry into the case, but the court refused to order the release of the imprisoned exile pending the result of revision. This action was welcomed as a great victory for justice by Dreyfus's sympathizers in all countries. It was preceded, however, by the fall of the Brisson Ministry, which had been instrumental in referring the case to the court, and M. Dupuy undertook the formation of a new cabinet. Such events marked another "crisis in France," growing out of the momentous Dreyfus case. A single issue appears to emerge from each new development; that is, whether civil or military authority is to rule in France. This issue was held to have been made clearer than ever when Colonel Picquart, who maintained, after official investigation, that Dreyfus was innocent, was transferred from civil to military jurisdiction for trial on charges of forgery. And now a cabinet headed by a premier said to be favorable to revision of the Dreyfus case has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of want of confidence. The Brisson cabinet was, admittedly, a compromise cabinet, and its fall was precipitated by the unexpected resignation of the new Minister of War, M. Chanoine. General Chanoine is said to be the fifth Minister of War who has declared himself convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and the third who has resigned on that account. Supporters of the "honor" of the French army in the Chamber demanded that the Government "end the campaign of insult against the army." The Government refused to accept the resolution in that form, and suffered defeat by a vote of 296 to 243. The Chamber, however, by a very narrow majority at the same session had previously supported the Government's proposition affirming the supremacy of the civil power.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the situation:

"The scenes in the Chamber leading up to this vote of want of confidence in the Ministry were turbulent, riotous, disgraceful in the extreme, suggestive if not prophetic of revolution, and impossible in the legislative body of any other country. The only logical sequel to this remarkable demonstration of the French lawmakers was the resignation of the Ministry, which followed at once. The fall of a French cabinet is not in itself portentous.

Photograph, A. Gerschell, Paris.

CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.
(Before his imprisonment.)

The average life of a Ministry under the present constitution has been only three months. The significance of the situation lies in the fact that the Parisian mob has determined to prevent Dreyfus from having a new trial, and that the mob which swarmed and stormed and threatened about the Chamber on Tuesday was able to impress its anti-Semite hate and prejudice upon the lawmakers, who, in turn, forced out the Ministry which has voted to submit the question of a retrial of Dreyfus to the Court of Cassation. The point must be kept in view that the Dreyfus case has grown into a much larger question than the guilt or innocence of the accused. It is contended that Dreyfus was convicted upon evidence submitted in a secret document not shown to the prisoner or his counsel; at least, that the said document was used to his detriment. The issue now raised is whether sufficient ground has been laid for a new trial. It is a question for the French court of last resort. The outgoing cabinet decided that the matter should be submitted to this court. The mob, which seems to rule the French Chamber, has determined that the case shall not be retried in any event, if it can prevent it. If the Court of Cassation declines to reopen it the mob spirit may be stilled for a season. Should the tribunal decide to decree a rehearing there will be trouble.

"If President Faure can not form a Ministry which will be acceptable to the present Chamber, he can dissolve the body, appeal to the country, and secure what would be tantamount to a fresh expression of the views of the electorate as to the Dreyfus issue. If the new Chamber were strongly 'for the army,' he could form a Ministry in harmony with this condition of things. Or he can resign the Presidency at once and withdraw from the

perplexities of his position. M. Faure has shown much decision on critical occasions. He displayed courage and undaunted leadership in suppressing the Commune in Paris in 1871, leading his command from Havre for that purpose. If President Faure serves out the full term of the Presidency he will have accomplished a notable achievement, and by so doing will give to the French governmental system the appearance of stability. President Grevy was the only French President of the third republic before M. Faure's advent who served a full constitutional term of seven years. He entered upon a second term, but completed only two years of it, when he resigned after a ministerial crisis."

Touching upon the revulsion of feeling in France which followed Colonel Henry's confession and suicide [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 10], the New York *Sun* describes what the Brisson cabinet has done in the matter of revision:

"This change of sentiment was reflected in the cabinet, and, altho M. Cavaignac still insisted that Dreyfus was guilty, and proved the sincerity of his belief by resigning the Ministry of War, the Premier and a majority of his colleagues decided to take the steps preliminary to a retrial of the condemned officer. The question whether there was *prima-facie* ground for ordering a new trial of Dreyfus was referred to a commission of six members, half of whom were councillors of the Court of Cassation, while the other half were government officials. The commission reported that it was equally divided touching the propriety or expediency of the proceeding suggested. Conforming to a precedent which had been established under similar conditions, the Brisson cabinet held that the equal division of opinion on the part of the commission left it at liberty to follow its own judgment, and it accordingly instructed the Procureur-Général to submit the papers in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation in order that this tribunal might determine whether a new trial of Dreyfus should take place.

"It is important to bear in mind that the judicial machinery, having been thus put in motion, can not be stopped, no matter what changes of Ministry may occur. Should the Court of Cassation decide that there is no ground for a retrial of Dreyfus, his friends may as well renounce all hope, until evidence of his innocence more conclusive than Colonel Henry's confession shall have been brought forward. Should the Court of Cassation, on the other hand, announce that there is ground for a revision of the sentence passed on Captain Alfred Dreyfus, no power in France, short of a revolution, can prevent a second trial of that officer by court-martial. It is, nevertheless, obvious that, should the Brisson cabinet be succeeded by a Ministry resolutely opposed to revision, the members of the new court-martial may be chosen from officers hostile to the accused. It would still remain to be seen, however, whether the second court-martial, like the first, would violate the essential principles of justice by conducting the proceedings behind closed doors and by basing the sentence upon documents not submitted to the inspection of the accused or of his counsel. Even such a violation of justice might, however, be overlooked and condoned, if at the time the attention of the French people were anxiously concentrated upon a war with a foreign power, and it is only the knowledge of this fact that could tempt an anti-revisionist ministry to make the Fashoda incident a pretext for plunging their country into a naval contest with England which would be almost certainly disastrous."

During the hearing on the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case before the Court of Cassation a mob of anti-revisionists tried to enter the court, but were barred out by police and guards. The review of the Dreyfus case by the court official, styled Reporter Bard, caused a sensation, according to press depatches which say:

"Great stress was laid by M. Bard on Colonel Picquart's letter of July 14, 1898, to the Minister of Justice, in which he gave seven principal arguments against the probability of the guilt of Dreyfus, including the impossibility of Dreyfus procuring the plans of fortresses and projects for the movements of troops undetected, whereas Major Esterhazy had free access thereto. This letter also recites interviews which Colonel Picquart had with Generals Billot and Gonze, and says: 'With the proof in my hands I have established the innocence of Dreyfus.' To this General Gonze replied, according to the letter to the Minister of Justice: 'What is it to you if Dreyfus is on Devil's Island?'

"Colonel Picquart—'But he is innocent.'

"General Gonze—'You know Mercier [ex-Minister of War] and Saussier [ex-military governor of Paris] are mixed up in this affair. Do you wish to compromise them?'

"The letter then continued that, on leaving General Gonze, Colonel Picquart declared he was convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus, and he proposed to fight the matter out and reveal what he knew."

---

## THE RACE ISSUE IN THE SOUTH.

RECENT conflicts between whites and negroes in a number of Southern States have aroused a great deal of newspaper comment of late. Press despatches in the papers of October 24 are summarized by the Buffalo *Express* as follows:

"Sunday's record of race lawlessness in different parts of the South included two race wars, one plain lynching, and two murders, one of which is expected to lead to a lynching, with a total of ten negroes killed and four wounded; four white men killed and seven wounded. Six negroes were arrested and several more yesterday, with a good prospect that a number of these will yet be taken from the authorities and lynched. The disturbances occurred in Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas. Rather an appalling picture of nineteenth-century civilization in the freest nation in the world!

"One encouraging fact is noticeable, however, and that is a greater disposition on the part of the authorities to do their duty. In Mississippi, where the most serious disturbance occurred, the governor made haste to send a posse to the scene, no troops being available, and on its arrival the leaders of the negroes were arrested and were protected from the mob. This affair, which involved the killing of ten men and the wounding of seven, some of them probably fatally, grew out of the murder of a white man by a negro. The murderer's friends resisted the attempt of a white mob to lynch him. Naturally, mob punishment invites mob resistance. If regular police officers had been sent to arrest him, with the assurance that he should be given a just trial before being hanged, probably his fellow negroes would have approved his punishment. As it is, the only lesson taught them is one of race hatred—a stimulus to further crimes.

"North Carolina did somewhat better. Four negroes who are alleged to have fired upon and wounded three white men were arrested and at latest reports are still in the hands of the authorities.

"The Tennessee affair was military. A drunken negro soldier at Chattanooga resisted arrest, killed one white man and slightly wounded another. He was lodged in jail, and, it is hoped, will be impressively and legally hanged.

"Alabama, with the assistance of some Georgians, contributed the old-fashioned kind of a quiet and orderly breaking-down of a jail door and hanging of the negro murderer of a white man.

"Texas has three negro murderers of a white boy in jail, unlynched so far.

"It is worth noting that the one crime so often pleaded in justification of lynching did not figure in any of these affairs."

Southern newspapers enumerate a variety of reasons for a growing antagonism between the races, maintaining that there is but one attitude for Southern white men toward negro domination.

The appointment of negro postmasters by the Administration is cited as a standing grievance in several States. The Richmond *Dispatch*, for instance, insists that—

"it is a bad business upon the part of the Administration to be continually trying to force negroes into public places where they will certainly be disagreeable to the whites. And this course upon their part not only shows a mean spirit, but monumental stupidity as well, viewed from a political point of view."

The Richmond *Times* lays down the rule that if the people of any community ask for a negro postmaster it is right that he be appointed, but this is a rule, it thinks, that ought to work both ways. It says:

"We go a step farther and say that if the inhabitants of that village [Almagro] had with one accord protested against the ap-

pointment of a white man to their post-office, their wishes should have been respected by the President. *Per contra*, we enter our solemn protest when the President of the United States appoints a negro to be postmaster in a community whose patrons are largely white people and who object to the negro official. Such appointments are not only an offense and an injustice to the whites, but they do the black man largely more harm than good. The poorest friend of the negro is he who leads the negro into politics and so brings him in conflict with the whites, for in all such conflicts the negro is sure to suffer."

It has been suggested, also, that the great amount of newspaper praise of the colored troops at Santiago has had the effect of making negroes more arrogant in Southern communities. The Jacksonville, Fla., *Times-Union* takes Booker T. Washington to task for his reported utterances at the Peace Jubilee in Chicago:

"'When Americans conquer race prejudice,' the speaker declared, 'they will have won a victory greater than can be obtained through the achievements of arms.' He likened the effect of race discrimination, especially in the Southern States, to 'a cancer gnawing at the heart of the republic, as dangerous as an attack from an arm from within or without.'

"Now, the negro has his choice of industrial freedom in the South or industrial oppression at the North; here he must keep his side of the church and the theater, he must remain in a separate car and he must keep out of our parlors,—but he is not oppressed, he is welcome to his full share of the goods of this life as they are distributed in return for labor and thought and business ability. In the North he has what he has not here, but he also lacks what we give him. In Illinois he may not work; in East or West he must not come in competition with home labor, and he can not belong to the industrial organizations that control the distribution of labor. Let him take his choice, but he can not keep his cake and eat it, too.

"The South has raised him from the condition of a naked savage to fitness for a share in the civilization our fathers bought by centuries of blood and suffering. He is welcome to gather what good he may without injuring us, but he may not, and shall not, take such part as will make him our equal only by dragging us down to his level. The South, at least, is a white man's country, and nothing can change that fact; it has stood as the law of the Medes and Persians under defeat and starvation and wholesale death and political proscription such as the world naturally associates with the names and history of Poland and Russia. If the negro does not like us, the ways are open to regions where he is accorded a seat in the theater and denied work.

"The law is universal. Do we find Jamaica negroes after all these years in London drawing-rooms? Did not the Spaniards treat the Cubans with social scorn because the Cubans did not keep themselves, as a whole, separate from the negro? Is the Algerine Moor at home at Parisian dinner-tables?

"Pampered and petted, the negro could not rise. When the Saxon was inferior, was he welcome in Norman castles? While the memory of British slaves in Roman markets was fresh did the Briton feast at the tables of his conquerors?

"Is the negro the special favorite of heaven that he holds himself too good to rise as we have done? Shall we descend from the place we have won by all these centuries of struggle and pain that he may be amused by a spectacle of apparent equality? No."

Race antagonism appears to be at most fervent heat in North Carolina, where the State political campaign turns on a "white man's government" versus "negro domination." Bloody riots that have already attended the campaign are cited as precursors of worse troubles on election day. Governor Russell has issued a proclamation calling upon all persons, officials and citizens, to preserve the peace and obey the laws. Two paragraphs of the preamble to his proclamation recite that—

"it has been made known to me by the public press, by numerous letters, by oral statements of divers citizens of the State, and by formal written statements, that the political canvass now going forward has been made the occasion and pretext for bringing about conditions of lawlessness in certain counties in this State, such, for example, as Richmond and Robeson counties; and,

"It has been made known to me in such direct and reliable way that I can not doubt its truthfulness, that certain counties lying along the southern border of this State have been actually invaded by certain armed and lawless men from another State; that several political meetings in Richmond and Halifax counties have been broken up and dispersed by armed men, using threats, intimidation, and in some cases actual violence; that in other cases property has been actually destroyed and citizens fired on from ambush; that several citizens have been taken from their homes at night and whipped; that in several counties peaceful citizens have been intimidated and terrorized by threats of violence to their persons and their property until they are afraid to register themselves, preparatory to exercising that highest duty of freedmen—casting of one free vote—at the ballot-box, for men of their own choice, in the coming election."

The feeling in the State is indicated by the Charlotte *Observer's* assertion that the governor's proclamation is a bluff that will not "go," and by its declaration that the white people of the State will not forget that the idea of asking for federal troops on election day has been in contemplation. The Wilmington *Star* prints the Democratic ticket under the heading, "White Man's Ticket," and quotes from a letter by a Populist who opposes fusion with Republicans:

"Be it now and forever distinctly understood, that the Anglo-Saxon race is determined to ever stand at the head of the law-making department, even if we have to do it at the point of the bayonet."

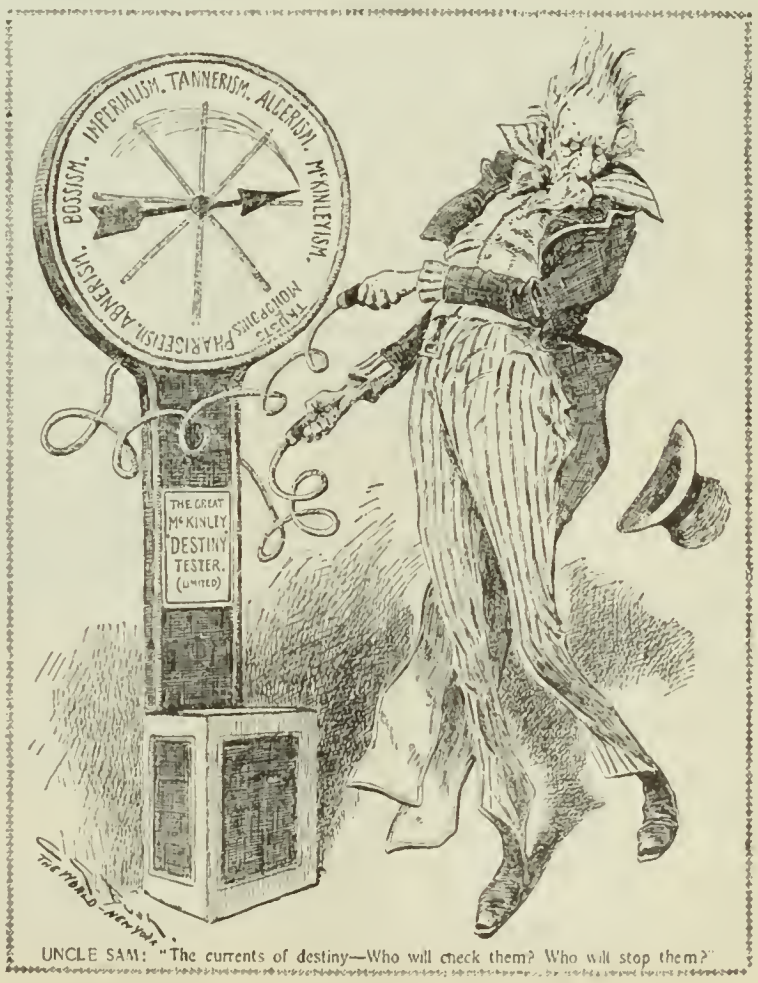
*The Star* says:

"That has the Anglo-Saxon ring in it, and it is said like a man. With all the political machinery in their hands in the days of reconstruction, with the leadership of Northern political adventurers and native scalawags, with an unscrupulous partizan Congress to pass ironclad legislation to strengthen the grip of the negroes and their white associates, they were never able to down the white man and keep him down, even in the States where the negroes were in the majority. Anglo-Saxon manhood asserted itself, got on top, and remains on top to-day, thirty-four years after the ballot was put into the hands of the negroes."

The situation in North Carolina is reviewed as follows by the New Orleans *Picayune:*

"North Carolina is a Southern State, with about 1,700,000 population, of which about 600,000 are negroes and 1,100,000 whites.

"There should be no danger of negro domination in such a



UNCLE SAM: "The currents of destiny—Who will check them? Who will stop them?"

State; but the fact is, there is impending in North Carolina a civil war, in which the negroes, who have been extensively used for political purposes, are supported and upheld by their white allies.

"The Populists, who are very numerous in North Carolina, made a deal with the Republicans, who are chiefly negroes, securing control of the State on condition that the negroes should be liberally treated as to the inferior offices. The result is that North Carolina has a Republican governor, and a mixed Republican and Populist state government and legislature; while in the Congress of the United States, North Carolina is represented by one Republican and one Populist Senator; three Republicans and five Populists and one Democrat in the Lower House. Negro county officials are plenty as blackberries, and that once proud State is virtually under the feet of the negroes. [Figures are given by both sides, to prove that negroes are and are not abnormally represented in office.—Ed. Literary Digest.]

"This was a danger which constantly threatened the other Southern States until the negroes were practically politically disfranchised, and the situation in North Carolina shows how formidable this danger can become with a relatively small number of negro voters, when the whites are divided. The situation has grown to be unbearable to a large body of the whites in North Carolina; but, with the negroes backed up by the Populists, who divide all political control with the Republicans, there is no prospect of relief by any constitutional and peaceable means.

"The result is that in many parts of that State there exists a condition of affairs that virtually amounts to the beginnings of civil war. The negro officials are as plentiful and as offensive in the cities as in the country districts where the negro population is most congested, so that in Wilmington, the chief city of the State, there is no exception to the situation.

"There are in New Hanover county, in which Wilmington is situated, thirty-six colored magistrates and a colored register of deeds and various other minor officials, besides some Presidential appointees. A like state of affairs exists pretty much throughout the old commonwealth, and the most intense anxiety and uneasiness exist as to what will be the outcome. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, recently expressed the belief that the shotgun alone would redeem the State from negro rule; but the impending warfare there will not be a race conflict. The Populists and the white Republicans, who, by means of this negro domination, are enabled to hold control of the State, have no idea of giving up their advantage.

"To politicians, a taste of power is like the first flavor of human blood to the tiger. He becomes at once by preference a man-eater. The political tiger, when he has once stood at what is in his purview, the summit of power, will stop at no act to maintain or regain his hold. The white Populists who joined with the Democrats in the hope of carrying a Presidential election and gaining national control, joined with the negro Republicans to gain State control in North Carolina. They got what they sought there, and they will not surrender it on any account.

"Many will remember how difficult it was to secure the adoption of any measure in Louisiana to disarm the negroes of political power. Altho one half the population of Louisiana is composed of negroes, and the danger of such a situation was obvious to all who viewed affairs aright, the politicians of all parties bitterly opposed any measure that would prevent the manipulation of so vast a negro vote.

"In North Carolina, less than one third of the population is negro; but the division of the white population has placed the negroes there at the summit of power, with the prospect that white men will shoot each other to death in order to save the negroes. This is likely to happen in every Southern State where the negroes have not been disarmed of their political power. This would be truly a most astonishing condition of affairs, but it is far from being an impossibility in North Carolina."

The New York *Age* (Afro-American) makes this comment:

"When the Democratic Party finds itself beaten on all other issues in the South it falls back on the race issue and appeals to all the meanest and basest and most brutal passions in human nature. The Democratic Party in North Carolina has adopted this sort of program in the pending campaign. If no blood shall be spilt before the polls close in November it will be miraculous.

"North Carolina is regarded as one of the best States in the Southern group, as far as the relations of the races are concerned. There has been less friction between the two races there in the past fifteen years than in any of the other Southern States, and it was to be hoped that this condition would continue.

"The fact that the notorious Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina is to stump North Carolina for the Democrats bodes no good to either race. He is a dynamitard pure and simple. There ought to be some way to curb him as a public enemy.

"The Democratic Party is the enemy of the Afro-American race."

## THE DOOM OF THE JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

IN all reasonable probability, the decision of the United States Supreme Court last week means an end to the Joint Traffic Association, the largest and most powerful combination of railway lines that the country has ever seen. The court, following the lines of a previous decision against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, declares the Joint Traffic Association an agreement in restraint of trade and as such a violation of the Congressional anti-trust law.

The association is composed of more than thirty railroad companies, and began its career January 1, 1896. It has proved the most successful organization of the kind ever attempted, tho it is admitted that it did not entirely stop the cutting of rates. The management of the association was in the hands of a board of control composed of the presidents of the various lines, a board of managers consisting of a traffic official from each line, and a board of three arbitrators (Vice-President Hobart was one of the three) to whom matters that could not be agreed upon by the first two boards were submitted for adjustment. The meat of the agreement was contained in these two clauses:

"The managers shall from time to time recommend such changes in rates, fares, charges, and rules as may be reasonable and just, and the failure to observe such recommendations by any party hereto shall be deemed a violation of this agreement. No company party hereto shall, through any of its officers or agents, deviate from or change the rates, fares, charges, or rules herein affirmed or so recommended by the managers, except by a resolution of its board. The action of such board shall not affect the rates, fares, charges, or rules disapproved, except to the extent of its interest therein over its own road. A copy of the resolutions of the board of any company party hereto authorizing any such change shall be immediately forwarded by the company making the same to the managers, and such changes shall not become effective until thirty days after the receipt of such resolution by the managers. The managers, upon receiving such notice, shall act promptly upon the same for the protection of the parties hereto.

"For any action by any party hereto which, in the judgment of the managers, constitutes a violation of this agreement, the offending company shall forfeit to the association a sum to be determined by the managers, not exceeding $5,000, but where the gross receipts of the transaction in which this agreement is violated shall exceed $5,000 the offending party shall, at the discretion of the managers, forfeit a sum not exceeding such gross receipts. Such forfeitures shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the association, except that the offending company shall not participate in such application of its own forfeitings."

Proceedings were instituted in federal courts to enjoin the companies from operating under the agreement as soon as it went into effect. At the instance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Attorney-General Harmon presented the case of the Government as turning on three questions: 1. Is the agreement of the associated railroads in violation of section 5 of the Interstate Commerce act—the clause which forbids pooling? 2. Does the act of July 2, 1890 (the Sherman anti-trust law) entitled, "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," apply to railroad companies? 3. Is the agreement in question a violation of that act?"

In the lower courts decisions were rendered favorable to the Traffic Association. The Supreme Court of the United States reverses them by declaring the agreement an illegal restraint of trade and affirming the constitutionality of the anti-trust law. Justice Peckham delivered the opinion, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Brown concurring, and Justices Gray, Shiras, and White dissenting. The court finds no essential difference between the Joint Traffic agreement and the Trans-Missouri agreement, saying that the Joint Traffic agreement, "taken as a whole, prevents and was evidently intended to prevent, not only secret, but any competition." In discussing the constitutionality of the anti-trust act as affecting railroads, Justice Peckham's opinion runs as follows:

"It is worthy of remark that this question was never raised or hinted at upon the argument in the former case. The fact that not one of the many astute and able counsel for the transportation companies in that case raised an objection of such a conclusive

character, if well founded, is strong evidence that the reasons showing the invalidity of the act as construed do not lie on the surface, and were not then apparent to those counsel. Upon the constitutionality of the act it is now earnestly contended that contracts in restraint of trade are not necessarily prejudicial to the welfare and security of society, and that Congress is without power to prohibit generally all contracts in restraint of trade, and that the efforts to do this invalidate the act in question.

"Has not Congress, with regard to interstate commerce and in the course of regulating it, in the case of railroad companies, the power to say that no contract or combination shall be legal which shall restrain trade and commerce by shutting out the operation of the general law of competition? We think it has. The business of a railroad carrier is of a public nature, and in performing it the carrier is also performing, to a certain extent, a function of government which requires it to perform the service upon equal terms to all. This public service, that of transportation of passengers and freight, is a part of trade and commerce, and when transported between States such commerce becomes what is described as interstate, and comes to a certain extent under the jurisdiction of Congress by virtue of the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

"When the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroad companies for interstate commerce, we think Congress is competent to forbid any agreement or combination among them by means of which competition is to be smothered. We think the power extends at least to the prohibition of contracts relating to interstate commerce which would extinguish all competition between otherwise competing railroad corporations, and which would in that way restrain trade or commerce.

"We do not think, when the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroads seeking the transportation of men and goods from one State to another, that ordinary freedom of contract in the use and management of their property requires the right to combine as one consolidated and powerful association for the purpose of stifling competition among themselves and thus keeping their rates and charges higher than they might otherwise be under the laws of competition. And this is so, even tho the rates provided for in the agreement may for the time be not more than are reasonable. They may easily and at any time be increased.

"It is the combination of these large and powerful corporations, covering vast sections of territory and influencing trade throughout the whole extent thereof, and acting as one body in all the matters over which the combination extends, that constitutes the alleged evil, and in regard to which, so far as the combination operates upon and restrains interstate commerce, Congress has power to legislate and to prohibit. The prohibition of such contracts may, in the judgment of Congress, be one of the reasonable necessities for the proper regulation of commerce, and Congress is the judge of such necessity and propriety, unless, in case of a possible gross perversion of the principle, the courts might be applied to for relief."

As to freedom of contract the court says:

"The citizen may have the right to make a proper (that is, a lawful) contract, one which is also essential and necessary in carrying out his lawful purpose. The question which arises is whether the contract is a proper or lawful one? We presume it will not be contended that the right of the citizen to pursue any livelihood or vocation includes every means of livelihood, whether lawful or unlawful. Notwithstanding the general liberty of contract which is possessed by the citizen under the Constitu-

COL. JAMES A. SEXTON.
COL. CHARLES DENBY.
GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER.
DR. PHINEAS D. CONNER.
GEN. GRENVILLE M DODGE (Chn.)
CAPT. EVAN P. HOWELL.
MAJ.-GEN. ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK.
HON. URBAN A. WOODBURY.
BRIG.-GEN. JOHN M. WILSON.

THE WAR INQUIRY COMMISSION.

tion, we find that there are many kinds of contracts which, while not in themselves immoral or '*mala in se*,' may yet be prohibited by the legislatures of the States or in certain cases by Congress. The question is for us one of power only and not of policy. We think the power exists in Congress, and the statute is therefore valid."

On the subject of "ruinous competition" unless agreements be permitted, the court says:

"The natural, direct, and immediate effect of competition is to lower rates, and to thereby increase the demand for commodities, the supplying of which increases commerce; and an agreement whose first and direct effect is to prevent this play of competition restrains instead of promoting trade and commerce. Whether, in the absence of an agreement as to rates, the consequences described by counsel will in fact, follow is matter of very great uncertainty. Railroads may and often do continue in existence and engage in their lawful traffic at some profit, altho they are competing railroads and are without combination on rates."

The opinion concludes:

"An agreement of the nature of this one, which directly and effectually stifles competition, must be regarded under the statute as in restraint of trade, notwithstanding there are possibilities that a restraint of trade may also follow competition that may be indulged in until the weaker roads are completely destroyed, and the survivor thereafter raises rates and maintains them."

**History of the Case.**—"The case came up in May, 1896, before Judge Wheeler of the United States circuit court of this district. He declared his inability to see that provision for reasonable, altho equal, or proportional rates for each carrier, or for a just and proportional division of traffic among carriers, constituted either a pooling of their traffic or freight, or a division of the earnings in any sense of the phrase. With reference to the bearing of the anti-trust law on the agreement, Judge Wheeler ruled that the articles of organization did not provide for lessening the number of carriers or their facilities, or for raising their rates, and that the contracting parties could not, therefore, be held responsible for an attempt to monopolize a part of the trade and commerce among the several States and with foreign nations. In the circuit court of appeals Justices Wallace and Lacombe, immediately after hearing argument and without leaving the bench, concurred in the decision of Judge Wheeler dismissing the complaint. In announcing the decision of the court, Judge Wallace said that if there had been any violation of the pooling section of the Interstate Commerce Act the United States could not proceed under that act by injunction. Such action might be maintained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, tho of that he had grave doubts. As for the anti-trust law, he also doubted whether that act was intended to apply to railway carriers.

"In March, 1897, before the appeal of the Government had been heard by the Supreme Court, came the decision of this tribunal in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case. Up to the time of that decision no essential point of difference had been recognized between this case and that of the Joint Traffic Association. In both, the judges of the United States district and circuit courts had, with one exception—Judge Shiras—set aside the contention of the Government and ruled in favor of the railroads. The brief which Mr. James C. Carter had submitted to the lower courts in the Joint Traffic Association case was, with a slight change of phraseology and some compression of statement, submitted to the Supreme Court as the leading brief for the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. A majority of the court ruled adversely on every point which it raised, and therein, as was pointed out in these columns at the time, was to be found reason to apprehend that the Joint Traffic Association would fare no better at the hands of the court than its Western predecessor did. Justice Peckham, who delivered the opinion in the Trans-Missouri case, as he does in the present one, broadly stated that the anti-trust act did apply to railroads, and that it renders illegal all agreements which are in restraint of trade or commerce. Further, he held that, 'without proof of the allegation that the agreement was entered into for the purpose of restraining trade or commerce or for maintaining rates above what was reasonable . . . the necessary effect of the agreement is to restrain trade or commerce, no matter what was the intent on the part of those who signed it.' In short, the position of the court as stated by Justice Peckham in the opinion of March, 1897, is that the plain and ordinary meaning of the language of the statute is not limited to that kind of contract alone which is in unreasonable restraint of trade, but that all contracts involving restraint are included in it. To say that the act excludes agreements which are not in unreasonable restraint of trade, and which tend simply to keep up reasonable rates of transportation, was held to be tantamount to leaving the question of reasonableness to the companies themselves.

"In the opinion just rendered in the Joint Traffic Association case these positions are reaffirmed, with an additional ruling sustaining the constitutionality of the anti-trust act. The court reaches the conclusion that as railroad corporations perform duties of a semi-public character, it is within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate them as it has done under the present law. The dictum of Justice Peckham, therefore, remains the last word on this subject: 'It may be that the policy evidenced by the passage of the act itself will, if carried out, result in disaster to the roads and in a failure to secure the advantages sought from such legislation. . . . These considerations are, however, not for us. If the act ought to read, as contended for by defendants, Congress is the body to amend it and not this court by a process of judicial legislation wholly unjustifiable.' The decision is of little vital moment to the railroads under the present conditions of their business. There is, notoriously, no strict observance of fixed rates for through freight in the offices of any of them, and the Joint Traffic Association may be dissolved without making the situation perceptibly worse. But railroad managers now can at least tell what kind of legislation they require when they make up their minds to one more effort to establish uniform rates for through traffic, and when they feel equal to the responsibility of keeping faith with each other."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

**Traffic Associations Unlawful.**—"The decision of the United States Supreme Court a year ago in the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association case left but one conclusion. This was that the railroads properly came under the federal anti-trust law and that a railroad association or agreement to maintain rates constituted a combination in restraint of trade and was unlawful.

"This ought to have been clear enough for the understanding of the similar Joint Traffic Association of trunk lines in the East and caused its immediate dissolution. But the Joint Traffic Association is composed of some very powerful individuals and interests. The Vice-President of the United States was among them, and there were the Vanderbilts and others, and all commanding the very foremost legal talent in the country—lawyers like James C. Carter, of New York, and ex-Senator Edmunds. It might be, therefore, that a trans-Missouri association was unlawful, while an association for the same purposes composed of such especially eminent persons and interests could not possibly be acting improperly. So, instead of dissolving at once and obeying the clear mandate of the court, the association began to hold off and quibble, and finally made up a case which won a favorable decision from the federal district court and from the circuit court of appeals on petty distinctions in respect to organization as compared with the Trans-Missouri Association. But the United States Supreme Court now sweeps these quibbles aside and by a majority of five to three reaffirms the position taken in the other case; for that was the real question before the court. It could not possibly have sustained the lawfulness of the Joint Traffic Association without denying the soundness of its conclusions in the Trans-Missouri case.

"Wall Street appeared yesterday to accept the decision as a very serious matter. It is nothing of the sort. The roads have proved over and over again the futility of associations and 'gentlemen's agreements' and other devices of the kind to stop rate-cutting and rebating and ticket-scalping. The agreements have usually lasted just as long as each one of a dozen or score of diverse and contrary interests could be persuaded that the agreement was to its advantage, and no longer. And the roads themselves have practically admitted the uselessness of traffic associations and agreements, by striving to secure a federal enactment legalizing pooling as the only effective method of securing stability and equality of rates.

"This remedy of pooling is still within possible reach, and it may be wise for Congress to grant it. Competition obtains among railroads only to a limited extent in any case, and where it does obtain it is often terribly destructive—resembling among

these giants of capital the effects wrought when a number of huge ships break anchor and pound to pieces against each other in a stormy sea. But no pooling rights can be safely granted except under the closest government control. If the roads are ready to let the federal railroad commission supervise the terms and rates of the pools, we do not imagine serious popular opposition to such a concession would be met."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

**Gratifying Decision.**—"Every one knows that the case was identical with the Trans-Missouri case, and the entire proceeding was an extreme effort of legal eloquence and corporate influence to get the Supreme Court to reverse itself. This that lofty body somewhat curtly declines to do.

"One of the most gratifying aspects of the decision is the answer that it gives to the charges of some extreme Populists and exponents of radical social ideas that the courts are under the control of the corporations. While some of the decisions of the great legal issues during past years may have appeared to unduly favor organized wealth, this case shows that the court decides cases solely on its convictions as to the law, and is superior to corporate control. There is no doubt that if corporate influence could have swayed the court it would have done so in this case. The interests involved were vaster and the effort to secure a decision more desperate than in any other case ever before the court.

"The law in the case really was indisputable, and from the standpoint of the people the policy, which, as the court points out, is wholly within the power of Congress, is no less plain. The question is solely whether the largest corporate interests shall be permitted by law to obtain an exemption from competition that is denied by law to lesser corporations, and by law and nature both is impossible for the common people.

"This decision will, of course, inspire anew the effort to get Congress to enact a bill permitting pooling. But, with this history preceding the effort and a Presidential election following it, it is not likely that the effort will be successful at the coming session."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

**Legislation in a Formative State.**—"On Monday [October 24] the United States Supreme Court decided the famous case of the United States *vs.* the Joint Traffic Association in favor of the plaintiff. . . . . .

"Judge White, in a minority opinion of the United States Supreme Court, in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, decided in March, 1897, said:

"'To my mind, the judicial declaration that carriers can not agree among themselves for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law will strike a blow at the beneficial results of that act, and will have a direct tendency to produce the preferences and discriminations which it was one of the main objects of the act to frustrate.'

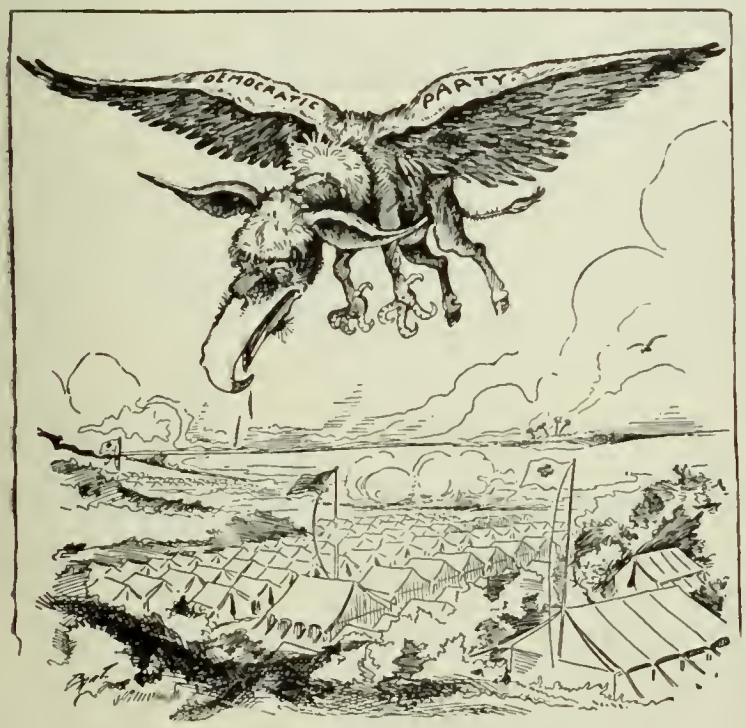
"The same day [on which the decision was rendered against the Joint Traffic agreement] the court decided that the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, an association of cattle dealers with the stock-yards partly in Kansas and partly in Missouri, was not an illegal association under the anti-trust law. It also passed a like ruling in the case of the Traders' Live Stock Exchange, the court holding that the associations were purely local and not engaged in interstate traffic within the meaning of the anti-trust law.

"Justice Harlan dissented:

"'The plain purpose of the Exchange, Justice Harlan said, was to control and monopolize the entire business of selling livestock at the Kansas City Stock-yards. If this combination did not rest on the principle of a boycott, then he was unable to grasp the principle of a boycott. Let it be supposed that there were combinations of this kind in oil, in sugar, in salt, in lumber, in coal, and the other great staples, then the whole business of the country would fall into the hands of a few rings and syndicates which would control all the business of the country.'

"It is evident that legislation about combinations is in a formative state, and is largely the result ot an unenlightened public sentiment stimulated by designing politicians for selfish ends. The Supreme Court was divided in its opinion, five justices concurring and three dissenting. In time the right will prevail and we shall have laws framed in equity that will preserve the rights of the public without prejudice to the rights of trusts or combinations, either state or national.

"The anti-trust law was passed in deference to a public sentiment which regards trusts and pooling agreements as prejudicial to the public welfare. It has been demonstrated, however, that a traffic agreement between the railways is not against public policy, and it now remains for Congress to undo its mischievous work and pass an act enabling railways to take united action to facilitate traffic and preserve their integrity."—*The American Grocer, New York.*




A PARTY WITHOUT AN ISSUE IN ITS SEARCH FOR ONE.

"I do not speak now of that other item which certain newspapers and others are trying to make the leading issue of the Democratic campaign. Forgetting the glory, the achievement, the success with which any army of 200,000 men was raised out of nothing and a hostile nation almost wiped out in ninety days, they are hovering like buzzards over the battle-fields and hospitals and graveyards, looking only for the misery and suffering and death which are inevitable in war. Surely the Democratic Party has not been reduced so low in the supply of proper subjects for political division as to seem to rely upon yellow fever and yellow literature."—UNITED STATES ATTORNEY-GENERAL GRIGGS before the New Jersey Republicans.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

—Baltimore World.

ALGER PRESENTS NEW TESTIMONY TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE

CURRENT CARTOONS

## PULLMAN COMPANY'S VIOLATION OF CHARTER.

THE Pullman Palace Car Company, whose town was the scene of the famous Pullman strike, is held by the supreme court of Illinois to have been for years acting in violation of its charter, particularly in exercising ownership of the town and assuming municipal powers therein. The supreme court's decision is reported in substance as follows:

The court holds that the charter of the company did not clothe it with power to purchase the real estate upon which the town or city of Pullman is built, or to construct the buildings in said town or city, or to engage in the business of renting dwellings, storerooms, market-places, etc.

It holds that it may not own stock in the Pullman Iron and Steel Company, but that it may sell liquors to the passengers on its cars.

It may properly own the Pullman Building in Michigan Avenue, in which the general offices are located.

It may properly own twenty-five acres of land near the Belt Line Road for the reception of its cars, and it may properly furnish power to the Allen Paper Wheel Company.

The court says:

"Our interpretation of the law as applied to facts appearing from the averment of the pleas is that the appellee corporation is and before the time of the filing of the information was exercising powers and performing acts not authorized by either, by the express grant of the charter, or any implication of law; and, further, that by some of such unauthorized acts the corporation assumes and exercises powers and functions which the general law of the State contemplates shall be possessed and exercised only by municipal authorities of cities and towns and the public-school authorities, and that other of its unauthorized acts tend to restrain competition in various branches of trade, to remove real estate from the operation of our statute of descent and place the title thereto in a corporation having perpetual succession and unending existence, and thereby withdraw it from the channel of trade and commerce to create monopolies in the business of selling the necessaries and comforts of life, and that its acts and doings are opposed to good public policy.

"We do not think the demand of the sovereign that usurpations so clearly antagonistic to good public policy shall be restrained can be defeated by any imputation of laches or upon the ground that acquiescence is to be inferred from the failure to invoke the aid of courts at an earlier day."

The Chicago *Record* explains that—

"the allegations of usurpation of power not conferred by the charter of the Puliman Company cite the ownership and manipulation for profit of the Pullman block in Michigan Avenue, the town of Pullman, including buildings which are rented, furnishing homes to 12,000 people, all of the streets and alleys, the Arcade building, the Hotel Florence, two churches, several schoolhouses, a theater, a market hall, ' a gas plant, a water system, a steam plan, a brick plant, a system of sewerage, a large number of cars, it is alleged that it owns and controls the stock of the Pullman Iron and Steel Company, the Union Foundry, and Pullman Car Wheel Company, the Southern Pullman Palace Car Company, that it exercises municipal powers in the town of Pullman and owns large bodies of land not necessary for the prosecution of its business."

Editorially, *The Record* asserts that the decision "is in accord with wise public policy," adding:

"It is to be presumed that sufficient time will be given the company to dispose of its holdings, that undoubtedly were acquired in good faith, in order that no unnecessary loss be entailed on the stockholders. But the decision of the supreme court in the Pullman case should constitute notice to other large corporations that their charter powers will be construed strictly, as they ought to be. It is not well for the people that a corporation chartered for a specific purpose should be allowed, of its own motion and without further authorization from the State, to proceed to do things not contemplated by its charter."

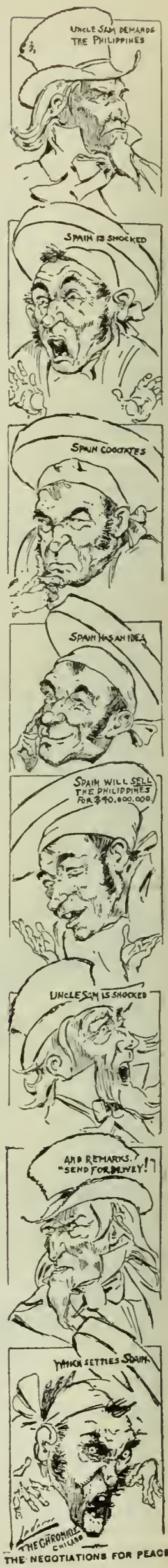
A number of papers in different parts of the country have compared the company's violation of charter law thus construed with the lawlessness which marked the conduct of the strikers a few years ago. Confining quotations to the Chicago papers as being most intimately concerned with Pullman affairs, we note that no editorial comment whatever on the decision appears in either *The Times-Herald* or *The Inter Ocean*. But the Chicago *Chronicle* says, in part:

"The Pullman Company claimed that it was a benefactor, more deserving of recognition and applause than any of the great industrial establishments of Europe, forgetting that in that establishment to which it most likened itself—the Krupp village in Germany—the system of cooperation obtained, whereby the poorest tenant on the company's property, also a wage-earner, came in on a share of the company's profits. A great landlord through its disregard of statutory law, it was harsh and unreasonable and actually provoked a strike, during all of the tumult of which its property was protected completely by the power of the State from which it withheld its just contribution toward maintenance. In violation of a well-known law of Illinois, it did not hesitate to hold stock in various corporations.

"Some years ago the attorney-general of Illinois proceeded against it for the forfeiture of its charter, alleging that it had exceeded its powers. . . . . .

"The finding of the supreme court is not a finality, because the *quo-warranto* proceeding is sent back to the circuit court, where a majority of the demurrers of the Pullman Company to the attorney-general's proceeding were sustained. The case must come on anew and in the public interest must be pushed with vigor. There is no more conspicuous instance in this country of the usurpation of corporate power than is presented by this lawless company—a company which, enjoying many legitimate advantages, adds to its profits through lawlessness and declines out of its substance to contribute a fair share to the maintenance of government which it has defied, but the protection of which it has signally enjoyed.

"Let the city of Chicago at once readjust its relations with the Pullman Company, and treat schools and water-supply and fire protection in Pullman exactly as they are treated elsewhere within the municipal limits. Let the tract be subdivided, the streets dedicated to public use, the town be made a part and parcel of the municipality, and the whole come in under the operation of an even-taxing statute."



THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

EX-SENATOR HILL has been raised, and now flies the Tammany flag.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

PERHAPS it is intended that the peace commission shall be an attraction at the Paris Exposition. —*The American, Nashville.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S Chicago speech shows that he may be regarded now as an advance agent of civilization.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM may have dropped off at Constantinople merely to see if the Sultan had any good territory that he would like to swap for dead missionaries.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

VICTORS AGAIN.—"The laws of the Episcopal church regarding marriage will not be changed."
"Who is responsible for that?"
"The men behind the canons."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

THIS country is not moving with its accustomed rapidity. The Philippine Land and Investment Company has not yet made itself conspicuous.—*The Star, Washington.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## RECOVERY OF FRANCE'S LITERARY PRIMACY.

M. TEXTE, a French critic, ranking in his own country close up to M. Brunetière, has been considering how France may regain the literary primacy she once enjoyed, but which he admits that she long since lost.

Mr. H. D. Traill, the editor of *Literature*, considers in his turn M. Texte's quest. He says that it is not a sure sign of health for a nation to display through its literature too persistent interest in its own condition. In the past, France felt so well that she never thought to feel her spiritual and intellectual pulse. But literary France is now exhibiting a disquieting phenomenon. Signs of uneasiness as to her lost literary hegemony are seen in writings of nearly all her best critics, including Brunetière and Fauillée.

Probably only ten per cent. of Frenchmen of letters are convinced of the loss of this primacy; but there is not one of them who is not sure of a complete recovery of the nation's loss. But how? "Abandon the study of the classics," cries M. Jules Lemaitre, with the deplorable approval of M. Texte. "Nay," interposes M. Filon, "it is to the Latin spirit that France owes two of her most permanent characteristics—the beauty and clarity of her language, and her conception of a common ideal for humanity at large. Who is to assure us of the preservation of those two characteristics when once we have sought divorce from the Roman genius, to shut ourselves up in our narrow seventeenth century?"

The French primacy of the future, as it is now understood, is to be in the domain of language, rather than in that of thought. She is not so much to supply other nations with ideas as to hold herself ever open, after her social wont, for the reception of all that is best and most fruitful in the ideas of the civilized world, and to provide it with that unrivaled medium of exposition which the French language, and, according to the still flourishing national assumption, the French language alone, can supply. Mr. Trail regards the scheme as impractical. He says:

"No doubt it is a high and humane aspiration and involves no claim of supremacy at which the pride of any other nation need take offense. Nevertheless, it has its foundation in a too complacent theory of the relations of French literature to that of the other European communities, Latin and Teutonic—a theory which, tho it once unquestionably corresponded with the facts, the progress of the world's thought has tended almost entirely to antiquate. With all M. Filon's cosmopolitan liberality he has not wholly freed himself from the influence of his 'narrow seventeenth century,' still less from that of its too expansive successor. French prose came much earlier to maturity, and much sooner acquired its last finish as a medium of expression than that of England; and no doubt there was a period of European history when few thoughts which could not get themselves expressed in French obtained any persuasive, or even, perhaps, any lucid, expression at all. From the middle of the seventeenth to near the end of the eighteenth century the language held an undisputed supremacy as the organ of criticism and the exponent of philosophical—and, alas! also of pseudo-philosophical—thought. But no one, surely, save too patriotic Frenchman can fail to perceive that the general intellectual movement of the succeeding century has not only displaced the language from this commanding position—so much even the most patriotic of Frenchmen will admit—but has rendered its recovery forever impossible. That exquisite 'clarity' which M. Brunetière and M. Filon so much and so justly admire has been proved to have its own disadvantages, the gravest of which is that whatever ingredient of thought may be found to resist its demand for ideally lucid expression is apt to go unexpressed altogether. And it would be but small satisfaction to a chemist to note that the application of a solvent to a solid substance yields a perfectly transparent fluid, if important constituents of the substance so treated are absolutely unrepresented in the resulting solution. With the increasing complexity of modern thought this disadvantage, of course, must operate with more and more serious effect.

"Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that during a century of cultivation for critical, philosophic, and scientific uses, other European languages have gained indefinitely in power and precision. They have so much reduced the interval between themselves and the French in this respect that in point of clearness as distinguished from elegance of exposition that interval has for practical purposes disappeared. It has ceased to be true to say that any new treatise of philosophy or science or criticism would fare better, tho it might possibly figure more gracefully, in French than in English; and with the much increased diffusion of our own language it has also ceased to be true that French retains its old superiority as 'un instrument de communication et de propagande.' M. Filon, from one of whose brilliant *feuilletons* in the *Débats* we have been quoting, pleads with earnestness and effect, it is true, for the internationalization of literature, and for the freest interchange of ideas between the leading nations of the West. But we have got or are rapidly getting that already. With the constantly growing interest in each other's art and thought which modern facilities of intercourse have stimulated among all civilized communities—but of which France, she must in candor be reminded, does not afford and never has afforded the most conspicuous example—the European republic of letters is already nearing the goal which our French *confrère* has so accurately defined. '*Le problème a résoudre*,' he writes, '*pour les sociétés comme pour les hommes c'est de réaliser cette formule: l'individualité dans le solidarité.*' It is: but we shall get farther from rather than nearer to its realization by encouraging impossible dreams of a literary 'hegemony' which can never be accorded even in a modified form either to France or to any other nation upon earth. The best advice which can be given to the French, or for that matter to ourselves, is that each nation should 'take shorter views,' should devote itself with more singleness of mind to the cultivation and development of its national genius in art and letters, and spend less time in more or less idle theorizings on the effect of its artistic and literary energy on humanity at large. Let us look after 'individuality,' and leave the 'world-process' to take 'solidarity' under its charge."

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**Kipling's Latest Stories and the Critics.**—Mr. Kipling's latest volume is a collection of thirteen short stories, which takes its title from the first story in the collection—"The Day's Work." The stories have appeared before in various periodicals, but their collection in book form gives the critics an opportunity to measure his literary progress, and they avail themselves of it with the usual diverse results.

*The Athenæum*, counted as the most scholarly of English journals, finds nothing in these new stories to compare with "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney," or "The Man Who Would Be King." It attributes his falling-off to the (assumed) fact that he is giving most of his energies to verse. *The Spectator* thinks that but one of the stories, "The Bridge Builders," will add to his reputation (tho three others "are valuable possessions for the race"); but that one, it thinks, will "rank among the masterpieces of this generation." *The St. James's Gazette* counts five of these stories as among Kipling's very best. These five are: "The Bridge Builders," "The Tomb of His Ancestors," "William the Conqueror," "The Maltese Cat," and "The Brushwood Boy." "Speaking for ourselves," says *The Gazette's* critic, "we have read 'The Day's Work' with more pleasure than we have derived from anything of Mr. Kipling's since 'The Jungle Book.'" Several other critics, among them those on *The Standard*, *The Daily Chronicle*, and the (London) *Sun*, protest against the overabundance of technical detail and "materialism made articulate." *The Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the author has sobered down, his tales no longer smell of blood and tobacco, but are quite possible for "the most persony young person."

## HALL CAINE, WILLIAM WINTER, AND "THE CHRISTIAN."

THE criticism upon Mr. Hall Caine's dramatization of his latest novel, made by William Winter of *The Tribune* (see LITERARY DIGEST, October 22), has elicited a spirited reply from Mr. Caine, and this has been followed by a rather sarcastic retort from Mr. Winter.

Mr. Caine, of course, defends the character of his play, and in doing so not only makes a slash at Mr. Winter but casts discredit upon the comments of dramatic critics as a class. Asked by some of his friends if the motive of his play is not misunderstood by some of its patrons, he says, no; when people pay for seats in a theater, they go there in an honest frame of mind, and it is easy to make them understand. The people who pay for their seats in the Knickerbocker Theater understand "The Christian." But the people who go there because they must (that is, the critics) may or may not be in an honest frame of mind. They may be tired of all theaters, soured in mind, and in such a frame it is easy enough to misunderstand, and, in fact, there is a strong temptation to do so. Then, says Mr. Caine, if the critic is old and worn, if he has seen much labor, if his ideals are rooted in the past, if his own life has yielded no results adequate to his gifts, it is not only hard for him to be generous, it gives him a great deal of trouble to be just and honest. One of these writers (referring to Mr. Winter) tells his readers that the fanatic who has not gone beyond carnal temptation has not gone very far. This, says Mr. Caine, is a deliberate and palpable misstatement; and he proceeds to justify his charge as follows:

"There is no carnality in the relations of *John Storm* and *Glory Quayle*. There is no excuse for saying there exists anywhere so much as the suggestion of carnality, and the critic who makes the statement ought to be disvoiced. He is not an honest man, and he knows it.

"A religious enthusiast built on the lines of the early Christians, counting the body as nothing and the soul as all in all, conceives the idea that a girl whom he loves is being demoralized by association with certain men. He tries to rescue her from ruin, and she will not be rescued. Then a voice seems to come to him from heaven: 'Save her at all costs. She is tottering on the brink of hell. Better a life ended than a life degraded and a soul destroyed.' He resolves to kill her body that he may save her soul.

"Now this is a resolution coming out of the very heart of spiritual love and religious enthusiasm. It has inspired the righteous fanatic a thousand times. The history of religious persecution is full of this incident. You may find it in the Bible. You may hear its echo in the words of St. Paul: 'Deliver him up to Satan for the destruction of the body that his soul may be saved in the day of the Lord.'

"The man goes to the girl's rooms, on this errand. The girl fights for her life and saves it. How? By the sacrifice of her virtue? There is not the remotest suggestion of such an outrage on art and decency. The scene of her struggle is the last illustration of the purity of her character.

"She meets the man on his own terms. He loves her; that is the first fact. His love is the root of his fanaticism. She conquers his spiritual frenzy by an appeal to his human affections. One by one she brings back the memories of their happy and innocent childhood; tells him of the days when they played and sang and rowed together; says she dreams of herself as she used to be in those dear old times. Now that she is a famous actress, she sometimes gets herself upon the stage in the jersey and stocking-cap of earlier days, and in the middle of a scene she bursts out crying.

"The human chord is touched, but the man struggles to hold on to his fanatical purpose. 'Why do you remind me of those days?' he says. 'Is it only to make me realize the change in you?' 'Am I so much changed?' she answers, and to show him she is the same as ever, and it is only the surroundings of her person and her life that are different, she tears down her hair from its knot, that it may fall on to her shoulders like the hair of a young girl, and drags away the lace from her neck that her dress may resemble her girlish jersey.

"'Look at me,' she cries. 'Am I not the same as ever?' In other words, 'Isn't this she whom you loved when she was an innocent girl and you were a happy boy, and no evil thoughts of the world and the flesh and the devil had come between us?' The woman conquers. Spiritual frenzy gives place to human love. The man in the man triumphs. The fanatic in the man fails.

"Thus far the incident was made to go in the novel, and at that point, for artistic reasons which seemed to me sufficient, the incident ended. Even then there was no excuse for hurtful interpretations, but there was, at least, a plausible explanation of them. In the play there is no excuse and no honest explanation, either, for any hurtful interpretation whatever. On the top of the climax *Storm* is torn from *Glory's* arms and turned into the street, and the evil machine of the play, intruding himself into the woman's room with the expectation of surprising her in her lover's arms, finds her on her knees praying for his protection."

Mr. Winter, in a brief retort, declares that never for one instant did the thought which Mr. Caine ascribes to him come into his mind; that never for one moment did he ever dream of imputing a low or bad motive either to Mr. Caine or to *Mr. John Storm*, the hero of the play. Mr. Winter continues, speaking of himself in the third person:

"When he [Mr. Winter himself] wrote that 'a religious enthusiast who has not got beyond carnal temptation has not traveled very far,' all in the world that he meant to say was that—speaking generally, and with reference to a class of persons and a representative mental and physical condition—an ascetic devotee who is still capable of being in love with a woman has not made much progress on the road to asceticism. The remark had no intentional reference whatever to Mr. Caine's modern paraphrase of the sacrificial scene in 'Othello,' but was a mere philosophic comment on the ingredients of fanatical character. A finer phrase than 'carnal temptation' might, perhaps, have been selected with which to designate man's love—altho such phraseology would, probably, have been indorsed by both St. Anthony and St. Augustine, the principal historic and ecclesiastical sufferers from that complaint; but it is not every writer who possesses Mr. Hall Caine's exquisite felicity in the choice of language—a felicity which seems to be associated with great sweetness of temper, lovely refinement of style, and a most urbane and benevolent tolerance, even for an old and worn wretch who, as he dodders into the evening twilight of a misspent life, is actually able to gaze upon the play of 'The Christian' without being paralyzed with admiration."

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## IS THE AUTHOR OF "QUO VADIS" AN ARTIST?

THE literary rank of the highly popular Polish novelist, Henry Sienkiewicz, has yet to be determined. It is curious that the more eminent literary critics have paid hardly any attention to the prolific and popular Polish novelist. Is he to be classed with the realists or with the romanticists? Will his fame endure, and will he take a permanent place among the world's great writers?

These questions are asked and answered by the Russian critic, N. Minsky, in a review (*Novosti*, St. Petersburg) of a new, complete edition of Sienkiewicz's novels in Russian. The critic finds many rare and admirable qualities in the novelist, but, in spite of many qualifications, his verdict is at bottom adverse. The reasons for an unfavorable judgment are set forth at considerable length.

The critic begins by observing that popularity is in itself neither a proof of high merit nor a sign of mediocrity. It is true that inferior works of art have a greater vogue than fine and delicate productions; but, on the other hand, everything genuinely great is universally appreciated and admired. Usually posterity has the final decision. What is likely to be the opinion of posterity about Sienkiewicz? The critic continues:

"The answer is the more difficult since Sienkiewicz can neither be pronounced absolutely great nor positively mediocre. This author has trivial and shallow ideas, but also a great talent—if not the talent of a creative artist, then at least that of a virtuoso.

"In an essay on Zola, Sienkiewicz assails the filthy realism of the French novelist, declaring that alike in the choice of his material and in the selection of colors and modes of expression, it is necessary to observe a certain measure and not go beyond the bounds of 'reasonableness, decency, and refined taste.' In these words, it appears, Sienkiewicz furnishes us a key to the proper estimate of his own literary activity. We may, indeed, say that all the fairies of poetry have brought him their respective gifts. He has a rich and ardent imagination, bright colors, a marvelous memory for interesting details, an innocent and inexhaustible humor, tireless industry, and a kindly, amiable view of life. Thanks to these attributes, we not only love his heroes and heroines, but our affection involuntarily extends to the author himself. But one fairy has failed to endow him, the fairy of unreason, that unreason which is wiser than all men, and which is impressed on every page of a Tolstoï or a Dostoievsky. Sienkiewicz is preoccupied with the cares of reasonableness, decency, and fine taste. He thinks not so much of the truth of the life he depicts as of the effect he is going to produce; not so much about the psychology of the characters he creates as of the psychology of his readers and public. Thanks to this constant watching of his public, Sienkiewicz condemns himself to imitation of old models, those models which have developed the reader's taste and standards.

"The great service which the realistic artists of our time have performed consists in the banishment from fiction of the complicated, labyrinthine intrigues which used to be considered essential and which were designed to assault the emotions of readers. The romanticists reasoned as follows: Novels are written to interest people; hence it is necessary to write them so as to touch every chord of human sensibility—sympathy, wonder, eagerness, sense of humor, awe, and terror. Accordingly, the characters were created with the view of having one personage for each of the emotions to be touched. To make the effect of the nerves deeper and firmer, secrets, surprises, complications, and climaxes of all kinds were provided for the plot.

"Modern critics and novelists think this art false and rude, but they are only half right. The romanticists were mistaken as to the psychology of their heroes and heroines, but they were altogether right as to the psychology of their readers. They understood the nature of their audience, tho the readers, while devouring the fiction prepared for their delectation, never dreamed that it was their own psychology which their favorite authors had chiefly studied. To-day romantic fiction is out of fashion, but not because it is false. The real reason is that the modern realistic novelists have resolved to study the psychology of their characters and let that of their readers take care of itself. If, they have said to themselves, God's world is interesting as it is, then the books that are founded on a truthful representation of this world can not fail to be interesting, without the aid of the special threads directed to the nerves of the readers. Thus we have the naturalistic novel—the sincere, genuine novel, freed from artificialities and inventions, often, no doubt, tragic and unreasonable, but always true to life and significant in its content, tho, it must be admitted, not so intoxicating and engrossing as its predecessor. We have reached a point where some writers appear absolutely to have forgotten the reader. But he has remained what he was in the old days, and the strings of his heart are still intact. He is as sentimental, as timid, as amusing, as confiding, as ever. And the best proof of this is Henry Sienkiewicz, this most popular of modern novelists, who has decided, in the name of decency, reasonableness, and fine taste, to revert to the well-bred method of the old romanticists, with their angelic and 'immortal' heroes and heroines, their intrigues, plots, and climaxes, their ingenious devices in the shape of rings, letters that are intercepted, elopements, chases, and final happy outcomes in the way of matrimony."

An appreciation of Sienkiewicz is impossible, in the critic's view, without recognition of his relation to the romantic school. To be sure, after Flaubert, Zola, and Tolstoï, it is out of the question to revive all the old methods, and Sienkiewicz accordingly has borrowed some of the characteristics of realism. Having great talent and skill, he has combined the keenness of observation demanded by the new school with the mechanism of the romanticists.

Sienkiewicz's works, the critic continues, are divisible into two categories—historical and contemporary. The novels devoted to modern life are least romantic and least popular, but they are the best from a truly artistic standpoint, tho they bear the impress of imitation. Thus, "Without a Dogma," which deals with the psychology of the modern man, adds nothing to the studies of Bourget and Maupassant. The fundamental theme is old—that the root of all evil in our life is due to the absence of religious faith, which is to be found in Catholicism, according to the author. "The Polanetzki Family," said to be the finest of Sienkiewicz's novels, describes the intimate life of Warsaw aristocracy, and adultery is its theme. Its only defect is the apparent imitation of Tolstoï and Zola.

As for the historical works, they are in the style of Dumas *père* and Eugene Sue. Two sides are to be distinguished, the external and the psychological. The novelist shows profound acquaintance with the epochs and conditions he describes. His power and picturesqueness in vividly presenting scenes and events are marvelous. In "Quo Vadis" everything that is purely descriptive is done with extraordinary force and skill, but the psychology of the novel is false, strained, and artificial. The visions of Apostle Paul are outside the domain of art, and criticism has simply nothing to say about such excursions into the miraculous and quasi-religious.

"With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and other historical novels, the critic finds still more improbable, false, and inartistic on their psychological side. Tho written in a masterly manner, they represent romanticism in its most unrestrained and worst form. But they are immensely successful and popular, admits the critic, which fact, he sarcastically adds, is very gratifying to the novelist and the reading majority.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A NEW EDITION OF ARTEMUS WARD.

SOME wise man has observed that the wit and humor of one generation are rarely appreciated by the next; but this is not true of at least one American humorist. Artemus Ward—the name by which the reading public knows Charles Farrar Browne—tho he wrote for our fathers, has a charm for the men and women of to-day. There is a steady demand for his writings, principally, perhaps, because his humor rests on such a broad human foundation that it can be appreciated by every one. The sale of his complete writings has been enormous, over one hundred and twenty thousand copies having been printed from the first plates. The sustained demand for the book has seemed to justify the issue of a second edition, somewhat enlarged by fragmentary pieces not included in the first. The new volume which has just appeared contains an appreciative biographical sketch by Melville D. Landon ("Eli Perkins"), who knew the humorist well, having accompanied him on several of his more extended lecturing tours. Browne, says Mr. Landon, was "one of the kindest and most affectionate of men . . . beloved by all who knew him. It has been remarked, and truly, that the death of no literary character since Washington Irving caused such general and widespread regret. . . . In bearing, he moved like a natural-born gentleman. In his lectures he never smiled—not even when he was giving utterance to the most delicious absurdities; but all the while the jokes fell from his lips as if he were unconscious of their meaning. While writing his lectures, he would laugh and chuckle to himself continually."

On the side of both of his parents Browne was a thoroughbred New Englander, and his humor, Mr. Landon thinks, is as essentially American as his parentage. Like the humor of Mark Twain

and Josh Billings, it is of the genus Yankee, and defies further classification. The London *Times*, after his successful tour of England, characterized his jokes as "of that true transatlantic type to which no nation beyond the limits of the States can offer any parallel." The imperturbable gravity, the preposterous seriousness, with which his speeches were delivered, *The Times* regarded as the distinguishing marks of "a man of reflection as well as a consummate humorist." His jokes, concluded that journal, "he lets fall with an air of profound unconsciousness—we may

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ARTEMUS WARD.

almost say melancholy—which is irresistibly droll." Imagine the gaunt and lean Yankee from the Pine-Tree State standing up before a British audience and declaring that the Tower of London was "on the firmest of baseses, but not cheerful"; or referring to the Duke of Gloucester as "a gentleman in a tin overcoat, mounted onto a foamin' steed, his right hand graspin' a barber's pole."

We look in vain, says Mr. Landon, for Ward's kind of wit in the English language of past ages, and in other languages of modern times. When Artemus says in that serious manner, "You'd better not know so much than know so many things that ain't so," the text-books fail to explain scientifically the cause of the mirth.

Perhaps his most essential characteristic, according to Landon, was innocuousness, if the term is permissible. He never made an enemy. His humor had no sting. It was full of good and broad human nature. "Other wits in other times have been famous, but a satirical thrust now and then has killed a friend." Diogenes in ancient Greece, Dean Swift, Douglas Jerrold, Tom Hood, Sheridan, Sidney Smith, indulged in repartee, but it hurt. "Artemus Ward made you laugh and love him too."

Browne's wit is described as of the refined kind. It takes one thoroughly acquainted with the subtilty of our language to appreciate his description of Brigham Young's household as

"Two hundred souls with but a single thought,
Two hundred hearts that beat as one."

His character sketch of Mr. Pepper, the editor, is also given in illustration of this same point:

"My arrival at Virginia City was signalized by the following incident:

"I had no sooner achieved my room in the garret of the International Hotel than I was called upon by an intoxicated man, who said he was an editor. Knowing how rare it is for an editor to be under the blighting influence of either spirituous or malt liquors, I received this statement doubtfully. But I said:

"'What name?'

"'Wait,' he said and went out.

"I heard him pacing unsteadily up and down the hall outside.

"In ten minutes he returned, and said, 'Pepper.'

"Pepper was indeed his name. He had been out to see if he could remember it, and he was so flushed with his success that he repeated it joyously several times, and then, with a short laugh, he went away.

"I had often heard of a man being 'so drunk that he didn't know what town he lived in,' but here was a man so hideously inebriated that he didn't know what his name was.

"I saw him no more, but I heard from him. For he published a notice of my lecture, in which he said I had *a dissipated air*."

When Ward told an English audience that "it would have been ten dollars in Jeff Davis's pocket if he had never been born"; and announced that he would call in person on the citizens of London, at their residences, and explain any jokes in his narrative which they might not understand; or said he knew of a tree in California so tall that it took two men to see to the top of it, one beginning to see where the other left off—this was in reality wit for the scholar.

Ward was a creator of humorous character types. The subtle influence of nationality pervaded all he said and wrote, and furnished him with representative men and women, new to the world and the peculiar product of his native land.

We may quote, in this connection, an acute observation made in the article on Artemus Ward by Charles F. Johnson, in the "Library of the World's Best Literature." The observation is one regarding the differences between American and English humor:

"In most English humor—as indeed in all English literature except the very highest—the social class to which the writer does not belong is regarded *ab extra*. In *Punch*, for instance, not only are servants always given a conventional set of features, but they are given conventional minds, and the jokes are based on a hypothetical conception of personality. Dickens was a great humorist, and understood the nature of the poor because he had been one of them; but his gentlemen and ladies are lay figures. Thackeray's studies of the flunky are capital, but he studies him *qua flunky*, as a naturalist might study an animal, and hardly ranks him *sub specie humanitatis*. But to the American humorist all men are primarily men. The waiter and the prince are equally ridiculous to him, because in each he finds similar incongruities between the man and his surroundings; but in England there is a deep, impassable gulf between the man at the table and the man behind his chair. This democratic independence of external and adventitious circumstance sometimes gives a tone of irreverence to American persiflage, and the temporary character of class distinctions in America undoubtedly diminishes the amount of literary material 'in sight'; but when, as in the case of Browne and Clemens, there is in the humorist's mind a basis of reverence for things and persons that are really reverend, it gives a breadth and freedom to the humorous conception that is distinctively American."

## NOTES.

THE following lines were recently found written in the visitors' book of the cottage at Alloway, where Robert Burns was born:

Creation primal stands God's greatest feat,
His next when He His Son sent to this earth,
His next when He, man's genius to complete,
Ordained that Burns should in this cot have birth.

Édouard Rod, the novelist and contributor to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, has been engaged by the Cercle Français de l'Université. Harvard, to give a course of lectures on French literature under its directions before Harvard University during the coming academic year. These annual series of lectures were inaugurated last year by M. René Doumic, the literary critic of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*. M. Paul Bourget, of the French Academy, will probably be the Cercle lecturer in the year 1900.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## HOW IS GRAVITATION TRANSMITTED?

THIS is an old and still unsolved question; but the trend of scientific opinion is toward regarding gravitational as well as molecular "attraction"—so-called—as due to some action in the medium separating the attracting bodies, be they large or small, rather than to a mysterious property of the bodies themselves. Of all scientific men, the French have perhaps been slowest to adopt this opinion. They have clung until recently to the old ideas that action could be exerted at a distance. That they are giving this up shows very clearly the trend just mentioned. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 8), M. A. Muller discusses what he calls "central forces and localized energy," and altho English and American scientific men who have long held similar ideas will find his notions rather crude and vague, they will welcome them as an evidence that a conservative body of opinion is swinging in their direction. M. Muller's contention is that the ether is strictly material and may be treated as molecular; and that so-called attraction is simply the contact-action and reaction between it and the "centers of energy" represented by visibly material bodies. He says:

"The investigation of the mechanism of forces at a distance is perhaps the problem that has most deeply occupied the minds of geometers and physicists during the last few centuries. Since Kepler's time this question has kept coming up in all its forms, in all phenomena that we seek to solve by calculation; for actions at a distance are met with not only in the domain of astronomical space, but also in the field of molecular intervals."

After a brief historical note, M. Muller goes on to say that the modern doctrine of an ether that transmits the radiations of light and heat is quite acceptable, for we can not imagine a ray of light, for instance, to travel without a medium of transmission. But he goes on to say:

"It is proper to ask by what mechanism constituent molecules can produce and transport action at a distance. . . . We represent to ourselves an elastic medium as made up of separate material points that exercise reciprocal attraction or repulsion. This abstraction is enough for geometers to establish all the laws of elasticity and the propagation of the two types of waves; but such a conception implies the reality of forces at a distance, which is just as inadmissible in the intervals between molecules as in the celestial spaces. . . . . .

"It is only necessary to reflect an instant on the conditions under which bodies separated by interplanetary space attract each other to be struck with the impossibility of a reciprocal action without an intermediary. We are thus led to regard the observed forces as having their origin in the surrounding medium, acting by direct contact—not that the laws of central forces are untrue, but that they should be considered as the expression of the resultant of the reactions of the medium. . . . . .

"In the first place, we get the primary notion of mass from the different weights of bodies having equal volumes; we thus are led to believe that the mass of a body may be regarded as being the number of identical material points that compose it."

Having laid down this law, the author proceeds to apply the same conception to the ether, and inquires how great a sphere of this medium will exactly balance, by its action on the sun, the gravitational attraction of the latter. He concludes that the radius of such a sphere is about five hundred times the distance of the planet Neptune from the sun, and that the density of the ether can be represented by a fraction whose denominator contains sixteen figures, that of hydrogen being unity. M. Muller then applies himself specifically to the problem of the mechanism of the transmission of force through the ether, premising that the ether in the whole of interstellar space, even supposing this to be limited in extent, must be vastly greater, and hence must overbalance that in the sphere just referred to. He says:

"The phenomenon of gravity must act with a finite but great speed, like light or electromagnetic induction. . . . We can not conceive of an instantaneous transmission except on condition that it takes place in an immaterial medium; but nowadays every authority rejects such a conception, for it is seen . . . that the transmission of force and the phenomena of propagation are intimately allied."

The author conceives of the ether as a gravitating body; in fact, he asserts that it is much more material—that its "materiality is much more considerable" than that of the celestial bodies, which are only "units of localized energy." Universal gravitation, then, is the result of the action of the celestial bodies on the medium, and the reaction of the medium by its own weight on these units of localized energy. To quote again:

"Separated material points, exerting reciprocal attractions and repulsions, can represent very well the constitution of an elastic medium; but this conception can not explain how the constituent molecules can produce and transmit mechanical actions. On the contrary, we can very well explain the energy contained by each molecule if we compare it to the central force of the celestial bodies; we have seen that these forces are but the expression for the resultant of the weight of the bodies—in other words, the mass; action at a distance is only an illusion because it constitutes an exchange of force between the localized energy of the molecule and that of the surrounding sphere of free ether having the same weight.

"The result of all this study of the constitution of celestial space is that we can establish by analogy the molecular constitution of free ether, the elastic fluid that fills space is in a measure the molecular interval of these millions of stars which fill the universe visible to us; we have even a right to assert that the importance of the ethereal medium is great, since the material of the stars represents only a fraction of that of the field of space."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE MARRIAGE OF THE UNFIT.

UNDER this title Dr. Harry Campbell contributes to the London *Lancet* a paper that deals carefully and exhaustively with the problems relating to the marriage of those who have weaknesses, physical or mental, that ought not to be transmitted to posterity. All such he advises not to marry; but he proposes no plan by which they can be made to take this advice. Dr. Campbell's conclusions are very well stated, in brief, in the following editorial discussion of his article in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 8). Says the editor:

"He [Dr. Campbell] first shows to how large an extent the process of natural selection is interfered with among civilized peoples—on the one hand, by a saving of lives which under more primitive conditions would terminate; and on the other, by the restrictions governing the marriage laws. Dr. Campbell appears to think that the abolition of polygamy was, from the standpoint of physical hygiene, a mistake; but, as he admits that the reintroduction of polygamy is impossible, he agrees that the only course to pursue is to attempt to instil into the minds of the community at large the pernicious effects resulting from ill-judged marriages, and asks and answers the question as to who shall and who shall not marry.. To the majority of the cases cited by him as unfit, such as pulmonary consumption, organic heart disease, epilepsy, insanity, chronic Bright's disease, no exception can be taken; but it will be generally thought that, as regards one class of disorders at least, he is certainly inclined to be too emphatic in his opinion. We refer to functional disorders of the nervous system. He says: 'The highly sensitive are not suited to this hard world. Its strenuous conditions call for men of iron nerve and stout heart. I fear that it must be acknowledged that, as regards happiness—which, at any rate from the purely physical point of view, may perhaps be fairly looked upon as our being's

end and aim—the fine animal with little imagination and a good thick skin has the best time of it here—is the most truly "fit."'

"In short, the advice given to those afflicted with 'nerves' is, 'Remain single.' There can be no doubt that if the 'neurotics' never married, in the course of time diseases of the nervous system would greatly lessen and probably die out; and it may also be true that a world peopled with phlegmatic, thick-skinned mediocrities would be happier, in a sense. But the question may here be asked: Do we want to be without our 'neurotics,' or can we get along without them? If history be ransacked, it will be found that most of the great deeds of the world have been performed by individuals of a highly sensitive, nervous temperament. The contention, too, that the thick-skinned mediocrities are the happiest persons is open to doubt. If a more or less animal life is the end to be gained, then they may be; but at the same time the fact should be borne in mind that, while they never descend into the depths of misery, like the being with the ill-strung nervous system, yet, on the other hand, they are incapable of experiencing many of the delightful emotions and of ascending into the heavens of joy, as are the neurotics. In this country the suggestion of Dr. Campbell, that any person afflicted with a neurotic taint should be precluded from marrying, will scarcely meet with favor, as in that case probably half the population would remain single."

## MEDICINAL VIRTUES OF GOLF.

THERE are, it appears, as potent drugs hidden in the handle of the golf-stick as in that of the tennis-bat celebrated in the "Arabian Nights." Dr. Irving C. Rosse, in a paper read before the American Neurological Association, praises the game as an aid in psychic, mechanical, and hygienic treatment. *The International Medical Magazine* (Philadelphia, October) gives the following abstract of Dr. Rosse's paper:

"The game can be played all the year, independently of atmospheric vicissitudes, during all the seven ages of man, by delicate young girls as well as by strong athletes, and even by decrepit old men whose declining powers do not admit of severe exertion. It combines exercise, pleasure, and fresh air without that risk of injury to heart, lungs, or nervous system as is the case in certain other exercises in which there is high blood pressure and arterial tension. There is absolutely no danger attached to the game and consequently no accidents ensue. Unlike the bicycle, it is doubtful if such a thing as an accident insurance was ever paid for injury incurred at golf. Nor is the game contraindicated in heart lesions, arterial calcification, albuminuria, old age, childhood, or certain hysterical conditions which would be aggravated by such exercise as bicycling, swimming, horseback-riding, or by mountain-climbing. In all affections marked by slowing of oxidation or in those consequent upon intoxication by the products of organic disassimilation, the game of golf is to be recommended as the best method of bringing about a cure. The obesity and degeneration of middle age, when the biceps has diminished and one's energy is failing, may be helped by devotion to golf. The further tendency of the exercise is to eliminate the so-called diatheses and thus do away with gout, lithæmia, headache, and dyspepsia; while its hygienic and therapeutic consequences are admissible in cardiac and pulmonary affections. Altho moderation is advisable under such circumstances, there can be no doubt of the benefit derived in some cases of cough, nervous asthma, and in affections of the bladder and prostate; but it is preeminently in functional nervous disease that our great Anglo-Saxon game is to be recommended both as prophylactic and curative. No exercise or recreation is better fitted for the mentally overworked, the hysterical, the melancholic; none helps to preserve the concerted action of eye, brain, and muscle known as the psychological moment; none, perhaps with the exception of swimming, gives one so good an appetite; there is not a more sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, and as to insomnia such a thing scarcely exists among the devotees of golf."

**Darwinism and the Conservation of Energy.**—Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, of Columbia, in a recent address, published in *Science* (October 21), gives it as his opinion that from the standpoint of psychology the Darwinian theory of evolution and the physical theory of the conservation of energy are incompatible. He says: "The two greatest scientific generalizations of the present century are the conservation of energy and evolution by survival of the fit. Now, if consciousness alters, however slightly, the position of molecules in the brain, the fundamental concept of physical science must be abandoned. If consciousness have no concern in the actions of the individual, we have one of the most complex results of evolution developed apart from the survival of useful variations, and the Darwinian theory has failed. Surely both the physicist and the biologist must watch the steps toward the solution of a problem that concerns them so nearly."

## MULTIPLICATION BY MEANS OF THE FINGERS.

TEACHERS usually discourage the use of the fingers by children as counters in the solution of easy arithmetical problems, holding that it is better to rely on purely mental processes. A Polish mathematician named Procopovitch, however, has taken quite another tack. Arguing that this natural use of the fingers by children must be capable of extension and utilization, he has devised a method for using the fingers in multiplication which is both ingenious and simple and has already been successfully introduced into some European schools. The system is thus described in *The Scientific American* (October 22), to which journal also we are indebted for the illustrations:

MULTIPLYING 6 BY 8.

"Procopovitch's system neglects all products involving numbers less than 6, because, as we have already observed, these products are readily elarned by most children.

"The Polish mathematician first numbers the fingers of each hand. The two thumbs each represent 6, the index-fingers 7, the middle fingers 8, the ring-fingers 9, and the little fingers 10. In order to multiply any two of these numbers, the fingers representing the multiplier and the multiplicand are placed end to end. Beginning with the fingers which have been thus placed together, the number of fingers is counted, proceeding toward and including the thumbs. The sum will be the number of tens contained in the desired product. Below the fingers which have been joined, a certain number still remains. The fingers remaining on the one hand, multiplied by those left on the other hand, will give the number of units, which, being added to the tens, gives the desired product. For example: Suppose that 8 is to be multiplied by 9.

MULTIPLYING 6 BY 6.

MUDTIPLYING 16 BY 17.

The middle finger of the right hand is placed against the ring-finger of the left hand as shown in figure. Counting the number of fingers above those which have been placed together, including these, seven fingers, representing 7 tens or 70 in the product sought, are obtained. There still remain on the right hand two fingers, which, multiplied by the one finger remaining on the left hand, give 2 as the number of units. These two units added to the tens already obtained give 72, the product of $8 \times 9$. It is, of course, immaterial on which hand the multiplier or multiplicand is taken.

MULTIPLYING 9 BY 7.

"If it is desired to multiply $7 \times 9$, then the same method is employed, the index-finger of one hand being placed against the ring-finger of the other hand, as shown in figure. Counting the number of fingers above those placed together, and including these, 6 tens or 60 will be obtained. Multiplying the three fingers remaining on the right hand by the one left on the other hand, 3 units are obtained, which, added to the 6 tens, give 63 as the product of $9 \times 7$ or $7 \times 9$.

"If it is desired to multiply $6 \times 6$, the two thumbs are placed together as shown in figure. The two thumbs represent here only two tens in the required product, there being no other fingers above those joined. Multiplying the four remaining fingers on the one hand by the four on the other, 16 is obtained. This added to twenty gives $20+16=36$, the product of $6 \times 6$."

MULTIPLYING 8 BY 6.

By renaming the fingers, Procopovitch extends his system to numbers greater than ten, so that multiplications ordinarily requiring the use of pencil and paper can be easily performed by its means. To quote again:

"In the first series, comprising numbers of two ciphers, the thumb represents 11, the index-finger 12, the middle finger 13, the ring-finger 14, and the little finger 15. When multiplying one number by another, the fingers representing the respective factors are placed together as before. The number of fingers above those joined, including these, will in this case also indicate a certain number of tens. The lower fingers are, however, entirely neglected. In order to obtain the number of units, the fingers which have already given the number of tens are again taken, the number on the one hand being multiplied by the number on the other hand. The product thus obtained is increased by 100 and the sum added to the number of tens. Suppose that 13 is to be multiplied by 14. As indicated in figure, the fingers representing these numbers are joined. Counting the number of fingers above those which have been placed together, including the latter, 7 tens or 70 are obtained. Taking these same fingers again and multiplying the number on one hand by the number on the other hand, the product 12, representing the number of units, is obtained. Adding to this the constant 100 and the number of tens, there results $70+12+100=182$, the product of $14 \times 13$. . . . . .

MULTIPLYING 14 BY 13.

"In multiplying two numbers each of which is greater than 15, a new series is employed extending from 16 to 20. In this series the thumb represents 16 and the little finger 20. The fingers placed together added to those above give the number of twenties. The constant to be added in this case is 200. If it is desired to multiply 16 by 17, a product not readily obtained by mental calculation, the fingers representing the factors are joined as indicated in figure. The thumb of the left hand, representing the multiplier, being placed against the index-finger of the right hand, gives, with the remaining thumb, 3 twenties or 60. The four fingers remaining on the left hand multiplied by the three lower fingers on the right hand give as the number of units 12. Adding to this product the constant 200 and the number of twenties, there results $60+12+200=272$.

"In this manner the series can be extended indefinitely, the only condition to be observed being that the multiplier and the multiplicand should be members of the same series of five numbers. The entire system of manual multiplication rests on this condition."

## THE LONG PROCESSION OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

PROF. W J McGEE, of the Smithsonian Institution, divides the course of man's development as man into four stages: savagery and barbarism, exemplifying "tribal society"; and civilization and enlightenment, which are phases of "national society." These four stages he defines (in *The Forum*) as follows:

"In *savagery* men are united in clans and tribes, usually small, and commonly inimical to neighboring tribes, and, under the cruel teaching of strife and precarious livelihood, low value is placed on human life. The arts are rudimentary; the industries are simple and crude, the implements being chiefly of tooth, shell, bone, wood, and stone; the costumes are scanty and either of skins or of coarse textiles twisted and netted; and the habitations are either temporary bowers or portable tents of bark or skin. Each tribe is dominated by a leader distinguished for prowess or shrewdness. Language is commonly peculiar to the tribe, or to a small group of tribes separate in time of peace, but united in war; while the mythology, or religion, is but a vague reverence for uncanny or mysterious powers, imputed chiefly to animate, but partly to inanimate, things. These characteristics vary slightly from race to race, and some of them extend into higher stages; but there is one feature which is fundamental, and serves to define the stage of savagery, viz., descent is reckoned in the female line, and the control over the family and larger groups inheres not in the fathers, but in the uncles. This stage of society is called maternal from the mode of reckoning kinship, or matronymic from the mode of applying names; or it may be called avuncular from the form of family government. Some of the customs of this stage are closely akin to those found among gorillas and other animals living in family groups, tho the essential characteristics are distinctively human.

"In *barbarism* men are combined in tribes, usually occupying definite localities if sedentary, or traversing definite lines if nomadic. Taught by the exigencies of tribal history, a higher value is placed on human life than among savages; and intertribal rights are recognized more or less clearly. The esthetic arts are inchoate and connected with symbolism. The industries remain crude; unstudied agriculture and the domestication of animals are practised; metal is sometimes forged, but seldom smelted; the costumes subserve growing pudency as well as comfort, and are largely woolen and cotton or other vegetal fabrics, spun and knit or woven; the habitations are tents among the nomads, and rude castles of stone or sun-dried earth, or logs, among the sedentary tribes; and usually the tents or more permanent structures are so arranged as to express the tribal organization. Each group is controlled by a leader of at least partial hereditary right, usually the tribal patriarch (tho the consanguinity and age may be assumed rather than actual), who may be a monarch of unlimited powers. The language is composite and common to a number of tribes; while the mythology resides in a hierarchy of beast-gods and deified objects and powers of nature, sometimes

symbolized in dragons and chimeras, or in anthropomorphic monstrosities; the forms of worship are ceremonial, and usually conducted in temples or sacred plazas. The essential and characteristic features of the stage are the reckoning of descent in the male line and the patriarchal control. The society is commonly called paternal or patronymic. It is also called patriarchal, and carries a complementary matriarchal element—seldom recognized hitherto—when the spouse of the leader acts as vice-regent.

"In *civilization* men are combined in cities and states or nations controlled by laws for the protection of life and property. In this stage the fine arts are divorced from mythic symbolism; the industries are differentiated; division of labor is established; and commerce is developed. The masses are governed by kings and emperors, whose powers, at first limited only by might, are gradually regulated by legislative and judicative tribunals. The languages are blends of those of numerous ancestral tribes, and are crystallized by writing and printing; the beliefs are blent and spiritualized, and monotheism prevails. The characteristics of civilization are many; but the essential feature is social organization on the basis of property right, especially in lands.

"The rise of *enlightenment* is current history. The rights of man and the value of life are more and more fully recognized; war is deprecated, and the nations are forming alliances; the remaining feudal lords, kings, and emperors ruling by hereditary right are passing under the dominion of the same humanitarian law as that of the multitude; monarchism is being limited or transformed into republicanism; and subjects are becoming citizens. Under the protection of beneficent laws population is increasing, and new industries and enterprises are arising to sustain it; the fine arts are cultivated and brought within reach of all; language is unified to a few convergent branches; ideas are diffused and perpetuated by the press; the nations and alliances are moved by charity and controlled by justice; and human life is lengthened. With the multiplication of interests, property right is recognized not only in lands and their produce, but in the waters, in the air above, in the rocks beneath, and, above all, in ideas and opinions. The characteristics of enlightenment are innumerable; but the essential feature is recognition of individual rights, especially of those intellectual rights whereby invention is encouraged and genius fostered, and of the concomitant political rights maturing in government by the people for the people."

Human progress, the passage of the race from the lower to the higher of these stages, is a slow process and one that can not always be clearly traced, for the stages blend with each other and have no sharp lines of demarcation. Such as they are, the boundaries of the four stages depend less on race than on culture; they are determined "less by blood than by brain." Examples of all four exist to-day, and hence we can observe the human family as it moves along, either at the head or the foot of the long procession that it forms. Says Professor McGee further:

"The order of the four stages is a normal and necessary one, and the succession can proceed only at a normal rate. The river flows at a rate determined by declivity and cross-section; and the rate can not be changed without altering these factors. The glacier creeps forward at a rate determined by its longitudinal and transverse sections and a thermal factor; and, while the rate may be changed by modifying the factors, the flow can not otherwise be materially hastened or slackened without disruption of the gelid mass. In like manner human population normally increases at a rate determined by conditions, which can be varied only by modifying those conditions. So, also, the knowledge required in diversified arts and industries, in liberalized society, in richer language and literature, and, most of all, in enlightened philosophy, can increase only at a rate determined by intellectual faculties definite as the animal faculty of procreation—a rate measurably accelerated by education or slackened by repression, but otherwise maintaining spontaneously a steady rhythmic swing, persistent as that of planetary revolution. . . . . .

"In time the savage, or barbarian, learns to tolerate the devices of enlightenment, just as the lion learns to breed in captivity, and then slowly assimilates the ideas behind the devices; but when the assimilation is complete he is enlightened, whether his skin be yellow or red or black. And in every stage devices—artistic, industrial, social, linguistic, philosophic—are the fruit of thought, the seed of larger knowledge; and fruit and seed follow duly in season; spreading from man to man and from land to land wherever the cerebral soil is found fertile, conveyed by imitation, enriched by cultivation, never lost but by birth of better knowledge, never destroyed unless by annihilation of peoples, ever spreading and blending as a flora, ever burgeoning and blossoming into a veritable mantle of mind investing the mindless world.

"A lesson may be drawn from the normal succession of stages in human development. On both hemispheres a contest is raging, the issue of which might seem doubtful if the order of progress were unknown. With recognition of this order, it is seen to be a contest between two culture grades, between higher humanity and lower, between intellectual freedom and mental slavery; and, whatsoever the temporary hazard of battle, there can be but one final outcome. The enlightenment warmed in Albion and kindled in Columbia is the manifest destiny of nations; its rays must reach the remotest isle of Occident and Orient, and shine back in time on the Fatherland of Discoverers."

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**Scientific Criticism of Proprietary Articles.**—A decision just rendered in the French courts has an important bearing on the right of a scientific man or a body of such men to criticize on scientific grounds the claims of an advertised proprietary article. The facts of this particular case as given in *The Lancet* (London, October 15) were as follows: "A firm of opticians in Paris were the proprietors of a glass containing baryta, from which lenses described as 'isometropic' were prepared. With the view of testing the statements made in favor of those lenses by the proprietors, Dr. Javal, the director of the Ophthalmological Laboratory of the Sorbonne, instructed his assistants to make a careful examination of the glass and lenses and to report to him the results. Subsequently these results were published and presented to the French Academy of Medicine, the conclusion being that the differences between baryta glass and ordinary glass were insignificant; there was nothing in favor of the former, and the 'isometropic' lenses did not offer any advantages to purchasers. The proprietors brought an action for damages to the extent of 20,000 francs, but the court decided that a scientific man might rightly examine and criticize on public grounds any manufactured article for which special merits were claimed, and they found for the defendant upon all the issues, condemning the plaintiffs in costs." *The Lancet* suggests that it would be interesting if this process of criticism could be applied to patent medicines, and it urges the Royal Society and the Chemical Society to "leave abstruse pursuits for a while," and give the public their opinion of the character and efficacy of some of the best advertised varieties.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A SCIENTIST looking for microbes says there are absolutely none on the Swiss mountains at an altitude of 2,000 feet," says *Meehan's Monthly*. "Here is the place for the purity party and scaremongers who are forever horrifying the public with the dismal fear of microbes. They would have to take their supply with them, most of which are useful to man. It is pleasing to observe that the microbe does not give himself lofty airs, but, as a fellow creature, comes down to our level and dwells cheerily in our midst."

X-RAY INVESTIGATION OF STEEL.—"Mr. John Parry, an analytical chemist, of Newport, England, has been making a close study of the physical analysis of steel, and recently reported upon his work to the South Wales Institute of Engineers," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "He expressed the opinion that something of value could be obtained by the use of X rays in the investigation of the physical properties of steel, and he is now making experiments with pieces of heated steel to ascertain, if possible, the formation or malformation of the grain."

THE following is Professor Behring's reply, as quoted by *The Chemist and Druggist*, to those who have condemned him for patenting his antitoxin. He says: "It is true that I have obtained a patent in America for my diphtheria-serum, and it is true that American firms who have made use of my method are very angry about this. If the Americans interested in the matter give expression to their anger in American fashion, they must settle that with themselves; if they, however, quite contrary to their custom, declare the claiming of legal protection for a practical and important discovery or invention immoral and scandalous, I can not take their judgment quite seriously. For my part, I do not consider a legitimate pecuniary gain dishonoring: I might almost go so far as to look on the giving up of a legitimate and considerable monetary profit as unpardonable thoughtlessness. We must wait and see whether the American courts will allow themselves to be intimidated by this newspaper persecution. If, as I confidently hope, this should not be the case, the American public will derive great benefit from the patent; they will obtain the antitoxin cheaper and better. Finally, as regards the denial of my right of discovery, this can only rest on ignorance or dishonesty. Let each one of the investigators who took part in the discovery of the antitoxin be questioned. Not one of them will contest the priority of my discovery."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## IS CHRISTIANITY ON THE WANE?

IN seven hundred years, or the year 2590, there will not be an orthodox Christian on the face of the earth, as Christianity is now understood, if the statistics and conclusions of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery-McGovern are correct. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery-McGovern have collected an array of statistics covering the period from 1833 to the present, which they allege tends to show that Christianity is gradually on the wane. An article from them on the subject appears in *Mind* (November), a theosophical magazine published in New York. Cold figures, the writers say, prove that religious enthusiasts are pursuing a will o' the wisp, for while statistics in missionary reports recording the number of heathens annually converted to Christianity are for the main part true, yet there are two unfortunate drawbacks to the spread of this religion that Christians in their enthusiasm are apt to overlook. One of these is the number of men and women in civilized and hitherto Christian countries who forswear the religion of Christ. The other drawback is that natural production in heathen countries is most rapid. The data on this subject are scarce, but what little there are give unquestionable evidence of the decline of Christianity as a theological system.

The estimate is made that Christianity was at its flood-tide in 1833, for then there were more Christians in proportion to the population of the world than there were before or have been since. Then the missionizing spirit swept over North America and Europe. The American almanac for 1834 estimated the population of the world at 653,000,000. The number of Buddhists in the world at that time, according to Malte-Brun and Graberg, was 150,000,000, Brahmanists 60,000,000, Mohammedans 110,000,000, Jews 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. Malte-Brun gave the number of Christians at this time as 228,000,000. Graberg, Pinkerton, Hassell, and Balbé gave the number from 7,000,000 to 38,000,000 higher. The number of heathens, that is, of those outside the great religions, was put down by these authorities at 100,000,000. The number of non-Christians was 425,000,000, Christians 228,000,000. So that out of the 653,000,000 population of the world in 1833, 35 per cent. were Christians.

Robert Baird, in *The Christian Retrospect and Register*, published by Dodd, New York, 1851, put down the population of the world for 1850 at 1,000,000,000, of which 342,000,000 were Christians and 658,000,000 non-Christians, which shows the Christian population to be rather more than 33⅓ per cent., a decline of nearly 1⅔ per cent. since 1833.

In Schaff and Herzog's "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" for 1883, Holtzmann M. Zoepffel gives the figures for 1882 as: Buddhists, 697,900,000; heathen, 118,200,000; Mohammedans, 195,100,000; Jews, 5,000,000 to 7,000,000; total, 1,016,900,000 non-Christians. The number of Christians he estimates at 406,250,000, and the population of the world at 1,423,150,000. Thus in 1882 the number of Christians in the world had declined to 28½ per cent. of the whole population.

"Harper's Book of Facts" for 1895 gives the population of the world for 1890 as 1,450,000,000. Of this number, 400,000,000 were Christians, going to show that in eight years the proportion of Christian population had declined 1 per cent.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery-McGovern think that the very best showing possible was made for Christianity in these statistics. Within fifty-seven years these figures show that the Christian population of the world has declined in proportion to the non-Christian population 8 per cent. The Christian church has lost about 1 per cent. every seven years, and, continuing at this rate, in seven hundred years Christianity will be but a memory. Relax the missionary movement one half, and the year 2240 will see no more Christians. The greater the relaxation, the earlier the date of extinction. The writers declare that on compiling these statistics, they have, when opportunity permitted, chosen figures that are least affirmative of the assumption that Christianity is on the wane.

The following reflections are then given on the showing of these figures:

"To what cause this marked decline in the number of Christians within the past few decades is due is a question more easily asked than answered. It may be attributed to one or several causes, or perhaps to a combination of causes. In the first place, the efforts of atheists, agnostics, deists, and other avowed opponents of the Christian religion to convert others to their views have not, as in the last century, been limited to scientific discourses or essays for the educated few, but have been much more general and widespread. Popular lectures attacking Christianity have attracted much attention and interest throughout America and many countries of Europe. Papers and magazines published for the purpose of disturbing and upsetting the views of the average Christian have been distributed among the masses; and perhaps the strongest factor of all in unsettling the belief of orthodox Christians may have been the so-called anti-Christian novel, so many forms of which have recently been published. Some of these have undoubtedly exercised a most powerful influence, for it is a recognized fact that no argument so strikes home to the hearts of the people as one that appeals to them under the guise of romance.

"The growing fashion among certain metropolitan preachers to point out errors in the Bible will inevitably have a strong tendency further to diminish the Christian ranks. While at present these attacks are confined to defects in the Old Testament, yet when the confidence of the people is shaken in a part their faith in the whole is apt to weaken.

"It has been said that science is an enemy to religion. To the thoughtful this statement is manifestly untrue—when the word *religion* is considered in its broad and true sense; but that science is an enemy to *orthodox Christianity* is not impossible. The Gospel accounts of the miracles attributed to Jesus Christ, which were of the greatest utility in the spread of Christianity in the early centuries of its existence, and which perhaps more than anything else influenced and converted masses of people to the religion of the Galilean prophet, have probably within the past half-century been Christianity's greatest enemy. In these days no student will unquestioningly accept any religion whose doctrines will not bear the light of scientific research or of logical discussion. This, on account of the greater diffusion to-day of

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THE PERPLEXED HEATHEN.

higher education among the people, may be the most potent factor of all in the apparent decline of Christianity during recent years.

"The above suggestions, however, are merely offered as possible causes of a manifest effect—the slow but steady decrease in the number of acknowledged Christians throughout the world, which within a comparatively few years may result in the complete extinction of what has been for centuries the religion of almost the entire civilized world. That this fact, entirely aside from its religious significance, seems one to be deplored will scarcely be questioned even by non-Christians—those who are broad and unprejudiced in their views; for, whatever we may believe or disbelieve concerning the divine character of the Galilean leader and the miracles attributed to Him, there can be no doubt that His teachings and the code of ethics devised by Him for the government of humanity have done greater and more widespread good than the doctrines promulgated by any other religious leader whatsoever. It is equally true that all the nations farthest advanced in literature, art, science, and government are, without exception, Christian nations.

"However, the outlook may not be so gloomy as at first view it appears; for, from 'the beginning' the history of the world—whether recorded in fossil remains, in hieroglyphics, or in literature—teaches that each individual creature, species, race, nation, and religion has in time been forced to succumb—crowded to the wall, so to speak—to make room for something better; a step farther advanced in the line of progress—the extinction of the one for the good of the many being always and invariably the rule. As the religions of Greece and Rome, of Scandinavia, and of other countries, were supplanted by Christianity, which has proved in every way more beneficial to the people than the older forms of religion, so perhaps in the all-wise government of the universe the time is coming for Christianity to be superseded by some other religion, one that is even better fitted to govern the people of the coming age than that taught by Jesus of Nazareth.

"The question is, What will this religion—this code of ethical government—be?"

## THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

ONE of the two national legislative bodies of the Protestant Episcopal church has put itself on record anew concerning divorce. At the triennial convention of the church in Washington the House of Bishops rejected by a majority of one the following proposed amendment on the church canon respecting marriage and divorce, namely: "No minister of this church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the lifetime of the other." The same House, on the other hand, accepted an amendment more explicitly defining the marriage and divorce canon. This declaration is to the effect that the remarriage of the innocent party be permitted when divorce has been obtained for unfaithfulness, and also that the innocent party be allowed to remarry when the divorce has been granted for causes arising before marriage. In the latter class of cases the civil law permits the nullification of the marriage, while the church canon has held that the marriage never existed. This clearer definition of the canon by the House of Bishops is as far as the action has gone, but what was done has provoked an immense amount of discussion both within and without this church. Bishop Potter, who stood for the above clearer definition of the existing canon, has expressed himself in *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc.) on the subject of divorce, and *The Living Church* (Prot. Episc., Chicago) refers to this article for the purpose of expressing its concurrence with the views of Bishop Potter and his adherents on this subject. It says:

"As to marriage and divorce, he deprecates any attitude of despair or any tendency to obstruct the attempt to bring about a better state of things. We fully agree with the bishop here, and whatever may be the net result of the discussions upon the subject in the present General Convention, we have many evidences that up to the present time there has been a distinct advance in public opinion in the church regarding the indissoluble character of the marriage tie when it has been rightly contracted between Christian persons. This is the point upon which *The Living Church* has chiefly insisted, because it lies at the foundation of the whole matter. It is a simple point and one which everybody can understand. When this is established as a fundamental principle, all minor and subsidiary conditions and considerations can be arranged with more readiness than could be the case when we start without any guiding principle. We are inclined to think that there is a good reason for hopefulness in the present situation, tho it may be a long road still to a final and perfectly satisfactory settlement of this important subject. Meanwhile, there is cause to think that the practise of the clergy will become constantly more careful, however unsatisfactory the letter of the law may be in the period of transition."

*The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., New York) says that the action taken by the General Convention of the church on divorce is not in accordance with that journal's policy; but it admits that the question is so complex that all that could be expected was done. It says:

"No one can presume to suppose he has made a personal contribution to its solution unless he recognizes that he confronts a question involving several fundamental principles. How are the principles of social expediency to be harmonized with a literal adherence to the words of Scripture? What weight should the experience of other Catholic bodies in different localities and in varying ages have in suggesting a basis, if any, for canonical legislation at the present day? It can at once be seen that the issue before the convention was one that called for an extraordinary amount of information and special thought. Certainly the course taken by that body proved that it regarded the solemnity of the question with the reverence that is befitting a legislative body of such dignity and wisdom. It preferred, with the common sense that is so often seen in political public life, to be contented with the existing canon rather than exchange it for another that pledged it to an immediate step in one direction or the other.

"The hopeful element in the present situation is that the General Convention realizes the need of further debate, the necessity of more thoroughgoing information. This is exactly the proper stand to take. It distinctly refused to adopt language that made the vicious elements of the present canon perfectly plain and obvious. Happily, the church is saved from a plain, straightforward permission of remarriage. The ambiguity of the canon as it stands now is better, because its ambiguity may and, we trust, will, be changed in the direction that tends to the social amelioration of the American people.

"The church is fully alive to the necessity of a fuller, a clearer expression of its views on divorce. But it refuses, on the one hand, to adopt without further investigation the course suggested by our arguments. On the other hand, it as firmly refuses to accept as its own a new canon that definitely places its attitude toward divorce on a low level. In other words, the time is now come for a thoroughgoing and far-reaching campaign of education on the subject of divorce. The situation thus created can not be unwelcome here, and the opportunity must be used and improved unhesitatingly."

Journals of other Protestant denominations have not so far taken much notice of this discussion. Catholic papers have freely commented, and to the effect that, the Catholic church having no divorce problem, its creed and constitution offer the only complete solution of the problem that can be reached by any church.

*The New World* (Rom. Cath., Chicago) after referring to divorce statistics of twenty-three of the principal cities of the country, showing that over seven thousand divorces were asked for in 1897, of which five thousand were granted, remarks:

"The Catholic church announced its immovable position in this matter at a time long antedating Protestantism; and it can and does check the evil, so far as its members are concerned. But, outside of the Catholic church, there is no religious denomination which can effect any appreciable good by passing resolutions. The strong hand of the law must stamp out the evil, if it is to be stamped out in this country. And the figures we have quoted above indicate that the reform will have to come speedily,

if the national life of the republic is to be saved from a ruinous form of decay."

*The Church Progress* (Rom. Cath., St. Louis) views the question in the same light. It concludes its editorial as follows:

"It is evident, then, that the divorce system of the sects is not only a violation of the law of God—a legalization of adultery—but is also destructive of human happinesss even in this world. The Holy Catholic church, by holding up the ideal of a sacred and perpetual wedlock, symbolizing her own unspeakable intimate and absolutely indissoluble union with her divine Spouse, is conferring an inestimable benefit upon mankind. She fills the world with happy homes; while sectarianism leagues itself with the hosts of Satan to defile the nuptial couch, profane the sanctity of connubial love, embitter domestic life, extinguish the sacred hearth-fire, and deprive childhood of all its most precious rights and safeguards."

The Catholic *Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) denounces the Episcopalian and the Protestant churches in general for their record on divorce. It concludes with the following:

"Against this shocking evil the Episcopal convention has deliberately refused to make a stand. 'Society' has been too much for the assembled dignitaries. By declaring against the remarriage of divorced persons they would be casting a slur—forsooth! —upon those already embraced in that disreputable category. They have deliberately put themselves on record as afraid to grapple with a breach of the divine law so universal, so patent, so crying for redress that they could not as a deliberative body calling themselves Christian refuse to give it attention. Henceforth they have no right whatever to insist upon the right of their church to have any part in the marriage service. Marriage has no sacramental character whatever, in Protestant eyes. The bishops claim no voice in the matter of divorce or marriage, and if their church is availed of by happy couples who contemplate a few years of experimental matrimony, with a vista of a similar ceremony repeated at intervals, they can only regard it as part of the etiquette which prescribes a wedding-cake, white gloves, and rice-filled slippers for such joyous occasions."

*The Outlook* (undenom., New York) editorially comments as follows:

"There are three conceptions of marriage: first, the sacramental, according to which grace is communicated to the married parties by the marriage ceremony, and the new relation into which they enter is indissoluble; second, the view which regards marriage as a divine ordinance but not as a sacrament, which holds the opinion that unfaithfulness to the marriage vow does of itself pollute the family at its foundation and annul the marital obligations of the innocent party; the third, that marriage is simply a civil contract which may be annulled at any time when the legislature, or the courts in the exercise of the power given them by the legislature, think that the marriage is working injury rather than benefit to the parties. The first of these views is held by the Roman church, the second generally by the Protestant churches, and the third is a revival of the paganism which existed in Rome in the first century, and which proved disastrous to the family and to the dignity and purity of womanhood.

"No one in the Episcopal church proposes to put marriage upon this last foundation of commercial contract. The question between the two parties was between the first two of these views —whether marriage should be absolutely indissoluble, or whether it might be dissolved by the flagrant infidelity of one of the parties.

"In our judgment, the Episcopal church has done wisely in adhering to its canon and recognizing the one cause for divorce which Christ Himself recognized."

Most of the secular press devote much space to the action of the House of Bishops on divorce. The New York *Sun* holds that if the Episcopal body were to pass and enforce the proposed rigid amendment it would socially ostracize a good many society people now in the church. Bishop Potter, seeing this difficulty in his own diocese, did all he could to table this rigid amendment. *The Sun* further thinks that the effort of Bishop Doane and his party to abolish divorce in the church encourages sacerdotalism in the church and helps it on toward Roman Catholicism.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, writing of the existing canon as newly defined, says:

"It is admitted that the innocent parties to divorce do remarry. One of the bishops in discussing the majority propositions said that the effect of the proposed canon would be to countenance concubinage, or to put the church in an embarrassing position. For instance, a man who had married a woman who had obtained a divorce from her former husband for unfaithfulness might seek admission to the church with his wife. He must be told either that he may not live with the woman as his wife if he enters the church, or the spirit of the canon must be disregarded. If it is disregarded, then the church countenances the living together of a man and a woman who are not married. It is worthy of note here that no one questioned the possible Christian character of the man and woman in such a case. This was doubtless because every bishop knew of worthy men and women living in the relation which the canon would condemn."

It expresses the hope that the level-headed laymen in the House of Deputies will see this when the question again arises.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* remarks:

"The adoption of the canon supported by Bishop Doane would have prevented many from entering the church. It would have visited punishment upon the innocent as well as the guilty. It would have condemned innocent men and women to lonely lives and diminished their usefulness to God and man. The outcome is a happy one."

The Richmond *Times*, writing on the subject, says:

"It is a question truly in which the church is seriously concerned, because in the North and the West divorce suits are getting to be alarmingly numerous, but it is a subject about which the South is not yet troubling itself. Our young men and women are reared with the idea that marriage is a holy estate, and that it is a contract for life. When they marry it is with that understanding, and there is no thought that the tie will ever be dissolved except by the death of one or the other of the parties to the contract. It is rarely in Southern society that either man or wife gives sufficient provocation for divorce, and even when the provocation is great so much respect have they for the marriage tie that they will suffer long and patiently before either will ask the courts to interfere."

## THE NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

THE object of the Palestine journey of the German Kaiser, as officially stated, is to participate in the dedication of the Church of the Redeemer in the Holy City. This act is the consummation of events that go back fully three decades, the particulars of which are given in the *Daheim* (Leipsic, No. 51) by the chief contractor himself, Architect F. Adler. The leading data in the history of this, the greatest and most important Protestant church in the Orient, are as follows:

King William I. of Prussia, long before he became Emperor of Germany, was made the recipient of a desolate field of ruins in Jerusalem as a gift from the Sultan; and his son, the Crown Prince Frederick William, on November 7, 1869, while on a visit to Palestine, took official possession of the property. The lots were covered with ruins of former buildings fully seven or eight meters in depth, and in August, 1871, Contractor F. Adler received directions from the German Emperor to prepare plans and specifications, not only for a new church, but also for a parsonage, hospice, school, and other buildings, worthy to be compared with the religious establishments maintained by other charities. Numerous difficulties, among them some of a political character, intervened, and it was not until 1892 that the present Emperor was able again to take up the old plans and determine upon the erection of the church. The plans were changed so that the German hospice alone was to be erected in connection with the church edifice, while the parsonage and school were to be built outside

of the city walls. In the fall of 1893, Architect Groth, who had superintended the reconstruction of the magnificent Reformation church in Wittenberg, was sent to Jerusalem to superintend the erection of the new church of the Redeemer. In October 31, 1893, the anniversary day of Luther's ninety-five theses, the corner-stone was laid under the direction of Dr. Borkhausen, the Superior Consistory Counsellor of Prussia, and the highest ecclesiastical officer in the kingdom, who had been especially sent for this purpose by the Emperor.

The building is situated near the church of the Holy Sepulchre and fronts the street of the Christians. The whole region is historic, and, as early as the crusades in 1048, belonged to the Knights of St. John. The Grand Master of this order erected a church here in 1120–1130, known as the St. Maria Latina Major, with a nunnery and a hospital for nuns attached to it. In 1187, when Jerusalem was captured by the Moslems under Saladin, the building ceased to be used as a church and a part of it was used as an asylum for the insane, whence it still bears the name "Muristan."

When the German builders began to prepare the ground for the new church it appeared that there were but few remnants and remains of the former building left under the field of ruins. Only a small portion of the old foundation walls could be used, as the builders of the Knights of St. John had erected their structure on an old stone quarry. The new building is constructed out of missi, a limestone of good quality and endurance, which for centuries has been used in Jerusalem as the principal building material for all large structures. The altar, baptismal font, and pulpit were hewn out of Bethlehem stone by a skilful native Arab or Fellahin, while the inner decorations were to a large extent sent from Germany. The tower, which is 54.50 meters [179 feet] in height, has been erected in accordance with a sketch prepared by the Emperor himself.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BISHOP POTTER'S ADVICE ON EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING.

IN the course of a recent address before a diocesan convention in New York City, Bishop Henry C. Potter found occasion to speak upon the subject of extemporaneous preaching. He said:

"I know we have come upon the era of extemporaneous preaching, and I am told, often enough, that 'the people like it better.' I suppose they do; for we all like what neither taxes the attention nor touches the conscience; especially if it be soon over; and the extemporaneous preacher, having often very little to say, has at least in his preaching the solitary virtue of brevity. But I maintain that this is treating a most tremendous responsibility and a most glorious and august opportunity with scanty respect, and still scantier conscience. Let me entreat my brethren, and especially my young brethren of the clergy, to write at least one sermon in the week, and to get ready for it, and for every sermon, on their knees, and with their Greek Testaments in their hand and the best learning of the time within their reach. Do you want men to listen to you? Then prepare for them something which, so far as you can make it, shall be worth listening to!"

*The Lutheran* (Philadelphia) makes Bishop Potter's utterance on this subject the text for an editorial in the course of which it says:

"He [Bishop Potter] knows, as well as we do, that extemporaneous preaching was originally the only way of preaching, and that the reading of sermons from a manuscript was an innovation in the Christian church. Doubtless some of the greatest preachers in England and America have read and to-day read their sermons; and of many of them it may be said that they owe their greatness as preachers not only to the quality of their sermons, but to their delivery—the latter having much of the freedom, force, and vivacity of extemporaneous speech.

"But while we admit all this, it is a fact that, as far as preaching without a manuscript is concerned, Bishop Potter heard the common verdict, 'often enough,' 'the people like it better.' When they get the genuine article, 'the people,' the majority of our ordinary congregations, 'like it better.' There may be individuals, and some congregations may have many such, who having been brought up under a ministry of preaching from manuscript, greatly prefer it, and who feel safe when the minister opens his manuscript, and get nervous and distressed if he does not produce it. But the great majority of the people prefer to listen to a preacher who does not read his sermons. And this is largely the case in our Lutheran churches, especially when it is borne in mind that it is one of the rarest things to hear a sermon read in a German pulpit. That is true of Germany and of this country.

"For this reason we are thoroughly convinced that our young men ought to be trained to preach without the use of the manuscript in the pulpit."

In an editorial note *The Reformed Church Messenger* (Philadelphia) touches upon the same subject as follows:

"We prefer that some men shall read their sermons, for they preach better that way. But it would be a misfortune if other men were compelled to do the same. They would be hampered by a manuscript. Each man must learn for himself which way he can do the most effective work. Congregations on the whole prefer extempore preaching. But by extempore sermons we do not mean sermons preached without proper preparation, and the temptation in extempore preaching is to rely on one's ability to talk, rather than on the message one brings. Back of every well-delivered and helpful sermon there must be good, honest work by way of preparation. Often, too, the preparation is made by writing out more or less fully the ideas to be presented. When that is done the preaching of the sermon gives pleasure both to preacher and to people, whether it is read or delivered without 'the clog of manuscript.'"

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**Is Petroleum Mentioned in the Scriptures?**—A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Munich, easily the leading high-class daily in Germany, maintains that petroleum, far from being a modern discovery, is mentioned in the Scriptures, at least in the Old-Testament Apocrypha, which antedate the New Testament. The writer says:

"In the first chapter of the second book of the Maccabees there is a singular report that has been variously interpreted, but which doubtless contains the first mention made of the existence of petroleum. This chapter contains two letters written by the Jews of Jerusalem to their brethren in Egypt concerning the dedication of the temple and the recovery of the sacred fire, which their ancestors had taken to Persia and there hidden in a deep, dry well. When Nehemiah the prophet returned to Palestine, he wanted to have this holy fire brought back and sent the descendants of the priests who had hidden it in Persia to bring it back. Then we are told (v. 20, 21):

"'But as they reported to us, they did not find any fire, but only thick water. This he [*i.e.*, the prophet] told them to draw and to bring with them. And when everything was ready for the sacrifice, Nehemiah ordered that they should pour this water over the wood and over the sacrifice that had been placed on the wood. And when they had done this, and the sun had ascended high in the heaven and the clouds had disappeared, then a great fire ignited itself, and all were astonished at this.'

"Again it is said, v. 31, p. 99:

"'Then Nehemiah carried the rest of the water to be poured over the large stones. Thereupon a large fire was again ignited, but the stones were not consumed by the flames of the fire on the altar. This affair soon became known, and it was declared to the king of the Persians that at a place where a fire had been hidden water had been found, and that this water had burned and consumed the sacrifices. Then the king caused this place to be investigated, and fenced it in, and spent much money in doing this.'

"The indications are that the water here mentioned is nothing else than petroleum. The biblical report is perfectly intelligible in its historical surroundings. In the plains of Persia the heat often reaches 60° Celsius, which is enough to ignite some of the lightest ingredients of petroleum. A somewhat more difficult subject is the last verse of this chapter, which states that 'Nehemiah's companions called this place *Nechpar*, which is interpreted "cleanliness," but some call it "*Nephthar*."' This is, however, probably the Greek word *Naphtha*, but not written quite correctly by the copyist. The explanation of the term 'cleanliness' is probably that it is a free translation. The conclusion is quite probable that the old Jews knew of the cleansing properties of petroleum and possibly also of its healing powers, and therefore called it by this term."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE CONDUCT OF OUR WAR.

GENERALLY speaking, the conduct of military affairs during our late war has failed to excite expressions of admiration or jealousy in the journals of foreign nations. "There is something wanting in the administration of the big republic," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, one of the best friends of the United States among the press of Europe. Recalling to mind their own glorious history, this and other Dutch papers are confident that even little Holland, had she been in the place of paralytic Spain, would have left better impressions upon the body of her huge adversary. "A descent upon the American coast, an attack upon New York, would have been successful if undertaken by an admiral of the de Ruyter type," say our Dutch contemporaries. Even English and Canadian papers have some searching questions to ask. Thus *The Globe*, Toronto, would like information on the following points:

Why was the army endangered by embarking it ten days too soon? Why were the men hurried to the front in Cuba before it was necessary, and without proper commissariat? Why was there a scarcity of tents and blankets? Why were the medical arrangements so criminally neglected? Why were not, at least, the transports used to bring home the army in a proper condition?

The same paper thinks the only good likely to come from all this ill is that we will be less ready to break the peace in the future. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Before the Americans make up their minds definitely to extend the empire of the United States, it may be as well for them to realize how they have managed an army in their own country and the adjacent islands during the late crisis. For if the horrors of Camp Wikoff and Camp Alger are merely produced by the attempt to take care of American soldiers on American soil, and if the shiploads of sick brought home by the *Seneca* and the *Alleghany* are only the result of a victorious campaign in Cuba against an incompetent and ill-armed enemy, the Government has certainly reason to pause before assuming the administration of islands ten thousand miles away, or permanently occupying the Antilles with a large force of troops. After the glamour of victory has passed, the scandals in their War Department have proved a very unpleasant reverse to patriotic citizens; and the worst of it is that the Congressmen, who ought to make a strict inquiry, themselves form a large part of the scandal they naturally shrink from investigating."

*The Saturday Review*, London, is publishing a series of long articles whose character may be ascertained from the following quotation:

"There is a figure of the American eagle over the War Office in Washington. With slight alteration it might be made a reminiscence of the war. It would not take much to change it from the figure of an eagle into that of a vampire, unpelican-like feeding on its own children, who, under a strange delusion, not realizing the nature of their Frankenstein mother, are content to sweat and groan under the most heartlessly tyrannical government on earth—the tyranny of democracy."

Against these may be placed comments like the following from the London *Outlook*:

"Of course we lament all this, but let us chasten our criticism with the recollection that we did not always conduct our campaigns after the fashion of the Sirdar. The breakdown of the American War Office is no worse than the breakdown of our own during the Crimea, when we had to despatch a woman armed with absolute authority to straighten out the mess, awful beyond description, into which the Army Medical Department of that day had brought our troops."

The German papers on the whole do not seem to think the late war and its attendant phases worthy of much notice. They find that, despite their boasted knowledge of America, they have permitted themselves to accept as reliable information untrustworthy items published in the American press, and they are now sorry for it. The New York correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The more officers return from the seat of war, the more we find how much both Americans and Germans have erred—the former by their ridiculous touchiness regarding the most well-meaning criticism and their unbounded exaggeration both in describing their victories as well as in picturing the shortcomings of the War Department, the Germans in failing to make allowance for peculiar American conditions and in taking seriously and as popular opinion the crazy expectorations of the 'yellow press.' Regarded soberly, the whole thing was only a campaign of the very smallest dimensions. The small encounters at San Juan and El Caney would have attracted only momentary notice in a European war. If the German papers in general had acted as did those which are well acquainted with American conditions, and had discounted every report from the Americans by at least 50 per cent. in consideration of Yankee boasting, they would have saved themselves the just accusation of ignorance."

The *Kölnische* does not think that the investigation ordered by President McKinley will result in anything. "One crow does not pick out another's eyes," says the paper.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE "MOULTING" OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

THE change of the German Socialists from a party with revolutionary aims to a party engaged in constitutional opposition, a change which has been noted from time to time in our columns during several years past, is assuming more definite shape. In south Germany the Socialists vote no longer as mere obstructionists in the state legislatures. In the Reichstag they will also change their tactics, for the majority of their constituents are now Democrats without the prefix "Social-," and demand practical results. We summarize some of the opinions expressed by noted Socialists at the recent Socialist Congress at Stuttgart:

Miss Rosa Luxemburg complained that the older Socialists are too ready to put water in their wine. Mrs. Zetkin wanted the "comrades" to bear in mind that the Socialists are, in the first place, a revolutionary party. But many of the best men believe that the time is past for purely revolutionary agitation and mere obstruction in the Reichstag. "You can't get political power by the mere waving of the red rag," said Frohme. Vollmar declared, in so many words, that the Social-Democratic Party would be very unfortunate if it came to power, as it is economically and politically not yet fit to wield power. Bebel was non-committal, but he did not oppose Vollmar. Gradnauer thought there was a lamentable dearth of talented and educated men in the party. Auer had his doubts that the country would benefit if the "advanced" woman had full sway.

Of no little influence was the opinion of Bernstein, who, as he could not be present, sent a memorandum to the following effect:

The idea that bourgeois society must soon break down is a fallacy, and it is useless to deny this. The number of affluent people is not decreasing, but increasing. The middle classes are changing their character, but they are not vanishing, as has been predicted. In some branches of industry the monopolists prevail, but in others small establishments hold their own. In agriculture the concentration of property progresses very slowly. Since, therefore, the chances of a violent upheaval are very small, the Social-Democratic Party should actively take part in legislation, and obtain what advantages they can for their constituents.

Several members deplored that the removal of the anti-Socialist laws has produced stagnation in the party, but they hope for better times if strikers are treated in Germany as they are treated in America, a probability which is by no means remote. Hence the

Liberal papers express the hope that the Government will do nothing rash. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"It is plain that Bernstein is right. It would be most foolish to supply the Socialists with new materials for their agitation, since they admittedly have nothing new to talk about. The Socialist movement has entered into calmer channels; whoever disturbs it is responsible for the catastrophe."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is certain that the workingmen begin to see how useless it is to wait for the advantages Socialism will give them when it is mistress of the situation and has changed human nature. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Just as an educated Ultramontane (Roman Catholic) will confidentially admit that he does not dare to think deeply for fear of losing faith in his creed, the Socialist also fears pitiless criticism of his theories, for these are full of contradictions. The Socialists want to abolish all freedom of action, yet they advise the utmost freedom of the Manchester school. The Socialists swear by free trade, yet every child knows that the German workmen would starve if Germany abandoned protection. The Socialists aspire to be the comfort of all that are weary and laden, yet they profess joy when the factory destroys the small shop. . . . They should be left to themselves. Time will render useless their best phrases. Socialism is hungry for new catchwords, and the authorities should be careful not to throw it the bone it needs for its existence."

This change of sentiment among the German Socialists is too great to escape the notice of other nations, and even the English, who are not averse to a period of internal strife in Germany, admit that a revolutionary movement is out of the question. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The growth of German industry was so sudden, so chaotic, that English conditions reproduced themselves there, and the discontent took the form of the economic Socialism which a vigorous speaker is so easily able to render popular among a people like the Germans, especially when the Government, with fatuous folly, plays into his hand. But as prosperity grows and work is abundant, theoretic dogmas, particularly when they are of questionable validity, tend to fade away into mere vague generalities; and this we believe to have been the case among the German Socialists. Therefore, we hold that it is likely that the younger and more opportunist section of the party will gain the upper hand; and that, tho there may be no change of names or avowed objects, yet the real character of the party will be slowly but surely transformed. In short, the German Socialists will become more of a Democratic and less of a Socialist party."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE FASHODA QUESTION.

RELATIONS between France and England have hardly improved. British publications of all parties continue to assail France in a most vigorous manner, and altho Lord Salisbury has not demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the French from Fashoda, it is not unlikely that public opinion may force him to do so. The British journals regard the time as singularly auspicious for a war with France, if it comes to that; they express the view that France is less ready than Great Britain, and that she will be hampered by internal dissension. They assert that Russia is ready to desert France, and they intimate that Germany would assist them. The French journals, on the other hand, evince a readiness to come to terms, but claim that the tone of the British press is such that France can not altogether withdraw without loss of self-respect and prestige. *The Home News*, London, says:

"France will make a very grave mistake if she refuses to recognize that regarding Fashoda there can be no compromise. Because Great Britain carries conciliation so far, the world must not imagine that her ancient spirit is dead. Such an assumption could, as Lord Rosebery points out, end only in a disastrous conflagration. In Madagascar, in Siam, in Nigeria, and now on the Nile, France has shown herself deliberately unfriendly, and the time has come when she must either climb down or take the certain consequences."

Much approval is given to a speech by Lord Rosebery, in which he declared that Lord Salisbury only carries out his (Rosebery's) policy. He continued:

"No government that attempted to recede or to palter with that policy would last a week. And I am perfectly certain that no idea or intention of any weakening at this point or on this question has entered the heads of her Majesty's present advisers. . . . If the nations of the world are under the impression that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead, or that her resources are weakened, or her population less determined than ever it was to maintain the rights and the honor of its flag, they make a mistake which can only end in a disastrous conflagration. The strength of ministries in this country with regard to foreign affairs does not lie in the votes they can command in either House of Parliament; it lies in the intrepid spirit of a united people. If they are not the channels and the mouthpiece of that spirit they will cease to exist and be succeeded by ministers who are."

*The St. James's Gazette* thinks there is no call at this time to consider French susceptibilities, and prophesies the immediate annihilation of the French fleet in case of war. *The Spectator* is quite willing that France be treated with a certain amount of politeness, if only she is not allowed to profit in any way by the expedition of Major Marchand. *The Saturday Review* says:

"Fashoda is a point of incalculable importance to France, and it is correspondingly important that we should frustrate her designs in that direction. It is her cherished project to make a railway from east to west of Africa, in order to divide the continent and thus prevent the joining of the two British spheres by direct communication. With this object in view she has obtained from Menelik concessions to build a railway right across Abyssinia, the line being already in construction. It is essential to the scheme that this line should be carried through to Fashoda.

This is the cartoon, which, appearing in *Punch*, London, October 22, caused a sensation in Paris and London.

But it is equally essential that we should retain Fashoda, both for the prevention of the plan—which would be a severe blow to British interests—and for the establishment of that Cape to Cairo communication which will give us supremacy in Africa."

*The Speaker* "has no desire to see France humiliated," but insists that she must not presume to cross Great Britain. The Newcastle *Chronicle* asserts that "England will not yield; if France wants war she can have it." In *The Westminster Gazette* Canon MacColl informs the French that they act in opposition to their best traditions if they fail to climb down at the request of England, for France should never forget that she ought to fight Germany. Very few papers, like the London *Outlook*, admit that diplomacy should settle the question upon a "give-and-take" basis, and only one of our English changes, the Socialist *Justice*, thinks the whole question is not worth fighting about. *Justice* is sure of France's defeat, but regards this in itself as a misfortune. The paper says:

"It would bring with it first the reduction of France to a second-class state and the absolute dominance of Great Britain and the United States, with or without Germany, all over the world. That, in our judgment, would be a great misfortune. The English-speaking peoples have very high qualities, but we can not spare French influence, irritating as it may be at times. Sec ondly, an English victory would render our buccaneering imperialists in this country, who are in effect absolutely opposed to all domestic progress, more arrogant than ever. On every ground, therefore, we hope sincerely that any serious rupture may be avoided."

In France, too, the Socialists are opposed to war over the Fashoda question. Indeed, threats of war are uttered far less often in France than in England, and the French press is very moderate in its tone. Yet the French assert that their country has as much right to profit by the intrepidity of its explorers as has England. That France has wantonly crossed England, the French deny. The *Temps* says, in effect:

The English declare that Marchand would have been lost with his small force if Kitchener had not beaten the Mahdists; but they fail to remember that the presence of a French force in his rear hampered the Khalifa, and materially assisted the Anglo-Egyptian army. Marchand is in possession of Fashoda, and held his own, altho his force is small. The idea that Marchand needed English aid is ridiculous; he neither expected it, nor did he ask for it. England professes to conquer the Sudan "in the interest of Egypt." But Egypt is still a vassal to the Sultan of Turkey, and we have not yet been informed that the Sultan has entrusted England with her mission. This incident may lead to the unrolling of the entire Egyptian question.

The *Petit Journal*, *Libre Parole*, and other Boulevard papers express themselves very much after the manner of our own "yellow press." The *Figaro* thinks that France can not order Marchand to withdraw until his report is in, and wonders whether Great Britain wishes to hide her dissatisfaction over her reverses in China by fussing about Fashoda. The *Liberté* thinks that England can not justly accuse France of thwarting her, but unfortunately the English think other nations have no rights, nothing but the excessive good-nature of John Bull preventing him from conquering the whole world. "England demands the withdrawal of Marchand as a preliminary to all negotiations, and this can not be granted," says the *Liberté*. The *Journal des Débats* says:

"Altho our interior troubles are not likely to strengthen the Government, our contemporaries on the other side of the Channel are mistaken if they think our energies are completely absorbed, and the sort of language used by some of the English papers does not tend toward peace. Thus *The Times* rejoices that Marchand 'is cut off from communications by land and water,' and forgets that this matter can not be settled between the English and French officers in the Upper Nile region. It is dangerous to assume that practically a state of war exists, and that the convoy hurrying to Marchand's relief may be forcibly held up by the English without serious consequences."

Throughout Europe generally England is regarded as the aggressor, and the French are commended for their calmness and moderation. The *Indépendance Belge*, however, does not see how war can be averted if the French refuse to abandon Fashoda. The German press is strictly neutral in the matter, and inclined to believe that England will not really go to war.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## DECLINE OF BRITISH POWER AND HOW TO ARREST IT.

BRITISH statesmen have acknowledged more than once of late that England needs the help of an ally to secure her waning influence in Asia. Two writers of note have treated this subject in weighty publications. In the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, M. v. Brandt declares in very plain terms that Germany is

GEORGE N. CURZON, VICEROY OF INDIA.

not eligible for a British alliance, and that an Anglo-American alliance is a chimera. In *Cosmopolis*, Professor Vambéry hints that it is not yet too late for England to defend her Asiatic interests without outside help, if she will change her antiquated military and diplomatic system. M. v. Brandt, tho not in office just now, is credited with being in touch with the German foreign office. The Emperor himself is supposed to attach some weight to his opinions. He expresses himself to the following effect:

Sir Richard Temple has tried to show in this magazine that Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Austria-Hungary are all friendly to Great Britain, and that Germany is only estranged by the Jameson raid. Sir Richard evidently possesses a trait which must arouse the envy of other diplomats and journalists: his memory is so bad that he conveniently forgets political events and his own comments thereon. Perhaps he will allow himself to be reminded that Anglo-Austrian relations became anything but friendly under Gladstone, for Austria is vitally interested in the preservation of Turkey. This in itself would prevent Austria's

allies from joining England. It is useless to discuss the question of an Anglo-German alliance against France and Russia. Russia must make great diplomatic mistakes to drive Germany into the arms of England, for, in a war with Russia, Germany would bear the entire brunt of the battle. Before we are ready to pull British chestnuts out of the fire we will want more than a May-day smile from Mr. Chamberlain.

Nor will the idea of an Anglo-American alliance be realized easily. The United States wishes to remain neutral. Moreover, British jealousy against Germany on account of her industrial and commercial activity is still more likely to become strong in the case of the United States, whose high protective tariff enables her to sell her goods in Asia at a price with which the Germans and English find it difficult to compete. It is, therefore, pretty certain that Germany will not be sponsor to the still-born babe of an Anglo-American alliance by joining it as a third party.

Professor Vambéry, whose sympathies have always been pronouncedly for England, endeavors to show in *Cosmopolis* that England has lost all along the line. In China, Russian diplomacy has beaten her. The sympathies of the Turks are lost for good. In Persia, the Russians are allowed to exercise full sway. The friendship of Afghanistan can not be trusted. The tribes on the northwestern frontier of India are enemies. On the other hand, the Russians are on good terms with nearly every Asiatic race. Russia has played her game so well that England must make use of Russian methods if she would win. Professor Vambéry makes the following suggestions:

"Above all, England must endeavor to create an adequate fighting force. Formerly her maritime superiority was sufficient; today the small British army can not hold what has been gained. Secondly, England must reform her somewhat antiquated diplomatic service. Not birth or rank, but ability, must be considered. Lord Salisbury has made a beginning by creating Captain Sir Claude McDonald ambassador to China, much to the disgust of older diplomats. But these innovations are absolutely necessary. What is wanted in Asia is not dandies and lordlings, but pliable men who understand Asiatics and will not act as stiffly as in the West End of London. Further, the English must try to learn more about Asia. At present they are lamentably ignorant with regard to the 300,000,000 Asiatics under their sway. In Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, and Russia special schools have been founded for the study of oriental languages; in England no such establishment exists. British rule has been doubtless more beneficial to the natives than Russian rule, and it is to be hoped that England will look the danger that threatens her in the face, instead of following an ostrich-like policy. The English must cease to coax and flatter Russia. If they exhibit some of the manliness and energy which gave Albion her empire, they may still strengthen their position sufficiently to keep it. And that is devoutly to be wished by every friend of freedom, progress, and education."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Turkish Government has forbidden the immigration of Jews into Palestine.

KOREA is being modernized. The Emperor has on several occasions been lectured by political clubs, and upon his remark that people should not rashly criticize without being in a position that enables them to judge, he was informed by the Independent Club that popular opinion must be respected.

THE Conservative Barcelona members of the Spanish House of Representatives have agreed to propose the abolition of extra fees for committee members. "A good beginning," says the *Epoca*; "let us hope the example is followed." There are other evidences that Spain has learned the lesson of her late misfortunes. Neither the Revolutionist nor the Carlist agitator seems to be making headway. People are tired of "colonial empire," and the Chambers of Commerce in the cities talk hopefully of developing the resources of the peninsula.

ACCORDING to the Christiania *Dagbladet* a well-defined arbitration treaty has been concluded between Argentina and Italy. Despite the distance between the two countries, the treaty is of more than theoretical value, considering the large number of Italians settled in Argentina. Each country is to appoint an arbitrator, and these two appoint, a third. If they can not agree, the final arbitrator is to be chosen by the King of Sweden and the Swiss President. Both countries bind themselves to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The treaty will be in force for ten years.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

#### First Act of Major Excommunication in Canada.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In the article in your issue of September 24, on "The Excommunication of Father Kozlowski" is the following: "Father Kozlowski was excommunicated by act of major excommunication. This is the first time, it is said, that such a pronunciamento has been proclaimed in America."

I think that I know of an act of the kind above mentioned of more ancient date. I was pretty closely connected with it. Several years ago, when I was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Métis, in the province of Quebec, Canada, a French Canadian Roman Catholic couple, Louis Ottot and Caroline Lavoie, came to me to be married. I asked them why they had not gone to their priest. They said that they were third cousins, and, consequently, could not be married according to the rites of their church without a dispensation which they were too poor to get, but their priest had said that marriage by a Protestant minister would be quite valid. Not seeing any lawful impediment in their cousinship to marriage, and as they had a government license, I married them. But they proved to be uncle and niece by affinity. Their marriage was marriage with a deceased wife's sister's daughter. Had I known of their true relationship, I would not have married them. Next All-Saints' Day they were excommunicated with very great ceremony in the cathedral of the diocese (Rimouski) for having contracted an unlawful marriage, and that with the help of a heretical minister. They were named and denied the rites of their church while living, and when dying, and Christian burial after death. Every one who should knowingly contènance them was to undergo the same penalty. This was the first instance of the kind in the history of the Roman Catholic church in Canada. I know that many make a distinction between America and Canada. I defy any one to refute me when I say that Canada is as really a part of America as the State of New York is.

I may as well finish my story. Two or three days after their amputation from the church, they appeared on bended knees before the vicar-general in the porch of the cathedral, pleaded "guilty," and professed repentance. They were reunited to the church, but separated as husband and wife. By and by the bishop returned from Rome, the husband bought a dispensation, the couple went to a missionary post among the Indians, and again the knot was tied. (Rev.) T. FENWICK.

WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO, September 26.

#### Does Life Continue After Decapitation? No!

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 24, page 377, I note a paragraph which I think needs correction, as it is calculated to add to the already sufficient terrors of mankind one that is wholly needless. The paragraph is headed "Does Life Continue after Decapitation?" It contains the intimation, founded on statements of a French medical man, and quoted with apparent approval of a medical journal in this country, that consciousness may remain to a decapitated person for the space of three hours. Words are insufficient properly to stigmatize the ignorance exhibited in this assertion. In the absence of Dr. Cinel's original writing, it is not fair to say how much he may have shown ignorance; but *The Massachusetts Medical Journal* certainly is responsible for leading you into a serious error, and one that may do a great deal of harm. Decapitation of a human being is followed by instantaneous loss of consciousness. The moment that blood ceases to *flow* in the brain consciousness ends. What takes place in fainting will furnish to any laymen a familiar illustration of this fact; and well-informed medical men know that total and immediate unconsciousness can be caused by compression of the arteries of the neck, notwithstanding the fact that the brain still gets some blood from arteries that pass into the skull protected from pressure by the bones of the spinal column. As long ago as the time of the Assyrian empire it was known to physicians of that ancient age that insensibility could be produced by pressure upon the blood-vessels of the neck, and this method was actually employed to prevent pain in the performance of certain surgical operations.

The paragraph referred to states that the stillness of the decapitated head is due to the severance of nerves "which serve for the transmission of orders from the brain to the trunk!" This statement is faulty in expression, but it discloses an astounding ignorance in the matters of anatomy and physiology. In fact, decapitation does not interfere with the nerves that govern the muscles of expression, and does not interpose physical difficulty to the disclosure of any emotion that could be felt by the victim.

Let the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST therefore be reassured—Dr. Cinel and *The Massachusetts Medical Journal* to the contrary notwithstanding—decapitation produces instantaneous insensibility and (in the usual sense of the word) death, and it furnishes a most humane method of inflicting the death penalty. If this statement of the case does not convince any of your readers, I shall be glad to put him on the track of instruction of a very different sort from that supplied by *The Massachusetts Medical Journal*. I write in the interest of your readers and the reputation of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which I regard as the best journal of its class that I know of.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES W. DULLES, M.D.,

(*Lecturer on the History of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.*)

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1898

IN the cut accompanying the article in our columns, October 1, on Pandita Ramabai, a mistake was inadvertently made. The figure of the Pandita is the one numbered as 2 instead of that numbered as 1.

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The export trade of the Philippine Islands in 1897 shows an increase over that of the previous year, notwithstanding the continuance of the rebellion. According to the annual report of the Belgian consul at Manila, bearing date of April 21, 1898, the chief articles of export were abaca, or Manila hemp, copra, dyewoods, coffee, indigo, sugar, mother-of-pearl, gums, tobacco, leather (for glue) and hemp rope.

An exclusive ten-year contract for making porcelain in Venezuela has just been negotiated by the Marquis Gino Incontri, an Italian. The terms are very favorable to the contractor.

The Imperial Chinese railway is without doubt one of the greatest enterprises in northern China. Already, 320 miles of road have been constructed (80 miles of which are double track), and 125 are now under construction. The company has 64 engines of Chinese make, 4 Belgian, 21 American, and 38 English. From 8,000 to 12,000 men are constantly employed, 42 of whom are foreigners. They have extensive shops at Tong Shan, where cars of all kinds are built. The cross-ties and bridge timbers are imported, principally from Oregon, altho small shipments, far inferior in quality, are received from Japan. The road is gradually being extended, and ere long will be completed to Niu-chwang, one of the terminal points of the Russian railway. The traffic for the past eleven months was as follows: Passengers carried, 1,216,885; freight, 1,870,118 tons. The traffic is rapidly increasing, and already the road is paying handsome dividends.

The German and French apple crops are unusually small this year, and conditions are therefore favorable for a large importation of American fruit this season. If the rigid official inspection of incoming fruit is not used to discriminate against apples from this country, American dealers will have a good opportunity. Our Consul at Frankfort says in his report:

"The German trade in American dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears, and prunes is now firmly established, and it may be after all commercially wiser and more scientific to place less reliance on the export of cheap, perishable, and officially discredited freight like fresh fruits, and devote more care and energy to the sale abroad of the more condensed and valuable products that may be derived from the same fruits when in a preserved and really merchantable condition.

"American evaporated apples are generally sold to German importers free on board—that is, with freight, insurance, and all charges paid to Rotterdam, Hamburg, or Bremen. The lowest price ever reached was 35 marks ($8.33) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds)—in the spring of 1897. Similar apples cost in July this year 65 marks ($15.47) and advanced to 80 marks ($19.04) but have since declined to about 72 marks, or $17.13 per 100 kilograms, which would be a high and risky figure if it were not offset by the scarcity and relatively, still higher prices of fresh apples in Europe.

Dried California apricots have attained great favor in this country, and now cost c. i. f. at Rotterdam $26 to $28.50 per 100 kilograms, against $16.50 to $19 at this time last year, the marked advance being due to a short crop at home. American prunes have also been successfully introduced, and some large shipments were received last year. This season, however, the estimated crop of 100,000,000 pounds has shrunk to 80,000,000 among which is included a large precentage of small fruit, which can not be readily sold in European markets, for the reason that both France and Turkey have good crops of prunes this year."

### Italy (Naples).

This province on the western coast of Italy has, since its foundation more than 300 years B. C., belonged to many nations, and is therefore one of the most cosmopolitan divisions of the Italian kingdom.

The capital city, Naples, the most densely populated city in Europe, vies only with Constantinople as being the most beautifully situated city in the world. "See Naples, and then die" has been the sentiment of many visitors who find no other place in the world combining, within the same compass, such natural beauty, with so many objects of interest.

A most undesirable feature of Naples is the number of lazy mendicants, but they are gradually disappearing as manufactories and schools increase. On another page is shown a Neapolitan woman, in the provincial dress, using a Singer Sewing Machine in corset manufacture.

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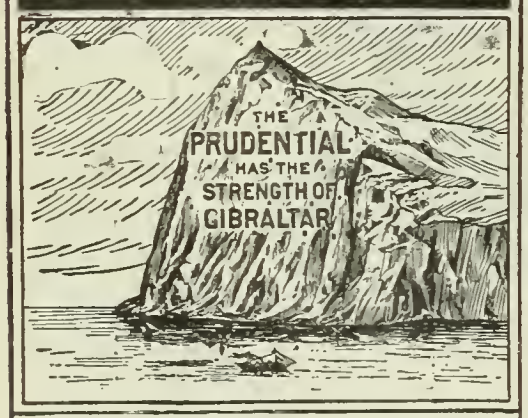


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| Lage Irmaos..... | | | | |
| Esperança Maritima... | do | do | do | do |
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| Navegação a vapor.. | | | | |
| Companhia Pernambucana de Navegação.. | do | Recife | do | do |
| Sao Ivao da Barra e | do | Sao Ivao da Barra | do | do |
| Campos..... ..... | | | | |
| Viação do Brazil..... | do | Rio de Janeiro | do | River San Francisco and tributaries. |

Information as to port charges and other regulations will be supplied by the State Department.

The orange cultivation in Paraguay offers good opportunity for the investment of American capital as well as chance for actual settlement and operation by immigrants. Consul Ruffin, at Asuncion, advises those who contemplate entering Paraguay for agricultural purposes that the best sites are along the river accessible to boats which can carry produce to the markets of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The land is good and fertile, and the Government of Paraguay will pay the passage of immigrants from Buenos Ayres to the land on which they wish to settle.

The street railroads of Reims, France, now operated by horse-power, are about to change their system to that of the electric trolley. Our consul at that city suggests that American contractors and furnishers of material for electric roads compete. All propositions and inquiries should be addressed to La Compagnie de Tramways de Reims, Sharbeck, Brussels, Belgium.

Altho of comparatively recent introduction, the manufacture of men's hats and caps has made rapid progress in Japan. The first house, the Tokyo Hat Manufacturing Company, was established in 1889, under the management of two foreign experts, one an American and the other a German. The output has so far averaged 45,000 dozen pairs a year. In 1897 the value of the imported hats was $134,098.50.


A lamp does not burn very well, and eats its head off in chimneys, unless you use the chimney made for it.
Index tells.
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**FRONT** is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two locks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple. Trimmings are all solid brass (not plated), including the crest. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost $15 to $20. Ask for Catalogue.

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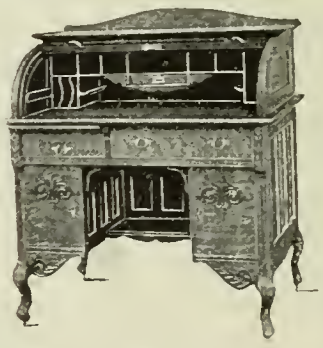
**FRONT** is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with mother-of-pearl and white holly. Has French legs, adjustable shelves, and lock. Trimmings are solid brass, and bottom of drawer is pretty bird's-eye maple. This cabinet has a rich polish finish, and from a dealer will cost $12 to $15.

## Home Desk



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## Current Events.

*Monday, October 24.*

The United States Supreme Court decides the **General Traffic Association case** in favor of the Government and against the railroads. . . . President McKinley extends the time limit for the **Spanish evacuation of Cuba** from December 1 to January 1. . . . The **Peace Commissioners** discuss Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Ladrones. . . . The **Torrens Land Title act** is upheld by the Illinois supreme court.

General Ortega with the last of the **Spanish troops leave Porto Rico** for Spain. General Correa, **Spanish Minister of War, resigns.** . . . The **British Admiralty** orders the preparation of a large number of ships for sea service.

*Tuesday, October 25.*

The report of the **Signal Corps** of its operations during the late war is presented by Gen. A. W. Greely. . . . The **Santiago Board of Trade** voluntarily subscribes $100,000 for harbor improvements, placing the amount at the disposal of General Wood.

The **French Ministry resign.** It is decided to submit documents in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation. . . . The French artist, Pierre **Puvis de Chavannes, dies** at Paris.

*Wednesday, October 26.*

The Seventh Army Corps under command of General Fitzhugh Lee is ordered reorganized for the **occupation of Cuba.**

**General Kitchener** and Captain Barratier, bearer of Major Marchand's official report, reach Paris. . . . The **Emperor and Empress of Germany** visit Mt. Carmel in Palestine.

*Thursday, October 27.*

Justice Strong, of Canada, as arbitrator, awards $40,000 damages to **Victor H. McCord against the Government of Peru.** . . . The Spanish Peace Commissioners agree to **relinquish sovereignty over Cuba** without terms or conditions; all differences regarding Porto Rico and Guam are also arranged.

It is reported in Paris that the British cabinet has decided on a **protectorate over Egypt.** M. Charles Dupuy is asked by President Faure of France **to form a new cabinet.** . . . The appeal for the **revision of the Dreyfus case** is argued before the French Court of Cassation. . . . **General Kitchener** arrives in London.

*Friday, October 28.*

A San Francisco wrecking company applies for permission **to raise the hulk of the *Maine*.** . . . The War Department Investigation Commission **inspects Camp Thomas.**

It is stated that the British Government has decided that Major **Marchand must withdraw** from Fashoda unconditionally before any negotiations are begun with regard to the rest of the Nile valley.

*Saturday, October 29.*

It is currently reported in Washington that the Administration has decided **to take possession of all the Philippines.** . . . Col. George E. **Waring dies of yellow fever.** . . . The **parcel post treaty** between the United States and the British colony of Trinidad is signed. . . . The injunctions against the miners brought by the **Virden Coal Company** enjoining them from interfering with the operation of the mines are dismissed in the circuit court. . . . **A mass-meeting in San Juan,** Porto Rico, of delegates from the chief towns of the island, adopts resolutions demanding territorial rights, the end of the present military rule, and the installation of regular civil government.

The French Court of Cassation decides to grant **a revision of the Dreyfus case.** . . . The **Emperor and Empress of Germany** enter Jerusalem through the Jaffa gate.

*Sunday, October 30.*

**Ex-President Harrison writes a letter** urging the need of united effort on the part of the Republican Party. . . . An extra allotment of space is made to the United States in the **Paris exposition.**

Two more **deaths from the bubonic plague** occur in Vienna.

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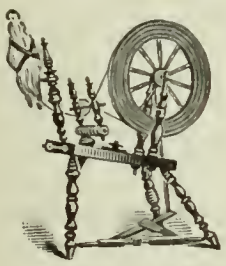

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CONVERSATION TUBE.

## CHESS.

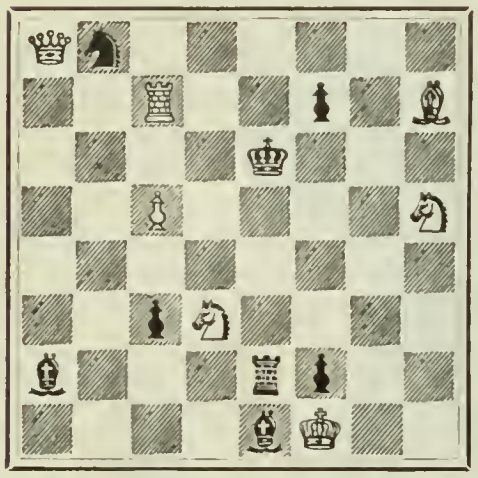
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 328.

BY A. CORVIAS.

A First-Prizer.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

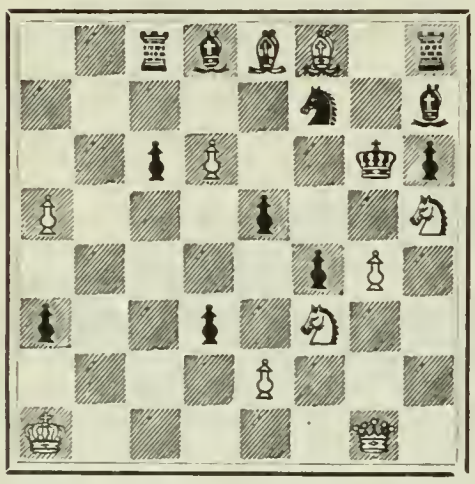
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 329.

BY A. E. STUDD.

*From The British Chess Magazine.*

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 324.

Key-move, R—Kt 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Tom M. Taylor, Calvert, Tex.; V. Brent, New Orleans; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Miss Nan Humphreys and L. Fulton, Charlottesville, Va.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.

Comments: "An elegant composition"—M. W. H; "Exceptionally elegant and easy"—I. W. B.; "An old idea in a pretty new dress"—F. S. F; "Cleverly devised"—C. R. O.; "Easy but pretty"—T. M. T.; "Very neat and artistic"—G. P.; "One of the hardest 2-ers I have ever tried"—F. L. H.

Several solvers sent 1. Kt x Kt (R 6) / Any 2. R-Kt 5 mate.

Instead of "any" put Kt—K 6, then R—Kt 5 is not mate, for Kt interposes. Others were caught with R—Kt 4 The answer is Kt (Kt 7) x Kt, and no mate.

No. 325.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt—B 6 / K x Kt (B 6) | 2. Q—B 6, ch / K—B 4 (must) | 3. P—Q 4, mate!! |
| 1. ..... / K x Kt(Kt6) | 2. Q—B 4 / P x Kt | 3. Q x Q Kt P, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. Q—Kt 5, mate |
| 1. .. .. / B x Kt | 2. Q—K 5; ch / K x Kt (must) | 3. B—Kt 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x P | 2. Q x Q Kt P, ch / K x Kt (must) | 3. B x B, mate |

Solved by M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., F. S. F., C. R. O., T. M. T., V. B., G. P., W. S. F.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mark Stivers, Bluefield, W. Va.

Comments: "A very fine problem"—M. W. H.; "A very interesting composition"—H. W. B.; "For economy and brilliancy of mating positions, deserves high praise"—I. W. B.; "An easy Plan(c)k to walk"—R. M. C.; "A remarkably fine problem"—C. R. O.; "Competition very poor that gave this first prize"—T. M. T.; "Ingenious and most interesting"—V. B.

H. Schuster, Savannah, Ga., and V. Brent solved 322 and 323. V. Brent speaks of 323 as "a fine composition, full of plausible 'nearlys'."

### What Constitutes a Good Problem?

Several of our solvers spoke slightingly of No. 320 because they did not find it very difficult, and yet this problem received the highest honors ever awarded a problem. Three men, than whom there are none more capable of judging the merits of a problem, marked this an absolutely perfect problem. We may have seen more difficult two-movers, but, surely, we have never seen a more artistic work. Very many persons judge a problem wholly by its difficultness—if it bothered them, it is good; if they got it easily, it is poor. Sometimes we happen on the key-move of a very difficult problem; that is, those persons who do not study a problem, but at once begin to move pieces, happen to get the key; hence, they are apt to judge that, inasmuch as they got it easily, the problem is not good. If there is anything in Chess that can be called an art, it is Problem-composition. Walter Pulitzer calls this "Chess-Harmony," likening the combination of the pieces to the combination of musical tones. There are persons, —we know some of them—who judge of a musical composition in the same manner as many judge of a Chess-problem: if it is difficult *it must be good*, if it is easy it is poor trash, altho it may be very beautiful and of perfect harmonic and melodic construction. We notice that in the late problem-tourney of *The B. C. M.*, the Judges prepared a table showing the standing of the problems "worthy of high commendation." This table reveals the fact that the Judges considered several characteristics as essential elements of a "good" problem. For instance: beauty of ideas—of method—naturally comes in the first order. This naturally suggests the question: Is a problem simply a puzzle? No! it is a Chess-study. Then the ideas underlying it and the method by which these ideas are worked out are of paramount importance. Are the ideas beautiful in themselves? Are they elaborate in an artistic manner? The next characteristic demanded is "originality of arrangement," which marks the genius and gives to the work a unique distinction. Then come "correctness and economy in construction," and last of all "difficulty." It is true that, in several instances, the Judges condemn a problem because of its "weak key," but in other instances a weak key is more than atoned for by the other excellencies of the problem. A quotation from their verdict of the problem that took first prize is worth quoting here: "There are several features which invite criticism, notably the cumbersome construction with its numerous Pawns; the inartistic nature of the mates in every variation if Black refuses to do just what is wanted (the quietness of the second move being rather apparent than real, since they always threaten blundering, impure mates); and the rather strained and artificial nature of some of the situations. Nevertheless, the three main ideas are so exceptionally beautiful that the problem carries its minor imperfections triumphantly."

### The Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association.

We have received a very neat pamphlet giving information concerning the Pillsbury Correspondence Association, from which we take the following items of interest: 1. The Association includes the United States, hence it is National. 2. Its members are, by reason of their residence, placed in eight divisions — Eastern, Midland, Northern, Atlantic, Central, New England, Southern, and Western. 3. "The object of the Association is to increase interest in the grandest and most fascinating of pastimes," and also to arrange games especially for Chess-players who have not the privilege of visiting Chess-clubs or of meeting strong players. 3. The Association also interests itself in team-matches, tournaments, board-contests, and correspondence-games. 4. There are now two tournaments in progress, in which more than two hundred persons are playing. 5. Any person can become a member by paying $1 a year. The Association has its headquarters at 3131 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.

Correspondence-play is, probably, the best way to become a good Chess-player, or as Dr. Tarrasch puts it, to play good Chess. Very many persons are naturally nervous. They are easily disturbed. We saw a player, not long ago, lose a won game, simply because he was asked: "How are you getting along?" He replied, "Fairly well," and then made a wrong move—a move he did not intend to make. His attention was diverted for the moment, and he went astray. There are others, and their name is Legion, who move first and look afterward. Among these are those who know the Openings, and would play good Chess, if they were careful, and did not make so many "flukes." Correspondence play gives one (1) the opportunity to refer to the best games, and thereby to master thoroughly the openings and provide the best means of defense; (2) The nervous player is protected from all disturbances; and (3) the careless player has all the time necessary to study the combinations, thereby enabling him to form the habit of looking before he leaps.

### Chess-Nuts.

The latest Chess-magazine is the *Tygodnik Szachowy*, published in Warsaw, Russia.

In the Vienna Tournament, of the 342 games played there were 231 won-games and 111 draws.

Reichelm, in *The Times*, says that there are 400 towns in the United States able to support Chess-clubs.

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### OUR DEMAND FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

THE *crux* of negotiations for a treaty of peace in Paris was reached last week upon the presentation by our commissioners of a written expression of the purpose of the United States to take the entire group of the Philippine Islands, and to assume only such proportion of the Philippine debt as has been spent for the benefit of the islands or their inhabitants in public works, improvements, and permanent betterments. The text of this demand, being of a diplomatic nature, has not been made public, but there is little reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the press reports of it, and the same may be said of the reported results of the negotiations for peace up to this time.

Three out of the four important articles of the protocol had been disposed of by the commissioners before the Philippine question was taken up. In accordance with Article IV., evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico is proceeding. Article II., requiring the cession of Porto Rico and other West Indian islands together with one of the Ladrones (Guam), was agreed to by the Spanish commissioners, apparently without question. In connection with Article I., which promises that "Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba," the Spanish commissioners raised the question of the Cuban debt. They claimed that a renunciation of sovereignty by Spain under our compulsion would necessarily impose sovereignty upon the United States, such a thing as Cuba without sovereignty being unrecognizable under international law. With sovereignty, they claimed, went the obligation to assume the Cuban debt [estimated at $400,000,000 to $500,000,000]. The United States commissioners replied that this Government went to war solely to free Cuba and to help her to independence. This Government assumes neither sovereignty nor financial obligations. Since the so-called Cuban debt was incurred in Spain's attempts to maintain her sovereignty, the obligations are Spain's to look after, not to be saddled on free Cuba or Cuba's helper. The Spanish commissioners finally gave way and approved the article as it stood.

Concerning the Philippines the protocol [Article III.] reads:

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall decide the control and disposition of the government of the Philippines."

The word "disposition" did not appear in the French translation of the protocol given to the press, and reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 20. The correction was made in later despatches from Washington, and it appeared, also, that the word "disposition" had been substituted for "possession" in the original draft of the protocol at the suggestion of M. Cambon, Spain's representative. The official test of the protocol was made public on November 5.

Associated Press correspondence from Paris gives further particulars of the American proposition regarding the Philippines:

"The United States do not purpose assuming the Philippine debt of $40,000,000, but they are willing to be responsible to Spain for a sum of money equal to the actual expenditures by Spain in the Philippines for the advantage of the islands and for the good of their people, for permanent betterments and improvements, both physical and mental.

"The reading of the presentment specifies that the United States will reimburse Spain to the extent of her 'pacific expenditures' made in the archipelago. This phrase, 'pacific expenditures,' is employed to differentiate the expenditures by Spain in combating insurrections in the Philippines. The one is felt by the American commissioners to be a fair burden upon the acquiring power, while the other and latter class of expenditures is held to have been logically assumed by Spain in the inevitable hazard to a nation resorting to arms to enforce order in its own territory."

The Spanish Peace Commissioners took direct issue with our contention. They maintained that the United States had no ultimate rights in the Philippine archipelago, and could have none save by the consent of Spain in the peace negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her. The answer, as reported by cable, contained these claims:

The United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the Orient.

M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid a cable message clearly setting forth that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines should not be affected by the protocol, to which reservation the United States made at that time no protest or objection. This despatch to M. Cambon embodied also the view that the United States had no valid basis for claims in the archipelago.

The capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

The United States has made a wrongful appropriation of public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila; return of these moneys is demanded, in the sum of nearly $1,000,000.

The United States has made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol.

By the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila the United States prevented Spain from quelling the insurrection and thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

The presentment also cited the refusal of the Americans to consider the Cuban debt on the ground that it was not mentioned in the protocol, and demanded a reference to this as a precedent in the discussion of the Philippines, regarding a cession of which the Spanish commissioners held the protocol to make no mention.

Altho there appears to be little change in the attitude of the press in the United States on the subject of retaining the Philippines, public attention has been arrested by a considerable number of outspoken opponents of the policy advanced by our peace commissioners. Among these opponents are Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, Senator Hale of Maine, Andrew Carnegie, Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal church, and Carl Schurz. A notable advocate of retention is Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church. We quote paragraphs from the utterances of these men together with several striking editorial expressions:

**Senator Hoar on the Danger of Change.**—"I believe that the highest service the American people can render to mankind and to liberty is to preserve unstained and unchanged the republic as it came to us from the fathers. It is by example and not by guns or by bayonets that the great work of America for humanity is to be accomplished. And, in my opinion, we are today in a great danger—a greater danger than we have encountered since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The danger is that we are to be transformed from a republic founded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire founded upon physical force.

"I for one am not dazzled by the example of England. The institutions of England which have enabled her to govern successfully distant colonies and subject states are founded, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, on the doctrine of inequality. Our institutions are founded on the doctrine of equality. If we are to outstrip England in national power it must be by pursuing our own path and not by following in hers.

"It is said that Porto Rico is already ours. It may be that Porto Rico is to become ours. But there is no authority under the Constitution of the United States to acquire any foreign territory, save by a treaty, approved by the Senate by a two-thirds vote, or by an act of legislation in which the President, the House of Representatives, and the Senate must unite. It is said that the Philippine Islands are already ours by the right of conquest. For one I deny this alleged right of conquest. Human beings—men, women, children, peoples—are not to be won as spoils of war or prizes in battle. It may be that such a doctrine finds a place in the ancient and barbarous laws of war, but it has no place under the American Constitution. It has no place in the code of morals of the people of the United States. I have stated elsewhere the considerations which, in my judgment, warranted the acquisition of Hawaii. Hawaii came to us with the consent of her Government, the only Government capable of maintaining itself there for any considerable length of time. In the case of the Philippines we are asked to subject a nation and to hold it in subjection. We get them by conquest and hold them by force. In the case of the Hawaiian Islands we get them by compact made with their lawful Government.

"Some of our good friends have said thoughtlessly, in their zeal, that where the American flag goes it must stay. But surely they can not wish to commit the country to that doctrine. We planted it in the City of Mexico. But no man demanded that it should stay there. If the war goes on we shall plant it on the coast of Spain, but we have no desire to hold permanent dominion there.

"If the Philippine Islands become ours, then, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, every child hereafter born in them becomes an American citizen, free to come, free to go. Are you going to hold them as subjects? Are you going to have a trained and governing class? Are you going to have the national tax-gatherer the frequent and the best-known visitant to every American house? Are you going to increase many-fold your national debt?

"These things are involved in this wild and impassioned cry for empire. For myself, I disbelieve and hate the notion that the American people are to submit to such a transformation."—*Senator George F. Hoar (Rep.), in a Speech at Worcester, Mass., November 1.*

**Mr. Carnegie Sees Business Insecurity.**—"If the United States is going to undertake the government of the Philippines and go in for expansion throughout the world, putting her hand in the hornets' nest of European rivalry, there can be no prosperous business. We shall be subject to wars and war's alarms. Business is the child of security and peace. The entrance of the United States as a new power in the far East will set every one of the present powers to a study of the question from a new standpoint. We shall be compelled to increase our navy. We must pay for a large standing army, and there is neither rest nor security for us. Before the American people comes now the most serious issue since the issues of independence and of secession. A false step now, and the future of the republic will, in my opinion, be seriously impaired and its industrial career retarded."

"You do not think that territorial expansion will bring expansion in trade?"

"No. Not by any means. The development of one State in the Union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take. The Philippines have a certain trade which can not be greatly increased; the wants of the people are few; barbarians are no customers, civilized people are the consumers for our products."

"Do you think well of the acquisition of Porto Rico?"

"I certainly do. That is no distant possession. That is on our continent and I approve of its acquisition. I am no little American. The day is coming when we shall own all these West Indian islands. They will gravitate to us of their own accord. This is essential for their prosperity.

"I am amazed at the religious press. I find some of them prating about the responsibilities we have incurred by the war. One responsibility we incurred before the war—we pledged ourselves not to annex Cuba. All the responsibilities we are said to have assumed since are indirect and vague. Here is one responsibility which can not be waived without national dishonor. This does not mean that we shall not eventually have Cuba, but it does mean that we shall submit the question to Cuba herself when she gets a steady government. I have no fear of the result. The Cubans themselves, an independent power, will vote for annexation to the United States, and I am in favor of that annexation—an annexation without dishonor."—*Interview with Andrew Carnegie in The Times, New York.*

**Bishop Potter on Ruling Subject Races.**—"The proposition before us to-day, whether in the farther or the hither islands that are this moment within our grasp, is substantially this: 'Here are certain subject races. Come and rule them, enfranchise them, ennoble them.' What now are the indications that we have any single qualification for such a task? The question ought not to be difficult to answer, for in a comparatively short space of time —less than a century—three subject races, so to speak, have been dropped into our lap, and the record of our dealings with them may be known and read of all men. One of them is the Indian race, another the negro race, and another the Chinese. If any honest man, by any ingenuity—and in spite of our tardy efforts in connection with one of them, the Indian, to redeem the dishonor of our dealings with him—can extract any ground for anything else than shame and confusion of face in view of our dealings with these races, I congratulate him upon his ingenuity. The story in every case, in greater or less degree, has been one long record of cruelty, rapine, lust, and outrage. 'The best Indian,' an army officer has been quoted as saying, 'is a dead Indian'; and the best negro or Chinaman apparently is one who has been strung up at a lamp-post or grilled alive on a village bonfire. And this is the nation, with such a record to demonstrate its capacity to deal with subject races, which is to give a new and more benign civilization to the Spanish West Indies and the Philippine Islands!

"If, indeed, it is to be done, it is greatly to be hoped that our members of Congress, jingo newspaper editors, and political contractors may be drafted for service in the ranks—not anywhere above them—of our armies of occupation. These people are responsible for the tens of thousands of physical wrecks that have come back from Santiago, Chickamauga, Camp Alger, and Montauk. Their principles of civic and military administration have given us the infamous results which have turned the glory of our victories into the shame of our most criminal incompetency in every department of the practical administration of a great army. And the fruits of such a policy—a policy that trades in positions of grave responsibility, and barters civic and military appointments for a political 'pull'—are, it is to be hoped, teaching our people that the 'imperial' idea has for this republic no better promise than identical results, only in far larger proportions; to the further degradation of subject races, and to the greater dis-

honor of those who are to rule them."—*Bishop Henry C. Potter of the Prot. Episc. Church, in Harper's Weekly, New York.*

**Carl Schurz Calls the Destiny Cry a Swindle.**—"We are told that 'destiny' is pushing us on—destiny, the power of which we can not withstand. Manifest destiny! That cry has played a sinister part in the history of the republic before this. I remember the time when the slave power talked of 'extending the area of freedom' over Cuba, meaning, however, to fortify itself in Congress by the acquisition of more slave States, and thus to strengthen the slave power—strengthen the slave power by the pretense of extending the area of freedom, because an irresistible 'destiny' demanded it. This was manifest destiny then. When San Domingo was to be purchased from the hands of its treacherous president, ready to sell his country for cash, manifest destiny was invoked again as the irresistible power compelling the completion of the bargain. But in both cases the sound sense and the moral instincts of the people interposed, and manifest destiny slunk away. And now once more it is the omnipotence of manifest destiny that appears on the scene, to force us to commit a flagrant breach of our national faith, and to do that which President McKinley himself branded as an act of criminal aggression. Is it more irresistible, more omnipotent, now than it was then? Will it not hide its deceitful head again when the honesty and good sense of the people rise up once more to interpose a veto? Destiny? Why, nothing is destiny that can be prevented or changed by the human will. That deceptive 'manifest-destiny' cry has more than once been used in our country to cover foul schemes and to dull the national conscience with the plea that it must be accepted as irresistible, and thus that the people yielding to it would be relieved of all responsibility. It is like the plea of moral insanity used by lawyers to excuse theft or murder. Am I not justified in calling the destiny cry a downright and dangerous swindle? . . . . . .

"If we must dare to be great, we must above all things dare to be sane. Whatever duty or responsibility we may have in the premises can in reason and justice not go further than that we should do the best we can for the future welfare of those populations, without cursing our own country with any of those direful evils which the annexation policy would inevitably inflict upon us. As to the Philippines, we may secure the best government and protection practicable under existing circumstances, either by a conference with the powers most interested or in some other way. To the liberated Spanish West Indies, a respectable position may be secured by uniting the principal islands in a confederacy under such American influence and aid as may be beneficial, given to them in a manner compatible with their independence and with our safety.

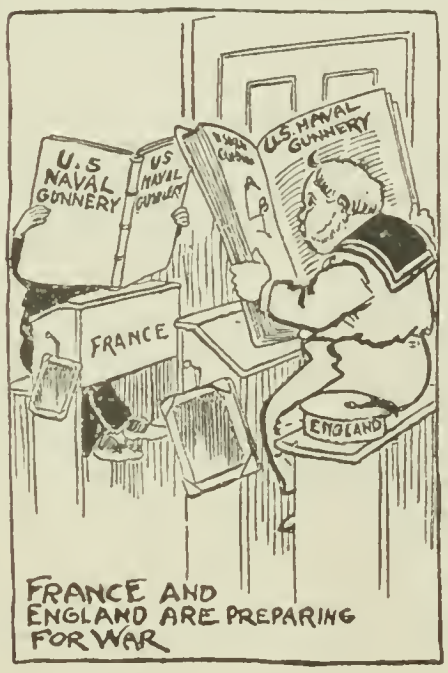
"All this may be difficult, but I tell you—and I wish you to mark what I say—the principal difficulty will disappear the very moment this republic clearly, emphatically, and irrevocably declares that, after a war which is solemnly heralded to the world as a war of humanity, and not of conquest, it will under no circumstances annex those islands to itself. As soon as the hypocritical pretense disappears that those islands must be annexed because we do not know what else to do with them, men's minds will honestly seek something else that may be done, and it will be found."—*Carl Schurz in a Speech in Chickering Hall, New York, November 3.*

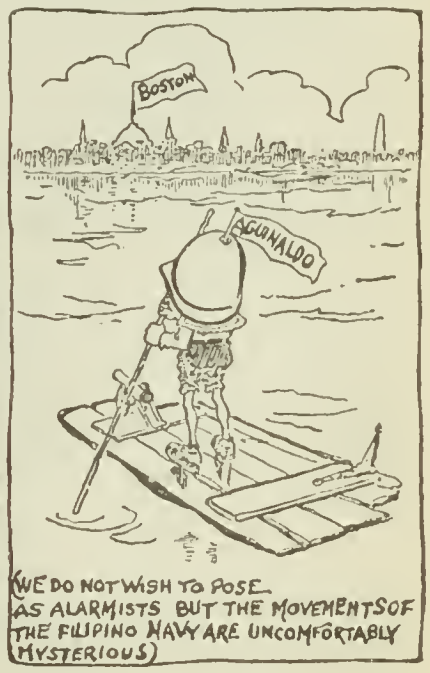
**Bishop Hurst Proclaims Our Moral Duty.**—"What now shall become of the Philippines? Can the United States withdraw from its own record? The duty which seemed strong and clear at the outset would be only half discharged were the liberated peoples handed back to their former rulers. Suppose it should happen that the United States should claim only Manila and its island of Luzon, what would become of the other islands and their inhabitants? One of two things would result: Spain would either make contracts for the sale of her islands to the highest bidder—Russia, Germany, or France—or she would send an army not less than one hundred and fifty thousand strong to open her new dominion in the Philippines. Either course would do violence to the American sense of justice. Our clear-eyed President put the ground of the war on the sole basis of humanity. Some had been claiming the continuance of the insurrection was of damage to our commercial interests; others, on all grounds, that Cuba must be annexed; and still others, that Cuba must be an independent government. But the President placed the claim of justice to humanity as the only one on which we could go to war, and resisted strongly the pretext of intervention. He resisted obedience to even that imperial call to the last moment. But on that basis we began, and there we stand to-day.

"To permit the possible transfer of Cuban wrongs to Philippine territory would be a violation of the very claim we made at the outset. Should the United States allow the Philippines to go back again to Spanish sovereignty, either our country or some other might in due time find it necessary to repeat for the Philippines what our arms have done for Cuba—namely, to stop injustice. Has the day not passed when great stretches of territory and men by the million can be bartered as so many cattle? Political control is a sacred right. Who has given us the authority to sanction the sale of the smallest islands of the Philippine archipelago? Those far-off islands were in revolt at the same time with the Cubans, and by our attack on them the United States, for the time being, practically took the side of the insurgents and fought against the same enemy. The nation's duties are not exhausted when it protects, both at home and abroad, the rights of its citizens. It has a high duty among the family of nations to protect the sufferer under every sky.

"This is, indeed, a new departure. But may it not be a high moral necessity which arises from a wider intelligence and a warmer sympathy with the welfare of the world? Our training thus far has been largely juvenile. We have been hedged in at every period of our history by the fear that other nations might be offended, and we have been taking affronts from them and have withheld response because of the fear of threat or defeat. We have been children playing in the back-yard. At one time we had a quadrennium of domestic conflict. It was a long and hard fisticuff, away from the world's interference. Thanks to a good fortune, we fought it without a foreign power coming in to fire a single shot. We were in knickerbockers then, and our attachments were to the old homestead. But all at once a demand was made upon us by a cry in the great world for help. We were the first and nearest to hear. We came out upon the street ourselves; we saw that there was suffering going on, and that the plea for help was honest and strong; we were averse to leaving the weak ones to suffer, and entered on the task of rescue. Success came—much larger than we had even hoped. Are we not large enough now, and has the time not come for us to put off the knickerbockers and pass beyond the juvenile period and take a share in the world's demands?

"We will admit that this is unexpected. But does not the unexpected abound on every page of our national history? In every serious crisis of our history, when our policy was clearly defined, and to which we had slowly vowed fidelity, we have been suddenly compelled to turn about and take another course. We thought only of Texas when we sent Taylor to Mexico. But in the end, with Fremont as prophet, we stood on the Pacific coast and took our first look across the western sea. We thought only of the preservation of the Union when we began the war of 1861-65. But a larger end was reached—the last shackle of the slave was broken. We may call it an incident, but history calls it a moral revolution. We achieved freedom by the very momen-




—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

tum of destiny. We went into war with Spain with the thought only of righteous rule in a neighboring island. But may it not be a providential purpose that peoples of whom we never dreamed should feel the touch of liberty from the American hand? To withhold such help would be to convert Dewey into a myth. To prevent possible injustice in the Philippines—which are ours by the fortunes of war—is as much a duty as it was to suppress actual injustice in Cuba, which we had to reach by invasion.

"Let us keep all the Philippines until we have taught them how to govern themselves. Let us learn how to build up far-away peoples by learning how England has made this great achievement, over and over again, and understands it as her finest art, by her three glowing centuries of justice and education." —*Bishop John F. Hurst, of the Meth. Episc. Church (President McKinley's Church) in Harper's Weekly, New York.*

**Drop Them.**—"I would not take the Philippines if Spain would give us $40,000,000 with them. The sooner we drop them the better."—*United States Senator Eugene Hale (Rep.), of Maine, in The World, New York.*

**Islands Not Captured Yet.**—"If the President felt that the Philippines were on his hands, why purchase them? Nations do not usually buy what they have captured. The truth is, we had not captured them. They are not on our hands. So far as the public knows, we are under no sort of obligation to remain there. We have only to withdraw.

"'What!' some one may exclaim, 'and turn the islands over to Spain and deliver the inhabitants to their oppressors?' Certainly not. We can not turn over what we do not possess; we can not deliver people whom we do not control. Doubtless we have somewhat aided the insurgents, but we have also hindered them. What we did was for our own purposes in our war with Spain. The object of that war, and the only object authorized by Congress, has been accomplished. Whoever goes further assumes an appalling risk."—*Home Market Club Bulletin, Boston.*

**The Price Spain Set on the Philippine Islands.**—"In considering the money value of the Philippine Islands it is interesting to know that Spain herself, not so many years ago, fixed the price and put them into the market. The situation was not unlike the present, except that the negotiations were purely commercial and free from the complications of a foreign war. There was a young heir to the throne, a queen regent, an unpopular ministry; clamorous poverty and an immediate danger of a Carlist insurrection. Under these circumstances the need of money was pressing, and the Queen resolved to sell Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands to France, and selected Señor Campazano to negotiate the sale. . . . . .

"The first interview, at which Talleyrand, the banker, and his secretary, met Señor Campazano, seems to have gone so smoothly that the king came to the second interview well inclined to accept Spain's offer.

"Here we have the picture given by the secretary. They met in a small private room around a table. Louis Philippe was on one side, Talleyrand and the Spanish envoy on the other, while the banker and his secretary stood in waiting. On the table lay the contract, and these were the terms: For Cuba France was to pay $1,500,000, for Porto Rico and the Philippines together $500,000 more. In all $2,000,000.

"Louis Philippe considered. He was a frugal, prudent prince, and had learned that no matter what economists say there are situations when the value of a thing is its price, and this might be made a dear bargain when the news reached England. 'No,' said he, 'the price is too high. You forget Palmerston, who may go to war and put us to great expense. I'll give $350,000 for the whole and no more. That is my price; take it, or burn the contract.' With that he pushed the paper away, and assumed the obstinate look his counselors knew too well. Talleyrand was astounded. To him the bargain seemed very fair, and he had thought the king had agreed to it. But Campazano was infuriated. To sell was a mortal wound to his pride, but to have his offer despised was intolerable, and he sprang to his feet, upsetting his chair. 'You are right,' he cried. 'The price is too dear.' He crushed the contract in his hands, flung it in the fire, and held it down until it was burned to a cinder. . . . . .

"To-day we are discussing $40,000,000 for the Philippines alone, as a basis for negotiation, while Spain, it is said, will stand out for $100,000,000. If either of these sums should be agreed upon it would be well to use it to buy Spain itself, and resettle the country with Moors, Americans, or Rough Riders. The Philippine Islands might then come in as Christina meant they should — as makeweights — to coerce a bargain."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

**Not Generosity, but Folly.**—"The proposition that the United States pay Spain $40,000,000 or more for the Philippines should not even be discussed by the American peace commissioners. The Spanish demand is preposterous. We are already in possession of the Philippines. They are as much ours by conquest as is Porto Rico. When England defeated the Mahdi's army at Omdurman she claimed all of Egyptian Sudan. When Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet and Merritt captured the Spanish army at Manila the battle for the possession of the Philippines was fought and won by the United States. The victory was as decisive as that of England at Omdurman, and no question of the right of the United States to retain the Philippines has been raised in Europe.

"The war with Spain cost the United States $361,000,000. Hostilities ended nearly three months ago, but we have been compelled to keep both army and navy on a war footing while Spain has higgled over conditions. This will increase the total expense of the war to $500,000,000. Up to this time we have undisputed possession only of Porto Rico as compensation for this expenditure, and this island we could have purchased at any time for $5,000,000.

"Departing from precedent, we exacted no indemnity of Spain. . . . The payment of money to Spain for the Philippines will benefit no nation in Europe except Spain, and no great European power is interested in the question in a way to cause it to regard such action on the part of the United States with favor. We will make no friends by pursuing such a course, and we may excite the contempt and provoke the hostility of those powers that have willingly conceded our power in war and our right through victory in war to the Philippines."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

## COL. GEORGE E. WARING.

COL. GEORGE E. WARING died at his home in New York City, November 29, of yellow fever contracted in Havana, whither he had gone for the United States Government to report upon the sanitation of that city. Newspapers in all sections of the country have repeated the story of his life and death, and have taken pains to point to those features which made his career of exceptional civic value. A brief statement of Colonel Waring's activities during sixty-five years of life includes the following data: Student of engineering, agriculture, and agricultural chemistry at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; lecturer on these topics; manager for three years of the Horace Greeley experimental farm at Chappaqua, N. Y.; drainage engineer (four years) of Central Park, New York City; major of the Garibaldi Hussars at the opening of the Civil War, later colonel and commander of the 4th Missouri Cavalry; manager of the Ogden farm, Newport, R. I., 1867–77; in charge of the sewerage system of Memphis in 1878, on outbreak of yellow fever, separating house drainage from surface drainage, his system being later adopted in many American and some foreign cities; member of the National Board of Health, 1882; assistant engineer of New Orleans, 1894; commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, New York City, from January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1898, revolutionizing the department and attaining international reputation; commissioner to Cuba by the President's appointment, October 2, 1898; member of Century Club, Players' Club, and the New England Society; president of the City Club, New York; candidate for state engineer on Citizens' Union ticket, 1898; author of a volume of stories and a number of tales of travel.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says:

"Colonel Waring was a versatile man and a typical American. He did many things during his long life and did them well, but his enduring fame attaches to his work in behalf of municipal

cleanliness. In that field he blazed paths for others to follow, and did a service to mankind upon which too high an estimate can not be placed. In connection with that work he taught the people a political lesson of the first importance—the value of business principles and the absence of political influences in civic administration."

The Philadelphia *Press* notes that—

"in 1880 he conducted census researches whose results shed new light on American sanitation. An expert in this field, he advised scores of municipalities in this country, and his publications on this subject constitute a most important part of technical literature. The crowning work of his life was in cleaning the streets of New York, an achievement which did more for practical civic reform than any one service by any one man in any of our cities. These varied public services were combined with a lively

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COL. GEORGE E. WARING.

interest in every good word and work, with a wide public influence and personal standards of the highest level. It is through such men that American public life is saved from the evils that beset it and advanced along the steadily improving development to-day apparent."

The New York *Evening Post* takes occasion to remark that "if 'expansion' continues, Waring will not be its last victim," adding: "If we knew the things which make for our peace and prosperity, we should regard the life of a man like Waring as of more value to the American people than the whole island of Cuba and all that it contains." Of Colonel Waring's experience in the Street Cleaning Department *The Evening Post* says, in part:

"He was received with a howl of derision and contumely from the press and the politicians and office-seekers. It made no difference that he was trying to do something to benefit the public, and that it would be a great thing for the city if he succeeded. He was treated from the outset as a public enemy. Of course Tammany raved against him, but the Republican politicians were just as bad. The Republican machine denounced him from the first. The Grand Army of the Republic were infuriated against him because he publicly resented their pursuing him for places for decrepit or lazy men, whose only merit was their having possibly served in the war thirty years previously. Then he lived at the time of his appointment in Newport, and to have the streets cleaned by a Newport man was more than a hungry New York politician could bear. In fact, to sum up, we doubt whether any public officer in America has, in time of peace, ever undertaken the performance of a public service under more disheartening difficulties. To crown all, the clamor provoked by his outspokenness, so rare among American office-holders, finally became so great as to alarm Mayor Strong, and lead him to threaten him with dismissal. We confess that we who knew the anxieties which lay behind Waring's cheerful face during his first year in office were filled with admiration for his calm. To have held his post and carried out his plans under such conditions needed a steadier and loftier courage than the charge of any battery or redoubt. We do not need now to tell the people of New York, over his cold ashes, how many things he did for their welfare, how he not only cleaned their streets, but infused new hope and promise into the movement which, in his time, began to spread, for a better municipal life; how he made municipal cleanliness and hygiene popular and welcome in the foulest regions of the city; how he cheered municipal reformers all over the country, by showing them what heart and hope could accomplish in this apparently most unpromising of fields. This is now an old story, which every one who longs for better things knows by heart."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* refers to the fact that the Government will not lose the benefit of Colonel Waring's visit to Cuba by reason of his lamented death:

"Like the thorough man of business that he was, Colonel Waring had not waited for months to prepare the report that Government sent him to Cuba to make. He was a colonel once, but he was not in the War Department at the time of his death; therefore, he had no use for red tape. When our troops go to Havana, or near it, they will camp on sites chosen by Colonel Waring. Had his work been merely that of selecting sites he would still be alive, but he went to the island to investigate the condition of its cities also. The kind of inspection which this involved would naturally take him into the most dangerous and forbidding quarters of Havana, and he doubtless received the germs of yellow fever while exploring about the sewers or along the edge of the turbid, tideless cesspool of a harbor. . . . His report is in triplicate, and tho everything in and about his rooms has been either destroyed or fumigated, it is believed that the use of disinfectants will make these valuable papers safe to handle. It is understood that they recommend extensive public works in all of the Cuban cities, for until these practical reforms are undertaken, the island, and especially its cities, will not and can not be safe, at least for Northern people."

## GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE ILLINOIS LABOR TROUBLES.

WITHOUT an exception, so far as we can observe, the German-American papers express the belief, anent the recent conflict between militia and miners in Illinois, that the condition of the laboring classes in this country is deserving of greater attention than the fate of Cubans or Filipinos, and that taking these latter under American protection will only increase the misery of the American workingmen because of the new form of competition. "The question, Why is the United States the country in which every strike of large dimensions ends in bloodshed? is certainly more important than the Cuban question," says the *Abendpost*, Chicago, and the *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says:

"Here is a fine illustration of the fact that constitutional rights and liberties are meaningless to a hungry man. Before our phrase-threshing jingoes and 'imperialists' talk of a Greater America and the 'extension of American liberty, civilization, and refinement,' they had better make a trial of liberty in the German sense—*i.e.*, freedom is bread, bread is freedom—and look abroad when they have put their own house in order."

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Chicago, hopes that the workmen will learn how futile is the attempt to make law-abiding masses when the classes have no intention to be law-abiding. "Away with paper 'rights' and 'liberties,'" says the editor; "organize your-

selves as the capitalists organize their armies of Pinkertons!"

The *Rundschau*, Chicago, remarks:

"Want of respect for the law and the officers appointed by the people themselves is the disease with which our public life is smitten. This does not apply to the workmen only; the other classes of the population are just as little law-abiding. Where their own selfish ends are at stake, the capitalists cheat the law and trample upon it if that is the only way to gain their point. The rich law-breaker generally is better educated, and, even if he is found out, he has the means to escape the consequences of his crime. The uneducated workman makes use of force without further ado. But their contempt for the law is the same."

The *Volks-Zeitung*, New York, wants to know why injunctions are never issued or executed in favor of workingmen. The Evansville, Ind., *Demokrat* thinks the "end is not yet," for Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, and Filipinos will now be imported to replace Americans. The Burlington, Iowa, *Tribüne* says:

"It may be said that more lives are lost annually in labor troubles than in the late war, and more misery, more injustice exists in the coal districts than in Cuba under Spanish rule. If this 'humanity' business were not a cruel lie, the Government would find means to remedy the evil. But then, many of those Americans who consider themselves highly intelligent do not consider the miners human. They are only 'Huns.' . . . What they do not want to know is that the imported 'Huns' are in the minority; the majority of the miners are native-born American citizens. It is no exaggeration to say that the slaves in the South were better off than the free white men doomed to dig the 'black diamonds.'"

The Columbus *Westbote*, the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, and the Milwaukee *Herold* agree that the employment of "Pinkerton hirelings" must lead ultimately to revolution, but that the capitalists will not see the danger until it is too late. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* remarks that the ancients were at least wise enough to consult oracles to escape danger. The American people should read the signs of the times, which clearly show that the country needs improvement, not expansion.

Most of the German-American papers nevertheless agree that Governor Tanner had no right to show his sympathies. For him, the duty was to act according to the letter of the law. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says:

"No doubt, from a moral point of view, the mine-owners are to blame, for they refused with jeers to grant a living wage and drove their men to desperation. But this should not have prevented the governor from maintaining order, independent of his own personal opinion in the matter. He should have sent the troops as soon as the sheriff informed him that bloodshed was about to occur. Nor had he a right to prohibit the importation of the negroes. He mistakes his position if he thinks the militia may be employed according to his sympathies or antipathies. He has to uphold the law and the constitution."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

AMERICAN expansion in the Pacific, it is now generally admitted, will make an isthmian canal a practical necessity. Two projects, the Nicaragua canal and the Panama canal will come before Congress this winter, and already preliminary reports concerning the comparative merits of the two schemes flood the newspapers. Without going into comparisons, it is apparent that the first thing the United States is called upon to consider in connection with the construction of any Isthmian canal, is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 with Great Britain. In Great Britain there are those who insist that the principle of this treaty must be maintained, while a paper of no less standing than *The Spectator* advocates abrogation of the treaty without waiting to be asked. The former position is taken by Benjamin Taylor (*Nineteenth Century*, October), who interprets the treaty as follows:

"The preamble of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty states that the two countries are desirous of setting forth and fixing in a convention 'their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua.' By the first article, it is agreed that neither contracting party shall ever obtain for itself any exclusive control over any ship-canal, or erect or maintain fortifications in its vicinity, or 'occupy or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford . . . for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America . . . nor will take advantage of any intimacy or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass for the purpose of acquiring or holding directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.' By the fifth article, both powers engage to protect the canal from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, and to guarantee its neutrality, conditionally upon the management of the canal not making any unfair discriminations in favor of one or other of the contracting parties. By the eighth article—in order 'to establish a general principle'—the provisions of the treaty are extended to any practical canal or railway across any part of the Isthmus, and therefore covered both Tehuantepec and Panama. Now this treaty was concluded twenty-seven years after the message of President Monroe enunciating the famous 'doctrine.' The object of the Americans was to effect an understanding that Great Britain should not extend the protectorate exercised over the Mosquito country to other parts of Nicaragua. The object of Great Britain was to prevent the possibility of any such arrangement as that contemplated under the Hise convention (never ratified), by which the United States were to be granted by the Nicaragua Government the exclusive right to construct and operate a canal through Nicaragua, to acquire land, build forts, and to exclude the vessels of any power with which either of the contracting parties (the republics of the United States and of Nicaragua) might be at war. The Hise convention was made impossible of repetition by the Bulwer-Clayton treaty; and the Bulwer-Clayton treaty amounted to a formal acknowledgment of Great Britain as an American power, and as exempt from the exclusive policy of the Monroe doctrine. The Bulwer-Clayton treaty was in existence when General Grant came over to try to raise British capital for the construction of the canal, a design which he had very dearly at heart. The Bulwer-Clayton treaty is in existence to-day—and upon adherence to the principle of it, whatever modifications may be permissible in its conditions, we are bound to insist."

The writer further points out that England already holds the key to the eastern Pacific through the Suez Canal, and she can not afford not to have a share in any canal that may be built across the American isthmus. To quote:

"Great Britain is territorially and commercially far more of a Pacific power than is the United States, and it is essential to her empire to have a share in the control of any Atlantic-Pacific waterway that may be constructed. There are various ways in which this may be secured. British capitalists did not respond to former invitations to join in the Nicaraguan enterprise, even when issued by General Grant; but the project then was too obscure. Times now have changed, and an Anglo-American canal company is quite within the bounds of financial possibility. If the American Government prefer to find all the money as a national investment, we might respond by joining in the guaranty of the bonds. But by whatever means the canal is constructed it must be neutralized, and we must have a hand in preserving the neutrality. One could not, however, devise a better means of cementing that Anglo-American alliance the idea of which has

been welcomed with so much cordiality—which is better than enthusiasm—in both countries, than by making the canal the joint property of both the Anglo-Saxon nations. With joint capital and joint mechanical skill we might build the canal, and with joint strength defend it against the world, permitting of its use by others only on such terms as we may jointly approve. There is nothing extravagant in this suggestion, for the Anglo-American idea really pervades both the Bulwer-Clayton treaty and the Monroe doctrine."

On the other hand, the London *Spectator*, in what is said to be an inspired article, takes the advanced position that England should, before being asked, abrogate the treaty. *The Spectator* asserts that America's interest in the East will compel it to keep a large fleet in the Pacific. The Americans will also need a large fleet in the Atlantic. Promptly to mobilize these fleets and concentrate their strength, there must be a canal across the Isthmus. Now by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty America can not exercise complete control over such a canal. The treaty has prevented the making of the canal. No private company can undertake the construction of it without the assistance of some great government. America will not allow Germany or France to dig it, and England will not do the work alone or in conjunction with any other Government. *The Spectator* asks:

"Is it to our interests or against them to have the canal? If the answer is 'clearly against our interests,' then let us stand on our rights. If the answer on the other hand is, 'Not against our interests,' then let us do the sensible thing, and allow the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be abrogated after the usual diplomatic formalities and if advisable with the usual amount of give and take."

*The Spectator* then says that England, being the greatest maritime power, needs every waterway that can be opened for her. The Suez canal has greatly helped her trade, and so would any canal across the American isthmus. Draw a straight line from England to Australia, and the line will pass through the Isthmus of Panama.

This, however, continues *The Spectator*, does not answer the question, Would an oceanic canal in American hands be a strategic disadvantage to England so great that it can not be allowed? It would if England were at war with America, for the Americans could use the canal and the English could not. But *The Spectator* can not conceive of war with America. "If we could," it declares, "it must be decided by Canada's power to resist invasion."

If England were at war with any other power, America would be neutral, and therefore the canal would be neutral. If the canal were under the control of Nicaragua or Colombia, France or Germany or Russia could seize it in war. But America owning it, such seizure would be impossible. "If we owned it jointly with America," says *The Spectator*, "and were at war with her, she could seize it before we could and use it to our disadvantage. Therefore if the canal is ever to be made, America, according to our interests, ought to control it."

*The Spectator* finally advises England to propose the abrogation of the treaty to the Washington Government, before the Americans ask for it, for when they are forced to ask for a thing, they sometimes are not polite about it. Let England take this step on her own accord and it will make America a still stronger friend of hers. *The Spectator* is not in favor of asking a *quid pro quo*, for America's friendship is not to be put on a money basis. The paper goes further, in another article, and suggests, as a beginning of a complete friendly understanding between the two nations, that the British Government propose a new treaty—

"by which England and America shall mutually bind themselves to allow no power except the United States of America to make or control any canal across the isthmus, and to declare that if and when the United States shall make such a canal it shall be open on equal terms to the ships of all nations at peace with the United States."

Altho public opinion in America seems pretty well agreed that the Government can embark in no canal scheme until the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated, there is a class of public men headed by Senator Morgan who contend that the treaty is no longer in effect, on account of its violation by England. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says on this point:

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, providing that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall maintain exclusive control over the Nicaragua canal, for which a charter had then been granted to an American company, is claimed by Great Britain to be in force. The terms of the treaty have been disputed and its binding effect challenged by numerous American statesmen. This is an important outstanding issue which can not be ignored. Great Britain and the United States are now in a mood for concessions and for the liberal construction of treaties. Whether Great Britain will yield a point as to the Clayton-Bulwer-treaty stipulations is for the future. It is urged, with just force too, that Great Britain has abrogated the treaty by her operations on the Mosquito coast and elsewhere. The matter has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence from time to time, and is still in an unsatisfactory condition."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* considers the treaty in full force, as Great Britain has not admitted its invalidity. It quotes a passage from Mr. Blaine's correspondence with the English Government, found in a letter of Mr. R. G. Ward in the Panama *Star and Herald*. This passage is as follows:

"As Great Britain insists by the might of her power that her enemies in war shall strike her Indian possessions only by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, so the Government of the United States will equally insist that the interior, more speedy, and safer route of the canal shall be reserved for ourselves, while our enemies, if we shall ever be so unfortunate as to have any, shall be remanded to the voyage around Cape Horn."

After Mr. Blaine wrote the above, France made a proposition for the neutralization of the canal for all nations. England rejected this as she could not use the canal in case she had a war on her hands. *The Journal of Commerce* takes the position that if the United States acquires control of territory through which the canal is constructed, other nations do not have the right to demand neutralization of the canal, and the journal says that the United States has accomplished this in a treaty with Nicaragua.

But *The Evening Post* declares the treaty with Nicaragua does not permit the United States to control the canal even tho the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were denounced. *The Post* says:

"Nicaragua has always insisted upon controlling it herself, subject to the specific grants of the charter. In what way we are to control it, or how we are to build it at all without the consent of Nicaragua, nobody has yet explained. Perhaps negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica have taken place since the present Administration came in which have not yet been made public."

## ALASKA AS A COLONIAL WARNING.

DAVID STARR JORDAN, the president of Leland Stanford University, California, is a recognized authority on Alaska, having visited that part of our domain several years ago at the request of the Government to investigate the conditions of the seal industry. He also took occasion to observe the people of Alaska, their means and methods of living, and the effects of United States control of the territory. The results of his observation, as set forth in an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November), throw an interesting light on the past colonial methods of our Government and teach "certain lessons which may be useful in our future colonial experience."

When the United States bought Alaska from Russia, thirty-one years ago, Alaska had a native population of about 32,000. Today, says President Jordan, "starvation is inevitable along the whole line of the southwestern coast. . . . Some time ago it was

reported that at Port Etches the native population was already huddled together in the single cellar of an abandoned warehouse, and that other villages to the eastward were scarcely better housed." These "reconcentrados" are, according to the United States courts, American citizens.

President Jordan's description of the slaughter of seal, sea-otter, and salmon, which has been the ruin of Alaska, need not be quoted here. He asserts that the disastrous waste and confusion in that unhappy territory arise from four sources: "Lack of centralization of power and authority, lack of scientific knowledge, lack of personal and public interest, and the use of offices as political patronage." "She is only a colony," he says, "or rather a chain of little colonies; and a colony, to Americans as to Spaniards, has been in this case merely a means of revenue, a region to be exploited."

Alaska has suffered grievously from its lack of a political "pull":

"The most vital legislation in regard to Alaska may fail of passage, because no Congressman concerns himself in it. Alaska has no vote in any convention or election, no delegate to be placated, and can give no assistance in legislative log-rolling. In a large degree, our legislation at Washington is a scramble for the division of public funds among the different congressional districts. In this Alaska has no part."

The spoils system has not left even this desolate part of our country free from its touch:

"Finally, the demands of the spoils system have often sent unfit men to Alaska. The duties of these officials are delicate and difficult, requiring special knowledge as well as physical endurance. Considerable experience in the North, also, is necessary for success. When positions of this kind are given as rewards for partizan service, the men receiving them feel themselves underpaid. The political 'war-horse,' who has borne the brunt of the fray in some great convention, feels himself 'shelved' if sent to the North to hunt for salmon-traps, or to look after the interests of half-civilized people, most of whom can not speak a word of English. A few of these men have been utterly unworthy, intemperate, and immoral; and occasionally one, in his stay in Alaska, earns that 'perfect right to be hung' which John Brown assigned to the 'border ruffian.' On the other hand, a goodly number of these political appointees, in American fashion, have made the best of circumstances, and by dint of native sense and energy have made good their lack of special training. The extension of the classified civil service has raised the grade of these as of other governmental appointments. The principles of civil-service reform are in the highest degree vital in the management of colonies."

Laws exist for the regulation of salmon fishiug, seal and otter hunting, for the exclusion of intoxicating liquors, and for the suppression of crime; but the Government has neglected to provide adequately for their enforcement. The salmon company, for example, must arrest and punish itself, or go unpunished, for there is no one else to do it. If a government inspector arrives, he is dependent on the company for food, shelter, and transportation; and if he wanted to destroy an illegal dam, he would have to borrow the company's boat for the purpose. "Whisky," says President Jordan, "is the greatest curse of the people of Alaska —American, Russian, and native." "In 1878, it is said, a schooner loaded with 'Florida water' came to the island of St. Lawrence, in Bering Sea, and the people exchanged all their valuables for drink. The result was that in the winter following the great majority died of drunkenness and starvation, and in certain villages not a person was left." Yet only one conviction for illegal sale of liquors has ever been obtained in Alaska, so far as President Jordan knows, "and it was understood that this was a test case for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of the law." All these evils, in President Jordan's view, are primarily due to neglect. He says:

"We try to throw the burden of self-government on people so situated that self-government is impossible. We impose on them statutes unfitted to their conditions, and then leave to them the enforcement. Above all, what is everybody's business is nobody's, and what happens in Alaska is generally nobody's business. No concentration of power, no adequate legislation, no sufficient appropriation—on these forms of neglect our failure chiefly rests."

Now for the lesson:

"If we have colonies, even one colony, there must be some sort of a colonial bureau, some concentrated power which shall have exact knowledge of its people, its needs, and its resources. The people must be protected, their needs met, and their resources husbanded. . . . . .

"But it may be argued that it will be a very costly thing to foster all Alaska's widely separated resources, and to give good government to every one of her scattered villages and posts. Furthermore, all this outlay is repaid only by the enrichment of private corporations, which, with the exception of the fur-seal lessees, pay no tribute to the Government. . . . . .

"But admitting all this, we should count the cost before accepting 'colonies.' It is too late to do so when they once have been annexed. If we can not afford to watch them, to care for them, to give them paternal rule when no other is possible, we do wrong to hoist our flag over them. Government by the people is the ideal to be reached in all our possessions, but there are races of men now living under our flag as yet incapable of receiving the town-meeting idea. A race of children must be treated as children, a race of brigands as brigands, and whatever authority controls either must have behind it the force of arms.

"Alaska has made individuals rich, tho the Government has yet to get its money back. But whether colonies pay or not, it is essential to the integrity of the United States itself that our control over them should not be a source of corruption and waste. It may be that the final loss of her colonies, mismanaged for two centuries, will mark the civil and moral awakening of Spain. Let us hope that the same event will not mark a civil and moral lapse in the nation which receives Spain's bankrupt assets."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

In the Cuban election, if an American meal ticket was put up it would sweep the island.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

The Trouble with France.—"What ails France?" asks a contemporary.

Frenchmen.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

Satisfied.—"What are the newsboys yelling?"

"All about something new that Dewey did."

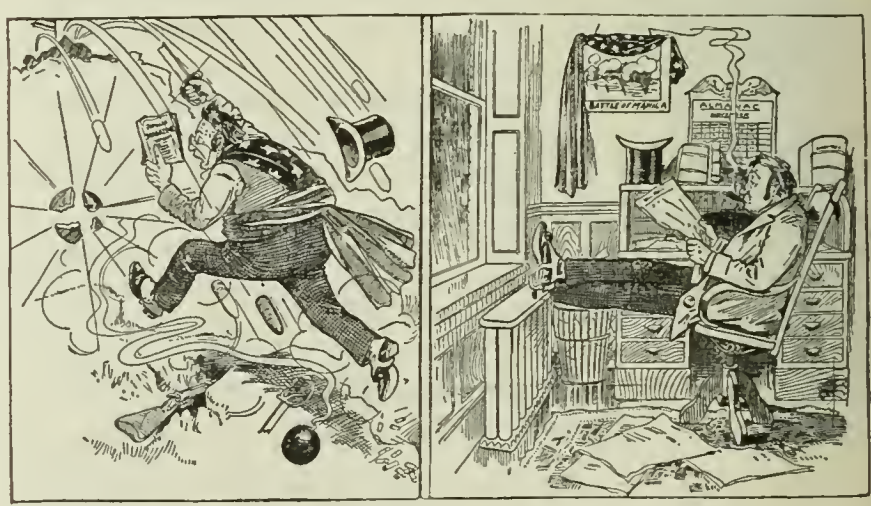
"What is it?"

"Blessed if I know. But whatever it is it's all right.'"—*The Plaindealer, Cleavland.*

In order to further discredit the McKinley Administration and bring reproach upon the management of the war, Colonel Bryan has conceived the subtle villainy of contracting fever in camp at Savannah.—*The News, Detroit.*

Asking Too Much.—"And to whom do the Philippines belong?" asked the teacher when the geography class had reached the subject of the Pacific islands.

"Dewey!" shouted the whole class in unison.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*



ONE TYPE OF PATRIOT.

When he reads of San Juan he imagines himself glorying in the storm of shot and shell.

But on election day he guesses it looks rather stormy, and he doesn't bother about going to the polls.

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## FUNCTION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STAGE.

THE theory that the theater gratifies men's ferocious and savage instincts, defended by M. Emile Faguet in his essay on the nature of dramatic emotions (LITERARY DIGEST, September 3), suggests the question whether the influence of the stage on human life and conduct is not thoroughly vicious and demoralizing on that account. The same critic puts this question, and answers it in an introduction to a volume of essays entitled "Drame Ancien, Drame Moderne." Without withdrawing his iconoclastic observations regarding the source of our pleasure in comedy and tragedy, he nevertheless concludes that the stage is a wholesome, useful, and elevating agency in social life. He would not abolish it, and he does not think that the progress of humanitarian ideas and sentiments will ever cause its decadence. There is an apparent paradox here, but M. Faguet explains it:

"To the malicious pleasure which comedy gives, to the sad pleasure tragedy yields, is added or joined the pleasure of reflection over the misfortunes of humanity—the pleasure of seeing them not as *res furenda oculis*, but as matter for thought and meditation; and here we have a new point of view. The gratification we derive from the theater is first of all of evil origin; but there is, in addition, the taste for truth in it, and, furthermore, the taste for considering human affairs in a serious manner.

"There is the taste for truth. Schopenhauer has contended all his life that there is nothing real in the world except suffering, for the sufficient reason that suffering is incontestably real, while pleasure is merely the satisfaction of want, and want is another term for suffering; hence pleasure is negative and suffering alone positive. There is much truth in this notion. After all, it only leaves out of consideration the esthetic pleasures, which are not the satisfaction of a want, which are not born of suffering, and are therefore pure and positive pleasures. As for all other gratifications, Schopenhauer's theory applies to them perfectly. . . . .

"Men feel that suffering is very real, whereas everything else is either illusion or the satisfaction of want—that is, a brief respite from suffering. Hence in the domain of art, while they do not repel the portraiture of happiness, because they know that in a relative sense it exists, they insist that it shall be incidental. They will read Lamartine's 'Chant d'amour' not without pleasure; they will enjoy an idyllic love-picture on the stage; but they object to excess. It seems to them false, or not true enough. . .

"Men love truth in art, and that is why they love sad art. They love in art reality presented with force, the most ideal art being nothing else than a certain reality presented with all the force of a puissant genius. For this reason, men seeking as they do in the theater the presentation of life, an optimist drama would appear to them a lie or a puerility. They very gladly accept the sympathetic or generous drama, but not the optimist drama, not the drama which represents humanity as happy, because such drama is not true. All the publics in the world are very responsive to the 'pathos of admiration.' To admire a hero, a fine example of humanity, always gives a lively satisfaction to readers of novels or theater-goers. There is nothing false in this. Man knows that there are good instincts. He knows that he is capable of courage and magnanimity."

Moreover, proceeds M. Faguet, it is only the sad drama which induces reflection. Happiness does not require to be described or explained or depicted; it furnishes no material to writer or dramatist. Happiness is the object and end of all efforts, no doubt, but there is no profit in depicting the goal. M. Faguet says:

"It is not the goal which it is essential to picture, but the route which leads to it, the obstacles which one encounters. Our passions, our errors, our hallucinations, and vices are for tragedy, our follies, our blunders, and our foibles are for comedy, for this is what interests us, this is what affords food for thought, and therefore it is this which is the subject-matter of literature and the theater.

"One does not think any the less because one goes to the theater for amusement. We do go for amusement alone, undoubtedly; but it is a strange mistake to believe that on entering the theater one leaves behind the being which thinks in us, reflects, and is anxious and engrossed with the great problems of humanity, and installs in the theater chair only the being which is amused. It is our whole being that we bring with us, and without our knowing or willing it, it is this whole being that the dramatist has undertaken to entertain. He will not succeed unless he appeals to this entire personality. Much as we may be diverted by the pleasantries, much as we may be moved by the sentimentalities of a play, we shall not be fully captured unless we are made to feel in our innermost being that there is something really serious at the bottom of this little story.

"Thus, having nothing here below that is more important than that which separates us from happiness; having nothing more real and important than sorrow; having nothing which causes more profound reflection than the sight of the things which prevent our happiness and cause our misery—what is there astonishing in the fact that the whole theater is constituted on one side by the depiction of our follies, and on the other by the representation of our misfortunes; and that it is altogether very sad, even when cheerful on the surface, nay most sad when most desirous of being cheerful? In one word, the stage is sad every time it is not shallow, for the good reason given by Mme. de Staël in her remark: 'Have you never been at the bottom of everything, that is, where pain is?'

"A little ferocity or malignity; a little love of the truth; an invincible preoccupation with serious things, invincible even when one tries to conquer it—these are the elements which the spectator brings to the theater and which force the stage to be almost invariably (except for brief flashes) the picture of human misery. The theater must be that to be solid; it must be that to be durable; it must be that to be something at all."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## KIPLING'S "TRUCE OF THE BEAR."

THE latest poem by the "laureate of greater Britain" is interpreted with one consent as a warning against the Czar and his peace proposal. Matun, the blind and mutilated beggar, tells the story of his mutilation by "the bear that looks like a man." He had brought the bear to bay and had it at his mercy, when:

Horrible, hairy, human, with paws like hands in prayer,
Making his supplication, rose Adam-zad the bear!
I looked at the swaying shoulders, at the paunch's swag and swing,
And my heart was touched with pity for the monstrous, pleading thing.

Touched with pity and wonder, I did not fire then—
I have looked no more on women—I have walked no more with men.
Nearer he tottered and nearer, with paws like hands that pray—
From brow to jaw the steel-shod paw, it ripped my face away!

The warning of the poem (which was printed in *Literature*) is, that "there is no truce with Adam-zad, the bear that looks like a man."

*The Evening Post* (New York) contrasts the poem with the famous "Recessional," and calls the later poem Kipling's "Retrocessional." It says:

"Not even the most cynical have ventured to question the personal sincerity of Nicholas. It seems to us a great misfortune that Mr. Kipling should appear to. Tennyson, no doubt, meant the Czar of his time by the 'giant liar' of 'Maud.' He plainly called him 'that o'ergrown barbarian in the East' in his sonnet on 'Poland.' But that was when the Czar frankly stood for serfdom and aggression. Who can doubt that Tennyson would have hailed the 'Czar Disarmer' as one fulfilling his own vision of the time when the war-drum would throb no longer? He would never have made the mistake of supposing that a poet should chill, instead of warming with added glow, the most humane instincts and aspirations of the race. Politicians may sneer; statesmen may be compelled to distrust motives; but the poet who sneers and is suspicious is lost."

The Washington *Post* takes up the cudgels in Kipling's behalf,

declaring that if he is not in tune with the higher cosmopolitanism, he is in tune with the spirit of the times, and is "a true child of the present age." It continues:

"Kipling in his poem has drawn a picture of Russia which will agree with the notions of a majority of Britons concerning that people. There may be much prejudice—and there certainly is no charity—in his judgment; but we are all more or less either Russophobists, Anglophobists, Gallophobists, or some other sort of phobists. The nations are arrayed against one another in interests and in feeling. These admissions may be saddening, but they are the truth."

The church papers are not pleased with the poem. The Nashville *Christian Advocate* thinks it is "tremendously virile," but is as far from the "Recessional" in spirit as pole is from pole. *The Interior* says:

"The invective is biting and the ridicule terrible. Now, tho it is not doubted that the Czar's appeal for peace was sincere, neither is it unknown that Russia most needs peace that she may assimilate her 'stolen meals.' The incident was 'fifty years ago'—which nearly synchronizes with the Crimean War—1854. England, however, could not be charged with undue magnanimity at the close of that conflict. Kipling's poem this time is not for the good. Its effect is to fill the tongues of the nations with contumely and their hearts with hatred for Russia. It neutralizes the peace circular."

A writer in the London *Literary World* makes retort to Kipling in rime:

We have heard your warning, Laureate, but we crave a word beyond:
In the book of lore prophetic, which we know you well have conned,
Is it written who shall conquer when the fighting has begun?
And, should we pause to strengthen, are we sure to be undone?

If the men who man the lifeboat were to pause and count the cost,
Would they always carry succor to the sailors tempest-tost?
Should the firemen think of failure and the fickleness of walls,
Or gird them for a rescue ere the gutted building falls?

Must friends of Peace forever skulk and hide from mortal fear,
While the burdens on the nations grow that make a nation's bier?
No, Laureate of the Barracks, while we hail you as a bard,
The "moral" of your fable shall not put us off our guard.

## GREATEST ENGLISH POEM OF THIS CENTURY.

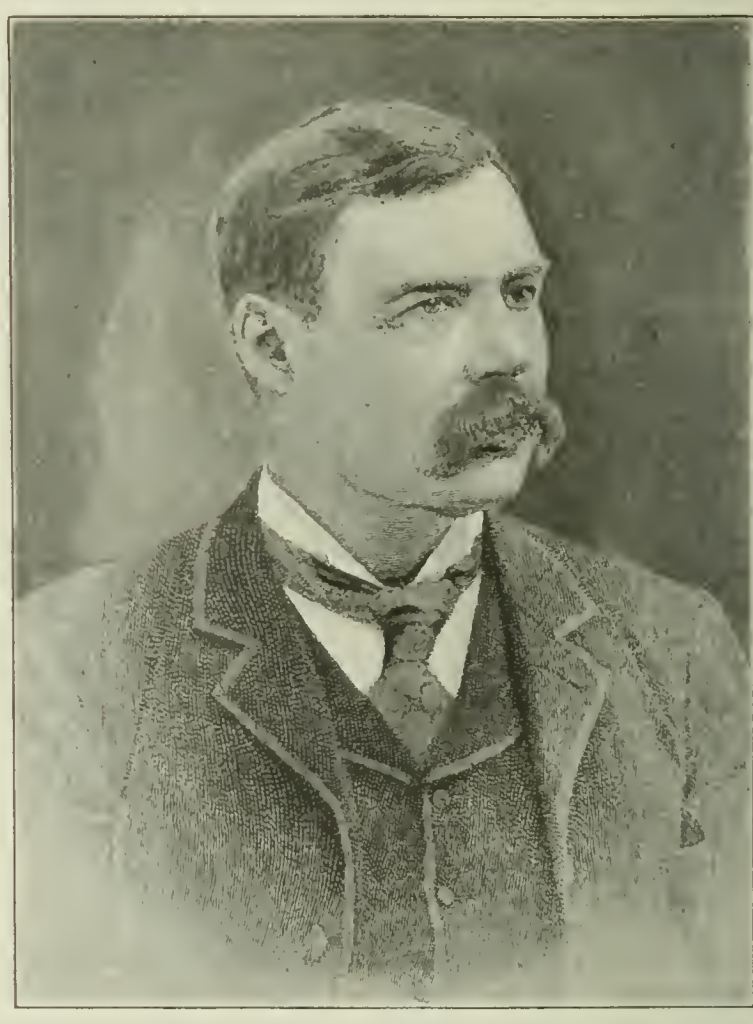
NOT Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," not Browning's "The Ring and the Book," not Shelley's "Prometheus Bound," but Byron's "Don Juan," is, in the opinion of Prof. W. P. Trent, the greatest sustained masterpiece achieved in nineteenth-century England. Byron is not one of the half-dozen poets of all time—Homer, Vergil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, and Goethe; but no other poet ranks so near them. And this, Professor Trent assures us, is the general verdict of the critics, tho they have not attached sufficient importance to "Don Juan" as a basis for this verdict. Professor Trent says (*The Forum*, October):

"The great poets, 'not of an age, but for all time,' have all left masterpieces in which their genius has taken a long and sustained flight—masterpieces each in its way unapproachable. Has Byron left any such? He has, in 'Don Juan,' and its pendants, 'Beppo' and 'The Vision of Judgment.' These great poems are, to be sure, vastly inferior to 'The Divine Comedy,' 'Othello,' and 'Paradise Lost'; but 'Don Juan,' at least, is akin to them in being a work of sustained poetic imagination, perfect of its sort, unapproachable, and perennially fresh. It voices its author and his age; it is *sui generis*, the greatest of humorous epics, couched in a style that could not be changed except for the worse, and unique in its combination of wit, humor, and satire with a genuine and rich vein of romantic and descriptive poetry. It is, in my opinion, the single sustained work of poetic imagination produced in nineteenth-century England that keeps a level flight, the only one written in a style and verse-form as absolutely appropriated by its author as English blank verse is by Milton, the Latin hexameter by Vergil, and the Romantic Alexandrine by Victor Hugo. I will go further and say that, to me at least, it is the single long poem in English since 'Paradise Lost' that grows fresher with each reading and that gives me the sense of being in the presence of a spirit of almost boundless capacity. If this spirit does not soar into the heaven of heavens, it at least never falls to earth (save from the point of view of morals), but preserves a strong and middle flight."

Matthew Arnold ranked Wordsworth above Byron; but where, asks Professor Trent, is Wordsworth's sustained masterpiece? Neither Keats nor Coleridge, neither Shelley nor Tennyson, has given us anything equal in sustained imaginative power to "Don Juan." It is true that Byron in writing it gave himself a loose rein, and took delight in shocking his countrymen, who had treated him with severe injustice; but he is too great a poet to repel us with his blemishes, and an age that reads without abhorrence certain chapters in "The Manxman," "Jude the Obscure," and "Evelyn Innes" can not with consistency put "Don Juan" beyond the pale.

## HAROLD FREDERIC AND HIS "UNFULFILLED RENOWN."

IT is not often that an American comes in for such a glowing tribute in the columns of *The Saturday Review* (London) as that given to the late Harold Frederic, in the issue of October 22, by Mr. Frank Harris, the editor. Frederic is spoken of as one of the most fascinating personalities of his time, as a greater



Faithfully Yours
Harold Frederic

man than the late Lord Randolph Churchill; but, like Churchill, he was "an inheritor of unfulfilled renown." Neither did anything worthy of his talents, neither left any adequate proof of his capacity in achievement. Mr. Harris's tribute, with all its warmth of praise, carries throughout this note of sad regret.

Harold Frederic was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1856, of a New England mother and of an "ineffectual, lovable father," "probably more than half Irish." He was rudely brought up; was taken

from school at twelve to sell milk and do chores; was put in a photographer's studio at fifteen; worked his way into journalism when "a long-legged gawky lad" "full of unripe political enthusiasms and half-baked beliefs in regenerated men and a possible millennium." From Utica he went to Albany; from Albany, in two years, to New York, to take a post on *The Times*. In 1884 he went to England as London correspondent of *The Times*, his principal reason for desiring the change being his passionate belief in Irish home-rule—"almost the last of his boyhood's faiths."

His first novel, "Seth's Brother's Wife," appeared in 1887, and was followed by six others before he achieved a popular success in "Illumination," or, as it is entitled on this side, "The Damnation of Theron Ware." This month sees the publication in London of his "Gloria Mundi," and the manuscript of "The Market-Place" is now in the hands of New York publishers.

We quote now at some length from Mr. Harris:

"By these books Harold Frederic will ultimately be judged, and his place in English literature determined. And the pity of it is that among them there is not a single book worthy of the man, or even eminently characteristic of his wide humanity and exquisite humor. I do not mean to say that they are not good stories of workmanlike construction, and adorned with rare bits of character-drawing. On the contrary, they are all this and something more; they show a distinct development in artistry and interest. Let me take his last book, 'Illumination,' and write of it as I remember it from a reading that is now some two years old. 'Illumination' began like a great book; the first hundred pages carried the reader away on a broad full tide of such narration as adorns 'Rhoda Fleming,' and is not to be found in any other English novel. At first I thought the book a classic, and exulted accordingly; then I found that the interest slackened and changed; finally a red-haired Irish girl that was meant to be a new sort of Lady Bountiful drew all hearts to her and tore the book to pieces by draining all the other characters of interest in a way that was not to be foreseen. When I put this opinion before Frederic I thought too highly of him to attempt to sugar the pill. He nodded his head. 'It may be so,' he said; 'you see I've been working for two years on the book; could only take it up in the intervals of my journalism, and so my interests had changed and the latter part had to be patched to the first.' The journalism to Frederic was daily bread for himself and those dear to him; the art had to be attempted by the weary artisan. That is the explanation, it seems to me, of his comparative failure. Comparatively I say deliberately, for no other English novelist in our time save Meredith has written a hundred pages equal to the first hundred in 'Illumination.'

"It means a good deal to gain such a place as this when a man is only just forty. After all, what Lord Randolph had to do was to beat the two hundred and fifty or three hundred members on his own side in politics; this he did and did easily, but that field is not an open one. It needs wealth to enter it, and consequently the competition is not nearly so severe as it would be were the barriers thrown down; besides, he was a duke's son, and had a long start. But Harold Frederic got as quickly to the front rank in an arena where all may enter and where the prize is that immortal reputation which tempts the noblest to exertion. It was a great achievement. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that whereas Lord Randolph had only to beat his contemporaries, the Stafford Northcotes and Lord Crosses of the time, Frederic had perpetually to stand comparison with the greatest of all the past. Unconsciously one asked, Was 'the Copperhead' as fine as 'Balfour of Burleigh'? Was 'Illumination' of such broad human interest as 'Tom Jones'?

"Judged by this standard Frederic, I am afraid, will be found to have failed. But I want to enter a protest against judging in this way a man who worked under the hampering condition of having given hostages to fortune while still young and poor. Frederic was a sort of modern Greatheart who was so much occupied in helping others that he never won a place in the kingdom for himself. Think of it: there is not in one of his books a vestige of that divine humor that used to set the table on a roar. Every one who was present will remember the dinner he gave to Sir Alfred Milner on the eve of Milner's departure to the Cape; every one, too, who heard it, will remember Frederic's astonishing speech. Was there ever such an after-dinner speech as that! . . . It was a notable company; Milner, and Birrell, and Dilke, and Wyndham were the stars of it, but Frederic outshone them all with beautiful supernal radiance. And now he lies there dead—almost the youngest of them; and one must draw a line and cast up the unfinished account.

"Let me not for grief forget the chief sum to his credit. 'The noble nature,' says Strauss somewhere, must enjoy a kind of immortality through all those who have derived spiritual benefit from it.' Now, virtue came from contact with Frederic, the virtue of a broad, tolerant humanity, and of a richly humorous nature. No one who knew him is ever likely to forget him, and on all, I should imagine, his influence was vivifying, liberating, health-giving. That sort of immortality promised by Strauss will certainly fall to him, and what other immortality is within the reach of man? A few centuries and Homer will be forgotten; a few centuries more and Shakespeare, too, will become the prey of oblivion. Language alters as quickly as the climate or coastline, and, however we brazen it out,

> Our noisy years
> Are but as moments in the Being
> Of the Eternal silence.

"One thing may be said of Harold Frederic with absolute assurance. He came to England as a foreigner and in a few years he was one of us—one of those, indeed, who steered us, a friend of man and a lover. In no country of this earth could he have long been an alien, and that may now be said of his spirit. In no part of this universe could it feel lonely or unbefriended; it was in harmony with all that flowers and gives perfume in life."

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## THE REAL CYRANO.

WHAT is the difference between the real Cyrano de Bergerac and Rostand's creation? Cyrano's own writings and the account his friend Le Bret gives of him lead one, says Marguerite Barton in the New York *Home Journal*, to think at first sight that Rostand has made the character too grotesque, by increasing the antitheses in it; but further thought shows us that these changes are only for dramatic contrast. We quote:

"In the first place, the real Cyrano was not grotesquely ugly in personal appearance. He had a large nose, it is true, about which he used to jest; in his 'Voyages dans la Lune' he says that, to preserve the intellectual quality of the race, the inhabitants of the moon kill all small-nosed infants at birth. But Le Bret denies the charge that the comments of others upon his nose caused duels. In fact, this friend says that Cyrano, tho in such demand as a second that he often had dueling engagements for every day in the year, never fought a duel for a quarrel of his own. Rostand has increased his hero's ugliness and irritability to suit the plot; Cyrano must believe his love quite hopeless, and he must have to exert self-control toward his rival. Besides, the accounts of his readiness to fight come from other characters, for whom prudence was naturally safer.

"The real Cyrano did issue audacious orders in regard to the actions of such people as the actor Montfleury. It is stated with sobriety that he did fight single-handed against one hundred men near the Porte de Nesle. He was so independent, in an age of patronage, that only once, and then at the urgent pleading of friends, did he put himself for a short time under a nobleman's protection. He was eager to write poetry even under the fire of the enemy, and, later in life, he gave himself up entirely to literature. These points are alike in the play and in the history. There was also a Mme. de Neuvillette, whose influence over the real Cyrano was very great; she it was who induced him at last to give up his wild fighting life. It is of course easy to construct from this a story of Cyrano's love for her, but the construction of such a story of love, hopeless tho requited, was reserved for the nineteenth-century playwright.

"This hopelessness, not the course of the love itself, is, after all, what interests us most. And this is not of Rostand's invention, for the whole life of the real Cyrano is pathetically hopeless. As a mere schoolboy, he protested against the intellectual slavishness of his masters. As a student in Paris, a companion of Molière, he railed at Aristotle and formal logic, and upheld

Descartes. An intrepid fighter, he failed of military promotion because of his independence of patrons. Because of some speeches put into the mouth of Sejanus in his tragedy, 'Le Mort d'Agrippine,' he was hissed for an atheist by the people, at the same time when he was under Mme. de Neuvillette's influence, repenting sorely of his youthful wildness. From his comedy, 'Le Pedant Jouê,' the first prose comedy in French literature, Molière took two whole scenes for 'Les Fourberies de Scapin.' It is interesting to reflect that, if Molière had died in the same year as Cyrano (they were both born in 1620), we should know Bergerac as the greater of the two; perhaps M. Rostand might have written us a play on the son of a court tailor who gave up the business for the sake of his dramatic ambition. Bergerac's other work, 'Les Voyages dans la Lune et dans le Soleil,' from which Rostand has taken the six methods of reaching the moon (in that perilously grotesque scene where Cyrano fools De Guiche), is obviously satirical; it gives an interesting account of the life of his times in a ph losophical vein, half contemptuous jesting, half stinging satire. It is, like the comedy, greater in that it influenced something else—'Gulliver's Travels.' The whole pathos of the life is summed up in a phrase which Bergerac himself used in a letter to Le Bret, disclaiming the latter's assertion that Cyrano was the greatest man in the world, 'Je suis le second de tout le monde.'"

## A YOUNG AND SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN SCULPTOR.

ONE of the two American statues placed in the rotunda of the Palace of Fine Arts at the World's Fair in Chicago was that of "Intellect Dominating Brute Force." It received the highest medal awarded at the exhibition, as also did the statue

EGYPT AWAKENING.
Owned in Paris.

of "Dickens and Little Nell," by the same artist. Mr. Frank Edwin Elwell, the sculptor, is just forty years of age, having been born in Concord, Mass., in 1858. Louisa M. Alcott was his foster-mother, and Daniel Chester French was his first instructor in sculpture. He studied later, of course, in Europe, and in Ghent, Belgium, conceived the "Aqua Viva" now on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. His "Dickens and Little Nell" is on exhibition in the art-rooms of the Fairmount Park Association, Philadelphia. No figure in American sculpture, says Mrs. Emmeline G. Crommelin (writing in *The Overland Monthly*, October), has evoked more genuine admiration than that bestowed upon this work.

Of another work of Mr. Elwell's, Mrs. Crommelin writes as follows:

"Some ten years ago Mr. Elwell became interested in the Egyptian school of sculpture, partly from the fact that, some of the American artists having drifted toward the Renaissance, he saw the necessity of returning again to the simple, strong ideas which were the life and soul of the earlier school. While the art founded on the Renaissance is interesting and beautiful, many critics believe that it can never have that grand spiritual character found in the Egyptian and Greek sculpture.

"The statue of 'Egypt Awakening' is the result of five attempts to model the same thing. The work has covered a period of almost as many years. What seemed so simple to accomplish was in reality most subtle and difficult—to reach in any high degree the spiritual and intellectual character of the Egyptian work. Mr. Elwell made this statue in Paris, and it was exhibited at the Salon of 1896, and was favorably placed. It was bought out of the Salon by a distinguished Frenchman, M. Gabriel Goupillat, who now has the statue in his beautiful home in the Avenue d'Iena. A plaster copy of this statue was exhibited at the Art Club in Philadelphia, where it was given the gold medal. This was the second gold medal given by this club to the artist, the first having been awarded for 'Little Nell,' of the Dickens group. It was also given the place of honor at the Art Club exhibition, Boston, and it was a conspicuous and attractive feature at the Sculpture Society exhibition in New York this year.

"The symbolism of the statue may, perhaps, call for some interpretation. It will be noticed that below the knees the legs are not formed, but are in a solid block, as if dead. They represent Egyptian art—the dead past. From the knees to the waist is symbolized the merging of Egyptian to Grecian art, showing beauty of form. As the artist proceeds toward the head he adopts modern realism, under which Egypt feels the thrill of life growing and strengthening until she opens wide her eyes to the full light of day. Then she offers the lotus-flower to the world, but commands sincerity and truth from those who take it.

"There is an incident connected with the making of 'Egypt Awakening' which, perhaps, more than any other, reveals the sculptor's mental poise, courage, and strength. After years of toil and persistent endeavor the statue was completed, and the artist rested and gazed upon the work he had accomplished. Suddenly, from some unknown cause, the statue fell to the floor, breaking into a thousand pieces. The man that had been assisting the artist burst into tears as he beheld the fragments; while Mr. Elwell, startled from his reverie, exclaimed: 'Don't feel badly, John, we shall now have a good statue!'"

Mr. Elwell has been ten years at work on a statue called "The New Life," on which he is still at work. On the other hand, his bronze portrait of Edwin Booth—a personal friend of Mr. Elwell's—was produced by him in four hours. The equestrian statue of General Hancock on the battle-field of Gettysburg was made without any small model, Mr. Elwell believing that a small sketch or model does not convey the character of the larger work. Many of the unsuccessful monuments in America were selected by a committee from small sketches, and even a beginner in sculpture can make a clever sketch.

Mr. Crommelin quotes an extract from a lecture by Mr. Elwell on "Fundamentals in Art," as follows:

"Except one come in all simplicity to the source or center of all life, how can one be an artist? The Rameses, the Ptolemies, Homer, Cicero, Shakespeare, and Emerson are notable illustrations of individuality, yet between the first and last a period of five thousand years of physical time has elapsed. The fundamental laws were known to the seers of Egypt as well as to Emerson. The profoundness of his mind was no greater than that of his brothers of that ancient period. Could we lift the veil of their minds we might see nothing but a beautiful transparent

soul, through which flowed such a flood of pure light that no mortal eyes could gaze upon. How sick and unreal would many of us feel in the presence of that profound simplicity of character! The learning acquired by the five senses would hang heavy about the neck, and we would sink out of sight in the mire of our own conceit. Yet with one simple, strong effort of the spirit, we could throw off the dead weight of self, look toward the light, and rise into a world of reality, join hands with Homer and Emerson, and begin the real work of our mission here. Even the undeveloped mind can grasp these great laws of art, and the strongest can not do without them. They are the tools of a profession that has touched the hearts of men, lifting them at times from the things of earth, breathing into many new life by fanning into flame that slumbering Individuality, which is God. Have we an intense desire to be artists, then we must search our own souls, for what we are in soul we are in fact."

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**Mr. Crosby's "War Echoes."**—One is rather startled to see such a title as "War Echoes" on a pamphlet by Ernest Howard Crosby, an American disciple of Tolstoï in the latter's advocacy of non-resistance. But one glance at Mr. Crosby's Whitman-like stanzas shows that his muse is true to his convictions, and is assailing war, not lauding it. One stanza on "Russia and America, August 29, 1898"—the date of the Czar's peace manifesto—may be read as an antidote to Kipling's "Truce of the Bear":

O Daughter of the West, thine hour of shame is upon thee!
When thou didst hear from afar the word divine, thou wast busied in things of war.
Thy thoughts were of loftier battlements, of swelling battalions, of deadlier flotillas, of greater preparation for slaughter.
Thou hast sown the wind. Wilt thou escape the whirlwind?
Thou hast planted dragon's teeth. Wilt thou save thyself from the harvest of armed men, ready to impoverish and lord it over thee?
Daughter of Liberty, fallen tho thou be, give ear to the voice of Tyranny's transfigured daughter.
God bless Russia and the Czar!

The finest thing in the pamphlet is

MY WAR.

I am a soldier too, and I have the battle of battles on my hands.
You little warriors who, while fighting each other, are yet at heart agreed and see the same false life with the same distorted eyes,
I have to make war upon all of you combined, and upon the infernal War Spirit which inspires you in the bargain.
I set my courage against your courage.
It is fine not to flinch under fire.
It is also fine to tell an unwelcome truth to a mob and to call you the mad lot of murderers that you are.
It is war between us to the knife, and I will not tell you how well I love you until you are shamed into unconditional surrender.
Then I will show you my commission, and you will see that it is signed by a Commander-in-chief who may wait long for victory but never waits in vain.

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## NOTES.

JULES VERNE, now seventy years old, has written books that exceed in number, by six, the number of years he has lived. Perhaps Miss Braddon, among English writers, with fifty-five novels to her name in thirty-seven years, approaches this record.

THERE will be a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pushkin, on June 6, 1899. Alexander Sergeyevitch Pushkin, the Russian poet, like Dumas, had negro blood in his veins, his great-grandmother having been a negro slave in the days of Peter the Great.

THE committee in charge of the proposed monument to Eugene Field offer a book of his poems to every one who contributes a dollar or more to the monument fund. Thirty-two famous illustrators have freely given their talents to add to the attractiveness of the volume. The cash contributions are divided equally between the poet's family and the fund for building the monument. The committee may be addressed 180 Monroe Street, Chicago.

FRITZ THANLON, the celebrated Norwegian painter, who is now in this country at the invitation of Andrew Carnegie to act as one of the foreign judges on the committee which will distribute prizes in the annual artistic competition to be held by the Pittsburg Library, says that the Metropolitan art-gallery in this city "is inferior to none of the great galleries in Europe. I found there examples of the best work of almost all the great masters. The arrangement of the galleries is admirable, and compares well with the National Gallery in London, the arrangement of which I consider the finest in the world. Central Park I found wonderfully beautiful, but I am sorry to say I noticed some specimens of statuary that it is impossible to admire. I was greatly impressed by the beauty of the harbor as we came in, and would like to make studies of it before I go home."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

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## TESLA'S NEW INVENTION FOR TRANSMITTING POWER ELECTRICALLY THROUGH THE AIR.

NIKOLA TESLA has taken out a patent for a method by which he proposes to transmit enormous electrical power through the upper regions of the atmosphere to great distances, even thousands of miles, without wires. *The Electrical Review* (October 26) gives abstracts from the inventor's own descriptions. It has been well known heretofore, we are told, that if the air enclosed in a vessel be rarefied, its insulating properties are impaired to such an extent that it becomes what may be considered as a true conductor of electricity, altho one of admittedly high resistance. It has also been known that certain transverse electrical waves or radiations may be transmitted through the atmosphere, and that these have been found capable of affecting certain delicate receiving-instruments at a limited distance from the source of the electrical disturbance. Tesla's new invention comprises a novel method for the transmission of electrical energy without the employment of metallic line conductors, and is primarily designed for use in cases where large amounts of electrical energy are to be transmitted to considerable distances. The results arrived at are of such character and magnitude as to render indispensable the employment of means essentially different from those before used or investigated. We quote from the abstract of Tesla's description:

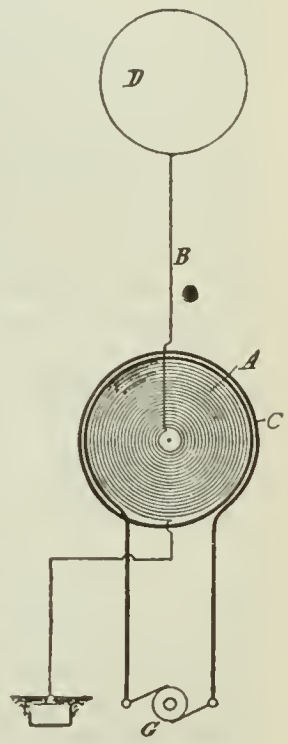

FIG. 1.

"To be more explicit, the transmission of electrical energy, which forms a part of my present invention, demands for the attainment of practically useful results the production and conversion of excessively high electrical pressures. Heretofore, it has been possible, by means of the apparatus at command, to produce only moderate electrical pressures, and even these not without some risks and difficulties; but I have devised means whereby I am enabled to generate with safety and ease electrical pressures measured by hundreds of thousands, and even millions of volts, and in pursuing investigations with such apparatus, I have discovered certain highly important and useful facts which render practicable the method of transmission of electrical energy hereinafter described.

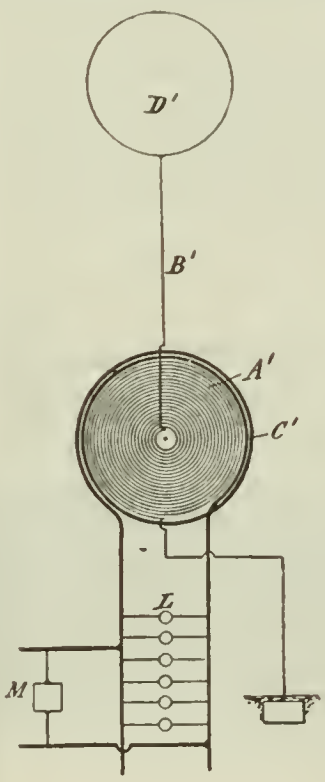

FIG. 2.

"Among these, and bearing directly upon the invention, are the following: First, that with electrical pressures of the magnitude and character which I have made it possible to produce, the ordinary atmosphere becomes, in a measure, capable of serving as a true conductor for the transmission of the current. Second, that the conductivity of the air increases so materially with the increase of electrical pressure and degree of rarefaction that it becomes possible to transmit through even moderately rarefied strata of the atmosphere electrical energy up to practically any amount and to any distance.

"The system of transmission comprised in my present invention and which, as above stated, was rendered possible only by

the production of apparatus of a character radically new and different from any before known, and which is based upon discoveries made in the investigation of the results produced thereby, consists then in producing at a given point a very high electrical pressure, conducting the current caused thereby to earth and to a terminal at an elevation at which the atmosphere serves as a conductor therefor, and collecting the current by a second elevated terminal at a distance from the first.

"In order to attain this result it is necessary to employ an apparatus capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, and to lead the current to earth and to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarefied atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; then, at a distant point, where the energy is to be utilized, to maintain a terminal at or about the same elevation to receive the current and to convey it to earth through suitable means for transforming and utilizing it."

The apparatus for generating these very high-tension currents is a modification of what is now known as a "step-up" transformer, by which one alternating electric current is made to produce another of a higher voltage. In Tesla's transformer the second current is generated in a very long, fine, spirally-wound wire, while the generating current flows in a short, thick wire wound about it. The length of the long coil is one quarter that of the electrical wave generated in the circuit. In such a coil, the inventor asserts, currents of hitherto unknown potentials can be safely generated; but it is not necessary to push the coil to its limits of performance, for with such high tension the upper atmosphere becomes as good a conductor as an ordinary copper wire. The upper terminals, of course, need not be stationary; both, for instance, might be carried on balloons or be connected with ships. To quote again:

"As to the elevation of the terminals, it is obvious that this is a matter which will be determined not only by the condition of the atmosphere, but also by the character of the surrounding country.

"Thus, if there be high mountains in the vicinity the terminals should be at a greater height, and, generally, they should always be at an altitude much greater than that of the highest objects near them in order to reduce the loss by leakage. Since, by the means described, practically any potential that is desired may be produced, the currents through the air strata may be very small, thus reducing the loss in the air.

"It will be observed that the phenomenon here involved in the transmission of electrical energy is one of true conduction, and is not to be confounded with the phenomena of induction or of electrical radiation which have heretofore been observed and experimented with, and which, from their very nature and mode of propagation, would render practically impossible the transmission of any considerable amount of energy to such distances as would be of practical importance."

Commenting on Tesla's invention, *The Electrical Review* says editorially:

"If successful on a large scale [it] will prove of astounding consequences, for it will open up unlimited resources of practically costless power. Tesla now proposes to transmit, without the use of any wires, through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream—a tale from the Arabian Nights. But the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described and illustrated in our present issue, make it evident that his work in this field has passed the stage of mere laboratory experiment, and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world regardless of distance."

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**Mosquitos and Malaria Once More.**—The earlier researches of Surgeon Ross, of the British army, showing that the malaria parasite infests the mosquito and may be transferred to human beings by the agency of that insect, were described some time ago in these columns. His investigations have recently been extended with the following results, as stated in *Nature* (September 29): "Recent researches by Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross have shown that the mosquito may be the host of parasites of the type of that which causes human malaria. Ross has distinctly proved that malaria can be acquired by the bite of a mosquito, and the results of his observations have a direct bearing on the propagation of the disease in man. Dr. P. Manson describes the investigations in a paper in *The British Medical Journal*, and sums them up as follows: The observations tend to the conclusion that the malaria parasite is for the most part a parasite of insects; that it is only an accidental and occasional visitor to man; that not all mosquitos are capable of subserving it; that particular species of malaria parasites demand particular species of mosquitos; that in this circumstance we have at least a partial explanation of the apparent vagaries of the distribution of the varieties of malaria. When the whole story has been completed, as it surely will be at no distant date, in virtue of the new knowledge thus acquired, we shall be able to indicate a prophylaxis for malaria of a practical character, and one which may enable the European to live in climates now rendered deadly by this pest."

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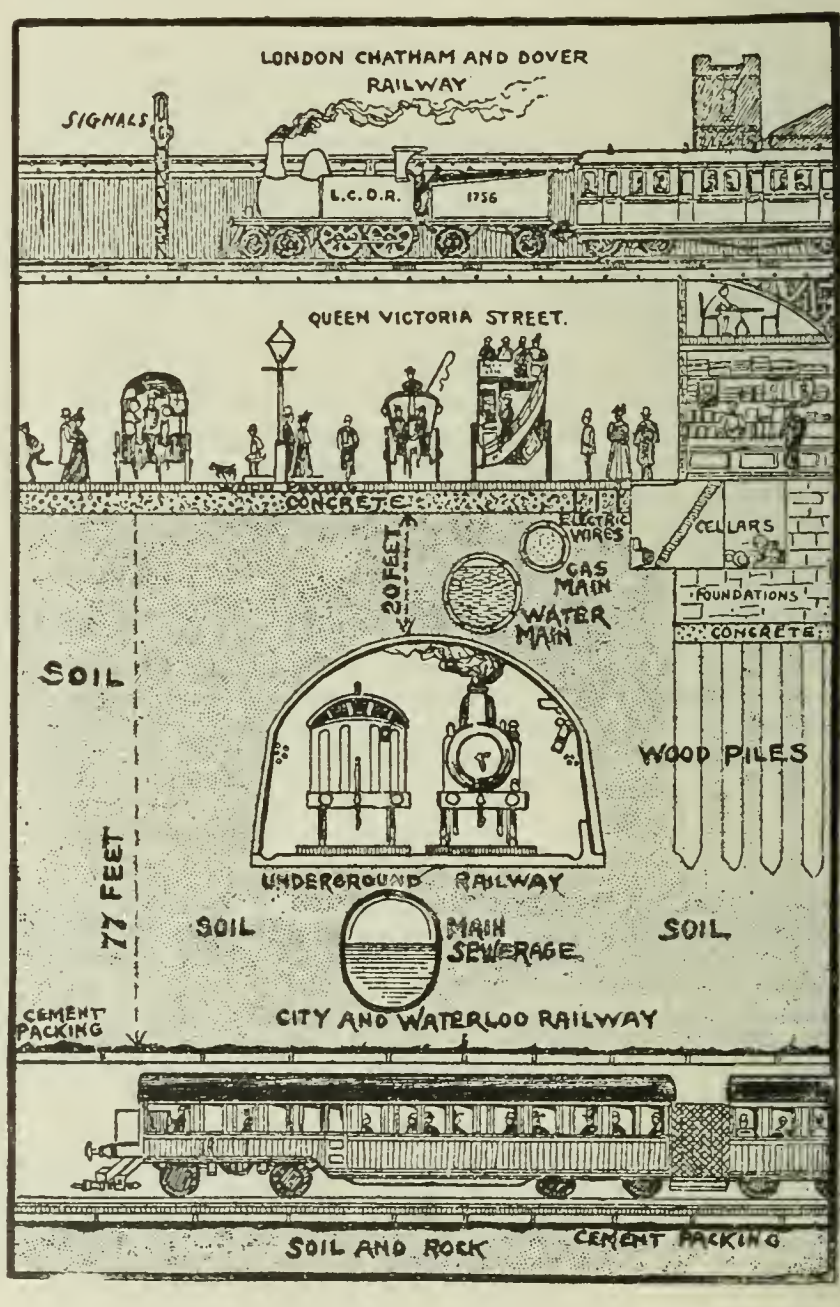
## "A SLICE OF LONDON."

UNDER this heading *The Railway Age* copies from the London *Mail* a curious representation of what the latter paper calls "the busiest spot on earth," namely a slice of earth at Slaughter Corner, London. Says *The Age:*

"On the surface of this corner converge Queen Victoria Street, New Bridge Street, and the approach to Blackfriars' Bridge. Overhead is the elevated structure of the London, Chatham, and




A SLICE OF LONDON.

Dover Railway. Underneath, at depths of twenty feet and seventy-seven feet, respectively, below the concrete under the wood pavement, are the roof walls of the Metropolitan Underground and the City and Waterloo railways, and at varying distance below the surface are the electric-wire conduits, water and gas mains, and a main of the sewerage system. Taking into account the business houses at the side and below the level of the elevated structure, this may be considered an instance of eight-story traffic of which five eighths is below the surface."

## TRAINED PSYCHOLOGISTS FOR OUR SCHOOLS.

PROF. JOSIAH ROYCE, of Harvard, recommends that some of the students of the "new psychology," or of the relations between body and mind, should enter upon a new profession as what he calls "consulting psychologists," in connection with our schools. The functions of such a profession, Professor Royce says (in *The Forum*), would be "to find out, so far as may be, and with a minimum of interference with the ordinary work of any school, whatever it is worth while for the teacher and the trained psychologist together to know concerning the mental states and processes present in the children of the schools of his city"—such facts, for instance, as pertain to the phenomena of fatigue in the schoolroom, and the influence of fatigue upon the intellectual work of children. Professor Royce goes on to argue as follows:

"The development of the study of fatigue in its practical relation will never be rapid and wholesome unless theoretical students and practical workers cooperate. Nor can one hope for sufficient attention to be given to these investigations on the part of the possible medical inspectors of our schools. The phenomena in question are largely, and in some cases very subtly, psychological. A thorough investigation of them can be hoped for only from those who are primarily interested in mental life as such. One need entertain no exaggerated hopes concerning the revolutionary effect of such study, if one believes, as a matter of plain sense, that much will be gained if the psychologist and the teacher have the opportunity to consult together concerning the accessible facts, and concerning the methods of work as they from time to time develop. Yet no one but a psychologist whose life is principally devoted to consultation with teachers can have at his disposal time sufficient for such useful investigation.

"If the phenomena of fatigue thus form one of the general fields of possible investigation, there are other fields that even more obviously and directly both interest the teacher and puzzle the psychologist. Good and bad spelling; the countless sorts of good and bad memory; the mental effects of physical exercise; the psychological relation of manual training to other parts of the school-work; the increase of skill with the use of this or of that method of training in arithmetic or in some other branch of school-work; the phenomena of school excitements, rumors, occasional mutinies, and the like; the psychological relations of various methods of school discipline; the presence and the variety of the psychologically interesting temperamental differences among the school-children—all these are instances of classes of facts already accessible to expert psychological observation."

It will be seen that the new position proposed by Professor Royce is by no means to be a sinecure. He throws out, by way of additional suggestions, that the consulting psychologist might study morbid as well as normal states; he might, for instance, investigate "extraordinary forms of naughtiness or stupidity," "the various sorts of liars who appear at different ages," "obstinacy, eccentricity, or precocity," etc. He would be a "searcher for facts" rather than a "director of methods," and would be always subject to the direct criticism of his superiors. He "will cultivate modesty" and will "tend to be discreet and cautious" because he "will work constantly under fire." Can any one be found who will fill this somewhat exacting bill of particulars? Professor Royce assures us that men are even now waiting to step into such a place. He says:

"If one asks whether good young consulting psychologists could even now be obtained, I answer unhesitatingly, Yes. There are, in this country, more than half a dozen universities already well equipped to train such men. If one asks whether the useful consulting psychologist would be a very expensive luxury, I answer that he could be obtained easily, according to his age and experience, at from $1,500 a year upward. If one asks whether such a man would have to be a great genius in order to be serviceable, I answer at once, No.

"In the present condition of psychology, any really well-trained young man of sense, a graduate of a first-class university course in his subject, when once at work in the city schools, could show the teachers in six months more about the practical relations of empirical psychology and teaching than these teachers will get out of years of those dreary general courses of public lectures on pedagogical psychology which they nowadays so pathetically crowd, and so self-sacrificingly support. I speak advisedly, and as a lecturer, when I say this. Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased, and of making many lectures there will doubtless be no end. But in this field, as in any other, it is, after all, as everybody knows, work that counts, and not talk. And the work that teachers want done by psychology for them is practical work, from time to time in the schoolroom, by a trained psychologist, who knows what is doing in his science, and who wants to help the teachers see in their schoolroom facts worth seeing."

## EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF FATIGUE.

THE subject of muscular fatigue has occupied the attention of many physiological investigators of late years. The principal results brought out by their experiments are presented by Mlle. Jobeyko in an article published in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 15). Most of the experiments were on the muscles of animals, excited by the electric current, and recording their own contractions on a revolving cylinder. The author first speaks of the effect of the weight lifted, or the resistance overcome, on the fatigue of a muscle. She says:

FIG. 1.—Curve of Normal Fatigue.

"According to Rosenthal, there is for each muscle a fixed weight under which that muscle accomplishes the maximum of useful work. This effect corresponds rather to an average weight than to a heavy one. Thus a frog's muscle produces a greater useful effect with a weight of 100 grams [⅛ pound] than with one of 200 grams, and the maximum is produced with a weight of 150 grams. So also Richet has found that for the crawfish the maximum useful effect coincides with the raising of a mean weight. . . . If we make the muscle work till it is extremely tired, we see that, other things being equal, a muscle is fatigued more quickly with a heavy weight than with a light one, and the contractions of a heavily loaded muscle decrease more rapidly than those of a lightly loaded one. . . . . .

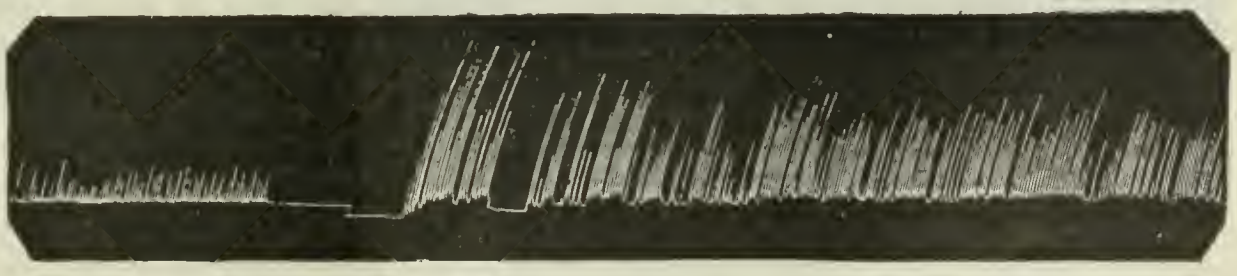


FIG. 2.—Fatigue of Crab's Claw.

"We know in general that the contractions augment in force with the intensity of the excitation. . . . But what is the influence of the excitation on the progress of fatigue? Does the muscle furnish a smaller sum of work when it is strongly excited? The few investigations undertaken in this direction are not enough to give a decisive answer. . . . According to Richet, to obtain the maximum useful effect we must load the muscle more heavily as it is excited the more powerfully. . . . . .

"The greatest influence in fatigue is due to the frequency of the excitations; the smaller the intervals the quicker fatigue is reached. . . . . .

"This result is highly important. The intervals between excitations are the moments of rest between successive contractions; the greater they are the less the muscle is fatigued. After each

FIG. 3.—Fatigue in Frog, Normal.

contraction the muscle can partially recuperate; it can throw off the toxic products engendered during work, whose accumulation is the cause of the fatigue. This law of proportionality between fatigue and the intervals of excitation is incontestably connected with a toxic process that takes place during fatigue."

Of the influence of temperature on the production and progress of fatigue, the author says:

"The phenomena observed have immense value from a general point of view. We know that the chemical phenomena of the organism are more active at a high than at a low temperature. Cold preserves muscular irritability, and it is probable that the higher temperature is the reason why the muscles of a warm-blooded animal move more briskly than those of a cold-blooded animal. Now Richet has shown that, as toxic actions are simply chemical actions, it follows that at low temperatures poisons are less active than at high ones. In the case of a frog, for example, when plunged in chloroform-water or dilute alcohol at the freezing-point, the toxic effect is almost nothing; at 32° [89° F.] it is seen at once. . . . At the temperature of 39° [102° F.] the quantity of cocain necessary to give a dog convulsions is 2 centigrams to the kilogram [0.15 grain to the pound]. If the dog is heated to 42° [107° F.] the dose is 1 centigram, while at 32° [89° F.] no convulsions are observed, no matter what the dose may be. These investigations have been confirmed in all points by St. Hilaire. It is, then, a general law that toxic substances are most active when they act on a heated organism. Now the action of fatigue is quite similar to that of poisons, if we consider its effects during variation of temperature."

The author next calls our attention to the enormous difference in the rapidity of contraction of the muscles of different animals, or even of different muscles in the same animal. This is due not,

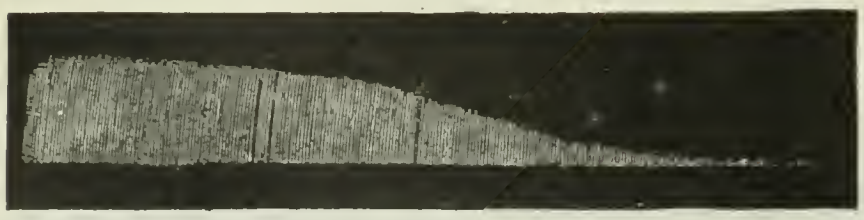


FIG. 4.—Fatigue in Frog after Injection of Serum.

strictly speaking, to fatigue, but to a phenomenon called by the French *contracture*, a sort of spasm that interferes with the relaxation of the muscle after its use. Says Mlle. Jobeyko:

"When we investigate the number of isolated movements that the muscles of animals can make in a single second, we find colossal differences. The wing-muscles of insects give three hundred separate motions in a second; those of the tortoise, only two. The number of movements is strictly adapted to the functional properties of the different muscles."

Of the spasmodic movement that interferes with a too rapid succession of muscular movements the author says that in man it does not always disappear with fatigue, that it is more noticeable with excitable persons, and that it appears only when the effort is excessive. It is increased by the action of certain poisons.

In closing, Mlle. Jobeyko tells us that the nerves show fatigue much less than the muscles. Some authorities consider, therefore, that the nerves possess almost infinite resistance to fatigue; but others, on the contrary, believe that they are really more easily tired than the muscles, the effect mentioned above being only apparent.

The illustrations show a few characteristic records made on the revolving cylinder by contracting muscles. Fig. 1 shows how the contractions (represented by the light vertical lines) grow less and less as the muscle becomes tired under normal conditions. Fig. 2 shows how irregular the contractions of a crab's claw are under the same conditions. Figs. 3 and 4 show how an injection of serum from a dog affects a frog. The result, as is seen, is to increase the excitability of the muscles without delaying the final fatigue.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE HUMAN EYE AS A CAMERA.

THE popular notion that the eyes of the dead sometimes retain complete images of scenes that have been enacted before them at the moment of death has received fancied confirmation in late years by experiment, and there are some who, from reading careless or exaggerated accounts of these experiments, might get an impression that science had placed upon this notion the stamp of approval. The following note from *The Lancet* (London) gives us the very small modicum of truth that is the basis of all such stories. It says:

"Under the title of 'In Dead Eyes' an evening contemporary recently made a statement which carries its own confutation with it. It is to the effect that a physician and enthusiastic photographer, being desirous of testing the amount of truth in the theory that dead eyes retain complete images, had carefully examined the eyes of hundreds of dead people, and tho he had never seen anything like a distinct picture mirrored he had certainly distinctly traced both letters and objects on the *iris* of the eye, and that when the photographic test was applied these images became visible. In one case a capital letter of peculiar form was shown which could be traced to a Testament held in the hands shortly before death. In another case a numeral was distinctly pictured which was traced to a clock-face in the room. The article in question continues: 'The chief scientific paper of France only the other day gave full particulars of a case where a woman who died in one of the hospitals had two numbers, 10 and 45, mirrored in the *iris* of her eyes.' These absurd stories originate in the well-known experiments of Kühne on the visual purple of the retina, in the course of which he showed that by making special arrangements the cross-bars of a window focused on the *retina* could be brought into relief. The enthusiastic photographer, if he be not misquoted, ought to have known that no well-defined images of the external world are cast upon the iris, and none, therefore, could be preserved. The surface of the iris is far too uneven to act as a mirror. Moreover, as no arrangements were made to prevent the further action of light after death, they would if formed be certainly obliterated as the image on a photographic plate would be if permanently exposed. The only mode in which an image impressed on the retina could be rendered visible would be to adopt the method of Kühne—viz., by exposing the eye previously kept in the dark for a minute or two to an illuminated object, then extirpating it, opening it, and immediately plunging it into a solution of alum. The image develops in the course of twenty-four hours."

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**Formation of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.**—Professor Ihlseng, of the State College, Pennsylvania, as quoted by *The Scientific American Supplement*, "gives an interesting explanation of the difference between anthracite and bituminous coal, so far as the gases are concerned, his opinion being based on the supposition of all coal-beds having been origi-

nally formed on a horizontal or flat bed. The anthracite beds, he assumes, were placed under enormous pressure, or side pressure, by the contraction of the earth's crust during the cooling stage, thus forming the coal basins as now seen at the foot of the mountains; such an enormous pressure resulted in forcing the explosive and other gases out of the anthracite beds to the seams and crevices of the veins and to the fissures, seams, and pores of the rock strata. This compression has been so great that gases in the anthracite region are sometimes found with the mighty pressure of 17,000 pounds to the square inch. On the other hand, the bituminous beds have not been subjected to such a disturbance and pressure, and the coal, therefore, retains the gases which it contained originally. White damp, Professor Ihlseng shows, is produced by imperfect combustion, while black damp is produced by perfect combustion, and destroys life by being devoid of sustaining elements."

## SCIENCE AND OCCULTISM.

THE bold avowal by Sir William Crookes, in his presidential address before the British Association, that he still believes there is "something in" spiritualism, telepathy, and other phenomena regarded as non-existent by many men of science, has caused much remark. The editor of *Natural Science* (London, October) says of it:

"However far we may accompany or lag behind Sir William in acceptance of the alleged phenomena of telepathy, this at least we must recognize in his words: the belief on the one hand that the inquiry has not yet reached the scientific stage of certainty; on the other hand, that any explanation will be an extension of theories of the constitution of the material universe already widely held and serving as the basis of actual experiment. Whether the suggestion, which we imagine to be implied, that telepathy is analogous to wireless telegraphy be accepted by physiologists matters little. We believe that it is right of Sir William Crookes to allude to these matters from the president's chair, since we think that for their investigation is demanded the cooperation of the keenest intellects in all branches of science."

And now comes the assertion in *Science* (October 14), made by the distinguished American ethnologist, Dr. D. G. Brinton, that exceptional physical and mental powers are obtained in the so-called "trance" state, an unprejudiced study of which he declares to be still wanting. Says Dr. Brinton:

"The curious phenomenon of trance, voluntary or involuntary, plays the leading rôle in the ethnology of religions. In it all faiths have their origins, and by it most are sustained. A phase of it is known to psychologists as 'suggestions,' but this does not exhaust its aspects. Undoubtedly, both a physiology and a philosophy lie behind its superficial manifestations.

"Some striking examples of it among the Slavic peoples are given in the *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft* (Bd. I., Heft 3) by Dr. Krauss, of Vienna. They are not surpassed by the Yogin of India or the high priest of Nagualism, and have been studied by scientific observers.

"That wholly exceptional, really inexplicable physical powers are obtained in the 'Yogâ' none can deny; and that equally anomalous psychical faculties are developed under its influence is just as certain. We still await a sympathetic, clear, unbiased study of this pregnant topic."

THE COLOR OF PURE WATER.—"Those who have watched the Rhone pouring out of Lake Geneva must often have wondered as to the cause of the beautiful blue color of its water," says *The British Medical Journal*. "At the Congress of Hydrology and Climatology, which has just been held at Liege, it has been shown that blue is the natural color of perfectly pure water, and that this tint, as seen in the Lake of Geneva, is neither due to reflection nor to the admixture of suspended particles, as has often been supposed. Very fine, colorless particles in suspension give rise to a yellowness which, combined with the natural blue, make certain waters, as in the lakes of Neuchatel and Constance, appear green, and when such green waters are again slightly tinted by admixture with a slight trace of a reddish, ferruginous mud, as occasionally happens, the red and the green tints neutralize each other, so that the water remains for the time absolutely colorless. Absolutely colorless water, then, is not pure."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## WHERE DID MAN GET HIS CONSCIENCE?

THE latest philosopher to wrestle with this formidable question is Prof. Goldwin Smith. The answer that he reaches can not be called a positive one. He thinks that we can account for the sense of morality as the rule of highest expediency; but there is something beyond that, something which he terms the "moral ideal," and when he seeks to find the source of that, he is compelled to fall back upon the agnostic position that the mystery of the universe is unfathomable.

Professor Smith (*North American Review*) takes as his text a new work, entitled "The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct," by Alexander Sutherland, M.A. Mr. Sutherland applies the principle of evolution to the origin and growth of the moral instinct. The professor begins his comments by observing that nowadays "everything is evolution," and the climax has surely been reached in the attempt to reconcile us to the manifold imperfections, moral, historical, and scientific, of the Bible, by applying the evolutionary theory to revelation. While every one open to reason must admit that evolution is a most momentous discovery, it is not likely that even such a master-mind as Darwin's has reached the whole truth at a bound. Especially must we be allowed to suspend our belief with regard to the final relation of the discovery to human action and character. It has, however, exploded much of our moral philosophy, swept away the ideas of an innate moral sense, of an implanted sense of right and wrong, of Kant's "categorical imperative," and Butler's divinely accredited conscience.

On the other hand, it does not seem possible that, without miraculous intervention, or a breach in the continuity of development, moral action and character may be considered as the commencement of a new order of things. Says the professor at this point:

"It may be true that the rudiments of morality are found in brutes. They are, however, rudiments only. The most remarkable of them owe their existence to the influence of man and to the hope of good or fear of punishment at his hands. Brutes show no tendency to spontaneous improvement, tho a habit impressed by man may become hereditary in a breed. The attachment of a dog to its master, often intense and touching, is at the same time blind. The dog shows no sign of moral discrimination. Bill Sykes's dog was just as much attached to his master as ever was the dog of a philosopher or saint. We can not imagine a brute forming an idea of moral excellence, or striving to attain a moral ideal."

We will not follow the writer through his analysis of the positions assumed by Mr. Sutherland in his book. Mr. Sutherland finds the origin of the moral instinct in sympathy. Goldwin Smith refuses to accept this conclusion, and writes as follows in controversion:

"Morality, surely, in the common sense of the term, is not an affection, sympathetic or otherwise; nor is it an instinct, any more than it is a divine revelation or a metaphysical necessity. It is simply another name for the rule of reason applied to human action and regulating man's natural appetites, desires, and affections for the good of the individual, the family, the community, the kind; in regard to the three last of which relations, man being a complex being, his interest is as much self-interest as in regard to the first. In the case of the individual, the rule of reason presents itself as temperance, continence, industry, frugality, and other principles necessary to individual conservation; in the case of the family, it presents itself as domestic duty; in that of the country as civic duty; in that of humanity at large as general benevolence. Duty is another name for the observance of rules essential to our welfare in the different aspects of our being, especially in relation to our families, the community, and our fellow men. It has its origin in the dawn of reason and reflection. Its

warrant is general experience. It owes its sacredness to the voice of universal opinion. It is preserved by tradition, perhaps also by hereditary transmission. Conscience is the register in each man's mind of his observance or non-observance of the rule, with an apprehension of consequence, good or evil. The rule is improved, elevated, specialized, refined by each step in the progress of moral civilization. It varies in different races or nations, according to their stage of civilization, or under the influence of local circumstance and fashion, sufficiently to repel the hypothesis of its being implanted by the Creator or nature in all breasts; but its general identity is preserved by the uniformity of human nature. So long as that uniformity continues, tho we can not proclaim the immutability of right or wrong, we are not in danger of confusion.

"The utilitarian doctrine, in fact, appears to be sound provided that it is sufficiently comprehensive, and embraces all the needs, desires, and affections, domestic, social, intellectual, and even esthetic, as well as egoistic, of our complex human nature. The rule of the highest expediency will then be identical with morality. We may, in fact, dispense with the term 'egoism' as well as with 'altruism,' which is its supposed opposite. There is a pleasure in self-sacrifice, and it is felt by the man's self.

"Beyond morality, as the rule of the highest expediency and the regulator of our current actions, there appears to be such a thing as a moral ideal. Beauty of character, apart from the current usefulness of moral habits, is a thing of which we all more or less have a perception and to which the highest of our species distinctly aspire. This beauty may be capable of resolution into usefulness, and the admiration which the sight of it produces in us may be simply a high degree of that which is produced in us by the sight of any perfect and exquisite adaptation. It may be so or it may not. If it is not, there would seem to be an indication of something beyond the practical requirements of our present existence, something corresponding to the idea of spiritual life. We are bound to scrutinize all moral as well as all physical phenomena, and to reject anything fanciful or superstitious. But we are not bound or warranted to deny the existence of phenomena because they are not capable of explanation by any physical theory. After all, is not the mystery of the universe unfathomable? Can we think it likely that the range of our five senses, upon the evidence of which all physical science rests, is coextensive with being? How can we tell what there is beyond?

"The great religions are in fact pursuits of a moral ideal which is personified in God, and the attainment of which is regarded as an approximation to the Divine nature, bringing with it everlasting bliss. They are in this distinguished from anything fetishist and from the mere superstitious belief in the power of a tribal god, who is propitiated by sacrifices and rites unconnected with morality and sometimes distinctly immoral. This is eminently true of that which is far the greatest of all religions, Christianity. But the Christian ideal, however sublime and beneficent, is imperfect. It involves an impracticable secession from the world and disregard of all worldly interests. Christianity has had little influence on industrial, still less on public, life. Has not 'To hell with Spain! Remember the *Maine!*' been the cry of the most churchgoing of communities?"

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**Thackeray's View of the Bible.**—In Mrs. Ritchie's introduction to the seventh volume of the new edition of Thackeray, containing "Henry Esmond," she gives the following letter, written by her father (Thackeray) to his children:

"And the misfortune of dogmatic belief is that, the first principle granted, that the book called the Bible is written under the direct dictation of God; for instance, that the Catholic church is under the direct dictation of God, and solely communicates with Him; that Quashimaboo is the direct appointed priest of God, and so forth—pain, cruelty, persecution, separation of dear relatives follow as a matter of course.

"What person possessing the secret of Divine truth by which she or he is assured of heaven, and which idea she or he worships as if it was God, but must pass nights of tears and days of grief and lamentation if persons naturally dear can not be got to see this necessary truth? Smith's truth being established in Smith's mind as the Divine one, persecution follows as a matter of course —martyrs have roasted all over Europe, all over God's world, upon this dogma. To my mind, Scripture only means a writing, and Bible means a book.

"It contains Divine truths and the history of a Divine character; but imperfect, but not containing a thousandth part of Him; and it would be an untruth before God were I to hide my feelings from my dearest children; as it would be a sin if, having other opinions, and believing literally in the Mosaic writings, in the six days' cosmogony, in the serpent and apple and consequent damnation of the human race, I should hide them, and not to make those I loved best adopt opinions of such immense importance to them. And so God bless my darlings and teach us the truth. Every one of us in every fact, book, circumstance of life sees a different meaning and moral, and so it must be about religion. But we can all love each other and say 'Our Father.'"

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## CATHOLICISM AND THE DECLINE OF THE LATIN RACES.

IS the Roman Catholic religion responsible, and, if so, to what extent is it responsible, for the decline of power among the Latin nations? The present plight of France and Spain and the gradual decline in power of Italy and Portugal, in contrast with the national conditions in Germany, England, and the United States, have brought the above question up again for discussion. Mr. H. Henley Henson treats the subject in the London *Spectator*, and the editor of *The Evening Post* (New York) also raises the question and answers it with more than its usual caution. We quote first from Mr. Henson's article:

"Cardinal Newman devoted one of his twelve lectures on 'Anglican Difficulties' to arguing the thesis that 'the social state of Catholic countries is no prejudice to the sanctity of the church.' His contention is briefly this, that the church has no proper responsibility for social and political development; that her work is, 'first, different from that of the world; next, difficult of attainment, compared with that of the world; and, lastly, secret from the world in its details and consequences'; that 'not till the state is blamed for not making saints, may it fairly be laid to the fault of the church that she can not invent a steam-engine or construct a tariff.' The lecture is a singularly brilliant example of the cardinal's rhetoric, but, in point of cogency, has always seemed to me more than usually weak. His contentions, in so far as they are sound, are not relevant to the point at issue; in so far as they are relevant, they are not sound. The New Testament seems to ascribe to the church a double function, and to authorize mankind to demand a double evidence of her divine claims. Primarily the church is the society of disciples, certified to be such by their behavior, notably by their mutual love. 'By this,' said Christ, 'shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another' (St. John xiii. 35). Next, and inevitably, the church is a healthful and illuminating influence in the general life of the world. 'Ye are the salt of the earth,' said our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount. 'Ye are the light of the world' (St. Matthew, v. 13, 14). The church must not only produce saints, but also command the homage of the general conscience by the wholesome consequences of her doctrine and discipline. I suppose the charge against the Roman church may be stated in this way. National greatness is ultimately determined by national character; the main work of religious systems is the discipline and development of character; but precisely where the Roman church has had a free hand, national character has degenerated, and, by inevitable consequence, national greatness has declined. The political consequence is so obvious that it arrests the attention, and is advanced as primary in the argument; really its whole significance is the witness it provides to the moral state of the nation. It is, of course, arguable that the Roman church, by a singular fatality, has obtained the inferior ethnical material on which to work, while the superior has been almost wholly in Protestant hands; but this argument is at best extremely arbitrary; it lends itself to a painful arrogance, and it raises a more serious question than it answers, viz.: Why did the morally stronger peoples generally repudiate the Roman system? The state of mind discovered by recent events in Italy, in Spain, and in France does set one thinking. In every instance the church is a potent factor. The policy of the Vatican in Italy does in the

main strike one as morally wrong not less than politically unwise. The reports now coming to hand of the methods of Romanism in the Philippines suggest that the moral effect of the church in those islands has been bad. The conduct of the church throughout this hideous Dreyfus scandal points the same melancholy moral. The best intellect and the best conscience of the Latin nations grow increasingly hostile to Roman Christianity. A very acute and well-informed writer, himself a Roman Catholic, writing under the *nom de plume* 'Pomponio Leti,' concludes a singularly interesting account of the Vatican Council with some reflections on the actual effect of the Roman system, which the council, so far from reforming, had stereotyped. I will confine myself to the following quotation:

"'A good Catholic finds such a voluminous codex of what is relatively good and evil to be consulted, so many customs prescribed by time to be respected; so much of the learning of our age now familiar to us to be abandoned; so many things to be renounced; scientific opinions, political principles, and not rarely even one's country to be given up; so many difficulties to be overcome regarding the institutions that govern us, that it is requisite to have two consciences, one to judge on matters of religion and the other on civil government. Intelligent minds, which are the first to feel the burden of such a trial as this, are driven to rebel; they are followed instinctively by the multitudes, and consequently both one and the other are deprived of the substantial benefits of religion, and remain embittered and forsaken, without guidance and without comfort. The church is still before them,—the church that educates their children and guides their wives, but which denies to them that peace and equanimity which is only possessed when all the feelings and faculties of the mind meet with their due recognition. The church withholds from them this peace, because they profess some ideas or opinions which may not perhaps be faultless in themselves, but are yet of a nature that raises and ennobles the human mind: while she does not deny her blessings to souls stained with the greatest crimes when they implore her mercy. Hence it comes that, in our day, Catholicism has shown itself unequal to the difficulties it must face and impotent against contemporaneous social evils. We see not only that *coups d'état*, but the most inhuman revolutions recur among Catholic nations; we see them have recourse to such violent measures as the ax, petroleum, brigandage, and summary executions, and the church has nothing wherewith to calm their fury but vain declamations and tardy lamentations: or descending to practical efforts her only remedies are such as Peter's pence, the French pilgrimages, mystical associations, and periodical religious demonstrations. Fighting itself, and unsuccessfully, among the combatants already so numerous, Catholicism has only become another element in the social war, which it is unable either to restrain or to bring to a victorious close.'—'*Eight Months in Rome during the Vatican Council.*'"

"Reading such a description of Romanism, can one avoid connecting with it the ominous words of Christ: 'Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost its savor, wherewithal shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast off and trodden under foot of men.'"

*The Evening Post* is less positive in its conclusions. After touching on the general argument, similar to that of Mr. Henson's above, for holding Catholicism responsible for the decay of the Latin races, it goes on to present considerations on both sides of the case. It says:

"Unfortunately for this argument, there is no way of deciding whether the Latin nations are unsuccessful because they are Catholic, or Catholic because they are weak in character; in other words, whether it was their race which prevented their going over to reform in the fifteenth century, or whether it is their religion which makes their race seem feeble. The whole question was raised fifty years ago by Macaulay in one of his review articles, but since then little light has been thrown on the subject. Some of the disputants have, in reply to Canon Gore, pointed out forcibly that whatever auricular confession may do for individual morality, it weakens individual character for public purposes; that you can not have a strong and energetic nation composed of persons who run every week to another man to confide their secret sins to him, and ask him what they had better believe; and then, they say, look at the Latin nations. They also add that the more strong-minded portion of the French went over to the reform in the sixteenth century, and that it is their extermination, like the burning of the heretics in Spain, which is bleeding the nation to death, in spite of its splendid intellectual equipment. Something of a set-off to this is made with Belgium, which may be considered a successful nation, at least industrially; but Belgium is a protected nation, and is kept by the great powers from trying to do great things, so that it proves nothing.

"The fact that the men in France and Italy do not go to confession is freely used on the Catholic side, but the youth in Catholic countries are nearly all educated by ecclesiastics and are bred by religious mothers. There is a striking passage in D'Azeglio's 'Ricordi' on the difference between the attitude of the Italian and that of the Englishman toward religion, which has a good deal of bearing on the question of their respective relations as religious men toward the state, and throws a good deal of light on the character of the two as politicians. That is, the Englishman is more prone to think everything in both church and state his individual concern, while the Italian turns war and peace, heaven and hell, over to professionals. The secret of Latin political failure evidently lies somewhere in that direction."

## ZANGWILL ON THE JEWS.

MR. ZANGWILL, while in New York, delivered a lecture on the Jews in general and the American Jews in particular. *The American Hebrew* reports his lecture in full, from which report we make some extracts.

The four demands of a true religion, Mr. Zangwill said, are wonder and worship, science and practical ethics, the ideal of a millennium, and a mission. Judaism answers all these demands, but in it these four aspects are perpetually in flux. The speaker went on:

"In the Talmud they are blent in a fantastic chaos. In Maimonides the scientific and intellectual aspects predominate and truth is shorn of its aura and its halo, and its interpenetration by the infinite. In the Cabalistic and Chasidic literature the emotional elements come to their own again. The Bible itself reflects the tossing spirit of Judea, in the scientific codification of the Pentateuch, in the impassioned idealism of the Prophets, in the world-weariness and skepticism of Ecclesiastes—which by its questionings of destiny is really more religiously alive than a drowsy acceptance of dogmatic salvation. And the Jewish church in compiling the Bible—for it was the Jew that created the Bible, before the Bible created Judaism—the Jewish church in accepting this and rejecting that from the mass of national literature—the primitive Jewish church, in recognizing all these varied manifestations of the Jewish spirit as sacred—was broader than any Jewish church has been since. Instead of the Jews being the 'People of the Book,' the Bible is really the 'Book of the People.' The rabbis in the Talmud, who debated whether life was worth living and who concluded that it was not worth living, but that it must be worthily lived, were neither the clogged legalists of Jewish misconception, nor the material optimists of Goldwin Smith's accusation. The Fathers of the Mishna, who taught that Balaam's ass was created on the eve of Sabbath, in the twilight, were not fantastic fools, but subtle philosophers, discovering the reign of universal law through the exceptions—the miracles that had to be created specially and were still a part of the order of the world, bound to appear in due time much as apparently erratic comets are. The prayer-book which inserted the *Kether Malchuth* of Solomon Gebirol in the Penitential service was kindred to the book which held Job and Ecclesiastes, for the poem rises suddenly, from its metaphysical truths and astrological fancies, into an argument with God no less bold than those stanzas of Omar Khayyám—a writer very popular in America—'True, I am a sinner; but consider in what a tangled world you placed me, with what a feeble body and with what strong passions.' When Abraham said to God, 'Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?' he upheld a standard of justice to which even God must bow.

"At a dinner given to me in Baltimore the other night, a Christian humorist said that he did not so much object to the 'chosen people,' as he did to the kind of God whom they had chosen. Well, Abraham was the Father of the chosen people, and you see that the God which he chose was the God of justice.

"If I might submit an interpretation of what Disraeli called the genius of Judaism—and this spirit is largely unconscious even in the leaders, while among the masses the flame often sinks into smouldering ashes that must wait until the wind of life blow again—I should say that it was an incarnation in poetic and historic institutions of the best contemporary knowledge and ideals; a code which left the intellect and the emotions free to speculate and wonder, to produce philosophy and poetry, but which fettered the will, leaving the spirit to transcend the law in love and self-sacrifice, but not to fall below it, so that even those Philistines

who for religion—the music of life—had no ear should at least be kept sane and strong and mechanically moral, centers of happiness to themselves and channels for a finer posterity. They should be kept from playing wrong notes and jarring chords, if they could not give us sonatas and symphonies of their own. The true reform rabbis, then, were the rabbis of the Talmud who carried on the evolution from the Pentateuch in correspondence with the changing thought and need of the day. The false reform rabbis were the English rabbis who wished to go back to the Pentateuch and who were really hard-shell Jews of the old Karaite pattern. But there was snobbishness and pseudo-rationalism in their attitude as well as 'ignorance, madam, sheer ignorance.'"

Coming then to the subject of American Judaism, Mr. Zangwill admitted his ignorance, but, having been in a few reformed synagogs, permitted himself "a little criticism and much unpopularity." He said:

"I must premise by saying that I thoroughly appreciate the good work done by the rabbis in dragging American Judaism out of the slough in which they found it, in building beautiful temples and bringing to them large congregations, who, but for them, would have lost their Judaism altogether. It is easy to criticize them now with the larger outlook of historical perspective and with the wisdom of the years. But I venture to say that if the American rabbi of perfect wisdom had arisen, he would have done a little differently. If he believed in Judaism at all he should have clung desperately to the historical and domestic poetry.

"In a land, raw and new, whose cultured spirits pant for historic associations and ancient poetry, and fly to Europe to escape the depressing nudity, the Jew bore with him an antiquity and poetry second to none. The modern Jewish agnostics I understand and in some moods sympathize with; but the professing believers who tear away the *better* half of their heritage—they puzzle me. With an ancient liturgy, why manufacture prayer-books with a brand-new smell instead of the old poetic aroma—the flavor of 'old far-off unhappy things and battles long ago'? With a sacred language far easier to acquire than Greek, why write new prayers in nineteenth-century journalese? Prune, if you will, but do not mutilate!

"And if you must have new prayers, let the congregation pray them. But no! the minister and choir, in my experience, do all the work. One would almost think your reform synagogs were homes for the dumb. True, there is not so much gossiping to one another as in the old Orthodox synagogs, but when decorum comes in at the door must devotion fly out at the window? You think you have imitated the Christians when you have an organ, but even the Christians sing their hymns. The reformers in your synagogs seemed to be ashamed, but whether of the English or of their reform, I do not know. The services I saw were not services, but performances. Now note, I don't complain of the imitation of the Christians. I love the organ. I think it is only right that as the old Temple had an organ the modern synagogs should have the organ. But what I do complain of is the attempt to imitate the letter without the spirit. The Reformed American Jews seem to me to have lost the old spirit and have not yet acquired the new. Judaism is not Christianity minus Christ. It has an inner spirit of its own, according to which it must grow. If true Reformed Judaism is not the old Judaism with pounds of *kosher* flesh cut away, still less is it Christianity with pounds of *traifah* flesh cut away! . . . . . .

"The future belongs to the church which is the first to become fitted to the future. As a spiritual aristocracy, Israel may again play the part it has so tragically missed. It may again take the center of the world-stage. To that possible Jewish Renaissance, American Judaism is contributing no insignificant quota. The scholars and doctors of your great universities; your rabbis so zealous—despite their differences in the letter—in upholding the highest ethical ideals; your Publication Society; your women, bringing, for the first time, into the councils of Judea their enthusiasm and devotion; your Zionists—all are touched by the same divination of a nobler era to come, in which the evil heritage of the Ghetto shall be cast off and only its inspiring poetry remain."

*The American Hebrew* says of Mr. Zangwill's remarks on reform:

"His criticism on reform will inevitably provoke considerable discussion, and may well be put aside with this simple comment; he appreciates, as we all do, the difficulties under which reform has labored and the results it has accomplished. He appreciates, too, as only some of us do, that in many respects reform has failed. With a keenness of judgment which, in view of the short time he has been here, may well be termed remarkable, he puts his finger precisely upon the sore spot and accurately indicates its nature. If we may venture a suggestion to our rabbinical friends, we say to them that no criticism that can be made of Zangwill can alter the conditions he deplored. Those conditions are, in the main, as he depicted them, and are as deplorable as he depicted them. He told truths which will continue true until reform makes them otherwise."

It further says that part of the address dealing with Judaism in general composes a veritable philosophy of the Jewish religion. Rarely has it been more lucidly set forth. Lucien Wolf, in a notable contribution, set forth that Judaism is law. Mr. Zangwill has amplified that thesis, to wit: that the law establishes a moral standard, below which none may go.

*The Jewish Messenger* thinks Mr. Zangwill's words on American Judaism are not deserving of serious consideration:

"Mr. Zangwill's views on American Judaism were again expressed this week, but in such a piquant and amusing way and with such a frank confession of ignorance on the subject that we are confident no one will be roused to combat in consequence and assail the lecturer with a storm of words in the Jewish press and pulpit. We rejoice that he is so hopeful as to the future of American Israel, and are confident that a longer stay in America will be salutary in instilling more respect even for progressive American Judaism."

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## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Swedish authoress, Helen Nyblom, has entered the Catholic church. The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that this step has surprised her countrymen.

*The Living Church* says: "Lord Grimthorpe has spent, since 1877, no less than $1,250,000 in the restoration and embellishment of St. Albans's Abbey. The architecture of the exterior has been mercilessly criticized, but Lord Grimthorpe has not been influenced in the slightest degree. He has pursued his own plans from first to last. At one time he engaged in an expensive lawsuit with another wealthy gentleman who was ambitious to spend his money upon the restoration of the chancel, but this my Lord Grimthorpe would by no means allow. Surely one of the most remarkable lawsuits on record."

REFERRING to the article on "The Ethical Sunday-School" in THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 1, *The Jewish Voice* says: "It seems that Mr. Sheldon desires his work to be a help to the churches of all denominations—he wishes to prepare the child up to sixteen, and then turn it over to the church or synagog. He never for a moment hesitates to think that he is not wanted nor needed. The church and the synagog thank Mr. Sheldon very much for his remarkable zeal in their behalf and for his great 'helpfulness'; still, they have stood their ground without the great solicitude and patronage of this 'modern view' of religion, and they propose to continue so."

"UNIFORMITY," says *The Watchman* (Baptist), "is coming to be the bane of the Sunday-school. The assumption that because a hundred, or a thousand, or a hundred thousand schools are doing this, or that, or the other, therefore this particular school should do it, is resting as a burden upon the spontaneity of officers and teachers. There are few more urgent questions in church work than the possible improvement of the Sunday-school. But whenever this topic is started, you are overwhelmed with statistics about the number of schools and scholars and lesson leaves that are in the world. That is well enough; but the circumstance that an institution is doing good work does not prove that it is doing the best work of which it is capable, or even that it is fairly utilizing its opportunities."

"SHOULD we stand, or kneel, or be seated in prayer in the public congregation? Should a person remain seated while leading in prayer in the weekly prayer-meeting? What do the Scriptures teach? Such questions come to us frequently," says *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago). "They can not be answered in an authoritative way. It is certain that no reverent Jew in Bible times would ever pray sitting. The postures in prayer usual among Semitic peoples were and still are standing, kneeling, and lying prostrate. 'O come, let us worship and bow down, let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.' There are no positive directions in the New Testament as to this matter; and the spirit of Jesus's teaching as to prayer is that outward forms, whether of body or of speech, are of little importance compared with a sincere and humble heart. The question is therefore for us partly one of expediency, partly of reverence. One thing is certain, that while one may show a spirit of devotion by sitting quietly, with bowed head and closed eyes, it is not easy to do so by lounging in the most comfortable position in a corner of a seat, with one arm over the back of the pew, legs crossed, and eyes wandering around the room."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## WHAT THE FILIPINOS THINK.

IT was thought at one time, even in Europe, that the Tagales, the ruling people among the many different nationalities of Malay, Chinese, Japanese, and South Sea Islanders extraction which inhabit the extensive archipelago known as the Philippines, would quietly submit to American rule. It seems now, however, that this hope must be abandoned. The attitude of the Americans, who are charged with treating the natives with contempt, is thought to be in part the cause of strained relations. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The Americans and the Tagales have at last come to blows. Admiral Dewey has confiscated the ships of the Filipinos because they refused to haul down the flag of the new republic. The struggle does not come altogether unexpectedly. The Tagales have no intention to submit to American rule. The contempt which the Americans have shown toward the natives has been answered with an outburst of hatred, and Dewey has asked for reinforcements. To the Spaniards this trouble does not come unhandy, as it must modify the demands of the Americans. Agoncillo, the agent of the Filipinos in Paris, points out that the Americans have conquered Manila only, and even that only with the help of the insurgents, while Aguinaldo is master of the rest of Luzon. He expects the Americans to make allowance for this fact. Aguinaldo is determined to tolerate neither Spanish nor American rule. Nothing but complete independence will satisfy him."

Aguinaldo said nothing about the United States or any debt of gratitude owing to America when he opened the new Filipinos Parliament in Malolos. Nor does his mouthpiece, the *Independencia*, Manila. According to a series of long articles translated for the Hongkong *Telegraph*, the Tagales have, however, made up their mind that the Spaniards must go. We quote as follows:

"A daily paper here hit the truth when it said that if it was true that there was a general aversion among the natives to Spain, that then they would advise all Spaniards to abandon these islands forever. This estimable daily will have had time and occasion to observe that the attitude of the Filipinos is general, and if the daily doesn't dare to give them the advice they proposed they ought not at least to aggravate the unenviable position of the Spaniards here by dangling before their eyes the impossible fantasm of a return to domination of the country."

The real truth seems to be that the Filipinos are the next Asiatics to follow the lead of the Japanese and to resent the assumed superiority of the Aryan races. The *Independencia* is very bitter because the Spaniards, so far, refuse to treat with the Tagales. It says:

"We are certain that any indication made by the Spanish to our Government, however slight it might be, respecting the situation of the prisoners, would be favorably received and attended to, always on the understanding that it be in accordance with the formalities and conditions required by the laws of war. . . . . .

"Here we have the truth of the situation, and if Spain is too proud to treat with us let the Spanish prisoners blame all they suffer on their own governors, who, in their unmeasurable pride, which certainly does them no honor, do not scruple to sacrifice the tranquillity of many individuals and families and perhaps lives even. After this exposure of facts will they still dare to ask more from us that we have already done?

"In questions of prisoners, reciprocity is a fundamental law, and until the Spaniards behave themselves toward us correctly the prisoners have absolutely no rights at all."

The general impression among the friends of the United States in the far East seems to be that the Filipinos will keep quiet until they hear of the results of the peace negotiations. The Bangkok *Times* says:

"That, we may take, means that they trust the United States Government to free them from Spanish rule and that they hope to be entrusted with the making or marring of their own national life. How far these hopes will be realized it is somewhat difficult to say, since the Americans can hardly look at the situation from the same point of view as the Filipinos. . . . And if the Filipinos are responsible people their friends say, they will gladly trust their future to the Americans, who will be only too anxious to be able to entrust them with the responsibility for their own local and national government. Indeed, the only fault to be found with the American position is that they place too much confidence in the ballot."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PILGRIMAGE.

KAISER WILHELM'S voyage to the Holy Land, altho professedly undertaken for religious purposes, is not regarded with equanimity by every one. Frenchmen are apprehensive that their protectorate over the Catholics in the Orient will become merely nominal. Russians fear for Christianity, which to them means the Russian Orthodox church. Some objections come from the English in the name of civilization and progress. The Pope, presumably, does not like the presence of a powerful Protestant ruler in Jerusalem. But the Turks have no objections. They regard the Emperor's visit as a good omen for their own future. The *Ikdam*, Constantinople, thinks it is a guaranty of the future existence of Turkey. The *Terdschuman* says:

"The friendship of the Turkish people for Germany rests upon a solid basis, namely, gratitude on our part for the services Germans have rendered our army and our country in general. For the past ten years Emperor William has steadily supported us, and he understands our needs. The Sultan is of one mind with the Emperor regarding the necessity of peace for the sake of

A PAIR OF FRIENDS.
—From *L'Illustration, Paris.*

progress. The meeting of the two sovereigns will insure that peace."

The fear that Germany may reap some political advantages has given currency to various rumors in Europe. Thus the *Independance Belge* relates that the Sultan will offer the Emperor a port and coaling-station in Asia Minor. The *Epoca*, Madrid, however, remarks that, whatever the objects or results of the voyage, it is pious and romantic. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"We are quite willing to believe that the Emperor himself has no greater ambitions than to strengthen the influence of the Germans throughout the Orient in general, and to give the Sultan new proofs of his friendship. No doubt the Sultan will respond by granting valuable concessions to German subjects, and the trouble the Emperor has taken will be amply recompensed."

Many French papers are very friendly, despite their dissatisfaction over the possible decline of French influence. They believe that the Emperor has a special liking for France, and the *Liberté* even relates that the Emperor has said "France and Germany could dictate terms to the world." The least satisfied are the Russians and the English. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"It has been remarked by more than one guide-book writer that the traveling German nearly always cultivates some hobby—some *arrière pensée*, as it were—on his travels. And this, we may be sure, is the case with the Kaiser. He goes to the Holy Land not merely as a tourist, but also as a Protestant sovereign and as the head of a pushful people. . . . For the present, the German Emperor is the Sultan's very good friend, and will seek nothing for his subjects except concessions on mutually advantageous terms. But concession-hunting is the first stage which leads presently to 'spheres of influence.' The Kaiser on his travels will do a little business, we dare say, as a political prospector. In this country his present journey and the future development of ideas such as we have indicated will be watched with interest and without jealousy."

*The Daily Chronicle* says, in effect:

The Emperor of a people only less enslaved than the Russians has broken away from European traditions and has deliberately gone out of his way to honor a barbarian whose horrible crimes against humanity are known in their atrocity. At a time when the ambassadors of the other powers express their contempt for the "unspeakable one," the chief of the most powerful army in Europe calls him his friend and allows his wife to walk arm in arm with the Sultan through Constantinople.

The London *Outlook* thinks that "the average man must either be savage or cynical over the spectacle." It is, however, thought that the Emperor has offended the English by failing to visit Egypt. "I had no idea that my visit there would be regarded as an indorsement of British rule," *The Daily Chronicle* makes him say when he changed his mind. The *Temps*, Paris, is also under the impression that this change in the original program is intended as a slight to England.

The Russians warn the Sultan that he will bring about the partitioning of Turkey if he parts with a single foot of soil to Germany.

The Germans profess to be amused at all this. They are not aware that territorial concessions have been offered. They have never regarded Abdul Hamid as the "Great Assassin," and are inclined to lay the blame for the rebellions the Sultan has been forced to put down at the door of England. The *Post*, Berlin, says:

"Abdul Hamid has extraordinary abilities. He is discerning and full of common sense, and a born diplomat. He is friendly, good-natured, peaceful, and magnanimous, altho impulsive. He works hard and takes his duties as a monarch seriously. Abdul Hamid II., therefore, in spirit and character, has not a few points in common with Kaiser Wilhelm II."

The *Vossische Zeitung* makes fun of the English, who, it thinks, "are crazy with jealousy over Germany's ever-increasing prosperity in trade." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* suggests that a monarch is not necessarily "damned" or "witless" because an English scribbler chooses to call him so. The *Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The importance of the voyage lies chiefly in the field of religion. There is also a political phase, but that need not frighten the French or Russians, however much they are inclined to listen to the instigation of our very good friends the English. Politically the Emperor's voyage tends to guarantee peace, because it must strengthen the Sultan's prestige with his own people, thus rendering Turkey better able to defend herself. Economically Germany should certainly profit, if her industrials know their business."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## PRINCE KROPOTKIN TO HIS ACCUSERS.

NUMEROUS attacks have been made in the European press, since the assassination of the Empress of Austria, upon Prince Kropotkin, the well-known scientist and revolutionist, whose reminiscences our own *Atlantic Monthly* is publishing in serial form. These attacks are to the effect that the responsibility for the assassination rests upon the prince because of his anarchistic teachings. In the *Nationalidende*, Copenhagen, for instance, the Catholic poet Ergenton assails Kropotkin as a mixture of scoundrel and idealist, and expresses regret that he can not be punished for the murder of the Empress. Georg Brandes, the Norwegian critic, has written an article in defense of the prince, and publishes a letter from him setting forth his views of this and other feats of anarchistic violence. We find this letter in an anarchist weekly, *Der Arbeiter Freund*, of London, and translate it as follows:

"DEAR BRANDES:—It is nothing new for me to be accused and held responsible for every violent act committed. The Russian Government has always liberally paid the writers of such articles as have lately appeared in the press concerning myself.

"I as well as you and others was greatly pained when I first heard about the new victim to the social struggle—the Austrian Empress, an old woman, who was already very unhappy even before the death of her only son. What other feeling than deep sorrow could it awaken? The women and children ought at least to be spared in the horrible struggle of the present as well as in the still more terrible struggles that the future may have in store for us. I would gladly sacrifice my life to be able to save at least a small portion of those victims whom I have seen perish in the streets and on the gallows for the last thirty years. Unhappily this is impossible; humanity must first be brought to think.

"Lucheni was a child of the street, born in misery and squalor. Later he was taken to the barracks, where he was taught the art of killing, the art of murdering father, mother, wife, and child at the order of his superiors. In Milan he witnessed the wholesale murder of hundreds of workingmen; he saw how they were unmercifully shot for three days long in the streets, without any one taking the trouble to ask in what the poor children that fell victims to the bullets of the soldiery were responsible for the uprising of the people.

"Do you not think, dear Brandes, that if our children were raised in the same surroundings and under the same influences, every feeling of pity would be extinguished, and, instead of human kindness, they would grow up full of deep, unrelenting hatred to all those who enjoy the riches of life without interesting themselves in the fate and sufferings of the rest of humanity? There are many people who believe in the beneficial influence of capital punishment as a warning to malefactors. Politicians, clergymen, philosophers, believe it; why should such as this Lucheni, this proletarian, this beggar, have a higher perception of right and justice than they have?

"So long as such wholesale slaughter of hundreds of workingmen as that in Milan shall be perpetuated, so long as the riches of the earth are to be enjoyed by few, so long will new atrocities of the kind committed in Geneva happen again and again. This, my dear Brandes, is my reply."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE FASHODA TROUBLE.

THE cabled reports to the American press that come by way of England have, since the first week of October, represented that Lord Salisbury has presented an ultimatum to France, that France must retire without compensation from Fashoda and from the Bahr-el-Ghazel, and that Marchand had already orders to evacuate his post. At the time of our writing, however, the semi-official papers in England acknowledge that the situation is practically unchanged. France is willing to negotiate, but threatens to bring up the whole Egyptian question if her wishes are not considered. England is unwilling to admit that France has any rights at Fashoda, but she hesitates to bundle the French out of Fashoda for fear of precipitating the war. As to the Fashoda question itself, the two sides are admirably put in the London *Times* and the Paris *Temps*, whose arguments we summarize. *The Times* expresses itself, in substance, as follows:

If the French insist upon "effective occupation" they must acknowledge that the English force at Fashoda is more powerful than the French. Hence France has no right to demand compensation. We will hold what we and Egypt have by right of conquest.

The *Temps* argues to the following effect:

*The Times* claims everything for Egypt that was marked for Egypt in Gordon's map in 1879. But we find that England has, since then, claimed much of this territory as exclusively British, and has consented to the Italian occupation of other important portions. As to the right of conquest it should be remembered that Marchand was in Fashoda before Kitchener, and that the power of both rests upon the force behind them rather than the troops under their command.

The British press in the mean time has calmed down a little and the threats uttered are not quite so serious. *The Outlook*, London, says:

"There is one paramount duty that every Briton, and especially every journalist and every politician in and out of office, owes to his country at this critical time. It is to keep a civil tongue in a cool head. . . . It is the earnest desire of Lord Salisbury to find a way out of present peril which, while meeting on the one hand what appears to us to be legitimate French aspirations in Africa, will also secure indispensable British claims; and he has a right to expect that we who can only guess at his difficulties and the difficulties of France shall not by loose and provocative talk make the task an impossible one."

The London *Speaker* does not even know of any threats now. It says:

"We know, of course, that it is our press which is accused by France of importing bitterness into the dispute. That, however, is not a contention which can be maintained in face of the facts. It is not in England but in Paris that angry protests have been made against the 'insolent threats' in which we are said to have indulged. We have seen no such threats, and we know of none having been uttered."

Much of this moderation is no doubt due to the fact that the English begin to consider the Cape-to-Cairo project safe, only the Kongo State and Germany now intervening. Even such jingo papers as *The St. James's Gazette* are now ready to admit that "there is something to arbitrate." The paper says:

"Generally speaking, we claim the whole of the Nile watershed; but we are met with the difficulty that there is no marked range of hills clearly cutting off the Kongo and Nile drainage areas. In parts they overlap and interlace. Therefore, however determined we may be to uphold the British and Egyptian rights, we are bound to negotiate with France. The danger is not that of abandoning the whole of the Ghazel province to France, but whether Lord Salisbury may not be inclined to yield too great a part of it."

The English papers have quoted with much pleasure from the *Siècle* and the *Autorité*, papers opposed to the late French administration and to the naval secretary, Lockroy, in particular, to show that France will do anything rather than fight. But these French papers stand somewhat isolated in their opinion of the French navy. On the whole, the most responsible French publications assert that France is willing to back up the policy of her Government, and that policy is not likely to change with the cabinet, as Delcassé, the foreign secretary, remains in office. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"*The Times* talks about the unanimous resolve of England to back Lord Salisbury. It is certain that M. Delcassé has all France with him so long as he remains as conciliatory and as moderate as at present. An amicable settlement is surely possible if only the passions of the people are not aroused."

The *Débats* admits that the tone of the British press has become more moderate, altho the situation has not changed. The *Éclair* says:

"Lord Salisbury once more wishes to affirm that Great Britain regards the whole Nile basin as her property. It is an old song which every Englishman sings to us. But each time the French Government has protested. We persist in adhering to our own theory—confirmed by the act of Berlin—that to acquire effective right over territories it is not enough to claim them; you must really occupy them. Actual occupation alone constitutes the right of ownership."

The *République Française* thinks Delcassé was too civil to England when, in answer to Britain's demand that Marchand should be recalled, he replied: "I am ready to discuss the question in a spirit of conciliation. Do not ask the impossible." The *Figaro* insists that France must have free access to the Nile, and says that "England shows her intention to humiliate France if she refuses to accept moderate proposals." In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* Francis Charmes asserts that M. Delcassé has France at his back so long as he confines himself to strictly business relations, and does not attempt to make the matter a barren affair of honor.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE conflict between Russian and British interests at Peking goes on with varying results. A few weeks ago, before the palace revolution in Peking, it seemed as tho the British intrigues had deprived Russia of much of the influence recently acquired by her. Li Hung Chang was dismissed to please the British, and Kang-ta-Mei became the Emperor's chief adviser. But the Russians were not long in forming a counter plot. They assured the Conservative Party of their support, and the Emperor, described as a somewhat weak person, mentally as well as physically, was forced to "resign." Whether he is still alive, it is not easy to ascertain. The Empress-Dowager, a very energetic woman, despite her age—she is sixty-seven—assumed the reins of government, and Li Hung Chang was recalled. Yung-Lu, formerly governor of Tientsin, another very conservative man and described as an extremely strong character, assists the aged premier. The matter overshadows even the Fashoda affair, and England is said to be preparing for war. The *Nation*, Berlin, says:

"This change in the far East is a distinct setback to England and a decisive victory for Russia. Will Britain accept the fact without a murmur? The British fleet, it is true, has been put in motion, but that England will really act does not appear certain. It is more likely that she will endeavor to improve her position by a series of less far-reaching movements than war. Russia will not object to this so long as the impression remains with the Chinese that it pays to be the friend of Russia, while it is extremely dangerous to be on the side of the English."

It can not be said that the British journals in the far East fail

to recognize the importance of the changes which have taken place. *The Celestial Empire*, an English journal published in Shanghai, says:

"It is useless for our Government to hope that the game being carried on now in China will be fairly played. We must expect tortuous methods on the part of the Cossack. Already we have had an exhibition of his ingrained duplicity in the transactions which have taken place in the Liaotung. Great Britain's attempt to meet the situation by cutting the principal nerve of Russian intrigue at Peking in the removal of Li Hung Chang has led to this violent assault upon the legitimate Government and the transfer of authority to the pro-Russian usurpers. What next? Will Great Britain yield an easy acquiescence in this crime? We can not believe it. But it must be patent to all that only the boldest action, and that immediately, will meet the case. . . . Great Britain's interests are identical with those of the young Emperor. Will she rescue him, if he still be alive, and support him? It is most earnestly to be hoped so. And if the rumors of His Majesty's death should unfortunately prove true, then action becomes more necessary than ever, to avenge his taking off and to enforce the policy to which we have committed ourselves."

The Hongkong *China Mail* hopes that the baleful influence of Russia may be removed and that, purely in the interest of progress and civilization, the Chinese will be placed under the beneficent guidance of Great Britain; and the *Kobe Herald* is horrified "by this dastardly revolt against constituted authority." In England fears are expressed that the Emperor, even if he is freed and sustained in power, will lack the strength necessary to support his friends. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The great reforming monarchs have always been men of vigorous character. Peter the Great not only knew what Russia needed two centuries ago, but he was determined to enforce his reforms by the knout and the sword, and wo betide any reactionary who dared to stand in the way. Frederick the Great did not content himself with reading philosophy and speculating on politics; he gave it to be understood that those who resisted his authority would be punished without mercy. But the Chinese Emperor is not a reforming monarch in this sense; he more resembles a political philosopher reporting to a sovereign his own purely speculative conclusions."

The Russian press is somewhat restive under the pointed comments of the British papers. They deny most emphatically that the advance of Russia is less favorable to progress than the conquests of England, and the lot of nations forced to submit to British rule does not strike a Russian as particularly happy. But Russia recognizes that England regards her as a traditional bugbear. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"There is something extremely abnormal in Anglo-Russian relations. Perhaps the explanation is to be sought in the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav races. At any rate, Russia and England can not understand each other. The efforts of a Gladstone or a Salisbury are entitled to all respect, but what can individuals do? We must wait for a change in public sentiment, especially as the result of education. The publicists and parliamentarians simply repeat what they were taught in school. The Prime Minister himself is obliged to declare from the tribune that all England is infected with a peculiar disease, with the mania of anti-Russian suspicion. It is deplorable that a cultured nation should be converted into an aggregation of maniacs. It is time measures were taken against this disease."

The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, credited with being semi-official, says:

"Ordinary sagacity should have suggested to the British jingoes that, instead of raising quarrels at Peking, the British Government would better adjust existing differences by direct negotiations with St. Petersburg. Neither the English occupation of Wei-hai-Wei nor the various other concessions granted to England can reconcile them to the transfer of Port Arthur and Talien-wan to Russia. Nothing would pacify them except our retreat from the Kwantung peninsula and even from Manchuria. This, of course, is without the range of possibility. If this anti-Russian clamor should continue, it might become necessary for us to adopt certain energetic measures at the Afghan frontier, to prove that not in the far East alone is Russia determined to repel English pretensions."

The French think China is not ready for a violent reformation of her ancient customs. They acknowledge, however, that the situation is very grave, and they deplore that France has hardly more ships in the far East than Germany, altho the latter has only Kiao-Chou to defend.

It is, perhaps, of some interest to trace the history of Tsu-Hsi, the Empress-Dowager, in whose hands the Government of China once more rests. We take the following from the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, Elberfeld:

"When Emperor Hien-Feng died in 1861, he left only a five-year old son, Tsai-Chun, who was then under the care of three of the six thousand imperial cousins, five other high officials, the 'Eastern Empress,' *i.e.*, his father's first wife, and the 'Western Empress,' Tsu-Hsi, his mother. The three princes appointed as guardians were anti-foreign. Kung, his uncle, was not. The result was that Kung and Tsu-Hsi soon had things their own way, the 'Eastern Empress' showing no aptitude for government. Tsai-Chun became Emperor in fact as well as in name in 1873, but he died in 1875 without issue. Lots were drawn, and the choice was Kwang-Su, son of the younger brother of Hien-Feng. This should have destroyed Tsu-Hsi's influence, but she was equal to the occasion. By a decree she adopted the future ruler, who was then only three years old, as son of Hien-Feng, and secured for herself the guardianship. In 1889 she married him to her niece. When Kwang-Su became Emperor, her influence was too strong to shake off, and now she has dethroned him.

"She is not at all narrow-minded. She was the first Chinese lady who permitted a sewing-machine and a piano in her house. She dressed occasionally in European clothing. She has a regular museum of European articles. She is wise enough to make concessions, when necessary, and paid handsomely to the Pope and the French to obtain the removal of a Catholic cathedral which annoyed her. But the Empress-Dowager is terribly energetic, and not encumbered with over-much principle. It will be difficult to overcome her influence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Turkish press evidently is as little inclined to put unpalatable facts before its subscribers as the papers of some other countries. To keep up the fiction of Turkish suzerainty over Egypt the campaign against the Mahdists is described in the Constantinople *Servet* as a war against some Kongo tribes.

THE Australians are not nearly so apathetic with regard to American expansion in the Pacific as the British. Speaking of the proposed establishment of an American coaling-station in the Samoan group, the Auckland *News* says: "The colonies of Australasia would no doubt have something to say about this. We do not want any 'naval bases' of foreign powers in these seas. We have no doubt that the British Government will take care that before any change is made respecting Samoa, the colonial governments are consulted."

NOTHING demonstrates so much the readiness of the German army as its annual maneuvers, during which the conditions of war are as much as possible imitated. During this year's maneuvers in the province of Hanover 53,000 men were transported to and fro for a couple of weeks, also 2,200 horses, the 572 bicycles of the military wheelmen, and 114 pontoons used in bridge-building. All the men had to be provided with food while in camp, and their minor baggage alone weighed nearly 300 tons. Yet everything ran smoothly and no passenger-trains were delayed.

MR. S. T. WELLMAN, head of a large American engineering concern, in an interview for the London *Daily Chronicle*, declared that the growing supremacy of America in the iron trade is due to the fact that American workmen do not object to labor-saving machinery. Yet the American workman does not, in Mr. Wellman's opinion, profit by his progressive ideas. He says: "I believe the Welsh coal-striker to-day is better paid, better housed, and better fed than the average Pennsylvania or Ohio miner is. I believe the conditions surrounding the steel and iron workers of both England and Germany are better than those of America. There is no such system of pensions in vogue in America, for instance, as prevails at Essen in Germany and in many other large European establishments."

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The present and future opportunities for American trade in Germany are large, according to our consul, J. C. Monaghan, at Chemnitz. American tools, electric appliances, and all kinds of articles used in the construction and equipment of railroads, wire, furniture, and shoes, all find a good and ready market in the Fatherland. Says the consul:

"The superiority of many of our tools and appliances is acknowledged. Evidence of this fact is found everywhere in the fairly successful imitations made by machine builders in Mannheim, Magdeburg, Leipsic, Chemnitz, and Berlin. If imitation is the best flattery, we have enough of it. Even as I write, a large tool maker, not a mile from Chemnitz, is imitating machines bought, till quite recently, in Philadelphia. The machine is said to be the best gear cutter in the world. To-day they are being successfully built here. If the manufacturer or inventor in America neglected patent rights here, he has no good cause to complain; but I think his sales in this empire will be at an end as soon as the manufacturer here can fill orders. I can not too strongly counsel care in patenting inventions. Nor can I help calling attention to the fact that there are 52,000,000 pretty well-paid people in the cities and on the farms of this empire, who live very much as we live. Their dress, food, homes, factories, farm life, etc., are not very unlike that of the seventy-odd millions in the United States. Energetic and enterprising efforts must make markets in Europe for many of our manufacturers and products. 'Knockdown' furniture for offices and home must sell, if the right effort is made. I saw a simple oak rocking-chair advertised for 27 marks ($6.42) that would cost us possibly $2 retail. Wood-working machinery, especially for small shops, gas engines, the thousand and one tools and contrivances to sell, which agents travel all over the United States, would certainly sell here, once live agents speaking German or the language of the country in which they travel come to push them.

"The German has no hesitation in taking American machines apart for the purpose of imitation. Besides, his patent laws put it out of the power of outsiders to import into the empire for a very long time. If the thing is patented here, it must be made or manufactured here; if it is not patented, it will be imitated. In either case, unless provided with enormous capital, the American is compelled to give up a large part of his profits.

"American shoes have put in an appearance in the shoe-shop windows of every city. I am sure that shoes retailing in the United States for $3 to $5 would sell here at the same, or even better."

The numerous high duties and restrictions which the German Government has placed, during the past two years, on the importation of live food animals has resulted in greatly increased prices for meat products. As a result of the high price of fresh meat, there has been a marked increase in the amount of cured meat imported. This is peculiarly advantageous to the United States, which can export meat products to Germany far more readily than live stock; and our country gets a large part of this trade. The total imports of fresh and cured meats into Germany during the first seven months of 1897 and 1898 respectively, are shown by the following comparative table supplied by our deputy consul-general at Frankfort, the statistics in which are given in metric centners of 220.4 pounds each:

The amount of meat imported from the United States during the same period was as follows:

| Seven months. | Pork. | | Beef. | | Bacon. | Sausage. | Ham. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh. | Cured. | Fresh. | Cured. | | | |
| 1897 | 30,555 | 21,549 | 18,423 | 11,436 | 71,393 | 7,609 | 18,508 |
| 1898 | 76,583 | 48,988 | 68,810 | 10,903 | 159,483 | 23,241 | 33,699 |

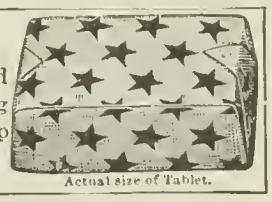
| Seven months. | Pork. | | Beef (cured) | Hams. | Bacon. | Sausage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh. | Cured. | | | | |
| 1897 | 6,028 | 8,010 | 9,326 | 14,758 | 64,199 | 3,592 |
| 1898 | 12,084 | 35,615 | 7,793 | 27,558 | 150,318 | 17,738 |

The United States Government and American merchants generally have been invited to participate in the Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Coolgardie, in March, 1899, under the patronage of the government of Western Australia. Coolgardie is in the midst of the great Australian gold-fields, and therefore the following among other classes of manufacture will find special scope for exhibition, and, if so desired, of sale, viz.: Mining, timber, and agricultural machinery; gold-saving appliances; electric, gas, and oil motors and lighting apparatus; road carriages and bicycles, tent and dwelling-house requirements, ironmongery and

BIOGRAPHY is never more entertaining than when it is anecdotal, and among the attractive features to be presented by THE YOUTH'S COMPANION in its coming volume will be a series of articles in which a group of illustrious people are graphically portrayed from an intimate point of view. General Grant will be described by his son, Col. F. D. Grant; Gen. J. C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," by his son, Lieut. F. P. Fremont; Harriet Beecher Stowe, by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles E. Stowe; General Crook, by Gen. Charles King, and Robert Louis Stevenson, by his intimate friend, Edmund Gosse.


Armour's Extract of Beef
"has that rich, beefy flavor."
For preparing soups, sauces, gravies, etc. "Culinary Wrinkles" gives many ways of using Extract. It's mailed free for the asking.

ARMOUR'S CONCENTRATED TABLETS of BEEF EXTRACT and VEGETABLES—condensed food—for home use or travelers—Sample Box containing sufficient for three meals, free for a two cent stamp and your dealer's name.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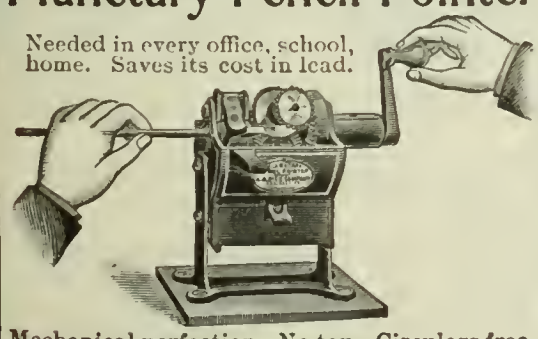
Samples furnished.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE,
Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

Planetary Pencil Pointer
Needed in every office, school, home. Saves its cost in lead.



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47 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

galvanized-iron and wire work, condensers and filters, sanitary ware, cooking appliances and food specialties. The resources of Western Australia are gold, coal, timber, grain, potatoes, "extra" tropical fruits, cattle, sheep, and horses.

Consul Bornholdt, at Riga, announces that arrangements have been made with the United States Steamship Company of Copenhagen, for the establishment of a direct steampship line between Russia and the United States. The boats will make the experiment of running between St. Petersburg, Riga, and New York. The advantage to the importers in the United States of this direct line, which has not hitherto existed, will be in cheaper freights and avoidence of transshipment. "It is hoped that there will be sufficient goods to make the trial successful and induce the company to continue the line. I am sure it will increase the trade between the two countries."

In transmitting this report from St. Petersburg, Ambassador Hitchcock estimates that Russia alone consumes 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually, of which a comparatively small proportion comes direct from America; but this proportion could be immensely increased by avoiding the delay and expense of transshipment at Liverpool, Hamburg, or Bremen. "The same is true in respect to the products of American manufactories, for which there is an increasing demand from Russia."

Rapid increase in business of the Siberian Railroad is shown by a report to the State Department by Consul Smith at Moscow, that it has already been found necessary to send a commission along the road to determine some means of increasing its traffic capabilities. There will be a considerable increase of rolling-stock, and more powerful engines than the six-axled engines now in use will be obtained. All these improvements will cost $8,000,000.

Consul-General Cole writes from Dresden complaining of the delay in receiving American goods. Lax methods of shipment, he says, bid fare to have a serious effect on American trade in Germany.

## PERSONALS.

It is related of Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the well-known author, says the New York *Times*, that when he was making a tour of this country, and was traveling through a rich agricultural region to fill an appointment at a large town, a brisk-looking young man, with his hat on the back of his head, came into a car in which the novelist was sitting, held out his hand, and said, in a most affable and companionable way:

"I presume this is the celebrated Mr. Crawford?"

"My name is Crawford," replied the novelist.

"The conductor told me you were aboard," rejoined the other. "Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Higgs. I am somewhat in the book-line myself, and I know how it goes."

"You are an author?" said Mr. Crawford. "I am glad to meet you."

"Yes, I have published a book regularly every year since 1890."

"May I ask the name of your latest book?" asked Mr. Crawford.

"It's the Premium List of the Jones County Agricultural Fair," cordially responded Mr. Higgs, taking a small pamphlet from his pocket and handing it to him. "Allow me to present you a


**For Over-Indulgence**

**Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

It preserves and renews the vitality, strengthens the nerves, and stimulates the stomach to healthy action.

**CUFFS HELD . . .**

with the **Improved Washburne Patent Cuff Holders** can be placed just where you want them; will never slip but may be instantly released. Drawers Supporters, easily adjusted or taken off—excellent for holding golf trousers. By mail, 20c. the pair. ☞ *Catalogue showing these and other novelties, free.*

*American Ring Co., Box 55, Waterbury Conn.*

A TREAT FOR YOUR FEET "DOLGE" CUSHION SOLES

The most substantial foot-comfort is found in DOLGE-felt "Romeos"

They make really cheerful feet

$2. Delivered

*They are extremely pretty, made in colors; of smooth, soft, pure wool-felt; richly fur bound, and moulded to a perfect shape by a patented process. The leather soles are noiseless and most flexible.*

The genuine bear this trade-mark on each sole

"On a Felt Footing"

tells all about it. Write for it—it's free!

No. 249

Black, Blue, Red, Brown, and Green
All sizes. Girls' sizes, $1.25

**Daniel Green Felt Shoes**
119 W. 23d Street, New York

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Southern France, Italy parties. October and November. 67 days. All included, $495.
Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Greece (with or without Jerusalem). 75 days. $535 up.
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201 Washington Street, Boston Agency.
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The Larkin Idea fully explained in beautiful free booklet. Free sample Soap if mention this magazine.

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Our Offer fully explained in LITERARY DIGEST, Sept. 24th and Oct. 22.

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By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR With its 120 Cross Tubes, ONE stove or furnace does the work of TWO. Drop postal for proofs from prominent men.

TO INTRODUCE OUR RADIATOR, where we have no active agent we will sell at wholesale price. Write at once.

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**Money Made and Saved**

with a $5 PRINTING PRESS. Print your own cards, etc. Big profits printing for neighbors. $18 press for circulars or small newspaper. Type setting easy; printed rules. Fun for spare hours, old or young. Very instructive. Send stamp for samples & catalog presses, type, paper, etc., to factory.

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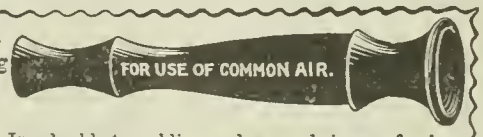
Improved Breathing

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Most Durable and Decorative.

Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*

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**Sinclair's Common Sense Chairs**

I make the very best line of Chairs, Settees, Rockers, Lounges, and Tables for use in country houses, hotels, schools, summer cottages and hospitals. *Send for illustrated catalogue.*

F. A. SINCLAIR, Mottville, N. Y.

copy of it. I am the Secretary of the Jones County Agricultural Board. We are going to have the best fair this year we ever had. Balloon ascension, Roman chariot-races, baseball games, and trials of speed on track till you can't rest. Come and spend a day with us and it shan't cost you a cent. Well, this is where I get off. Good-by, Mr. Crawford. Glad to have met you."

Wringing Mr. Crawford's hand again, the genial Secretary of the Jones County Agricultural Board pushed his hat a little farther back on his head, strode down the aisle and got off the car, leaving the astonished author of "Mr. Isaacs" gasping for breath.

PRINCE KUNG, for whose recent death China is now in official mourning, was a typical statesman of that wretched school to which the country owes its utter helplessness against foreign aggression, says the New York *Times*. He was perfectly content with China as he found it, and used all the power which close relationship with the Emperor gave him to prevent the introduction of modern ideas and civilized methods. He was a brother of the Emperor Hsien-Fang, with whom England, in alliance with France, went to war in 1860; and when, on the advance to Peking, the Emperor fled with his court across the Great Wall, it was Prince Kung who arranged the conditions of peace with the Western barbarians. The death of Hsien-Fang, shortly afterward, gave him another opportunity for exercising his talents as a diplomatist; and it was mainly by his efforts that the regency of the two Empresses was established, with his youthful nephew as titular emperor. Prince Kung then became head of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which post he held till the war between France and China in 1884, when he retired more or less in disgrace. Meanwhile the son of Hsien-Fang had died and been succeeded by the son of another of the brothers, also a minor, the supreme power being retained by the Empresses and Li Hung Chang. On the outbreak of the war with Japan, Prince Kung was summoned from his retirement to take charge once more of the Foreign department.

MOST Americans know Captain Eulate, late of the *Vizcaya*, only as the Spaniard who presided at the trial of the *Virginius* men, and who, when he last departed from New York, promised in a rather threatening way to come back again soon, and who has been just a little bit ill-tempered and sullen as a prisoner at Annapolis, says the New York *Times*.

He deserves some kindly regard from us, however, for not only is he a man who has suffered a great misfortune, but he once showed effective good will to a representative of the United States. It was at La Guayra, Venezuela, in 1891, when the city was raided by one of Dictator Mendoza's generals, and all the foreign merchants and seventeen foreign consuls were thrown into prison.

The American consul happened to escape the net, and, rowing out to the only foreign war-ship in the harbor, he asked for aid. The ship was the *Jorg Juan*—destroyed at Nipe not long ago—and its commander was Captain Eulate, then a sub-lieutenant. The consul's story was heard with sympathy, and the guns and men of the *Jorg Juan* were instantly placed under orders. The dictator's general was immediately informed that the town would be bombarded if the prisoners were not released within twenty minutes. They were released. The Spanish Government was indignant at the action of its lieutenant. He was ordered back to Havana, deprived of his command, and sent to Morro Castle. A court-martial was ordered and the lieutenant was charged with piratical acts at La Guayra. Before a verdict was rendered the Spanish Government had received the thanks of nineteen foreign governments, ranging from the gigantic empire of Russia to the kingdom of Hawaii.

This opened the eyes of Spain. She recognized the injustice done to Eulate. He was released from custody, received one of the highest naval decorations, and was placed on waiting orders. Within a short time he was made a captain in the Spanish navy and appointed chief of the arsenal in Havana.

Without Macbeth lamp-chimneys, you throw away money and comfort. But get the right one for your lamp. The Index free.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

Wedding Silver

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, always prepare something new in Sterling Silver for each Wedding Season, but they believe never so much or so successfully as for the present.

Equipped with the latest inventions and processes of manufacture, they are enabled to offer the choicest wares at the most favorable prices. An examination for comparison is suggested.

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Quality vs. Price.

A cheaply made sewing-machine is dear at any price, because faulty in action, liable to break and difficult to operate. A labor-saving machine for woman's use should be the best.

IT IS TRUEST ECONOMY TO GET THE BEST.

Sold on Instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES ARE MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

## Current Events.

*Monday, October 31.*

—The *Oregon* and *Iowa* arrive at Bahia, Brazil.

—Major-General **Graham is mustered out** of the volunteer service.

—The American Peace Commissioners at Paris present a demand for the **whole Philippine territory**, the United States assuming no part of the military debt.

—A **new French cabinet** with M. Dupuy as Premier is organized.

—The **Japanese cabinet** resigns.

—The Nicaraguan Congress authorizes the construction of **an interoceanic canal** by American contractors.

*Tuesday, November 1.*

—The official report of General Bacon on the **fight with the Pillager Indians** in Minnesota is made public.

—**Senator Hoar**, in a speech at Worcester, Mass., opposes the policy of expansion.

—It is reported from London that **France will retire** unconditionally from Fashoda.

—Official returns from Canada show that **Prohibition was carried** by a majority of 13,884.

—General Wood authorizes the statement that **no cases of yellow fever** have occurred in Santiago in the last sixty days.

—At the dedication of the Church of the Redeemer, near Jerusalem, Kaiser Wilhelm makes **an appeal for universal peace.**

"The KLIP has the GRIP"

The KLIPS and the cover form the KLIP BINDER. Sold and used separately or together. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume of pamphlets in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample pair of each of 7 sizes, with keys, mailed for 75 cents. Address

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*Agents Wanted. Illustrated price-list free.*

This advertisement may not appear again. Take advantag of it at once.

A New Remedy for Rheumatism

Dr. Wm. Porter, St. Louis, writes: "The Tartarlithine you sent me some months ago seemed exactly what I needed. I used it for a long time, and even now have to go back to it; but I notice the indications for it are less and not so frequent. I consider it quite an addition to my list. My general health is quite restored."

Pamphlet on the treatment of Rheumatism by Tartarlithine sent free by

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 FULTON ST., NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for

The Tartarlithine Co.

*Wednesday, November 2.*

—The Sixth Virginia, a negro regiment stationed near Knoxville, Tenn., **mutinies against its white officers.**

—In consequence of the Russian seizure of New-Chwang, the Chinese treaty port, all the **British war-ships at Wei Hai Wei** clear for action and are kept ready for sea at an hour's notice.

*Thursday, November 3.*

—The War Department issues an order for the first movement of **troops to occupy Cuba.**

—President McKinley issues a proclamation establishing a **naval reservation at Honolulu.**

—Extensive **naval preparations are made at Hongkong** by the British.

—Julius Goldschmidt, American **consul-general at Berlin, dies.**

*Friday, November 4.*

—**General Lawton testifies** before the War Department Investigation Commission.

—The survivors of the Clyde Line steamer *Croatan*, which was **burned off Cape Charles** on November 1, are landed at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

—The **Spanish Peace Commissioners** formally reject the American proposition with regard to the Philippines.

—The Board of Control of the **Joint Traffic Association** decides to dissolve the organization.

—The Vermont legislature passes a bill incorporating the **Rutland and Canadian Railroad Company.**

—A banquet is tendered in London to **General Kitchener.**

—A despatch from Manila says that evidence connecting General Weyler "with the wholesale **looting of the Philippine Treasury**" has come out in Spain.

*Saturday, November 5.*

—The cruiser *Maria Teresa* **founders** at sea; her crew is saved.

—**David A. Wells dies** at Norwich, Conn.

—The War Department issues an order setting aside all sentences of **summary courts-martial** between April 21 and August 16, 1898.

—The United States circuit court at New York denies the motion for temporary injunction compelling express companies to pay the **taxes on express receipts.**

—Russia proposes the appointment of Prince George of Greece as commissioner-general of the **European forces in Crete.**

*Sunday, November 6.*

—An explosion of gas in the vaults of the United States **Supreme Court room in the Capitol** destroys a portion of the law library including the records from 1792 to 1832.

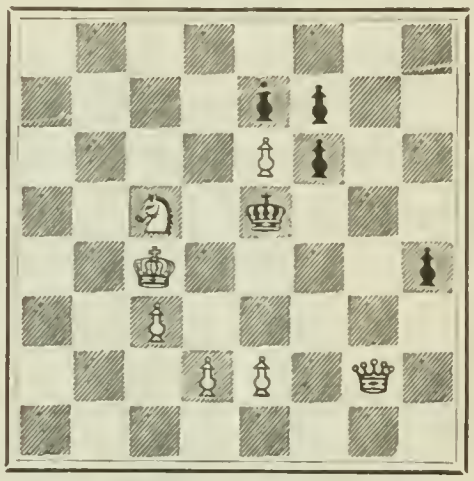
—The Newfoundland **Minister of Finance resigns,** on the demand of the governor.

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 330.

BY M. A. DAHL, CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.
Fourth Prize *B. C. M.* Tourney.
Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 326.

1. B—Q 6 / K x Kt  2. Q—K B 3, ch / K x Q (must)  3. B—B 6, mate

(*Continued on next page.*)

What has worn well and lasted long must be good. This is Nature's law and applies to all things. As against the claims of transient competitors and imitators the

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

places the stubborn fact that it has been before the public for over thirty years and is to-day preferred before all other articles of its kind. It is simply unapproachable for quality.

THE ART OF MEMORY
The Crowning System of Memory Culture! Invaluable to Educators! WRITE US.
NATIONAL PUBLISH'G CO., St. Paul, Minn.

# For Rheumatism and Sleeplessness

## We Offer the Simplest and the Best Treatment Free.

To all who know the misery and hopelessness of days and nights tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness and pains in trunk, muscles and bones, we make a plain and fair proposition which deserves their consideration, and which we believe is filled with hope for sufferers. First, a word as to our method.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, of Paris, said that these ailments arose from a too great flow of electricity from the body. He thought that if this flow could be stopped the vital forces would be so invigorated as to overcome the troubles. Experimenting on this line led to the discovery of the **SLAYTON ELECTRIC GLASS CASTERS.** Used on a bed they insulate the occupant completely. They prevent any flow of electricity from the body to the earth. Thus none of the natural forces is weakened. The curative results are wonderful.

No one can fully *explain* why so simple a remedy can drive away forever these terrible evils. The great, saving fact remains, however, that the use of the **SLAYTON ELECTRIC GLASS BED CASTERS** is every day completely curing cases of rheumatism and like diseases which seemed desperate.

**Read the following testimonials and see if it is not worth your while to at least make a test of this wonderful treatment, which costs absolutely nothing to try, and which cannot possibly harm you in any way.**

Tecumseh, Mich., Oct. 6, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,

*Gentlemen:* I have been laid up with rheumatism since March 16, 1898. I have suffered untold pain and misery. Your casters have done very much to relieve me. They make me sleep well and eat heartily. I could not do without them. I am now able to get around some. Walked up town yesterday for the first time since March 16.

Very truly,
R. G. GOFF.

Hudson, Mich., Oct. 20, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,

*Dear Sirs:* I want to inform you regarding the experiment I made with your casters. My wife was troubled with sleeplessness and I with rheumatism. I put the casters on the bed without my wife's knowledge. The first night she rested the best she had for weeks. Although I doubted any virtue in so simple an arrangement I was willing to try almost anything for relief. I can recommend them as all right. I am well satisfied with them and hope that many others who are afflicted will try them.

Yours respectfully,
F. B. CRIPPEN.

Tecumseh, Mich., Sept. 9, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,

*Gentlemen:* Since using your Electric Casters neither Mrs. Frost or myself have been troubled with rheumatism. Mrs. F. was scarcely ever free from it before using the casters, but now says she never has a twinge of it.

Yours sincerely,
W. A. FROST.

(Dr. Frost is our leading homeopathic physician.)

Morenci, Mich., Aug. 31, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,

*Dear Sir:* I have tried Slayton's Glass Wheel Electric Switch Bed Casters. I am troubled with neuralgia, catarrh, heart trouble, besides other things, so that I can only lie in bed one or two hours at a time. The casters were put under my bed the first night without my knowledge, yet the first night I slept well all night, something I have not done before in years. They work like magic. Money would not buy that set now.

Truly yours,
LEVI ACKER.

(Mr. Acker is 74 years old.)

**FREE TRIAL** FOR TWO WEEKS. **We will gladly send anyone mentioning the name of this paper a full set of the Slayton Electric Glass Casters on receipt of 15c. for postage. Try them for two weeks according to directions. If they do not help you, send them back by mail and no charge will be made. If they do help you, send us $2.00 in full payment. We make this remarkable offer because we can trust the readers of this paper, and because we know the great blessings which our treatment always brings.**

N. B.—If this were not an honest offer this paper would not print it.

Send for further description and testimonials. It may interest some to know that the use of Slayton Glass Casters greatly lessens the danger of being struck by lightning.

THE SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO., Ltd., 25 Pearl St., Tecumseh, Mich., U. S. A.

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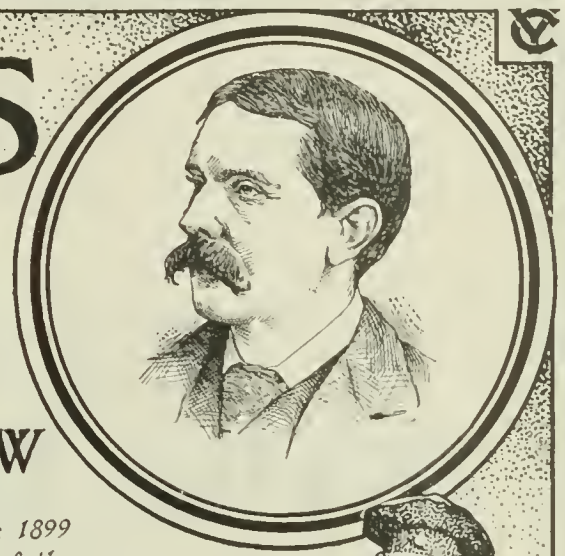
# POLICE SPIES IN RUSSIA



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A BOYS' FOX-YARD, JOHN B. DUNN.
HOW I WENT TO THE MINES, BRET HARTE.
A POCKETFUL OF MONEY, W. D. HOWELLS.
FIFTY YEARS WITH A MENAGERIE, DAN RICE.
A NIGHT IN A BOX-CAR, HAYDEN CARRUTH.

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*THE new subscriber will receive not only the volume for 1899, the best The Companion has ever published, but also the issues for the remaining weeks of 1898, free from the time of subscription. These issues will contain stories and articles by Rudyard Kipling, Mary E. Wilkins, Earl of Dufferin, W. D. Howells, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Mme. Lillian Nordica and I. Zangwill. An additional gift will be the beautiful Companion Calendar for 1899, designed exclusively for The Companion. Sold in the stores this Calendar would cost a dollar.*

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who cut out and send this slip with $1.75 at once, will receive THE COMPANION every week from the date of subscription until January, 1900, including:
FREE—All the remaining issues of 1898, inclusive of the beautiful Double Holiday Numbers.
FREE—The exquisite Companion Calendar, lithographed in 12 colors, suitable for the prettiest corner in the house.
And THE COMPANION for the 52 weeks of 1899—a library in itself. R 106

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, - - - 201 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ..... | Q—Q Kt 3, ch | Q—Kt 7, mate |
| 1. B—K Kt 7 | 2. K x Kt (must) | 3. |
| ..... | Kt x B, ch | Q—Q 3, mate |
| 1. B—B 6 | 2. Any | 3. |
| ..... | Kt x P(B 3)ch | Q—Q R 3, mate |
| 1. Kt—K 4 | 2. K x B | 3. |
| | ..... | Q—Q Kt 3, mate |
| | 2. K—B 5 | 3. |
| ..... | K x P, ch | B—Kt 5, mate |
| 1. Kt—K 6 | 2. K—B 5(must) | 3. |
| ..... | Q x P, ch | P—B 4, mate |
| 1. P—Q 6 | 2. B—Q 5 (must) | 3. |

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. W. S. Frick Philadelphia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee.

Comments: "Beautiful in some respects, but the duals are too numerous and grave"—M.W.H.; "Shows the hand of a skilful problem-maker"—I. W.B.; "This is an easy problem, but has plenty of snap and ginger nevertheless"—R.M.C.; "Pretty but easy"—H. W. B.; "A fine problem"—C. R. O.

Altho R.M. C. considers this an "easy problem," yet it is a noticeable fact that only seven persons solved it. With the exception of these seven, our other solvers were caught with Q—Q 3, and no two sent the same continuations. The answer to Q—Q 3 is Kt—K 4. Those who sent 2 Kt x P ch, K—B 4 (must), overlooked the fact that the Kt on K 4 cuts off the White B on B 4, so that Black's 2 is K—Q 3, and, no mate next move. Very many solvers have been asking us to give them something difficult, and yet so few send the solution of this not very difficult problem.

F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., got 322.

Janowsky.

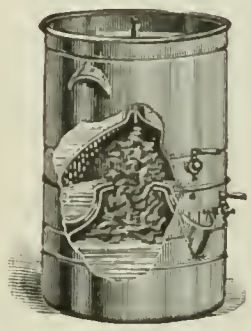
The French champion, who will soon begin a match with Showalter, is celebrated for dash and brilliancy. Altho he may not take first rank among the masters, probably because he is not satisfied with slow, conservative play, yet he is always a very dangerous adversary. Concerning his style, he once said: "Like Mary Stuart, my play is beautiful but unfortunate."

Janowsky is a Pole, but for several years has resided in Paris.

The first of the games here given is a crisp specimen of his play. In the second game, Janowsky's dash was met by Burn's accuracy.

(*Continued on next page.*)


## Pure Drinking Water



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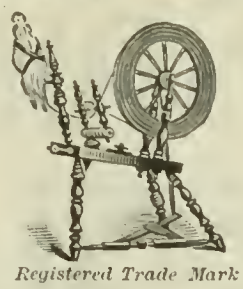

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The following are sale prices:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 227 doz. 14x27... | **$1.25** | | 79 doz. 19x38, | **$1.25** | **$1.50** | **$1.75** | 92 doz. 22x42.... | **$2.40** | **$3.00** |
| 43 doz. 16x33... | **1.00** | | 505 doz. 20x40, | **1.50** | **1.75** | **2.00** | 62 doz. 23x40.... | **3.00** | **3.50** |
| 33 doz. 17x35... | **1.50** | | | **2.40** | **2.75** | **3.00** | 29 doz. 25x45.... | **3.00** | |
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| D. JANOWSKY. *White.* | ALEX. FRITZ. *Black.* | D. JANOWSKY. *White.* | ALEX. FRITZ. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 18 Q Kt—B 4 | P—K 6 |
| 2 K Kt—B 3 | P—Q 3 | 19 Q—K B 3 | Q R—K sq |
| 3 K B—B 4 | Q Kt—B 3 | 20 Q—Kt 4 | Q—K 4 |
| 4 Castles | Q B—Kt 5 | 21 Q R-K sq | K—R B 3 |
| 5 Q Kt-B 3 | K Kt—R 3 (a) | 22 Q Kt-K 2 | P—Q 4 |
| 6 K B—K 2 | Q B x Kt | 23 K R x R | K B x R |
| 7 K B x B | Q Kt—Q 5 | 24 R-K B sq | Q R—K 2 |
| 8 P—Q 3 | P—K Kt 3 | 25 P—K R 4 | K—Kt 2 |
| 9 Q B—K 3 | K B—Kt 2 | 26 K B—R 3 | Q—Q 3 |
| 10 P-K Kt 3 | P—Q B 3 (b) | 27 P—K R 5 | K B—K 4 |
| 11 K B—Kt 2 | P—K B 4? | 28 KtxQ 2d P | Q—Q B 4 |
| 12 Q—Q 2 | Kt—Kt 5 | 29 Kt-B 5 ch | K—R sq |
| 13 P—K R 3 | K Kt x B | 30 P—Q 4 | P—K 7 |
| 14 B P x Kt | Q—K Kt 4 | 31 Q P x Q | Kt P x Kt |
| 15 Q-K B 2 | (c) Castle K R | 32 Q x B P | B—Q 5 ch |
| 16 K P x Kt | K P x P | 33 K—K R 2 | K P x R (Q) |
| 17 Q Kt—K 2 | B P x P | 34 K B x Q | Resigns. |

*Notes by Miron in The Clipper.*

(a) If 5.., Q Kt to Q 5; 6.., K Kt x P, B x Q (if); White mates in two. Obviously Fritz would not fall into this trap; but it was worth trying.

(b) Intending P—Kt 4; that move first would cost a P. But the move is an indifferent one; as is his next.

(c) Overlooked by Fritz. Had he answered Kt—K 3; 16.. P x P, winning a P, or getting an overwhelming attack. Of course the attack is unsound, but it was the only alternative.

Ruy Lopez.

| JANOWSKY. *White.* | BURN. *Black.* | JANOWSKY. *White.* | BURN. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 12 Q—R 5 | Kt—B 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 13 Q—R 4 | B—K 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—B 3 | 14 R—Kt 5 | P—K Kt 3 |
| 4 Castles | Kt x P | 15 Q—R 6 | P—Q 5 |
| 5 R-K sq (a) | Kt—Q 3 | 16 Kt—K 2 | Kt—Kt 5 |
| 6 Kt x P | B—K 2 (b) | 17 R x Kt | B x R |
| 7 B—Q 3 (c) | Kt x Kt | 18 Kt x P (e) | B—Kt 4 |
| 8 R x Kt | Castles | 19 Kt—B 5 | B—B 3 (f) |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | P—Q B 3 | 20 Q—R 4 (g) | B x B |
| 10 P-Q Kt 3 (d) | Kt—K sq | 21 Kt-Kt 7 ch | K—Kt 2 |
| 11 B—Kt 2 | P—Q 4 | 22 Resigns. | |

*Notes by Emil Kemeny.*

(a) The usual play is P—Q 4; the text move however, is quite satisfactory, and often leads to a lively attack.

(b) He could not play Kt x B on account of Kt—B 6 ch winning the Queen.

(c) A move introduced by Janowsky. The play prevents White from advancing the Q P, and thus delays the development of the Queen's wing. It has, however, the advantage of placing the K B so as to bear on the K R P, preparing a subsequent King's side attack. The play was successfully adopted by Dr. Tarrasch against Pillsbury in the second round of the Vienna tourney.

(d) Up to this move the play was identically the same as in the Tarrasch-Pillsbury game at Vienna. Dr. Tarrasch, however, continued (10) Q—R 5, which is more aggressive and altogether superior to the text move.

(e) A pretty brilliant move, considering Black's rather obvious continuation, B—Kt 4, threatening to win the Queen.

(f) He could not capture the Queen on account of Kt x B (mate).

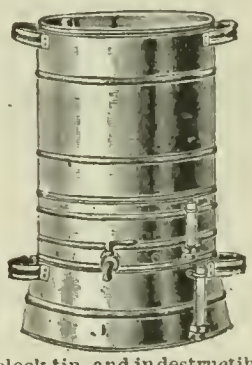
(g) A final effort to save the game. Should Black capture the Queen, then Kt—R 6 (mate) would follow. Black, however, plays B x B and wins easily. White's game was hopeless anyhow. He was the exchange behind and had to lose a piece. His attack was premature, though it did not lack brilliancy.

### Blindfold Chess.

Harry S. Pillsbury, champion of the United States played eight games—against strong players—simultaneously and without seeing any of the boards, in the Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia on Saturday, November 5. Mr. Pillsbury did not lose a game. He won two, and the other six were Draws. The marvel of the Champion's performance is not only that he could carry these eight games in his mind as clearly as if he saw the boards, but also the exactness of his play. One who was present informs us that the large number of gentlemen who were present were simply amazed at this characteristic of his play. As one of them remarked: "He always finds the right move."

Mr. Steinitz, the Grand Old Man of Chess, in a recent interview published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, questions Mr. Pillsbury's right to the title of Champion of the United States. While the young man has beaten all others who have aspired to the Championship, yet the Veteran is in America, and Pillsbury has not beaten Steinitz in any set match.


# "Pure Water



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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS for Representatives in Congress were held in forty-two out of forty-five States of the Union on November 8. In Oregon, Vermont, and Maine such elections had been held prior to November. In thirty-two States, more or less important state officials were chosen; in twenty-one, governors were elected; in thirty-one, state legislatures were chosen, twenty-three of which will elect United States Senators.

As a result of the balloting, the Republican Party will retain control of both Houses of the next Congress (the Fifty-sixth, whose term begins March 4, 1899), increasing the party majority in the Senate and holding the House by a decreased majority.

The following table from the New York *Times* shows the political status of the next House of Representatives and the party losses by States, according to late newspaper returns:

THE NEXT HOUSE.

| Rep. Loss | Opp. Loss. | | Rep. | Dem. | Others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | Alabama | .. | 9 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Arkansas | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | 3 | California | 6 | 1 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Colorado | .. | .. | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | Connecticut | 4 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 1 | Delaware | 1 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Florida | .. | 2 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Georgia | .. | 11 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Idaho | .. | .. | 1 |
| 3 | .. | Illinois | 14 | 8 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Indiana | 9 | 4 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Iowa | 11 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 5 | Kansas | 7 | .. | 1 |
| 1 | .. | Kentucky | 3 | 8 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Louisiana | .. | 6 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Maine | 4 | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | Maryland | 4 | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | Massachusetts | 10 | 3 | .. |
| .. | 2 | Michigan | 12 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Minnesota | 7 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Mississippi | .. | 7 | .. |
| 1 | . | Missouri | 2 | 13 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Montana | .. | 1 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | Nebraska | 3 | .. | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | Nevada | .. | .. | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | New Hampshire | 2 | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | New Jersey | 6 | 2 | .. |
| 13 | .. | New York | 15 | 19 | .. |
| 1 | .. | North Carolina | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | North Dakota | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | Ohio | 16 | 5 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Oregon | 2 | .. | .. |
| 7 | .. | Pennsylvania | 20 | 10 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Rhode Island | 2 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | South Carolina | .. | 7 | .. |
| 0 | 2 | South Dakota | 2 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Tennessee | 2 | 8 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Texas | 1 | 12 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Utah | .. | 1 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Vermont | 2 | .. | .. |
| 4 | .. | Virginia | .. | 10 | .. |
| .. | 2 | Washington | 2 | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | West Virginia | 3 | 1 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Wisconsin | 10 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | Wyoming | 1 | .. | .. |
| 37 | 17 | Totals | 186 | 162 | 9 |

These figures make the Republican majority 15 as compared with 47 in the present House. Republicans gain Congressmen in eight States, seven of them west of the Mississippi; Democrats gain in ten States, most notably in New York and Pennsylvania.

From present indications, the next Senate will consist of 55 Republicans, 26 Democrats, 5 Silver men, and 4 Populists, giving the Republicans a clear majority of 20, as compared with 47 Republicans, 33 Democrats, 5 Populists, 3 Independents, and 2 Silver Party—43 opposition, a majority of 2. Republicans will probably gain Senators from California, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, through control of the legislatures.

Republicans elected governors in thirteen States; Democrats and Fusionists elected governors in eight States.

Classified by results on the heads of state tickets or control of legislatures, the States afford the following exhibit:

| Republican 21. | Democratic-Fusion 20. |
|---|---|
| California, | Alabama, |
| Connecticut, | Arkansas, |
| Delaware, | Colorado, |
| Illinois, | Florida, |
| Indiana, | Georgia, |
| Iowa, | Idaho, |
| Kansas, | Kentucky, |
| Maryland, | Louisiana, |
| Massachusetts, | Minnesota, |
| Michigan, | Mississippi, |
| New Hampshire, | Missouri, |
| New Jersey, | Montana, |
| New York, | Nebraska, |
| North Dakota, | Nevada, |
| Ohio, | North Carolina, |
| Pennsylvania, | South Carolina, |
| Rhode Island, | Tennessee, |
| South Dakota, | Texas, |
| Washington, | Utah, |
| Wisconsin, | Virginia. |
| Wyoming. | |

Doubtful—West Virginia.

These noteworthy gubernatorial victories may be mentioned:

New York: Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.) defeated Augustus Van Wyck (Dem.) by a plurality of about 18,000. Governor Black (Rep.) had a plurality of 213,000 in 1896.

Pennsylvania: Col. W. A. Stone (Rep.), as the Quay candidate, received a plurality of about 120,000, polling about 473,068 votes to 353,742 cast for George A. Jenks (Dem.) and 132,006 cast for Rev. S. C. Swallow (Proh. Ind.). John Wanamaker led a persistent anti-Quay campaign.

Massachusetts: Governor Roger Wolcott (Rep.) was reelected for a fourth term by a plurality of about 33,500, compared to 154,500 in 1896.

Tennessee: Benton McMillin (Dem.) received a plurality of about 15,000, compared to a Democratic plurality of 6,854 in 1896.

Michigan: Gov. Hazen S. Pingree (Rep.) was reelected, de-

spite Republican opposition, by a plurality of about 55,000. His plurality in 1896 exceeded 83,000.

Minnesota: John Lind (Fusion) defeated William H. Eustis (Rep.) by a plurality of about 15,000. In 1896 the Republican candidate defeated Mr. Lind by a plurality of 3,496; McKinley's plurality in the State was 53,875.

Winconsin: Gov. Edward Scofield was reelected by a plurality of about 30,000 compared to 95,724 in 1896.

Kansas: W. E. Stanley (Rep.) received a plurality of about 13,000, defeating Gov. J. W. Leedy (Fus.) whose plurality in 1896 was 7,511.

Nebraska: William A. Poynter (Fus.) received a plurality of about 2,500; the Fusion plurality on the state ticket in 1897 was 13,819; the plurality for Bryan in 1896, 13,576.

Colorado: Charles S. Thomas (Fus.) received a plurality approximating 50,000. The Fusion plurality for governor in 1896 was 15,773; the plurality for Bryan, 134,882.

California: Henry T. Gage (Rep.) defeated James G. Maguire (Dem.) by about 18,000; the Democratic plurality for governor in 1896 was 1,209.

Among the personal results of wide interest may be recorded the retirement of Representative Jerry Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas; the defeat of Representative J. H. Walker (Rep.) of the House Committee on Banking and Currency; the election of Representative Joseph C. Sibley (Dem.) from a strong Republican district in Pennsylvania; the defeat of Representative Lemuel E. Quigg (Rep.), county chairman in New York City, by Col. William Astor Chanler (Dem.); the defeat of Representatives Todd and Botkin (Fusionists) in Michigan and Kansas; and the probable retirement of Senators Stewart (Sil.) of Nevada, Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska, White (Dem.) of California, Murphy (Dem.) of New York, Gray (Dem.) of Delaware, Smith (Dem.) of New Jersey, Roach (Dem.) of North Dakota, Turpie (Dem.) of Indiana, and Mitchell (Dem.) of Wisconsin.

The newspapers find all sorts of lessons in the outcome: indorsement of the Administration's Philippine policy; warning against "imperialism"; rebuke to "Bryanism"; rebuke to "Algerism"; vindication of Boss Quay; condemnation of Boss Croker; mandate for currency reform; notice that the currency is all right as it is; approval of the war with Spain, etc. It is also maintained that the elections reveal no special significance.

Quotations from editorials below show various opinions which prevail:

## VERDICT ON EXPANSION.

**Victory on National Issues.**—"Had it not been for *The Inter Ocean* and a few other courageous Republican newspapers, this campaign of slander and misrepresentation [criticism of the War Department] might have been more effective. Single-handed, *The Inter Ocean* turned the tide in Chicago, and, with a few other newspapers, succeeded in making national interests prominent in most of the Western States.

"Wherever Republicans were united on the war issue the results are very encouraging. We have lost only one State that gave its electoral vote to McKinley, and we have made gains in States like Nebraska and Kansas, carried by Bryan. In Minnesota local issues and rivalries were thrown to the front, and more than usual disaffection prevailed on account of the alleged treatment of certain regiments of the National Guard sent to the front. But in most of the States the paramount issue of McKinley's policy was the one that appealed to voters. Had McKinley been a candidate for President this year he would have, on the returns, received a larger electoral vote than in 1896.

"The fact that there is a Republican majority in the House, and that the complexion of the several legislatures assures a Republican majority in the Senate after the 4th of March, 1899, is most important to the future of the country. The House has little to do with treaties, but the Senate may modify or reject, and thus embarrass the executive. But in this election the expansion policy has been indorsed. A treaty of peace approved by the President is likely to have the required majority in the Senate, and the country will not be halted in its march toward a higher destiny."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

**The People Want Expansion.**—"The people of Pennsylvania did not overlook the robbery of the state treasury by Quay because they are wholly depraved and believe politicians should be allowed to rob public treasuries. The people of New York did not ignore the canal steal by which $3,000,000 was realized by the Republican state officials because they like that sort of thing. Ohio did not reverse its off-year record because it was enamored of Mark Hanna. Nor did other States approve of various Republican misdeeds when they indorsed the candidates of that party.

"The country will put up with almost anything short of anarchy rather than indorse a proposition to throw away the fruits of costly war. Expansion and sound money were the paramount issues before the people, and it is to be noted that wherever these issues were not lost sight of the Democrats were defeated. In Illinois the Republicans suffered losses, but they can thank their anarchist governor for that. In Pennsylvania Democratic newspapers like the Philadelphia *Record* devoted as much space to opposing expansion as to fighting thieving officials, and the people let the latter go and took care of expansion to the extent of 150,000 majority. All of the prominent Democratic newspapers of New York except *The Journal* declared that the country must not grow, and all they said against the canal thieves was said in vain."—*The Tribune (Dem.), Sioux City, Iowa.*

**Not an "Expansion" Victory.**—"There is almost universal agreement outside the White House that Roosevelt was elected, not because but in spite of his talk in favor of Imperialism. Richard Croker hit the nail on the head when he said:

> The chief cause of Van Wyck's defeat was the popularity of the soldier candidate. Had Roosevelt run for governor the day after he arrived from Cuba, he would have been elected by 100,000 majority. Had the election been held a week later, he would have been defeated by 25,000. If Admiral Dewey ran for President of the United States to-morrow on the Democratic ticket, he would carry every State in the Union. Had Admiral Dewey opposed Roosevelt as the Democratic candidate for governor, the Republicans would have been overwhelmed. The Democracy of Greater New York never did better.

"For an indication of the sentiment of one Western State on 'expansion' we have only to refer to the case of Minnesota, where the Republicans appealed for support of their candidate for governor on the ground that, to quote from their leading organ, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, 'a Democratic victory next Tuesday, in whatever State or district it occurs, will be a victory for Spain, and that every vote cast for John Lind in this State, or for Democratic candidates for Congress or for the legislature, will be a vote for Spain.' The people elected Lind by a big majority. Lind broke a record of Republican governors for forty years.

"Another Republican leader who has been outspoken against expansion is Pingree of Michigan. He was reelected by a tremendous majority.

"No, Mr. McKinley, it was not a triumph for imperialism that occurred in this country on Tuesday, much as you may wish to have it so considered."—*The Times (Nat. Dem.), Hartford, Conn.*

**Satisfaction and Admonition.**—"The result is satisfactory for several reasons. In the first place, it is eminently satisfactory to the people of Maine because it insures the reelection of Hon. Thomas B. Reed to the Speakership. It means the right man in the right place. Just now, when public affairs are in a particularly critical situation, it would be a public misfortune to have Mr. Reed superseded by an untried man in that post of great power and responsibility, and the country is to be congratulated on the prospect that he will wield the gavel for another term. . .

"And yet there is admonition as well as gratification for the Republican Party, and especially the Republican Administration. The latter has saved itself by the skin of its teeth from defeat in the House of Representatives. The vote shows plainly that the great, conservative East is not in favor of the policy of expansion, that it does not want the country to embroil itself in the affairs of the Old World by annexing a group of Malay islands teeming with millions of savage and half-civilized people, to govern whom would be likely to tax the energies and resources of the nation and strain its institutions dangerously. This is the clearly expressed opinion of the East. The West to be sure is more radical, and the farther you go toward the Pacific coast the stronger appears to be the sentiment in favor of annexing the Philippines. That, however, by no means settles the matter. Gaged by the Congressional elections, public opinion is almost

evenly divided on this question, taking the country altogether, and it is always to be remembered that only such solution as commands the approval of two thirds of the Senate can be accepted. The general result of the elections admonishes the Administration to go slowly on the Philippines and to reform the War Department."—*The Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *Portland, Me.*

**The War the Issue.**—"It is both right and reasonable that the Administration which, despite its mistakes, carried this glorious war to a successful conclusion, should receive a vote of confidence. It is both right and reasonable that the policy of expansion, ever the policy of the American people since Jefferson annexed the Louisianas, should receive the approval of the American voters, Republican and Democratic.

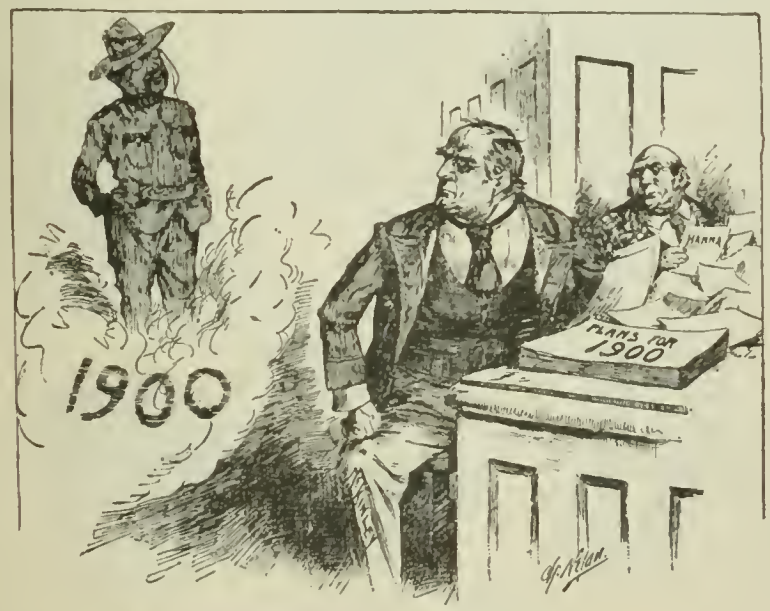
"The Democratic national leaders have been narrow and stupid beyond belief, and *The Journal* and *Examiner* have warned them time and again of the inevitable results of their stupidity. The Democratic press and the Democrats in Congress urged and brought on the war, but the Democratic leaders, under the control of Bailey, influenced by petty jealousy, forced the Democratic Party into an attitude of opposition to the very war they had brought on; forced it further into an attitude of opposition to the Democratic policy of expansion, to the very principles of Jefferson, the father of American Democracy.

"The suicidal attitude of the Democratic leaders began with opposition to the annexation of Hawaii. These leaders purposed driving a Democratic Congress into caucus to oppose annexation. *The Journal* sent its representative editors to Washington, fought this caucus, broke it up, and prevented the Democracy from making a formal and conspicuous ass of itself on that occasion. But the narrowness of the leaders continued, and developed a tendency to oppose every Republican act, even tho it embodied a Democratic principle.

"The Democratic defeat is not due to the Democratic people, or to Democratic principles, but to Democratic leaders. They, having brought on the war, refused to share the honors of the war, or to acquire for the people the lasting benefits of the war. The Democratic leaders do not speak for the Democracy, and Republicans have everywhere been elected with the aid of Democratic votes."—*W. R. Hearst, in The Journal* (*Dem.*), *New York.*

## THE CURRENCY ISSUE.

**Chances of Currency Legislation.**—"Strictly party questions will not be of overwhelming importance in the Congress that begins next March. It is questions on which each party is more or less divided, or has not yet taken a definite stand, that will give the Administration anxiety. Of these the currency is the most interesting among home questions, because there is a bill pending in the House on which the Republicans had secured something like agreement, and which is a really effective sound-money bill. It is not likely to be passed by the House this winter, and if it were, it could not go through the Senate as now constituted. What will be its fate in the next Congress is hard to say. Probably the Senate would accept it if really urged by the President.




HANNA TO MCKINLEY: "We'll have to keep our eyes on that fellow."
—*The Herald, New York.*

The House might do so, but it is doubtful. The Republicans have made gains in Kansas, Michigan, Wyoming, and California, at the expense mostly of the silver men. Their losses have been in the East, in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and in Illinois, which ranks in this matter more with the East than with the extreme West. None of the Democrats elected in these States are likely to be silver men; some of them might vote for the principle of the pending bill. There will be no legislation for silver, nor even any resolutions like those of Senator Teller. Whether the next Congress will give us positive legislation anchoring the currency on the gold standard is doubtful. If the Administration pressed it in good faith and with energy, it might succeed. Mr. McKinley may prefer to keep the question open in hopes of profiting by it in 1900. That would be an ignoble policy. It would not be impossible."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

**Currency Pledges.**—"As to the Republicans, they have now an opportunity to keep their pledges as to currency reform from which they have excused themselves heretofore. There can be no dodging with safety now. They have the initiative in determining the destiny of the country in dealing with extraneous territory acquired. This is a weighty responsibility and demands an abandonment of much of their partizanship and a devotion to the greater interests of the nation which is hardly promised by anything in the history of the party. If the party shall rise to this height of statesmanship, its chance for continued supremacy will be excellent. If it fails in either respect, it must look out for breakers ahead. It has not this time escaped scathless, nor by virtue of its own doings."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *Milwaukee.*

**Democratic Opportunity.**—"We have had ample experience of the insolence of the Republican machine when in unrestricted power. One needs only to glance over the history of the Fifty-fifth Congress to appreciate its supreme contempt for the Constitution, law, and the rights of the people, whenever, for the time being, they could be safely defied. We can count with confidence upon a continuation of Republican-Party methods and practises in both branches of the national legislature for the next two years, and upon the logical result of loot and monopoly legislation upon the public mind. With a strong and militant minority in the House of Representatives, the Democracy will enjoy an excellent opportunity to lay the foundations for success in 1900, when success will be a much more vital object than it was in 1898."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Washington, D. C.*

**Enough of Free Silver and Populism?**—"Of the 90 Senators on March 4 next only 26 will be Democrats, 4 less than one third.

"In the elections of 1872 the Democrats got only 20 Senators. But that was 20 out of a Senate of 74 members. In the elections of 1874 this representation was raised to 29. And since then the Democrats have always had just a few less or just a few more than the Republicans.

"Twenty-two of these 26 Senators will be from eleven Southern States. One will be a hold-over from Delaware, which now has a Republican legislature. One will be a sound-money hold-over from Kentucky. The two remaining will be from Utah, which has only three electoral votes. There will be no Democratic Senator from the North or Northwest or the Pacific slope. There will be no Democratic Senator from Maryland, West Virginia, or North Carolina.

"In all, the Democratic Senators will represent 129 electoral votes—much less than one third of the total electoral vote.

"Has not the Democracy had enough of free silver and Populism?"—*The World* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

"The Democratic Party has existed since the early days of the republic, and more than any other party has dominated the affairs of the country. It survived the great success of the Republican Party that followed the abolition of slavery and the Civil War. Such a party should have a great vital force, but the departure from the old paths and the espousal of Bryanism have brought it to a state which has rendered it incapable of taking full advantage of a great election opportunity.

"The election of yesterday may be considered as having given the final blow to the silver issue. If the party leaders are wise they will not incorporate that fallacy in the platform of 1900. The elimination of the Chicago-platform heresies and a return to the true principles of Democracy will be the only sure way of rees-

tablishing the party strength and returning it to its power and prestige."—*The Banner* (*Dem*), *Nashville, Tenn.*

### SIGNIFICANCE OR INSIGNIFICANCE?

**No Comfort to Calamity-Howlers.**—"In all candor we fail to see any special significance in the election of Tuesday last. We observe that several of our Northern exchanges, notably the New York *Times* and the Baltimore *Sun*, say that the election was a stinging rebuke to the McKinley Administration.

"We do not so regard it. That there is dissatisfaction in certain quarters with the McKinley Administration, and that the great body of Democrats and many Republicans are opposed to this policy of territorial expansion, that many people are not satisfied with the manner in which the war was conducted, we have no sort of doubt. But for an off year the so-called rebuke to the Administration seems to us to be very gentle. . . . . .

"In short, we do not see any reason why the business of the country should be unsettled or disturbed by the result of the election on Tuesday. There is certainly nothing to indicate that the free-silver cause has gained any strength, nothing to indicate that it will triumph in the year 1900. It will be twelve months before the Congress elected on Tuesday will convene, and in the mean time business will have a rest even from the agitation of free silver in the halls of Congress. The business situation is quite satisfactory, and we hope and expect to see great industrial activity and general prosperity throughout the length and breadth of this great land. There is no comfort whatever in the situation to the pessimists and to the calamity-howlers."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Richmond.*

**Illogical and Surprising Results.**—"The national issues in this year's campaigns were sound money and the Administration's policy in the war with Spain. They were very clearly defined, and there was every reason why both should be heartily indorsed. The argument in favor of sound money was as strong as when presented in 1896, and when it prevailed. The argument as to the war was most cogent. Brilliant victories had been won, under the Administration's direction, on land and sea, and the contention with the enemy brought to a speedy and triumphant close. What was the duty, therefore, of those who favored sound money and rejoiced in the country's martial achievements? Clearly to support the candidates who stood distinctly and directly for the two issues involved.

"What we have as the result of yesterday's elections is in some cases as illogical as it is surprising. Sound-money candidates have been defeated in sound-money localities, and apathy in a number of States leaves sentiment as to the war an open question there.

"We shall, doubtless, straighten these things out for ourselves in time, but the immediate effect of them, both at home and abroad, will not benefit the country. Europe in particular is likely to be misled."—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

**Administration Strengthened.**—"For an 'off-year' election the Republicans appear to have come through yesterday's ordeal very well indeed. Present indications point to the return of a majority of Republican candidates to Congress, thus assuring the control of the Fifty-sixth Congress to the party now in power. This result in favor of the party in power at a congressional election immediately following a Presidential campaign is rather unusual, and on this account will be all the more gratifying to the Administration, by whom it will naturally be taken as a splendid indorsement. Whatever may have been the cause of this congressional victory, whether it was the result of Democratic apathy and division, of a fear of free-silver agitation, or of sentiments growing out of the late war, it is certain that the Administration will be strengthened in its new policy of expansion by yesterday's expression of the popular will."—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit.*

"It is difficult to see any verdict in the election, unless on the Pacific coast, on the new issues that have arisen in the last year, either those connected with the conduct of the war or with its results. The American people makes up its mind before expressing it and waits for concrete policies. Public opinion will be clearer on these points after the next session of Congress."—*The Commercial Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

### NEW YORK.

**Hope in Roosevelt.**—"There is no result of the election which the nation at large will contemplate with greater satisfaction than the success of Roosevelt in New York by a decisive majority. That gallant officer and vigorously honest man was assailed by journals pretending to be independent as a creature and puppet of Platt's. The fact was the opposite. Every one knew that his candidacy was forced on the Platt organization by his splendid character and wide popularity. His success was in spite of the handicap that he had to carry in the form of the canal abuses of the previous Republican Administration. It shows what might be done if party leaders were always above reproach in integrity and patriotism.

"It is one of the worst indictments of Plattism in New York that it makes possible the greater infamies of Crokerism. There is a hope that a clean and vigorous administration, such as Governor Roosevelt can give the State of New York, will fortify the Republican Party there behind the impregnable bulwark of a good record. If that is done the uncertainty that is nearly always projected into our national elections by the position of the first State in population as a doubtful State will be removed.

"Thoughtful citizens everywhere will find reason for rejoicing in Roosevelt's success, and will hope for results from it extending beyond State lines."—*The Despatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

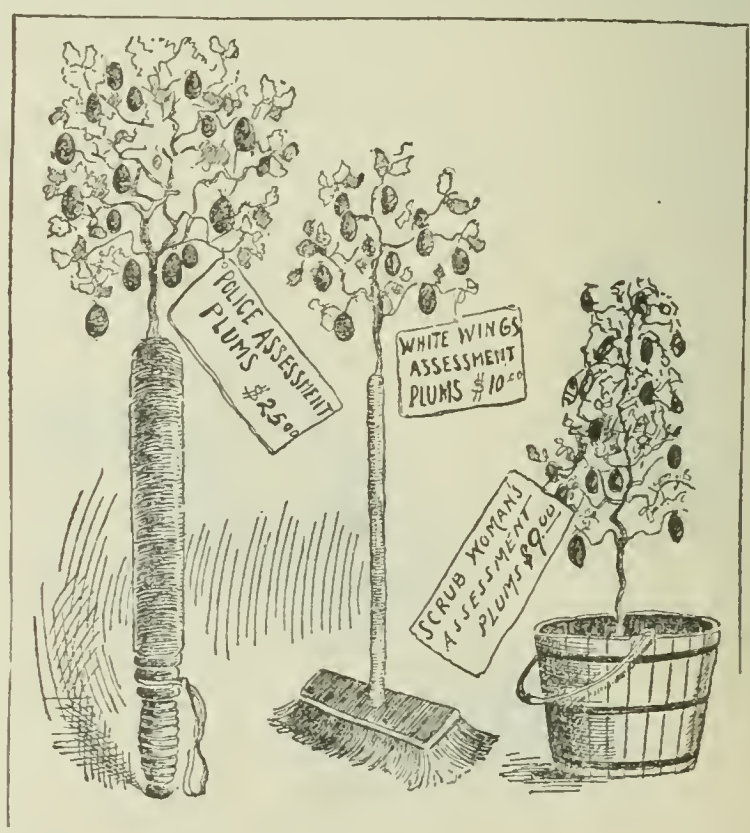
**"Exit Croker?"**—"As *The Journal* predicted, the election of Theodore Roosevelt in New York causes no great gloom among Western Democrats. . . . The Democracy of the present may be visionary and illogical. It may pursue false gods and run wild after unbalanced leaders. But it is composed, generally speaking, of clean-minded, upright, and patriotic men. For ourselves, we can not believe that the same political roof can cover William J. Bryan and Richard Croker—the one a man of pure life, the other a cutthroat and a gambler.

"The so-called Democracy of Richard Croker has been an incubus on the party. Let the party cast it off. To lose New York without Croker would be better than to gain it with him. And, now that it has been shown that with the assistance of all the vicious elements of New York life he can only lead his following to disaster, why should even time-servers and dodgers in the party respect him?

"The Democratic Party may have reason to thank the Lord for the election of 1898, if it should result in the permanent obliteration of Richard Croker as a political factor."—*The Journal* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Chicago.*

### PENNSYLVANIA.

**"Glory! Glory!"**—"The people of Pennsylvania have once more made it known that they have no sympathy with vitupera-




THE LATEST SHAKE-DOWN.

Through local machine statesmanship even these are made to blossom and bear fruit. —*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

tion and sensation. Not a dollar has been stolen from the public funds, and everybody knows it. The entire Treasury system has been reformed, and the Republican Party under Governor Stone is fully capable of bringing about all other reforms that may be necessary. All that Dr. Swallow, Mr. Jenks, Mr. Wanamaker, and the Philadelphia newspapers were able to accomplish was to throw doubt into a few congressional districts. If their raid upon Republicanism has resulted in sending additional Democratic members to Congress they are welcome to enjoy their victory. But Pennsylvania remains Republican; malice, envy, spite, and misrepresentation have been repudiated; the Swallowcrats and Wanamakerites have been repulsed and thrashed all along the line and have been left without a single leg to stand on; William A. Stone will be governor of Pennsylvania for four years, and a Republican Senator will be sent by the Republican, anti-Wanamaker legislature to Washington.

"Glory! Glory! Pennsylvania!"—*The Inquirer (Quay Rep.), Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Quay and the People.**—"We should all be fair to Senator Quay, and frankly concede to him every leaf of the laurel in his wreath of victory. The most respectable and public-spirited newspapers in the State opposed him and his candidates; Dr. Swallow and Mr. Jenks, and, more powerful than either or both, Mr. Wanmaker, swept through the Commonwealth, making earnest, impassioned protests against Quay and Quayism. To overthrow such formidable forces was to win a notable triumph, and Mr. Quay did it. Let him have full credit for again conquering the patriotism, intelligence, and integrity of the Commonwealth.

"He was helped to do it by the power of organization, by his control of the machinery of the elections, by the counting and returning of his henchmen, and the fraudulent votes cast for his candidates, but by more than any or all these things was he helped and given the victory by the people of Pennsylvania, who deliberately went to the polls and voted to maintain Senator Quay and Quayism in control of the Government. It is to the people that he owes his triumph; they wanted such a ruler to rule over them, to make and administer their laws, and they so declared at the polls. It was their right to do it, and they exercised it as foolishly as did the Frogs that elected King Stork to rule over and devour them."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

**Distorted Political Ideals.**—"The voters there are still fond of being bossed by Matthew Quay and have chosen one of his henchmen to be governor. 'Thou shall not steal' was not a platform that could elect Dr. Swallow. The popular taste often passes understanding, and the popular taste in Pennsylvania is absolutely beyond comprehension, unless we accept the belief that the voters of that State deliberately prefer dishonesty to honesty in the administration of public affairs. They may do this with their own self-respect, but, as they have already learned, while doing so they forfeit the esteem of honest men who are located where political ideals are not so strangely distorted."—*The Journal (Ind.), Providence, R. I.*

"Thus Pennsylvania finds herself more firmly in the grip of the boss than ever. It almost seems as if she liked it. If that is the case, those who desire purification of politics there have a herculean if not a hopeless task before them. Many are discouraged because the system is such that if one boss is defeated they expect another to occupy his place. Even the leaders of opposing parties have so many common meeting-points that there is no reliable organization through which war can be made on the public scandal-breeders of the State. The situation is dark indeed, and the only hope it carries is that perhaps it is the darkness which precedes the dawn."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

## OTHER STATES.

**Kansas and Fusion.**—"Kansas has once more swung into the Republican column, and the best administration the State has ever had has failed to receive an indorsement at the polls. Defeat is due to the failure of Populist strongholds to return their usual majorities. The returns show that the Populists can not charge their defeat to the refusal of Democrats to support their candidates. Surprising gains for the Fusionists were made in the cities. The Western counties gave the Republicans the majorities which saved their ticket.

"Kansas must be placed in the list of doubtful States in 1900. The voters of Kansas will never be content to permanently instal the Republican bosses who have absolute control of the political machinery in that State. Kansas would not to-day indorse the gold standard and the domination of trusts if the national issues were squarely presented and the anti-Republican forces thoroughly united. A complete reorganization along national lines is a political necessity in Kansas. The Populists must overcome their prejudices against Democrats and give liberal Republicans who are unalterably opposed to the gold standard every recognition.

"The election returns of 1898 show that the same kind of a campaign which was made in 1896 will win in 1900. The Fusionists have lost in Kansas and Nebraska, but they have, in all probability, reclaimed Minnesota and South Dakota, made Kentucky a Democratic certainty, and shown surprising gains in Illinois, Maryland, and all Eastern States.

"A conference between Kansas Populists and Democratic leaders looking to a thorough cooperation in 1900 should not be delayed an unnecessary day. It will take the enthusiastic support of all anti-Republicans to win, and the petty prejudices which stand in the way of success must be permanently cast aside."—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*

**Ohio Victory Surpasses Expectations.**—"Last, but almost chief in the extent and character of the victory achieved stands Ohio. The President's State has given his party one of the greatest majorities ever known. The Buckeye Republicans have stood by their President in splendid style. Almost everything that they hoped to carry has been won, and the victory surpasses expectations.

"Altogether, the country has done well for an off year, when novel and distracting issues and events combined to derange party lines and cause a light vote. It was a pretty good Republican day, and the President has no reason to doubt the support of the nation in all wise and patriotic labor he has still to perform."—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

**Personal Triumph in Michigan.**—"The election in Michigan, as in New York, was a popular tribute to a vigorous and potential personality. In New York it was a personal triumph for the Republican nominee, as shown by his unexpected inroads upon the citadel of Tammany power. In Michigan it was a triumph for Pingreeism.

"The Pingree machine has vanquished all other machines in the Wolverine State. As a party boss Governor Pingree's supremacy is now established by a plurality of 55,000, which can not be regarded in any other light than as a remarkable personal victory. Whatever may be said of the peculiar Populistic notions of Michigan's erratic governor, it will not be denied that he has a strong hold upon the people. His success in Michigan politics is another proof of the fact that the people like originality and aggressiveness in popular leaders, even tho they may be classed as eccentric in their notions of government."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.), Chicago.*

**North Carolina Regeneration.**—"The [Dem.] victory is more than a partizan victory. It is a triumph of the great army of Democrats in the State, aided by the more patriotic members of the three other parties in the State. It is a triumph of virtue and decency, and means a moral regeneration of the political life of the State.

"The first effect of the great victory will be to make the women of the State feel that their appeals for protection have been heard and answered. It will forever remove the humiliation that lady teachers in the public schools feel when they have to go to incompetent negroes to obtain employment to teach in the public schools.

"Following will come a higher moral tone in public life. Instead of electing men with smirched characters to office, the old Jeffersonian test, 'Is he fit, is he honest, is he capable?' will be restored, and men who are ambitious for public honors will find that they can not be obtained except by honorable and competent men. The day has passed for putting ignorant and corrupt men in high official position.

"This election also means that the laws of the State will be made and executed by white men, who will not allow partizan considerations to induce them to deny or delay justice. But, while this election puts white men on guard, it does not mean that any negro shall be injured in any way. The same spirit of justice that controlled the Democratic Party from Vance to Carr will animate it now that it comes back to power. It will owe the negro nothing politically, and it will not put him in office anywhere over white men, but there is reason why every industrious negro should rejoice that a just party will control the affairs of government."—*The News and Observer (Dem.), Raleigh, N. C.*

## LABOR CONSPIRACY AND PICKETING.

A WISCONSIN jury has acquitted three labor leaders of the charge of conspiracy made against them for posting pickets during a strike. The chief defendant in the case was Thomas I. Kidd, secretary of the International Woodworkers' Union, who directed a strike against the Paine Lumber Company at Oshkosh last summer and stationed pickets to persuade non-union men not to enter the service of the company. The jury took an hour to agree upon a verdict acquitting the defendants of unlawful conspiracy to injure the company's business. Commenting on the case the Chicago *Journal* says:

"The right to 'picket' has always existed, but the exercise of it has been fought and denounced and stigmatized as a crime since union labor first resorted to it. Talking to a man in a public street has been branded as a penitentiary offense by men who had previously come together in the air-tight back office of some coal-mine or lumber-yard and agreed to cut the price of labor over half a State and fine any member of the agreement that offered more.

"Employers have been unfair. If it is conspiracy to meet a man on the highway and persuade him not to sell his labor under a certain price, it is conspiracy to take a number of operators into a back office and make a cast-iron agreement not to pay workmen over a certain price. If the employers' agreement is not conspiracy, neither is the employees'.

"The Oshkosh court seems to have so decided. Workingmen can make their agreements and carry on their negotiations where they meet. The decision will probably be upheld, and employers who want to be fair and who want to be law-abiding will have to concede to their employees the same right to free speech that they themselves exercise."

Of the issues involved [see decision of Massachusetts supreme court against maintenance of a patrol by strikers as constituting one means of intimidation, THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 7, 1896] the Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"The chief and important issue in the case was the legal right of picketing. The State asserted that picketing is in the nature of a criminal conspiracy to injure the business of the firm or company against which it is directed. The defense earnestly contended that picketing unaccompanied by violence or threats of violence was perfectly legitimate and proper. The responsibility of the strike organizers and directors for the rioting which attended the Oshkosh dispute was also debated.

"There can be no doubt that the jury's verdict means that the evidence presented by the prosecution failed to establish criminal conspiracy, and that in the opinion of the jurors the defendants had acted within their legal right in conducting the strike. The establishment of a picket system for the purpose of persuading outsiders to abstain from applying for the positions abandoned by the strikers is declared by the jury not to amount to criminal conspiracy. The jury can not be supposed to hold that either pickets or strikers may intimidate men seeking employment, and we presume that it found, as a matter of fact, that no evidence of coercion or intimidation sufficient to convict had been presented. The only right upheld, then, is that of moral suasion.

"The verdict is consonant with the trend of modern judicial interpretations of the law of conspiracy. The courts are inclined to take advanced ground in favor of non-aggressive methods by strikers, and it is scarcely astonishing that the Oshkosh jury adopted a similar view of industrial disputes."

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**Torrens Law Upheld in Illinois.**—The Torrens law, providing for the registration of land titles, amended to overcome the constitutional objection which defeated the first enactment in Illinois, has been declared constitutional by the supreme court of the State and thus becomes effective in Chicago (Cook county). The former law, passed in 1895, was held to confer judicial powers upon the county registrar contrary to the constitution of the State. The new law requires an application to register to be made to a court having chancery jurisdiction, the petition being then referred to examiners of titles appointed by the registrar. The Chicago *Times-Herald* describes the method now avaliable as follows:

"Under the Torrens law anybody buying, selling, or exchanging real estate may avail himself or herself of a quick, inexpensive, and absolutely safe method of transfer. The certificate of this transfer, being once established, will be as good, as plain, and as easily convertible security as a note, a registered bond, or any similar evidence of credit. The present Torrens law provides in plain language understood by the average newspaper reader that any person owning real estate in Cook county may—not must—apply to any court of record in this county for a registry of the 'title' to such possession. This application must be under oath as to the ownership of the property involved. Then this application will be submitted to examiners—experts in this line—and if these examiners find that the applicant really owns the property, after the lapse of two years—if no contest is made—the court will grant a certificate of ownership, a 'title,' which is indefeasible and not to be contested successfully anywhere. This certificate, being good, is as easily convertible as any other token of ownership, and will cost, if no contest is made, seventeen dollars, against the abstract fees now charged, ranging from one tenth to nearly one third of the value of the property."

The law does not apply to the whole State, but only to such counties as may approve it by popular vote, Cook county having adopted it about a year ago. The Chicago *Record* refers to the fact that Massachusetts has adopted the system, and considers that "it is cause for local pride that Chicago should have taken the lead in this movement" which has finally succeeded.

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## GENERAL MILES'S REPORT ON THE WAR.

THE report of Major-General Nelson A. Miles on the operation of the army during the year just past (a report approximating 30,000 words in length) was made public last week. It consists of a clear statement of the commanding general's recommendations concerning military movements, and a review of the operations, as shown in large part by official despatches. By comparing this report with the allegations made by a correspondent of the Kansas City *Star* in the so-called Miles-Alger controversy (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 10) readers may discover a substantial basis for the charges of the correspondent, altho General Miles confines himself to statements of fact and official records, punctuated with praise in particular instances.

We summarize the important points in General Miles's report as follows:

When the war with Spain came on there was a very small army —25,000 men—with tentage, transportation, and camp equipage insufficient for any important military operations; "in fact, quite an amount of valuable transportation including ambulances had been disposed of within the last few years."

When Congress appropriated $50,000,000 for national defense, the purchase of smokeless powder, rapid-fire and machine guns, and other absolutely essential equipments was urged.

In April General Miles recommended the equipment of 50,000 volunteers and a reserve of 40,000 men, which, together with 10,000 "immunes," and the increase of the regular army authorized by Congress, would have made an effective force of 162,597. This "with an auxiliary force of 50,000 natives," says General Miles, "I considered sufficient, and deemed it of the first importance to well equip such a force rather than to partly equip a much larger number."

General Miles considered the war problem as largely a naval one, and he addressed a letter to the Secretary of War pointing out the danger of putting an army into Cuba during the sickly season. Another letter recommended that the volunteers be kept in state camps for sixty days, or until fully and properly equipped; thereafter to be assembled in general camps. He says:

"Congregating tens of thousands of men, many of whom were not uniformed and scarcely any properly equipped, in great camps away from their States, rendered it difficult for them to be properly supplied with food, cooking utensils, camp equipage, blankets, tentage, medical supplies, transportation, etc., and was to a great extent the cause, in my judgment, of the debilitating effect upon the health and strength of the men, who were otherwise in good physical condition. The material necessary to clothe and equip large armies was not even manufactured at that time, and the

consequent condition of the troops for weeks and months was injurious to the commands in many ways."

The publication of a general order fixing a standard for the minimum of supplies for troops in the service was delayed from May 16 to May 25. Another order specifying the allowance of transportation, tentage, etc., of the medical department, was not published until June 22.

The assembling of troops at Tampa and other points, the despatch of the Philippine expedition "well conducted and eminently successful in every way," the reconnoissance in Cuba by Lieutenants Rowan and Whitney, and the various expeditions with arms and supplies for Cubans, are touched upon.

Cervera's fleet having been definitely located at Santiago, General Shafter received orders to go there. General Miles said that he desired to go with this command, and made a request to that effect of the Secretary of War. Secretary Alger the next day wired that the President wanted to know the earliest moment General Miles could have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico without the force under General Shafter. Having answered that he could be ready within ten days, the preparation of the Cuban expedition continued. General Miles says that many of the steamers were not suitable for transport service; that, owing to the absence of depots and facilities for handling supplies and war materials for 70,000 men at Tampa, there was great delay in properly equipping the expedition, and, altho further delay was occasioned by report of the sight of Spanish war-vessels, 803 officers and 14,935 men finally sailed on June 14, leaving some 10,000 troops behind for lack of sufficient transportation. Before the expedition sailed, General Miles, according to an official communication quoted in the report, suggested that General Shafter require thorough attention to many important details, asking a number of questions such as, "Do the commanding officers of organizations know exactly where their supplies are?" "Have commanding officers required their transport officers to make a list of the contents of each ship, where stored, the bulk of such stores, and an estimate of how many wagonloads there are in each vessel?" etc.

On June 15 Secretary Alger wired General Miles to report at once at Washington.

A plan of campaign in Cuba following the capture of Santiago was submitted by General Miles, which should consist of a movement of mounted troops, with Porto Principe as a base and all the available force of Garcia and Gomez to assist.

On June 26 General Miles was ordered to organize an expedition to Porto Rico, consisting of a division under General Brooke and such part of General Shafter's command as could be spared.

In the mean time, members of General Garcia's staff had reported to General Miles, and Garcia had accepted General Miles's wishes and suggestions as orders, promptly taking steps to execute the plans of operations. General Miles says of this Cuban cooperation:

"He [Garcia] sent 3,000 men to check any movement of the 12,000 Spaniards stationed at Holguin. A portion of this latter force started to the relief of the garrison at Santiago, but was successfully checked and turned back by the Cuban forces under General Feria. General Garcia also sent 2,000 men, under Perez, to oppose the 6,000 Spaniards at Guantanamo, and they were successful in their object. He also sent 1,000 men, under General Rios, against the 6,000 men at Manzanillo. Of this garrison, 3,500 started to reinforce the garrison at Santiago, and were engaged in no less than thirty combats with the Cubans on their way before reaching Santiago, and would have been stopped had General Garcia's request of June 27 been granted. With additional force of 5,000 men General Garcia besieged the garrison of Santiago, taking up a strong position on the west side and in close proximity to the harbor, and he afterward received General Shafter and Admiral Sampson at his camp near that place. He had troops in the rear as well as on both sides of the garrison at Santiago before the arrival of our troops."

Concerning the siege of Santiago five despatches are reproduced as follows:

Playa del Este, July 1, 1898.—Adjutant-General's Office, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:—Siboney. Had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 A. M. till sundown. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three quarters of a mile of open country between my lines and city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of force will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 P. M., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many are killed.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

And on the next day the following despatch was received:

Playa del Este, July 3, 1898.—(Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, 3.)—The Secretary of War, Washington:—We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force, and I am seriously considering withdrawing about five miles and taking up a new position on the high ground between the San Juan River and Siboney, with our left at Sardinero, so as to get our supplies to a large extent by means of the railroad, which we can use, having engines and cars at Siboney. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but list has not yet been made; but little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill, and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. General Young also very ill, confined to his bed. General Hawkins slightly wounded in foot. During sortie enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed, the behavior of the regular troops was magnificent. I am urging Admiral Sampson to attempt to force the entrance of the harbor, and will have a consultation with him this morning. He is coming to the front to see me. I have been unable to be out during the heat of the day for four days, but am retaining the command. General Garcia reported he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis, and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that of General Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French consul, with about four hundred French citizens, came into his lines yesterday from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

11:44 A. M.

To which General Miles cabled the following answer:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1898.—General Shafter, Playa del Este, Cuba:—Accept my hearty congratulations on the record made of magnificent fortitude, gallantry, and sacrifice displayed in the desperate fighting of the troops before Santiago. I realized the hardships, difficulties, and sufferings, and am proud that amid those terrible scenes the troops illustrated such fearless and patriotic devotion to the welfare of our common country and flag. Whatever the results to follow their surpassed deeds of valor, the past is already a gratifying chapter of history. I expect to be with you within one week with strong reenforcements.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, Playa, July 4, 1898.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, Washington:—I thank you in the name of the gallant men I have the honor to command for the splendid tribute of praise which you have accorded them. They bore themselves as American soldiers always have. Your telegram will be published at the head of the regiments in the morning. I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time. I am delighted to know that you are coming, that you may see for yourself the obstacles which this army had to overcome. My only regret is the great number of gallant souls who have given their lives for our country's cause.

SHAFTER.

The following despatch was also received from General Shafter:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, camp near San Juan River, via Haiti, Playa del Este, July 4, 1898.—Adjutant-General, Washington: If Sampson will force an entrance with all his fleet to the upper bay of Santiago we can take the place within a few hours. Under these conditions I believe the town will surrender. If the army is to take the place I want 15,000 troops speedily, and it is not certain that they can be landed, as it is getting stormy. Sure and speedy way is through the bay. Am now in position to do my part.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

On receipt of these communications it was decided that General Miles should go immediately to Santiago with reinforcements, and he arranged with Admiral Sampson to conduct a flank movement under cover of the fleet to the west of Santiago. Then General Miles rode to Shafter's headquarters and, after consultation with him, notified General Toral of the arrival of reinforcements and asked for a meeting between the lines. General Toral replied, fixing a meeting at 12 o'clock the next day. "That evening," says General Miles, "I became apprised of the fact that negotiations regarding the surrender had been pending between the commanding general [Shafter] and the Spanish commander, but no definite conclusions had been reached." The despatch from Secretary Alger giving General Miles discretion to accept surrender, order an assault, or withhold the same, is quoted. General Miles shows that Admiral Sampson took position to cover the landing of troops for the flank movement of reinforcements contemplated, and he apparently gives much weight to the Spanish commander's knowledge of this movement in causing the surrender. It is shown that General Blanco authorized General Toral to agree to surrender on the terms offered by General Miles.

Two despatches, in one of which General Shafter says, "I was told by the Secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here," and the other in which General Miles says, "the

order of the Secretary of War of July 13 left the matter to my discretion," are incorporated in the report.

Concerning yellow-fever conditions around Santiago, General Miles reports that he gave orders to General Shafter for the separation of troops not infected; and he quotes Secretary Alger's despatch, saying:

"As soon as matters are settled at Santiago I think you had better return and go direct with the expedition. Yellow fever breaking out in camp at Santiago will, I fear, deprive you of the use of our forces there; however, can be determined later. As soon as Santiago falls, the troops must all be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made, and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run. It is the most difficult problem to solve, but we are sure you and General Shafter, with the aid of the surgeons in charge, will do all that can be done. Have ordered two immune regiments to Santiago. They will be colored regiments; seems to me will answer to garrison the places as long as our forces have to remain there."

General Miles also gave directions for changing Cuban camps daily.

Following a detailed review of the successful Porto Rico campaign, General Miles says:

"It is gratifying to record that during the war not a single defeat has been met and not a prisoner, color, gun, or rifle has been captured by the enemy. In this respect the war has been most remarkable, and, perhaps, unparalleled. Under all circumstances, and in spite of many most trying difficulties, the troops have maintained the fortitude of the American character and the honor of their arms.

"While but a small portion of the available forces of the United States—approximately, 52,000 men—has been on foreign soil and engaged in fighting a foreign foe, those that have been in the presence of the enemy have fairly demonstrated the character and fortitude of the military forces of the United States."

General Miles recommends the completion of our coast-defense system, and that the Government authorize enlistment in the army at the rate of one soldier to every 1,000 of the population. This would practically continue in service the 62,579 men authorized by the act of Congress which increased the regular army for this war with Spain only. He also recommends that an auxiliary force of native troops, to be officered principally by United States army officers, be authorized for service in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands not to exceed two soldiers to every one of the population of those islands.

**Deductions from Official Record.**—"General Miles's annual report, covering the military operations of the war, sets forth facts which were pretty well known before, but which had not been brought together in this formal and official way. The net impression they make is that the President and Secretary of War steadily overruled and snubbed the general commanding, and then, when their blundering had got the army at Santiago into a horrid mess, had to appeal to Miles to get them out of it. The recommendations which General Miles made, and which were ignored, looked to the enlistment of a smaller volunteer army than was actually called for, to better equipment and supplies and training, and to the use of the troops in Cuba only after the rainy season. He has now only to print his correspondence with the department, and leave it for the reader to see what came of overriding his plans. He distinctly asked to be put at the head of the Santiago expedition, but it was given to Shafter. When that doughty warrior called for help and proposed to retreat 'about five miles' (these words were edited out of his despatch), General Miles was sent to the rescue and conducted the final operations leading up to surrender, but the department suppressed and denied these facts. The President and Secretary Alger, in truth, seemed to consider the general commanding as a mere impertinent understrapper, to whose opinions they were not bound to give the slightest attention. Gen. R. E. Lee used to complain of civilian interference, and to say that if he had only been an editor or a member of the legislature, he might have had a chance to become a great general; but that having had experience and being in actual command was a fatal handicap. Evidently General Miles knew too much about war to make his advice worth Alger's while even to read."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*

**Moderate Recommendations.**—"General Miles's report is too official to be sensational, but he manages while preserving due public decorum in his relations with the Secretary of War to bring out the fact that he and no other was in command after he reached Santiago. His recommendations are moderate. He renews his advice that the standing army be fixed at 70,000 men or thereabouts, and that a local force in Federal pay and mainly officered by Americans be raised for police and garrison duty in Cuba, Porto Rico, and such other territories as may come under our jurisdiction. General Miles notes as a remarkable fact that Spain in all the war did not capture an American gun, color, or soldier. Not an officer or man of our army in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines was taken prisoner. It will be noted that General Miles's recommendations do not go the length of recommending the creation of an enormous army, for a force of 70,000 men can not be called 'great' for a nation of more than 70,000,000 people."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

"What we should all like to know is whether the commanding general really wrote anything that does not show up in the report. That, perhaps, will appear in time. As it is, the document is merely a restatement of very familiar facts—facts, however, which are interesting and important, tho so often retold. We are proud of our army, and even the plainest statement of its achievements in the late war makes us glad to think of it as our own."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Providence.*

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE present national malady—delirium freemens.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

KAISER WILHELM is making as many promises as tho his term expired this fall.—*The News, Detroit.*

TWO USEFUL CANDIDATES.—Pennsylvania swallows Stone and stones Swallow.—*The Bulletin, Philadelphia.*

THE Democratic plurality in Texas is about 200,000, with a number killed and wounded.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

MARK HANNA says he needs rest and quiet. Why not appoint him postmaster at Guam?—*The Republican, Denver.*

THE far West flits from flower to flower. Two years ago free silver had it. Now it's imperialism.—*The Transcript, Boston,*

BY carefully examining the returns, Mr. McKinley will see that Destiny got her wires crossed in a few places.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

QUAY, without specially desiring to revive plum-tree memories, might well exclaim: "Shake!" when he meets a friend these days.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

FIRST REFORMER.—"I suppose you are in favor of the movement for a single tax?" Second Reformer: "I have taken a position much in advance of that. I am in favor of having no tax at all."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

HOW IT WAS BOUGHT.—"Whose street is this anyway?" demanded the indignant citizen.

"Ours," promptly answered the representative of a street-railway corporation.

"Yours?" exclaimed the indignant citizen. "I suppose you'd like to have me believe that you bought it."

"We did buy it."

"From the city?"

"Certainly not; from the aldermen."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

WE ARE AFRAID IT'S CATCHING.

J. BULL: "I can't stand it; I've just got to thrash somebody."

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## ARTIST AND MAN—BOURGET'S NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL NOVEL.

A CURIOUS and important psychological problem is raised in Paul Bourget's latest novel, entitled "La Duchesse Bleue." In the words of Adolphe Brisson, one of the leading French critics, "it is one of the great merits of Bourget that he does not concern himself exclusively with the pathetic interest of his story, but also embodies therein a general idea. He is not content with moving his readers; he compels them to think, and for this reason his books present far greater importance than ordinarily attaches to the works of the imagination." In the new novel Bourget grapples with an old but still engrossing and unsettled esthetic question—namely, how far the artist must incarnate in his own personality the sentiments, impulses, and emotions he portrays or interprets. In the introduction to his novel (in which, by the way, he discusses the various schools and forms of fiction and ardently defends the legitimacy of each and all), he thus formulates the precise object of his study:

"Is it necessary that the artist—using the term in a large sense—the individual who is capable of translating human emotions, whether as sculptor or painter by means of forms, as actor by his voice and mimicry, as musician by his sounds, or as writer by his words—is it necessary that he should really feel the emotions he interprets, or is it the case that we find in him that duplication of personality which science now regards as an ordinary fact, and the ego of his talent may be absolutely distinct from the 'I' of real life? In other words, must a great artist be the man pictured in his own work?"

Bourget does not argue his conclusions. He gives us types and shows us character in action and conduct, leaving us to draw our own inferences as to his answer to the question thus put. M. Brisson, pointing out this fact, analyzes the novel as follows in the *Annales Littéraires et Politiques:*

"There are three leading characters in the story—a painter, Vincent La Croix, a dramatic author, Jack Malon, and an actress, Camille. The painter and dramatist are friends, tho they resemble each other as little as possible. Both love Camille. La Croix fears to avow his affection, being timid to excess and doubtful of his merits and powers. He is tender, noble, sensitive, and impressionable, but he can not impose his own personality on others. His excessive sensibility does not find an outlet in external expression; he can not transfer it to his canvas, and this lack of expression is fatal to him, for his art never rises above mediocrity and obscurity.

"Malon, on the other hand, has no such difficulty. He is splendidly endowed for the struggle with his environment. He possesses the audacity, the animal verve, the productive virility, the self-confidence without which one can not be a great artist. But he subordinates everything to his personality, and nothing interests him except what concerns his own books, pleasures, successes. Every day he complacently examines himself in his mirror and says, 'I am the first genius of my epoch.' And this self-satisfaction gives him that equableness of temper and agreeableness which conduce to success. He is cordial but indifferent, a good fellow and an egotist. Yet, in spite of this hardness of spirit and lack of generosity he produces works infinitely delicate and noble. Nature has given him that which she had denied to his friend—the gift of expression. The painter feels but can not convey; the dramatist conveys what he does not feel, the effort of his intelligence substituting the movements of his heart.

"Nothing ever troubles him or interferes with the methodical and regular labor he imposes on himself. His equilibrium is perfect. In his daily life and habits, in all his relations, he is the very model of order, neatness, punctuality, and practical sense. On one occasion he thus explains his method to his friend: 'One more page, and the day's work would have been done. Four pages every day, whether novel or play—this is my rule. Purely a question of *régime*, I assure you. I regulate my head as they regulate gas meters. Does the comparison scandalize you? You have not pondered the profound words of the master: Patience is what, with men, most approximates the processes of nature in her creations. Never depend on impulse; be almost automatically regular—here's the whole secret of talent.'

"It is to Malon that all the blessings come. He has wealth, fame, flattery, love, admiration. He pleases women and irritates them, because he despises them and resists their charms. Camille loves him, but he deserts her and marries for money. She becomes a great dramatic star, and when they meet two years later, she forgives him all for a promise to provide her with a fine part in a new play—'La Duchesse Bleue,' as it turns out. Camille too has lost her ideals and dreams, and has become practical, cold, selfish, dry. But, like Malon, she achieves great success in her art, and like him interprets what she does not feel."

This plot and the development of the characters furnish the answer to Bourget's question. Recurring to the thesis stated in the introduction, M. Brisson says:

"If we are to judge by the case of Malon, we must infer that, in Bourget's view, an artist is a soulless creature whose mind has never been troubled. Controlling his faculties, he produces—as the bee does honey—his esthetic works without ever being moved or penetrated by the emotions he arouses in others. The artist is guided by a blind, implacable instinct, and he is driven to accomplish creative acts without personally living through them. There is much truth in this conclusion. But does it apply to all artists? There are those who appear to escape this rule. If Flaubert and George Sand represent models of stability, self-possession, and objectivity, how about such as De Musset? These were certainly sensitive; they shed the tears which run down their pages; they have really suffered. Perhaps, however, in transmitting their grief to paper they consoled themselves, thus proving that, after all, and in spite of their sincerity, they were essentially men of letters."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GEORGE GREY BARNARD AND HIS "PAN."

MR. GEORGE GREY BARNARD'S statue of "Pan" will shortly be put in position and unveiled in Central Park, New York, probably between Seventy-second and Eighty-first streets on the West side. The statue is of colossal size, and is the first bronze ever cast entire. *The Bookman* (November) gives the following bit of interesting information about the author:

"Mr. George Grey Barnard has had a picturesque career, altho he is but little over thirty years of age. Born in Pennsylvania, his family moved to Chicago during his infancy, and through association with a member of his father's church he began the study of geology at an early age. He soon became an expert in the science, and at the age of ten we find him classifying stones and fossils. At fifteen he was elected taxidermist of the State University of Iowa. Accustoming himself to make clay models of birds in order to represent them in their natural postures, it is easy to see how the transition to sculpture as a profession naturally followed. His first effort, a bas-relief of his little sister, displayed his talent so remarkably that he was sent to the Chicago Art School, and by executing two busts he procured money which enabled him to go abroad to study in Paris. For some years he led a secluded life, devoting himself arduously to the pursuit of his art, and when he made his *début* in 1894 with an exhibition of eight pieces at the Salon of the Champ de Mars he was practically unknown. But his work was so unusual in quality, so absolute in technic, and so authoritative in modeling that the jury in their enthusiastic recognition of his high merit applauded each piece as it passed before them. He was honored by being elected an associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, and was fêted by the jury and the notables of Paris. By the critics he was acclaimed a master. His marble group 'The Two Natures' was quoted among the twelve which were named as 'La Fleur du Salon.' This group belongs to the Metropolitan Museum. The statue of Pan is a gift of the late Alfred Corning Clark."

## THE LATE PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

"A VERY great artist—an old, serene, courageous man—is dead. He has left many masterpieces. His frescoes of 'War' and 'Peace' are as superbly and haughtily beautiful as anything in Italy, that land frescoed with beauty." Thus Mr. Vance Thompson begins in *The Criterion* a tribute to the French painter, Puvis de Chavannes. He was above fashions and fads, and for that reason never enjoyed the promiscuous popularity of many of the French painters; but he will live when all these faddists die after their brief hour. Puvis de Chavannes was born at Lyons in 1824 of an aristocratic family. At school he was a commonplace lad; but he did memorize his Vergil, and how Vergilian his painting is! He was sent to Paris to study in the

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

École Polytechnique—a futile proceeding. He tried the law, with no better success. At last he entered into Scheffer's studio, when he was quite as idle and dreamy as ever. He was twenty years of age and dreamed of Italy. In Nice, young Puvis met one Baudron de Vernaron, a mediocre painter, but whose enthusiasm inspired him with an enthusiasm for art that burned for fifty years. When young Puvis returned to Paris, he set up a studio of his own, saying, "I do not want to learn how they paint, I want to learn to paint." Mr. Thompson continues the story as follows:

"He was in reality his own master, the illustrious pupil of himself. The individuality in his work is natural enough; equally natural is it that often his work was false and laborious—he was feeling his way. His first steps were as difficult and inutile as those of Balzac, who wrote ten novels which no one (not even George Moore) reads. A 'Pieta' was accepted for the Salon of 1851. Then for eight years he was regularly refused. In 1859 a 'Retour de Chasse,' which is now in the museum of Marseilles, was accepted, and two years later one of his paintings was awarded a second medal. It was in 1861. He had exposed 'La Paix' and 'La Guerre.' A few prophetic critics—fine critics like Théophile Gautier—recognized that a great artist had appeared. Almost all the critics, however, hectored and lectured him, and asked him what he meant and why he meant it, and intimated, not reticently, that he was a mad painter. This sort of thing went on for years. Serene, if not indifferent, patient as an ass chewing thistle, laborious, full of faith (faith in God and in art and in himself), he went on his way. During those years he produced 'Le Travail' and 'Le Repos' and 'Le Sommeil' and 'Marseille, Colonie Grecque,' and 'Marseille, porte de l'Orient'—those masterpieces! Brave old Peter Puvis of Chavannes said no word and turned not one hair's breadth from the way of his work. He used to recall those days with a grim sense of humor; as About's criticism—'Why did you make the eye of your Indian so black?' It was a criticism to which the painter found no reply. Puvis found defenders even in those early years—Gautier, as I have said, Baudelaire, Leconte de Lisle, Saint Victor, and Mendès, and many another felt the charm of his genius; they, too, knew the great serenities, knew the dream.

"The plain, practical man need not admire Puvis. Indeed, I have seen such men laugh uproariously before his pallid canvases. They were quite right. (Every man, said the excellent Dr. Johnson, has a right to his own opinion, and every other man has a right to knock him down for it.) Not for them is the Dream, nor for them the mystery and silence of the great forests and deserted cathedrals; they have their own painters, reasonable, practical, jocund, and in addition the photographs. Now Puvis de Chavannes was a knight-errant of the ideal. He never sneered. There was no irony in him. Walking in his garden at Neuilly, he said, quite simply, of the flowers and trees, 'God is the great artist.' A moment later, he added: 'I believe in the immortality of the soul—I believe in the future life of the individual—that I shall not die.' It was his faith, as of a little child, as of a knightly soldier, that is the soul of his work. His marvelous evocation of Ste. Geneviève, how fulfilled it is, of this quiet and lovely spiritual significance! How like summer rain it comes across the parched and materialistic soul! How it stirs one like the story of a brave and beautiful deed!

"Imbeciles everywhere face death confident of their artistic immortality. The late Martin Tupper declared 'I shall not die; with Ennius and David I shall not die, but live.' There was none of this shameless pride in Peter Puvis of Chavannes; he loved God humbly and his works he left to men to do with as they pleased. . . . . .

"His color is a sublimation of nature's color—the perfume, not the savor of the wine; his drawing retains of the real figure—his object—only the symbolic expression, only those lines that give the allegory of human life and labor; above all, more than any painter he has discovered the profound affinity between painting and thought—as the poet sees the harmony between verse and thought. Withal, he was a chevalier of the Ideal, a knight who quested the Graal."

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**An Impeachment of Germany's Musical Taste.**—The German capital, says Edward Breck, "adores squeaky singing and playing out of tune." As proof thereof he unkindly refers to the enthusiastic reception accorded Miss Lillian Russell, an "ordinary singer," and that lavished upon Miss Ada Colley, a young Australian lady, whose voice goes to an astonishing height till it resembles a whistle. When she sings "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mr. Breck's whole spiritual and physical being shudders with excruciating agony; but the Berlin audience rises as one man in a deafening din of applause.

Mr. Breck is correspondent for the New York *Times*, and he continues his case of impeachment as follows:

"Now, I do not want to draw the conclusion from this appalling fact that the Germans are not musical, but only that they are less so, particularly the masses, than we are taught to believe. In most ways the Germans are certainly the most musical people in the world; in a great many others they are the most unmusical. A conservatory student who engages himself at a small theater as third bandmaster, or 'choir repetitor,' at 100 marks a month or less, is required to read at sight badly copied orchestral scores, often corrected and altered to the point of illegibility, and he can do this; but, unless he be an exception, he may become a celebrated conductor without being able to distinguish between a true and a false tone. There is no country in the world where so much music can be heard; there is no country in the world where so much singing and playing off the key is tolerated, nay, enjoyed.

Here again the German national dulness of sense, which precludes finish and finesse, comes in. . . . . .

"The German stands alone as a creative musician; as an interpretive artist he falls far below the Slav, the Hungarian, or the Latin; for the fire, the caressing touch, the *diablerie*—in a word, the artistic finish is not his; that unfailing instinct for the 'nuance' which is the soul of artistic expression. Only of the preeminently classic is he a masterly interpreter, the music which allows of the least individuality on the artist's part, like Bach and Beethoven."

As a further illustration, Mr. Breck refers to the celebrated German bands, which, he says, set his teeth on edge. Many a fife corps in the Fatherland you may hear playing tunes a whole half tone too flat.

## THE RELATIONS OF ART TO PSYCHOLOGY.

MAX NORDAU, in his "Degeneration," prophesied that the time will come when science will wholly occupy the horizon of man's life and intelligence to the exclusion of art; in other words, that man's reason and intelligence will become so great that he will find no further use for his emotions and imagination.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, in considering the relations of art to that branch of science nearest to it, psychology, declares, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November), that the spheres of the two can never be the same, but that art, as a teacher of morals and of duty, must forever remain superior.

As a preamble to the general discussion, Professor Munsterberg asks whether the poet ought not to be a teacher of psychology. He answers as follows:

"We all have heard often that Shakespeare and Byron, Meredith and Kipling, are better psychologists than any scholar on the academic platform, or that Henry James has written even more volumes on psychology than his brother William. That is a misunderstanding. The poet, so far as he works with poetic tools, is never a psychologist; if modern novelists of a special type sometimes introduce psychological analysis, they make use of means which do not belong to pure art; it is a mixed style which characterizes decadence.

"It is true that discussion would be meaningless if we were ready to call every utterance which has to do with mental life psychology. Psychology does not demand abstract scientific forms; it may be offered in literary forms, yet it means always a special kind of treatment of mental life. It tries to describe and to explain mental life as a combination of elements. The dissolution of the unity of consciousness into elementary processes characterizes psychology, just as natural science demands the dissection of physical objects; the appreciation of a physical object as a whole is never natural science, and the interpretation and suggestion of a mental state as a whole is never psychology. The poet, as well as the historian and the man of practical life, has this interpretation of the whole as his aim; the psychologist goes exactly the opposite way. They ask about the meaning, the psychologist about the constitution; and the psychological elements concern the poet as little as the microscopical cells of the tree interest the landscape painter. The tree in the painting ought, indeed, to be botanically correct; it ought not to appear contradictory of the results of the botanist's observations, but these results themselves need not appear in the painting. In the same way, we demand that the poet create men who are psychologically correct—at least in those cases in which higher esthetical laws do not demand the psychological impossibilities of fairyland, which are allowed like the botanical impossibilities of conventionalized flowers or the anatomical impossibilities of human figures with wings. We detest the psychologically absurd creations of the stage villain and the stage hero in the third-class melodrama, the psychological marionettes of newspaper novels, and the frequent cases of insanity in poor fiction, for which the schooled psychologist would make at once the diagnosis that there must be simulation in them, as the insane never act so. We demand this psychological correctness, and the great poet satisfies it instinctively so fully that the psychologist may acknowledge the creations of poetry as substitutional material for the psychical study of the living man. The psychologist believes the poet, and studies jealousy from Othello, and love from Romeo, and neurasthenia from Hamlet, and political emotions from Cæsar; but the creation of such lifelike men is in itself in no way psychology."

Nor can a work of art, we are told, be an object of the psychologist's study. He studies mental processes, and the origin of a work of art and its effects, being mental processes, are proper material for his study; but the work itself, whether a pencil drawing, a played melody, or a sculptured statue, being a physical object, lies outside his domain. In the analysis of the psychological effects of a beautiful object, experimental psychology enters into its rights. This phase of the subject Professor Munsterberg considers at some length. He points out that the study of the creative causes of art is of inestimable value in helping us to understand and train the esthetic faculties of children; the study of the effects will help us to advise how the paintings or drawings should be made up in order to please others. He then considers some well-known examples of art from the standpoint of the causes that produced them and their effects upon the spectators. He says that if we can understand the causes that produce a beautiful drawing, and if by our teaching we can so influence the central system of the child that the causes for such productions are established, then it seems that the goal is reached. But we are still far from this. We can not make a genius, we can not make a talent, and the psychological analysis alone indicates, only slightly even, how to evolve from a bad draftsman a good one.

## NEWLY DISCOVERED REFINEMENTS IN ARCHITECTURE.

IN many of the great buildings, ancient and medieval, now standing, and the wonder and admiration of all artists, important discoveries have been made in recent years. Curved lines have been found where straight lines were supposed to exist, and these curved lines, it is evident, are not accidental, but even designed to increase the illusion and therefore the beauty of the structures. The failure to grasp this principle in architecture, we are told, has made the comprehension of some of these great and beautiful buildings the despair of modern architects.

Among art students who have devoted themselves to this particular phase of art is William H. Goodyear, late of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York), and now of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. About twenty years ago he began the study of Pisa Cathedral with the purpose of learning whether there were irregularities in the details of the structure and the reasons for them. Mr. Goodyear's researches have helped to establish what is now pretty well known, that, in some of the famous buildings, columns that appear vertical are not vertical, lines which are seemingly horizontal are really curved, overhanging walls, where true plumb-line verticality was assumed are not vertical, and the leaning of towers that were supposed to be due to accident in structure, or to defects in material and eye, were purposely so constructed.

In the Art Department of *Scribner's Magazine* (September) this subject is discussed in some of its details. Mr. Goodyear points to the similarity of irregularities in Greek, Italian, Byzantine, Romanesque, and later Romanesque architecture. He says the facts ascertained tend to show that the architects sought to avoid as far as possible all mathematical regularity and formality in construction. Mr. Penrose found this to be true in his measurements of the Parthenon. From these measurements he calculated that the irregularities of spacings of metopes and between columns varied from one to four inches throughout the building. Mr. Goodyear says that he himself is the first to discover the same sort of irregularities in the English cathedrals. His meas-

urements of the cathedrals at Salisbury, Ely, Lincoln, Durham, and at Wills show that there are variations up to four inches in extent. In the Italian cathedrals at Borgo, San Domino, at Parma, at Moderna, and at Rome the measurements show a variation in many instances of three inches. Attempts to explain these by differences in the quality of masonry have been rendered futile, for a large number of Italian churches, by the discovery of a deliberate system of variations having an obvious optical purpose. Surveys in 1895 convinced Mr. Goodyear that this system of variations has for its purpose the illusive enlargement of apparent dimensions in the direction of the choir, by a contraction of spacing, or by a lowering of arches, or by both in that direction. This was the idea, especially in all Catholic churches, when the arrangement of the choir is meant to impress the worshiper as he enters the church. We quote a part of Mr. Goodyear's article:

"The most curious feature about these illusive arrangements is the fact that they have been so long overlooked in well-known cathedrals like those of Siena, Fiesole, Cremona, Piacenza, and Pisa, and in well-known churches like those of St. Maria Novella at Florence, or St. Ambrogio at Milan. The fact is, however, that the illusions are quite as effective after they have been detected, because the eye continues involuntarily to modify the discrepancies toward the desired result. In other words, the act of detection is simply the act of measurement, or deliberately special examination, carried out for all parts of the building considered by themselves and not essentially the exercise of a preternaturally gifted eyesight, when the building is considered as a whole. The eye is naturally a wanderer, and the roaming eye ignores variations in measurement of very large amount. Moreover, the means employed in some churches, for instance in the interior of the Pisa Cathedral, are so subtle that they are only revealed by measurements and are actually unobservable by the eye even after the knowledge of their existence has been obtained by measurement. That surveyors and architects among others have overlooked these facts is due to their general habit of relying on a single measurement of a single bay, pier, or window, while others of the series are assumed to be identical with it. Thus, in the case of St. Maria Novella at Florence, where the spacings of the bays narrow thirteen feet in the direction of the choir, we can quote the self-confessed experience of a Boston architect who actually surveyed this church without detecting the illusive trick, and also the plan published by Reynaud in his *Traité d'Architecture*, which records absolutely regular spacings between the piers."

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**Richard Malcolm Johnston.**—There recently passed away in Baltimore an elderly Southern lawyer who did not discover until the middle hour of life that he could produce literature. Richard Malcolm Johnston was nearly fifty when his friends persuaded him to write the stories that he told so well in his conversation and lectures.

Mr. Marrion Wilcox gives a brief sketch of this Southern writer in *Harper's Weekly*, where some of Mr. Johnston's best work appeared. Mr. Wilcox says:

"As literary material he used his own experience, his observation of the types then comparatively unfamiliar in the world of letters—the 'Georgia Cracker,' the country judge, the lawyer, the client, the traveler, who were all real people to this genial author, and became hardly less real, through his powers of description, to readers all over the country. It is almost impossible to realize now how strange these types appeared only a score of years ago. 'Old Mark Langston,' 'A Tale of Duke's Creek,' followed the 'Dukesborough Tales,' and, like them, was a vivid picture of country life in Georgia. Then we had 'Two Gray Tourists'; and then, as the product of excursions such as most literary workmen undertake at one period or another of their careers, 'A Biography of Alexander H. Stephens,' and 'A History of English Literature,' produced in conjunction with Dr. William H. Browne, of Johns Hopkins University. Subsequent years brought more stories to Mr. Johnston's admiring readers; to the writer himself the same years brought anxiety, the loss of some of those who were nearest and dearest, and a failure in strength that his friends marked after the death of his wife. Among so many products of a hand that gained skill from the use which never wore out the distinctive charm it is hard to particularize; but perhaps the 'Ogeechee Cross-Firings' may be mentioned as an example of his later manner."

## SPAIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO LITERATURE.

NO great European literature is less known to Englishmen and Americans than that of Spain, which forms the subject of a new book ("History of Spanish Literature") by Fitz-Maurice Kelly. Yet none offers a richer allurement of chivalry, romance, and dream, and few offer a more suggestive spectacle of development and decay. Whether or not Spain's picturesque genius is destined to find any vital expression through the new literature now springing up within her borders may be allowed to rest among other debated questions of that ill-starred nation. But of her past glory, in letters as in empire, there can be no question. Of the intellectual riches she has to offer us "The Cid" is well known and loved by English-reading people, and "Don Quixote" has been made our own. For the rest, the treasure-house is practically unexplored.

A writer in the London *Academy*, reviewing Mr. Kelly's book, points out that the course of Spanish literature is singular among European literatures, in that it developed for centuries along purely internal lines, to be checked in its growth suddenly, as in a day, and supplanted by a new literature growing on external and Italian lines. Spain's debt to Italian influence, however, has not prevented her finding her fullest and most distinctive expression in the drama. The Spanish drama is purely Spanish.

The full wave of outside influence swept over the field of Spanish letters in the sixteenth century. The beginning of the end came when the genius of Garcilaso, one of Spain's soldier poets, assimilated the measures of Italian verse. By the middle of the sixteen century the old Castilian muse was dead, and a new divinity controlled the destinies of Spanish song. The result was a fresh impetus and poetic revival that made the next fifty years the Augustan age of Spanish poetry, an age starred with such names as Herrera, Torre, Figueroa, and Ponce de Leon, the first of the great mystic poets. But to the seventeenth century Spain owes her greatest sons, three men who were to give supremest utterance to her genius. *The Academy* says:

"The seventeenth century was the Augustan age of the Spanish drama and the Spanish novel. An unsuccessful playwright, who had spent half his life in failure on the boards, and the penning of dubiously successful poems, wrote a curious kind of novel as a desperate experiment, and woke up famous as the author of 'Don Quixote.' After years of reckless living, a rival stung him into surpassing himself by the production of the second part; and the former hopeless failure died the greatest name in Spain, Miguel de Cervantes. Lope de Vega achieved all that Cervantes had dreamed in the drama, became the greatest playwright of his country, and the most inventive dramatist that ever lived. To wind up a brilliant age came Calderon. His special contribution was the *auto*. He took the sacred drama and made of it a unique and beautiful species. Inferior to Lope and Lope's followers as a playwright, he was their superior as a poet. In the lyric drama lay his strength, and the *auto* consequently was his tower and citadel. He remains the greatest religious dramatist of the world, and his lyric beauty is hardly surpassed, nor has often been equaled.

"After Calderon—the night. Spain's literature, like Spain's empire, had suddenly culminated; like her empire, it suddenly decayed. With the eighteenth century it fell, and great was the fall thereof."

The writer in *The Academy* concludes with comment on two things which catch his notice in a general view of Spanish literature. One is a prevailing strain of lofty and noble rhetoric, akin to that of Rome, but mellowed, perhaps by the Arab element, in the mystic poems of such writers as St. John of the Cross. Another is the conspicuous number of Spanish writers who have been men of action:

"Not only Cervantes, but two of his brother dramatists, fought at Lepanto. Lope de Vega bore arms in his youth, Garcilaso de la Vega fell in battle—soldiers are as common as blackberries among the Spanish poets, while many have been statesmen as well. It is an answer to the belief that great writers are unfit for action; and is characteristic of a chivalrous nation and a virile literature."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## POKING FUN AT MR. TESLA'S LATEST INVENTION.

THE electrical journals refuse to take seriously Mr. Tesla's plan for the electrical transmission of power through the rarefied upper regions of the atmosphere, or, at least, to take seriously the version of it that was quoted by us (November 12) from *The Electrical Review*, and which was copied extensively, with sensational variations, in the daily papers. *The Electrical World* (November 5) gives its editorial opinion that Tesla's patents have been taken "undoubtedly more seriously than the inventor him self intended them," and, after a brief statement of the plan as outlined in the quotation just referred to, proceeds to poke fun at it as follows:

"By a rigid suppression of the reasoning faculties and a little freedom of the imagination, fancy pictures a conductor poked up through the insulating sheath at Niagara, establishing an alternating difference of potential between the superincumbent ether and this ball of solid matter below protected by an atmospheric dielectric, which difference of potential can be tapped, so to speak, at any desired location, such as the large cities, or by express trains with electric locomotives towing balloon trolleys, making contact with an overhead conductor from which they can not readily slip off. The use of several great sources of natural power will, of course, necessitate generators of the same frequency running in synchronism with each other, as they are all, so to speak, connected across the same bus bars, and lacking the third bus bar, multiphase systems will go out of fashion.

"The system might, however, give other results more valuable than those of power transmission. With transmitting and receiving-stations at Niagara Falls and New York City, respectively, the State of New York would possibly be illuminated by a gigantic Geissler tube overhead that would turn night into day, put to shame the aurora borealis, and make the advocates of diffused illumination shout for joy.

"Mr. Tesla should certainly be enjoined from putting his polished-ball terminals too high, or a Crookes-tube effect might be obtained, emitting a profusion of X rays which would disclose altogether too much to any one with fluorescent spectacles, and might make it necessary for mortals to carry leaden umbrellas to prevent the skin being burned from the tops of their heads."

Further on we have a little more serious criticism of the plan, but the writer can not keep himself from dropping back into the humorous strain at the end. He says:

"The patent gives no data as to the estimated height to which it would be necessary to elevate the terminals. It is obvious that a height sufficient for a very marked difference in the specific resistance must be attained, otherwise the voltage would be necessarily so high that fatal leakage through the extended sheet of insulating medium would ensue. No such marked change of resistance occurs at the highest elevations yet attained by man, several miles upward, and the atmospheric pressure falls off somewhat more slowly even than by a logarithmic law, so that scores or hundreds of miles of elevation would be necessary. The methods of ballooning at this elevation and supporting conductors of this length are not explained in the patent.

"With a circuit looped about so many square miles of space, it is not explained how the self-inductive choking of the comparatively high-frequency currents proposed (about 1,000 cycles per second) could be eliminated, and no explanation is made of the precautions to be taken against lightning. The advocates of that light-weight material, aluminum, for current-conducting purposes must take a back seat, as the ether has a lower specific gravity than anything hitherto proposed for this service. Mr. Tesla, if correctly reported, previously proposed to wobble the earth's charge for man's ignoble uses, but he now, if these things can be taken seriously, has designs on the universe. The price of copper remains in the neighborhood of eleven cents, however."

In another paper, *Electricity* (November 2), no attempt is made to regard the plan as a sensational interpretation of Mr. Tesla's patent; but the writer proceeds to handle the inventor himself without gloves, as follows:

"The difficulty with the recent extraordinary 'inventions' of Mr. Tesla is that they do not seem to amount to anything more than astounding pen-sketches and startling illustrations in the yellow journals. Several months ago we were told in double-leaded display type that Mr. Tesla had harnessed the sun and intended to erect a plant somewhere on Long Island to focus the solar rays and utilize them on a scale sufficient to turn all the machinery in the State of New York; then came the statement that he had gained control of the magnetic forces of the earth and could actually wobble the globe; following this was his discovery of a process by means of which man could make himself practically immortal, and to relieve him of the necessity of his customary ablutions he subsequently hit upon a plan to electrically cleanse the body without the use of water. These are but a few of Mr. Tesla's later exploits in the field of research that have found publicity in the columns of the press and have then passed into mist, and few will doubt that the last of his discoveries will prove anything more than the vagary of an overworked imagination."

Nothing, it must be remembered, has been heard directly from Mr. Tesla on the subject of this latest invention of his. His own views on the controversy would be interesting, but so far he has continued to treat both friend and foe with continued silence.

## CRIME AND THE NEW ORGANIC POISONS.

IT is astonishing how little of the powerful and delicate mechanism of modern science has been perverted to the uses of criminals. It was recently shown by experts that many safes supposed to be impregnable could literally be melted through by electricity, but no safe-breaker has ever made use of this method. For many years scientific men have known of poisons more powerful and delicate than any ever employed by criminals, except in sensational novels. In a recent address in London Sir James Crichton Browne called attention to this fact. Referring to the old-fashioned powerful poisons usually included in what is called "Schedule A" of laws on the subject, Sir James said:

"Henceforth, the medical man or scientific expert desiring to remove any human stumbling-block in his way, if able to shake off old traditions, will not, unless demented, select his weapons from Schedule A, but from the recently discovered organic poisons that may be used with absolute impunity as regards detection."

This part of the address, and indeed the whole of it, has been widely quoted and generally condemned as giving a "tip" to criminals that might result in many undetected murders. Some of the daily papers, in both Britain and America, have made more or less of a sensation about the matter. But in *Merck's Report* (November 1), we are assured that there is little danger. The ordinary criminal has not the scientific knowledge that would enable him to use a ptomain or a toxin, and the extraordinary criminal, who of course would have no need of "tips" from Sir James, would probably be convicted by circumstantial evidence. Says the writer:

"Wherein lies this danger? The public at large are not likely to gain access to bacteriological laboratories; and if they did, they would not possess the skill necessary to produce, nor the knowledge to manage, these dangerous germs so as to avoid killing themselves while trying to kill others. As far as experts are concerned, they already knew all the doctor stated, and, therefore, could not be harmed by it. It is a singular fact, and one which Dr. Browne referred to, that all poisoners are more or less bunglers in the handling of poisons, almost invariably winding around themselves a net of evidence which ultimately convicts them. No case is known in which a skilful attempt has ever been made to use poisons in a way that would baffle chemical experts. The Buchanan case is the nearest one to such an attempt, inasmuch as morphin was believed to have been mixed with atropin by him.

But his bungling ensnared him, just as it seems to ensnare every person who tries to commit a crime of that kind. The excitement of the situation causes the perpetrators' wits to leave them, and they are not able to do as well as they could in sober moments. . . . . .

"The identification of a poison used for criminal purposes is the last thing done after the network of circumstantial evidence has been accumulated. To show that a suspected poisoner had secured the seeds of the poison in question just before the crime, and to show that he had the requisite knowledge to extract this poison, would be as good as a conviction by any ordinary jury. Its very rarity of occurrence in the market would also quickly tend to convict a suspect proved to have bought instead of extracted it. Narrowness of mental vision makes criminals think they can escape detection by such devices as they are able to execute. With a wider view of the situation it would be apparent to them that few capital crimes can, by any purely human device, be hidden. Crimes of this kind do sometimes escape detection, but it is pretty certain that this is more frequently due to the complex conditions of the situation rather than to any skill in prearrangement practised by the criminal."

## DEVELOPMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES IN OPEN AIR.

SEVERAL recently invented devices for the development of negatives in field-photography, without waiting to get back to the dark room and the usual accompaniments of a laboratory, are described in *La Nature* (Paris, October 22), by M. G. Mareschal, in an article translated and abstracted below. Says the author:

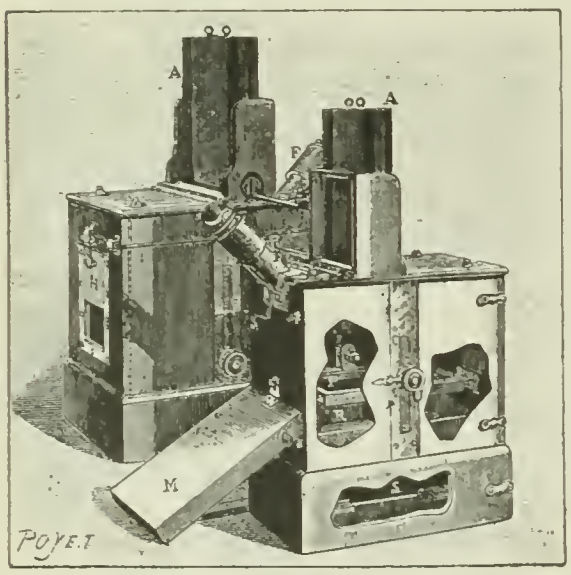

FIG. 1.—ERNIE'S APPARATUS.

"Of all the operations of photography the development of the negative has most surprises in store for the operator; it is not until this moment that he knows whether the image is properly placed on the plate, whether the light is well distributed, the pose good—in a word, whether he has succeeded. So when we have to do with a portrait in the studio or a group in the garden, we must develop immediately in order to repeat the exposure if the first has been unsuccessful; but we can not do this in the wild country, altho here especially one would not be sorry to know the result of his labors at once. In the far-off time when we knew not the gelatinobromid and used moist collodion, it was necessary to develop at once, and an engineer, M. Bourdin, known by an anagram of his name (Dubroni), devised an apparatus to perform all the operations without the aid of a laboratory.

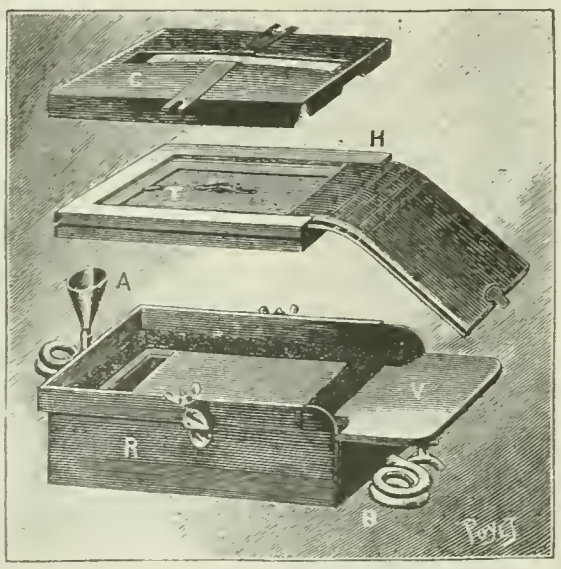

FIG. 2.—CANNIER AND LAFITTE'S APPARATUS.

"After the invention of gelatin plates, numerous forms of apparatus for development and fixing without a laboratory were devised, and recently we have had occasion to examine several new ones, some of which are worthy of note.

"In the system invented by M. Ernie, we must have for the exposure of the plates in the camera special forms of plate-holders that open below, so that the plate can be passed into the developing apparatus. This is composed of a square box (Fig. 1) surmounted on one of its angles by an inclined tube, *F*, where the eye is placed to see the interior; the opposite side bears a red glass that is covered or uncovered by a shutter, *H*, joined by a chain to the observing tube, *F*. In the interior is found a metallic stand, *P*, supported by two screws, *U*, that are worked from outside. The slots in which these screws work, while not letting daylight pass, allow the stand to rise or descend and to incline in all directions. A tank, *R*, containing the developing bath is below.

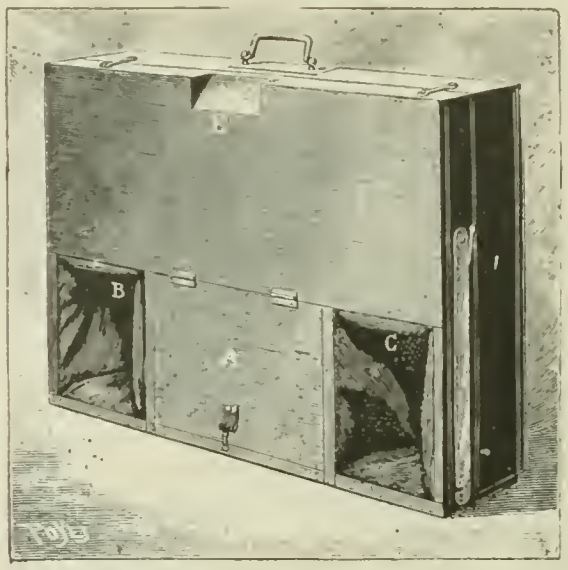

FIG. 3.—DONNY'S APPARATUS (CLOSED).

"In the upper part of the box is a support where is placed the holder, *A*, containing the plate that has been exposed; an opening here allows the plate to slip out when the fastening of the holder is removed. The screws, *U*, have previously been manipulated so as to bring the stand, *P*, vertically under this opening. This stand receives the plate and enables the operator to plunge it in the developing fluid and to raise it from time to time, tipping it so that it will come between the eye and the red glass, which allows of the image being seen.

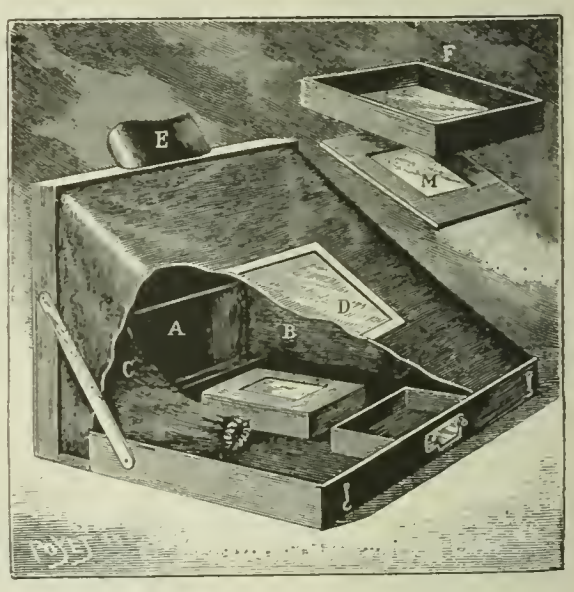

FIG. 4.—DONNY'S APPARATUS (OPEN).

"When the development has proceeded far enough the stand, *P*, is turned completely around and so inclined as to slide the plate into a holder, *M*, placed before an opening made for this purpose. The holder is then placed before another opening and the plate is slid into a tank, *S*, containing hyposulfite."

The other two devices noticed by M. Mareschal are somewhat simpler and will be understood from the illustrations. In that of Cannier and Lafitte, the plate is introduced by means of a special form of holder into the tank, *R*, which is closed with a sheet of red glass, *V*. The desired liquid—developer, fixer, or pure water—is introduced through *A*, and drawn off at *V*, and the operator watches the effect through the red glass.

The device of M. Paul Donny requires no special plate-holder, being merely a box, *A*, with two openings *B*, and *C*, furnished with sleeves through which the arms can be passed, an opening, *E*, for observation, and a red window, *D*. To facilitate observation of the image a mirror, *M* is used, and the bottom of the dish, *F*, is of transparent glass.

In closing M. Mareschal says:

"In general we think that it is never indispensable to develop

in the open air, but there are certainly special cases where it is very convenient to do so, and this is surely the best means of arriving at certainty regarding the proper time of exposure."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A LETTER FROM HERBERT SPENCER ON VITALISM.

THE address by Professor Japp, in which he tries to show, on grounds of chemical structure, that organic nature is fundamentally distinct from inorganic nature and could never have developed from it, has stirred up biologists considerably. It has been lauded by those who agree with the author as an unanswerable argument against materialism, while those who hold opposite opinions inveigh against it as inconclusive. To cap the climax, it has brought out a letter from Herbert Spencer, who in *Nature* (October 20) says that he rejects both Professor Japp's position and that of the materialists, and believes the problem of life to be insoluble. The veteran philosopher first criticizes Professor Japp's assumption that a mixture of oppositely unsymmetrical molecules could not "sort themselves out." On the contrary, Mr. Spencer holds their very unlikeness would cause them to separate. It will be remembered that this is the crucial point of the whole question, since Professor Japp has pointed out that in living matter we always have one kind of one-sided molecular structure, while in dead matter we have either symmetrical structure or a mixture of oppositely one-sided molecules. If by the action of forces unconnected with life the molecules in such a mixture could become separated, then life might arise or be evolved "spontaneously." Professor Japp's argument assumes such separation to be evidently impossible. Not so, says Mr. Spencer:

"Professor Japp appears to have taken no account of a universal law displayed throughout that continuous redistribution of matter and motion which constitutes evolution. In the second part of 'First Principles' will be found a chapter entitled 'Segregation,' in which this law and its results are set forth. After illustrations of the process of segregation as it everywhere goes on in astronomic changes, geologic changes, changes in organisms considdered individually and as an aggregate, changes throughout mental evolution and social evolution, there come at the close of the chapter the following paragraphs:

"'The abstract propositions involved are these: First, that like units, subject to a uniform force capable of producing motion in them, will be moved to like degrees in the same direction. Second, that like units, if exposed to unlike forces capable of producing motion in them, will be differently moved—moved either in different directions or to different degrees in the same direction. Third, that unlike units, if acted on by a uniform force capable of producing motion in them, will be differently moved—moved either in different directions or to different degrees in the same direction.'

"A subsequent paragraph argues that by resolution of forces it is demonstrable that any difference between the acting forces, or between the units on which they act, implies the presence of some force, active or reactive, in the one not present in the other; and that supposing the conditions are such as to permit motion, this differential force must, in virtue of the law of the persistence of force (conservation of energy), produce a differential motion. Hence the corollary is that—

"'Any unlikeness in the incident forces, where the things acted on are alike, must generate a difference between the effects; since otherwise, the differential force produces no effect, and force is not persistent. Any unlikeness in the things acted on, where the incident forces are alike, must generate a difference between the effects; since otherwise, the differential force whereby these things are made unlike produces no effect, and force is not persistent.'

"Now from this process of segregation it must have happened that when 'dextro- and lævo-protein were simultaneously formed,' the two kinds of molecules, differently related to environing actions (say ethereal undulations alike in nature and direction), separated themselves into groups of their respective kinds. It is true that in virtue of the small differences between the two classes of molecules, the minute differential actions of forces upon them might be long in producing their effects; and, further, that the segregation might be impeded by restraining forces. But when we remember that segregations take place in long periods of time even where the restraining forces are very great, as instance the formation of hematite nodules and flints in chalk-formations or of siliceous concretions in limestone, the implication is that the segregation would slowly, if not quickly, take place. And then the molecules of either group would exhibit just that optical activity which Professor Japp, following Pasteur, alleges can result only from molecules formed by vital action.

"I do not draw attention to this truth for the purpose of showing the adequacy of the physicochemical interpretation of life, but for the purpose of showing the inadequacy of Professor Japp's argument against it. My own belief is that neither interpretation is adequate. A recently issued revised and enlarged edition of the first volume of the 'Principles of Biology' contains a chapter on 'The Dynamical Element in Life,' in which I have contended that the theory of a vital principle fails and that the physicochemical theory also fails; the corollary being that in its ultimate nature life is incomprehensible."

## SIR WILLIAM CROOKES'S VIEWS ON TELEPATHY.

IT was hardly to be expected that the passages in Sir William Crookes's recent presidential address before the British Association, in which he reiterates his belief in thought-transference and similar phenomena, should pass unnoticed. Sir William's position on these matters (see LITERARY DIGEST, November 12) has long been known, and therefore most of his scientific brethren, while not agreeing with him, have not thought it incumbent upon them to testify to their unbelief. But the editor of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* can not forbear from lifting his voice against what he believes to be scientific heresy, and in a leading editorial entitled "A Doubtful Appendix to Science" (November), he holds the distinguished chemist up to ridicule. He says:

"It is really only necessary to read the concluding portion of Professor Crookes's address to see that he is dealing not with science but with crude imaginations. He says that 'confirmation of telepathic phenomena is afforded by many converging experiments,' but especially by 'the subconscious workings of the mind when these are brought into conscious survey.' There is really no meaning in this. How can any 'survey' be other than conscious? And what is there in the subconscious workings of the mind adapted to prove that impressions can be made upon the mind otherwise than through the recognized channels of sense? 'The patient experimentation of the Society for Psychical Research is probing subliminal processes and learning lessons of alternating personalities and abnormal states.' There is no objection in the world to all that; but it would take more than an alternating personality or an abnormal state to enable a mind to gather knowledge from another mind without the intermediation of intelligible signs. A sick man may act in a very singular way, but his sickness does not enable him to transcend the ordinary powers of humanity.

"The eminent professor speaks of the cures wrought by suggestion (hypnotism); but seeing that the suggestions are made by intelligible signs, verbal or other, we find no support here for the telepathic hypothesis. We really gather from the professor's remarks that while a great many persons—some of high intelligence and of recognized position in the scientific or philosophical world—have been pottering away at this matter of telepathy and other phases of spiritualism for a great many years, things are to all intents and purposes just as they were before all these laborious researches began. This is not just the way the professor puts it; his words are: 'A formidable range of phenomena must be scientifically sifted before we effectually grasp a faculty so strange, so bewildering, and for ages so inscrutable as the direct action of mind on mind.' Sometimes the reason why a thing is inscrutable is because it isn't so; and that, we suspect, is the explanation in the present case. One hypothesis which the pro-

fessor puts forward is simple to the last degree. It is that the molecular action of the brain, when thoughts are passing through it, is taken up by the ether and communicated to another brain in which it awakens similar thoughts. But the question we ask at once is why this wireless telegraphy between brain and brain is not going on all the time, and why we are all not driven crazy by the everlasting intrusion of other people's thoughts? If this is the process, why should neighboring brains be skipped, and the effect be produced upon one particular brain hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles away?

"'It is henceforth open to science,' says Sir William Crookes, 'to transcend all we now think we know of matter, and to gain glimpses of a profounder scheme of cosmic law.' We really do not know when it was *not* open to science to do this *if it could;* and we do not see that the telepathists and other denominations of spiritualists have in any appreciable manner improved the situation as regards the probability of the thing being done. They have contributed floods of talk and tons upon tons of printed matter, and have worked thousands of people into variously grewsome conditions of mind; but if any one can point to a single distinct advance in scientific theory due to their peculiar methods, we can only say that we do not know what it is. Professor Crookes has been one of the foremost scientific workers of his day; and we find it hard to believe that he can be under any illusion as to the futility of the efforts of the spiritualist school. At the same time he is entitled to the utmost freedom of thought and utterance; and if he believes there is still hope of important gains to humanity from the side of spiritualism, he is justified in holding his position; and while we may think he is sadly misled, we must accord him the respect due to eminent talents and unquestioned sincerity."

## IMPROVED TELEPHONE-EXCHANGE SYSTEM.

THE new telephone-exchange system now being introduced in New York, and expected to result in increased efficiency, is thus described in the New York *Sun:*

"The silvery voice of the telephone girl is to go. She will no longer be permitted to chat with the subscriber's office boy or to 'sass' the subscriber. No longer will she ask if you are through and then add, 'Why didn't you say so?' You will not even be permitted to hear the gentle voice call across the wires to a friend: 'Mamie, are you going to wear that pink waist to-morrow night at the Lady Telephone Operators' ball?'

"The inventor has done it all. He has conceived a new switchboard for telephone exchanges which makes an automaton of the telephone girl. Thus the halo of romance about the girl is wafted away by a system of wires and spokes and lights, and the farce-comedy author of the future will have to return to his old stock-in-trade—the hotel clerk, the 'Rube' in town, or the young widow and the gay husband.

"Managers of telephone companies have been made prematurely old by complaints against 'sassy' operators. Big rewards have been offered to the man who could prevent these disagreements between subscriber and operator, and at last that man has come. The results of his work will be apparent a week from today, when the new and wonderful switchboard will be placed in operation at Harlem.

"It is known as the common battery system. Instead of ringing and 'helloing' until your tongue is paralyzed, you will lift your telephone from the hook. Instantly a small electric lamp opposite your number on the switchboard will be lighted, and will remain lighted until 'Central' asks your number. You answer and 'Central' says all right. That is the limit of your conversation with the once sociable 'Central.'

"When the connection is made this light goes out and another light appears. Under the new system 'Central' will know that you are busy as long as the second light remains lighted. When you are actually through, you place your telephone on the hook, which cuts off the second light. Another light appears to tell 'Central' that the conversation is ended and you are disconnected.

"Finally, there is a larger lamp over each operator's head which is kept lighted as long as a subscriber is calling. This is largely for the aid of the 'boss,' who will know whether 'Mamie' and 'Maggie' are talking with one another when they should be attending to business."

**A Remarkable Tree.**—*Cosmos* (September 17) prints a letter from M. J. Garnier, who writes from Kurawa, Australia, under date of April 30, as follows: "Here is a fact that is not well known even in this country. We could not imagine how the natives here manage to live without water; we were told, indeed, that they had to get along with the rain-water that collects, once or twice a year, in the hollows of rocks; but this explanation seemed altogether insufficient, and I continued to get all the information I could, both from prospectors and from a few negroes that knew a little English. But these latter could tell me nothing. Finally a Protestant missionary, the Rev. Barton Parkes, put me in communication with a better-informed native, who told us of the existence, in this country, of a tree whose roots are impregnated with fresh water; and as they spread out near the surface of the ground, it is easy to pry them up with a pointed stick. They are carried along on a journey, and when the dryness is extreme the natives collect in the regions where these trees are the most abundant.

"I at once set about finding these trees, and we had the good fortune to discover some in a place called Windermere, between Black-flag and Kurawa. The leaves of the tree, altho it grows in rocky places, are extremely green; its wood is soft compared with that of the other trees of the country, which is generally very hard; its flowers are as large as a ten-sou piece and are greenish; the fruit is of the size of a small wild cherry; finally, its roots, of which we gathered specimens, consist of a succession of nodosities, sometimes of the size of a large ear of corn. The blacks eat them after they have drunk the water from them. In taste they resemble our radish. Doubtless, from this description, a botanist would recognize the tree, but the use that the natives make of it is perhaps yet unknown."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WE have already noted," says *Cosmos*, "the use of fence-wires on the Australian plains as telephone-conductors. According to *The Australian Agriculturist*, this use is becoming general, and the farmers thus commonly communicate over distances of 12 to 20 kilometers [7½ to 12½ miles]. . . . Unfortunately the wires conduct lightning as well as the feeble telephonic currents, and animals that take refuge against the fences are often killed by a stroke that reached the earth at some distant point and was conducted to them by the fence."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"MISS M. A. ELLIS contributed a paper to the British Association on the human ear as a means of identification," says *The Scientific American.* "She pointed out that the helix, or outer rim of the ear, and the general shape of the pinna, or whole outer ear, were the most useful for purposes of identification. Ears do not change shape after childhood, altho they enlarge slightlly after middle life. From the varieties of sixty-four pairs of ears, many belonging to individuals noted in art, science, and literature, printed from life by Miss Ellis, it has been found that the right and left of each pair of ears usually vary in shape."

DISAGREEING AUTHORITIES ON HEREDITY.—"In the *Revue Scientifique* for April last," says Dr. D. G. Brinton in *Science*, October 28, "Dr. Cesare Lombroso, in an able discussion of the relative influence of heredity and environment, announced the conclusion that 'the influence of environment is potent enough to annihilate all ethnic traits.' At the meeting of the German Anthropological Society in August of this year Professor Kollmann, of Basel, in an address on the same subject, stated the dictum of science to be that 'the influence of heredity is far stronger than that of environment. The ethnic traits are immortal and persist, tho the peoples who bear them may disappear from history.' These are two of the most eminent authorities among European anthropologists. As the traditional circus man said: 'You pays your money and you takes your choice.'"

THE FUNCTION OF BLOOM.—As is well known to botamists, but not so well known to the general public, says Prof. C. E. Bessey in *Science*, the white powdery coating on some leaves and fruits is waxy in nature and is called "bloom" in technical works on botany. Its function has received some attention, Mr. Darwin having made it the object of some studies in his later years. In a recent number of *The Laboratory Bulletin*, of Oberlin College, is a short paper by Miss Roberta Reynolds, giving the results of a series of experiments which show that when the bloom is removed from the epidermis the transpiration of water is greatly increased. Thus in case of *Agave utahensis* the loss was about two and a half times as much from the leaf which was without bloom as from that with the bloom. It was observed, also, that on damp days the difference between the leaves was less than on dry days; so, too, there was less difference in the case of young leaves than when old ones were used.

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## STATE CHURCH VERSUS FREE CHURCH IN EUROPE.

ON the European continent, particularly in Germany, the most prominent men in the church, both of the Liberal and Conservative schools, are practically a unit in maintaining that, at least in Protestant countries, union between state and church, as this has come about through historic causes, is a blessing to all concerned. Comparisons are frequently made between free and state churches, in which the former is freely criticized in comparison with the latter. Quite a fair discussion of this problem, with special reference to the advantages for practical church work afforded by both kinds of churches, we find in the *Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche*, the organ of the advanced school of theological thinkers in the Fatherland. In it (Vol. 8, No. 5) Prof. K. Sell discusses this question, from which we condense as follows:

The number of free churches in Europe is small in number and small in membership. They are: (1) The Moravian Brethren; (2) Reformed independent churches in the Swiss cantons of Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchatel, as also in Holland, France, and several congregations in Germany; (3) some separate Lutheran congregations in Germany, organized into the Breslau and Immanuel synods, together with the free synod of Saxony and of Hanover—all small bodies; (4) the two free churches of Scotland; (5) the free church of Italy, as also the Waldensian church.

All these churches, except those of Italy, originated in the efforts of a prehistoric movement aiming at a deliverance of the church from the control of the state, and in the interests of a development of a deeper state of piety and spirituality than was found in the state churches. The oldest and the most venerable of these free churches are the Moravian Brethren, and this is really the only free church actually conducted in accordance with the ideals of such a communion. As advocates of the free-church system we find some of the ablest theologians that Europe has produced, especially Vinet in Switzerland and Chalmers in Scotland. Only the former, however, has a theory and practise fully declared for the entire separation between state and church.

The weaknesses of the free church with its individualism and its being bound within certain fixed confessional limitations are conspicuous in many directions. Among these must be counted their inability to accomplish high ends in educational work and theological scholarship. With the single exception of the Scottish free churches they have practically done nothing of permanent moment in this direction. Only the state is able to supply the means for the establishment of schools on a larger scale. Only the state can permit that freedom of research and that liberty in scientific investigation which are absolutely necessary for the true advancement of research and the development of the highest type of scholarship. In this department the theology and the theologians of the free church, which are bound by their conservative confessionalism, is hemmed in on all sides. The most potent factors and forces in this domain, in the nature of the case, must be looked for in the state churches with their greater latitude and liberty.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**An Experiment in Christian Communism.**—An interesting experiment in Christian communism is described in *The Outlook*. It was inaugurated near Columbus, Ga., about a year ago with the support and under the auspices of such men as Prof. George D. Herron, of Grinnell, Iowa, and Ernest Howard Crosby, of New York. The community established is known as "The Christian Commonwealth," and it has a membership at present of about seventy souls. *The Outlook* says:

"The practises of the outside world are exactly reversed in this Christian community. The bond which holds the association together is not self-interest, but brotherly love; instead of competing with one another, they cooperate; the strongest and ablest regard their gifts, not as a means of self-aggrandizement, but as an opportunity for service. Every new member is expected to give to the association all that he has, but poor men are received without admission fee of any kind. All that is necessary is assent to the following statement of faith: 'I accept as the law of my life Christ's law that I shall love my neighbor as myself. I will use, hold, or dispose of all my property, my labor, and my income according to the dictates of love for the happiness of all who need. I will not withhold for any selfish ends aught that I have from the fullest service that love inspires.' The system is one of complete communism. Private property is limited to personal effects; all land and capital are owned by the community collectively. There is absolute equality within the association. Every member is asked to do his share in the necessary work, and receives in return all that is needful for his daily life. The colonists have several hundred acres of land, which are being rapidly brought under cultivation. There is an orchard, a nursery garden, a sawmill, a blacksmith shop, and a dairy. Commonwealth has its own post-office, and a printing-press from which is issued the monthly organ of the association, *The Social Gospel*, edited by George Howard Gibson and the Rev. Ralph Albertson."

## FATHER HECKER AND THE AMERICAN IDEA IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Spanish-American war has produced a repercussion in the bosom of the Roman Catholic church that, in the opinion of Mr. J. Murphy, is likely to have far-reaching consequences. The principles that motived the action of the United States in this war, he says, have their counterpart among the theories and tenets that animate the dogmatic doctrine of a large portion of the Catholic ecclesiastics in this country. These theories are more or less at variance with the traditions that obtain in Rome. Hitherto they were tolerated there; but the war has stirred up a certain amount of bitter resentment, which has caused some incidents of a piquant nature.

Mr. Murphy then proceeds to give a brief narrative of some recent events which explain the meaning of these statements. He refers to the two currents of feeling existing among the Roman Catholic clergy in this country: the one represented by the progressive Americans, who wish to bring the principles that underlie the United States Government into the affairs of the Catholic church, such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Keane, and Archbishop Ireland; the other represented by the Jesuits, the Germans, and, to a minor extent, and for different reasons, Archbishop Corrigan. The majority of the American clergy are with the liberal element, which has drawn upon itself a certain amount of ill feeling in Rome.

An incident most clearly illustrating the antipathy existing between these two currents of feeling, according to Mr. Murphy (who writes in *The Open Court*, November), was the publication of "The Life of Father Hecker," by Rev. Father Elliott. Father Hecker was a practical and liberal-minded man. He did not pay much attention to canon law and the traditions of the church, but looked every-day facts squarely in the face. He was patriotic in his impulses, and frequently dwelt upon the necessity of good citizenship without special regard to the Catholic church.

Father Hecker's ideas were given special emphasis in a paper prepared and read by Monsignor O'Connell before the International Catholic Scientific Congress in Fribourg, Switzerland, August of last year. A pamphlet containing his ideas was then published broadcast over Europe. Mr. Murphy says:

"The liberal ideas embodied in the pamphlet left the inference that the satisfactory working relations of church and state in this country might be profitably put into actuation in other lands, and even in Italy itself, to the great spiritual gain of the church. The pamphlet was a shell in the opposing camp, and its true import was accurately gaged by those most interested in the matter. It was well known that among the thoroughly business-like prelates of the United States dissatisfaction reigned as to the administra-

tion of the church. It was known that these prelates were asking themselves if the Roman Catholic church was to be really catholic, that is, universal, or if it was to be simply national, that is, Italian; and if the entire interests of the Catholic church were to be identified with the question of the Pope's aspirations for temporal power. It was recognized that with the publication of this pamphlet the American prelates were now growing outspoken and assertive in a manner that augured ill for the future. Jesuit and Dominican felt that theories and tenets dear to them were being rudely shaken at their base. The war broke out, and the wrath of Dominican and Jesuit was turned against all things American. The time, they felt, had come for a vigorous parry and thrust against 'Americanism,' as the liberal theories of the United States clergy began to be designated.

"A French priest dealt the blow. One Father Magnen, a member of a religious community, got together materials for a volume which he entitled 'Études sur l'Americanisme,' with the subheading 'Le Père Hecker est-il un Saint?' Father Hecker's personality was again made the motive for the debate on 'Americanism.' The Platonic question of discovering whether Father Hecker is or is not a member of God's elect was a mere introduction to a fierce personal attack on the more prominent members of the American party, and to the syllogistic proof of the semi-schismatic character of the church which they represented.

"This book was to be published in Paris, and in accordance with the rules of the Index Expurgatorius it should bear the imprimatur of the archbishop of that city. Cardinal Richard, however, on reading the book, informed the author that he could not give his imprimatur to a *libelle* and to a publication which was a mere calumnious attack on the United States episcopate. The author then brought his book to Rome. He added the name of a publishing firm in Rome to that of the true publishers in Paris, and altho this action was *in fraudem legis* and foreseen and forbidden by article 41 of the rules of the Index, he readily obtained the Vatican imprimatur. For this imprimatur the direct responsibility belonged to the Master of the Sacred Palace, Fr. Lepidi, a Dominican monk and a candidate for the cardinatial purple.

"The publication of a similar volume with a Vatican imprimatur produced nothing short of amazement to the general public into whose hands it fell. But it was lauded to the skies in a review published by the Jesuit Fathers, and their encomiums were given prominent insertion in the clerical organs in Rome. In face of the insulting provocation directly put upon them, the American prelates did not think it behooved them to remain silent. Archbishop Keane, who lives in Rome, went to the Vatican to make direct representations to Cardinal Rampolla. The pontifical secretary of state disclaimed all connection with the libelous volume. Neither the Holy Father nor he, he declared, knew anything about it, they deeply deplored the publication, and energetic measures would be taken against those who were at fault.

"A liberal newspaper in Rome soon got wind of the affair and denounced the disingenuous action of those who had authorized the publication. To this an answer was made in the name of the Master of the Sacred Palace. It affirmed that he had read and studied the book, that he had thoroughly appreciated its contents, but that considering their importance he had desired to obtain the most authoritative approbation possible and had submitted it to the Holy Father himself. His Holiness, Fr. Lepidi was made to allege, read the book, and approved its publication.

"Shortly after a Paris newspaper published a number of testimonials in favor of Father Magnen's book from members of the French episcopate, and from those chiefly, by a strange coincidence, who had been most notoriously mixed up in the Diana Vaughan hoax. Furthermore, Father Montsabré, the Dominican monk and master of asceticism who acquired celebrity by preaching many Lenten seasons to the cultured congregation of Nôtre Dame de Paris, added the weight of his word to the controversy. He had previously read, he stated in a letter to Father Magnen, *cette insupportable Vie du Père Hecker*. He had now read Father Magnen's reply. He thoroughly agreed with it. It had only one defect, and that was to treat the American prelates and their doctrines with *trop de douceur*.

"A similar series of facts needs but little comment. Obviously an influential section of those who are in the very inside machinery by which the Roman Catholic conscience is directed from the Vatican dread the advance of what, for conciseness, we may call the American idea. Not all of them probably go so far as the cardinal, holding high office in Rome, who in a recent colloquy with a French journalist referred to a rumor concerning Archbishop Ireland, and frankly expressed a hope that the '*quasi schismatique église*' of the United States was not going to have a second cardinal. The vast majority are well aware that dogma is in no risk of being tampered with. But they feel that with the ascendency of the ideas which the Americans advocate many an old tradition dear to their hearts must go forever. The question of temporal power would soon be in risk of being rudely shaken, and even much of the pageantry of court life at the Vatican would have to be abandoned. Those Americans would gradually be seeking a practical answer to the oft-raised query, Why, if the Italians are so conspicuously incapable of governing themselves, should they be allowed a monopoly of the government of the Catholic universe?

"The American idea must accordingly be resisted with all possible energy. Thus, altho we see Leo XIII. liberal and republican enough when it is a question, say, of France, we perceive that for the United States the strictest conservatism is put in vigor. The laicization of the schools in France is going actively forward and there is no protest, and yet when Archbishop Ireland experimented with a lay school over here—and, remember, it was only an experiment and on a small scale and as a matter of practical necessity—all hands were raised in horror, and he is still under the imputation of having committed a bad action.

"Not all ecclesiastics, however, having influence in the government of the church are against Americanism. Cardinals there are, and prelates and monks and lay dignitaries, who are thoroughly in sympathy with the movement. They lack the courage of their American brethren. They believe that, the cause being good, it is sure to go on. They are confident that the American prelates will not be wanting in the necessary perseverance. They hope through their exertions a renovation of the church, in so far at least as it is a visible, tangible body and a thing of this world."

## THE ANGLICAN CONTROVERSY OVER RITUALISM.

THE controversy over the alleged ritualistic Catholic practises in the Church of England continues with increasing vigor and intensity, all classes of publications, secular and religious, and all shades of religious belief being represented among the disputants (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 8). In an extended review of some recent church controversies Rev. Dr. Henry K. Carroll in *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) sums up the situation in the English church as he sees it. He says:

"This is not a new controversy, as everybody knows. It is a development of the Tractarian movement. It calls itself Catholic, and looks upon the Reformation in a less favorable light than Protestants generally do. It expressly denies that it is Protestant. It does not like the word, nor what it stands for. It does protest against some things in Roman Catholicism, but not so vigorously as against certain Protestant doctrines and practises. It was supposed that this movement had reached the zenith of its influence twelve or fifteen years ago, and that it would gradually decline when the prosecutions against it ceased; but it is now again causing trouble. The accusations of lawless practises directed against ritualistic clergy are numerous, and in provincial convocation, in diocesan convention, and in press and Parliament an exciting discussion has been in progress. Nobody seems to have a very definite idea what to do to bring about peace. Few suggest a resort to the processes of ecclesiastical or civil law. Perhaps the remembrance of how the Queen intervened in behalf of a ritualist who was imprisoned less than twenty years ago convinces most reflecting minds that legal methods would not be successful. The Catholic churches have, substantially, the Roman mass and use altar lights, incense, chasuble, and biretta, the mixed chalice, and wafers; they also practise the eastward position, private confession, veneration of the cross, etc. Since an evangelical layman, John Kensit, openly denounced one of these services in St. Cuthbert's, Kensington, calling it 'idolatry' and getting himself arrested for 'violent misbehavior,' public atten-

tion has been concentrated on 'lawless practises,' and the London *Times* publishes daily columns of letters attacking and defending them. As to the remedy, the consensus of opinion seems to be that it is in the hands of the bishops. Most of these are in sympathy with High Churchism, and can not be expected to call the clergy to account except in extreme cases. The Archbishop of Canterbury denies that there are many extremists. A few, he says, would like to carry the church to Rome and accept the domination of the Pope; but there are extremists, he insists, in the evangelical school who would favor an alliance with Protestant bodies. He seems to feel that one extreme is to be as much deprecated as the other. In one word, his policy is 'toleration,' and that is really the policy of the majority of the bishops. . . . There can be but one outcome of all this agitation—not division of the Church of England, not any important secession either to the Roman Catholic church on the one hand or to Nonconformist churches on the other, not the absorption of the church by the ritualists, but a larger comprehensiveness. There must be room for all schools in the national Establishment, and if ritualism ever becomes predominant and shows itself intolerant and persecutes, the fight for comprehensiveness now being waged for it will be waged against it."

For a view of the situation from an entirely different quarter we have the following from *The Sacred Heart Review* (Roman Catholic, Boston). It says:

"What the outcome of the struggle will be remains to be seen. The issue can hardly, in any case, be beneficial to the Anglican Establishment. If the Protestant or 'Low'-church party wins, and succeed in putting ritualism under a legal and ecclesiastical ban, there will follow a larger Romeward movement among the 'High' churchmen who have gone too far, in most cases, to recede from their position now and settle back into the 'Low'-church ranks. If the ritualists carry the day, the rift in the Established Church, which is already quite large, will yawn wider still; and the day of disestablishment will be materially hastened.

"There are two rather curious features about this deepening Anglican-Church conflict. One consists in the fact that the Nonconformists are taking part in it, and ranging themselves against the ritualists. They claim that the affairs of a state church interest every citizen of the state, whether or not he belongs to the church; and this claim is not so easy to upset as some folks may imagine. Just why the Nonconformists are fighting with the 'Low' churchmen is not altogether plain, unless it be that they consider those the weaker party to the fray. For what the Nonconformists have in view is the prolongation of the fight, it being their belief that the more protracted and bitter the struggle proves, the sooner will dawn the day of disestablishment."

In the opinion of *The Living Church* (Prot. Episc., Chicago), the agitation against ritualism is, in largest measure, "a political movement." It quotes with approval from a correspondent who says that "it is a Radical and Orange attack upon the church, and is designed, first, to furnish the now disgruntled and disunited political minority in England with a rallying battle-cry; and, secondly, to bring about disestablishment." Referring to the action of Mr. Kensit, *The Living Church* says:

"That wild and monstrous attack, egged on by politicians and Nonconformists, has had the effect of accelerating a settlement, in order that no real ground of complaint might remain, and that it might be seen that the war is being waged not against excesses of ceremonial, or questionable 'additional services,' but against the vital principles of the church itself. The most cheering feature of the situation is the fact that the bishops have not lost their heads, and there is no tendency among them to enter upon some ambiguous course of action with a view to 'casting a tub to the whale.'"

A recent address in England on this subject was made by Mr. T. M. Healy, the Irish leader, which has received very considerable attention from the English press. Mr. Healy considers especially the effect this campaign against ritualism will have on Ireland's cause. *The St. James's Gazette* reports his address as follows:

"That movement [against ritualism] might seem a long way from affecting Ireland at the present moment; but, in his judgment, it had a distinct bearing upon the public cause in that country. In the first place it undoubtedly affected them in their demand for the redress of the university question, because they found the spirit of bigotry had been stirred up in England by 'No-Popery' orations, which acted upon the masses, so that English Liberal members—at least many of them—were no longer willing to grant them equal rights in the matter of education with the Protestants in Trinity College. But it might also have a still more far-reaching effect—an effect which would have a bearing upon the action of the Conservative Party as well as upon the Liberal Party. The position of the Liberals was this. They wanted the Protestant Church disestablished, and the way they proposed to go about it was to maintain that that church was founded on the Act of Uniformity, that all its ritual and rubric depended upon statute, and that bishops had no guiding power whatever in the Established Church. The Conservatives, on the other hand, wished to maintain the Protestant church as by law established. They wished to do nothing whatever to disturb the relations between the bishops, the clergy, and the members of that church.

"But, undoubtedly, the Liberals, by pounding at the question of 'No Popery,' would reach many of the voters who differ from the Conservative Party, and might detach even members of the existing ministerial party, and might bring into power a Ministry elected on 'No-Popery' lines. Whether that Ministry were Liberal or Tory it was not easy at that moment to determine, but it imposed upon them the duty at this moment of special watchfulness and special circumspection."

## DR. GUNSAULUS AND HIS NEW CREED.

THE letter of Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus in reply to the invitation of Plymouth church, Chicago (Congregational), to resume the pastorate of the Church in association with Rev. A. J. Haynes, the acting pastor, has attracted wide attention on account of its statement regarding creed tests of admission to the church. The letter names four conditions of acceptance: first, that he have as associate a man like the present acting pastor, Rev. A. J. Haynes, with whom, he says, he is in "substantial accord in matters relating to the faith and to the method of progress in the Kingdom of God"; second, that substantial provision be made for carrying on the work as he conceives it, and outlines it; third, that the work shall be arranged in harmony with his retaining his work as president of Armour Institute. The fourth point, relating to standards of admission to church-membership, contains the following statement:

"I am convinced that the first necessity for my laboring effectively at Plymouth Church, indeed the absolute requirement made by my heart and conscience, is the simplifying and strengthening of the articles of faith upon which the church sets up her banner and invites men and women to unite with her in the common task and hope of making this a better world. I would make our statement less theological and more religious. I would insist upon the orthodoxy which Christ had in mind when He said: 'Not every one that sayeth, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.' Entrance to the church ought to be simply saying, 'By Thy help, I will,' in answer to the command of Jesus, 'Follow Me.' A true sorrow that one has been wrong, an honest turning from wrong to right, desire to be like the Master, trust in Him as one who has the right to guide and rule our lives, willingness to take His spirit and put it into all our life and labor; these are the fundamental and ethical ideals I would emphasize; and I would substitute these for theological statements, which, however true they may be, concern themselves with matters as yet unconsidered by many truly Christian men and women, and may not be decisive at the springs of conduct which Christ saw are the fountains of life.

"Let me illustrate my meaning. One of the greatest and most profound Christians of modern times uttered what I believe to be the unspoken feeling of many a like-minded and high-souled man and woman, when Abraham Lincoln said: 'When I find a church

which has as its creed the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount, that church will I join.' Now, I would have Plymouth Church open a door large enough to admit a man as religiously great as Abraham Lincoln, however small he might be theologically. I am not fearful of the consequences of this letting down of the bars. Indeed, I would let them down one by one; by the side of such a mighty Christian man a little child might also toddle in unbewildered by formularies, in simple obedience to Him who said: 'Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' I would make the invitation and method of entrance into the church as wide and inclusive as her Founder made them. I would not be less glad to see flocking to the church the theologians and the saints if they do not forget Him who, while He was the first great liberal in religion, was also the most searchingly exact as a Master, who said: 'Come, all ye who labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart. My yoke is easy and my burden is light.' In a word, I would make the Christian church as Christian as Christ Himself.

"Day and night I am joyfully laboring with men for the enlargement of the reign of Jesus on earth whose lives are the eloquent confessions of His essential lordship over them, but they are not in the visible church. They actually do belong to the true and invisible communion. If I reach any heaven of God, I expect to gladly greet them or be greeted by them. I would be as liberal and as narrow here as I expect to be there. Why must we postpone the cordial acknowledgment until after we die? Shadowy and arbitrary lines will vanish then in the white light of essentials. . . . . .

"Experience has proven to me that the line of demarcation which an intellectual apprehension of the truth only makes between a good man inside the church and an equally good man outside the church is fantastic, and wickedly confuses the value Christ placed upon real faith and noble character with the value doctrinaires have placed upon an assent to human conceptions of divine truth. Theology is the vision of God. I believe the church ought to be true to Christ's words, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.' The only line of division which is fundamental runs so deep and high that on the one side are those who feel in them no response to the moral divineness of Jesus of Galilee, and who do not want to be like Him, and on the other side are those who do feel the moral divineness of Jesus of Galilee and who do want to be like Him. That line is as deep as the soul of man and as basic as the nature of God. According to that line I would labor and pray. I would make the church as exclusive and as inclusive as the Spirit of Christ. I believe it ought to have as large and firm a gateway on earth as it will have in heaven."

Acting on the suggestion of Dr. Gunsaulus, the congregation of Plymouth Church at a subsequent meeting unanimously adopted the following creed:

"We accept the various historic confessions of faith in Christendom, notably the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, the Burial Hill declaration, and the creed prepared by the commission of 1883 as a basis, ever growing and yet to be enlarged, upon which the Congregational churches stand, and, recognizing these symbols of doctrine as thus valuable and important, we seek and enjoy fellowship with Congregational churches and the church of Christ universal. However, we ask of those who seek fellowship with Plymouth Church simply the cordial participation with us in the following form of admission.

"After the Lord's Prayer is offered, the minister shall say:

"'Dearly beloved, called by God to be His children through Jesus Christ, we give hearty thanks to God, who by His Spirit has opened your eyes to see and your hearts to receive Jesus as Lord, and who has inclined you to present yourselves at this time to make confession of Him. Do you join with the members of this church in the following statement of faith: We believe in the life of service and love as lived by Jesus; we accept His words as our guide and will strive to live in His Spirit?'

"Response: I do.

"Having truly repented of your sins and heartily forsaken them, you devote yourselves to the love, obedience, and service of Jesus Christ; you take His Word as the law of your life and the Holy Spirit as your comforter and guide, and, trusting in His grace to confirm and strengthen you, you promise to follow Him in all things, to walk with His disciples in love, and to live for His Kingdom. You (each of you) do covenant with this church to join in its ordinances and public worship, to subscribe to its rules and discipline, to strive for its purity and peace, and to honor your high and holy vocation by a life of piety toward God and benevolence toward your fellow men. Is this your pledge?

"Answer: It is."

In commenting on this statement of faith *The Congregationalist* (Boston) says:

"This creed places Plymouth in full fellowship with Congregational churches, and at the same time renders it possible for it to receive any one to membership who gives credible evidence of regeneration, and expresses his desire to live a Christian life. There is no disavowal of evangelical doctrines, and no intimation of a liberalism which denies the deity of the Lord Jesus or the converting work of the Holy Spirit. The older members of the church say that Dr. Gunsaulus never preached with more evangelic fervor than now, that in this respect he is not surpassed by Mr. Moody."

*The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, Chicago) devotes an editorial to the subject, in the course of which it says:

"If Plymouth, as a congregation, aims at certain good works among people who do not accept the pith of 'the creeds,' we have no reason to demur. However, we would be compelled to object if Plymouth should declare that its position and aims amount to a rebuke to or a repudiation of the bodies of Christ whose creeds may or may not be longer than its own. It is not understood that Plymouth so proposes to do. It seems to wish to accept members who are not Christians, and whom it hopes and will aim to build into Christians. Some other churches whose creeds are as long as the longest so receive people into membership. The Methodist Episcopal church receives unconverted people upon probation only, but other Methodist churches which have abolished the probationary rule either admit the unconverted or assume that all whom they receive are converted.

"Since Plymouth does not propose to found a denomination of its own kind, and is a separate and distinct body that aims to minister unto souls who are expected to become Christians, it has the right to proceed upon its own conditions. If it leads multitudes to Christ, all will rejoice. If it serves to convince people that church-membership is formal only, and that the Christian life does not tend to formulate certain statements concerning spiritual things that come into human consciousness, Plymouth's ministry will be of doubtful value. Some kinds of churches undoubtedly do good to people who sincerely think themselves unable to be in other churches. The lax churches, however, that serve as a kind of escape for men and women who wish to run away from their full share of Christian obligation, surely are not equally useful and valuable. Plymouth quite necessarily will be an experiment, as its pastors doubtless admit."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A RECOMMENDATION that the word Moravian be dropped from the title of that denomination, and that the name be changed to "The Brethren's United Episcopal Church," was submitted at the Moravian Synod, at Lititz, Pa., recently. The proposition, however, was defeated by a large majority.

NOW that various missionary boards are planning to enter upon an active campaign in Hawaii, says *The Watchman*, Boston, it would be well for them to issue some authoritative statements as to just what should be done in the islands. "The public mind is greatly confused by contradictory statements. We are told by a certain set of men that education and religion are more highly diffused in the islands than in New England, and by another set that the condition of things was so bad that a handful of Americans were amply justified in seizing the political control of the kingdom. Whom are we to believe?"

ACCORDING to *The Westminster Gazette*, Prebendary Wordsworth, of Lincoln Cathedral, has come upon some valuable finds. Among them is an inventory of the fifteenth century relating to the sacred relics at Lincoln Cathedral. The list of relics includes St. Hugh's head, the beard and chasuble of St. Peter, teeth of St. Cecilia and St. Christopher, a bone of St. Lawrence, a finger of St. Katherine, the collar-bone and part of the breastplate of St. George, some links of chain wherewith St. Katherine bound a fiend, a portion of the Holy Sepulcher and of the table from the upper room at Jerusalem, and a part of St. Andrew's cross.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## OPPOSITION TO AN ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

DURING the present Anglo-French controversy, British papers every now and then refer to a supposed agreement between Great Britain and Germany, which is to lead to the partitioning of the Portuguese colonies in Africa, the defense of British interests in China, and even an offensive and defensive treaty. To what extent the British papers really believe in the existence of this agreement it is hard to determine, but it is certain that there is in Germany a strong and growing opposition to the supposed terms. The German Colonial Association has lodged a protest with the Chancellor against the rumored sacrifice of German interests in South Africa, and has received a reassuring answer. The association is a very powerful body, to which men of all parties adhere. The *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, says:

"That Britain covets Delagoa bay is well known. But the Portuguese are in no hurry to part with it, and Germany's colonial interests command attention. This explains the negotiations. The idea of a defensive and offensive alliance is a gross exaggeration. The British press does not remember that England is not an eligible candidate for such an alliance, as a new cabinet may follow very different lines in its foreign policy. On the other hand, Germany is not at all inclined to bind her foreign policy."

In the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, M. v. Brandt expresses himself to the following effect:

It is doubtful that the agreement means more than that both powers have delimitated certain spheres of interest with regard to the Portuguese colonies, promising to refrain from encroaching upon each other's preserves. At any rate, the English press has not modified its anti-German attitude. But that need not disturb us. British statesmen will hardly pay much attention to the newspapers in this case. Great Britain has enemies enough, and it can not be advantageous to her to cast around for more.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* asserts that even in China Germany has no reason to embroil herself with Russia to please Great Britain, especially as the latter power has not offered any concessions to Germany. What has been accomplished is merely a division of spheres of interest with regard to railroad-building and trading-posts. In England it is recognized by many papers that the proposed alliance can not be popular with the Germans. *The Home News*, London, describes the situation as follows:

"The idea is not altogether popular in Germany, and some of the German papers are actively denouncing it. They declare that English policy is brutal and selfish and that Germany has less to fear from Russia. What they mean, of course, is that English enterprise has accomplished so much that if Germany does not attack English interests, her chances of commercial development are considerably restricted. Nor is this view wholly wide of the mark. In England the *entente* is objected to in some quarters on precisely similar grounds. Germany has ambitions, and will probably realize them at the expense of Great Britain. Possibly, however, the arrangement which has been arrived at is only a specific agreement on certain well-defined points."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"In London they are not tired of telling us that Germany is in perfect accord with England on the Egyptian question. The English even flattered themselves that the Emperor would consent to be received in Cairo by the British as masters of the country, but their invitation was politely declined. No doubt Germany has abstained from a policy unfavorable to Great Britain, but, on the other hand, the official German papers have informed us that no third power is affected in the least by the Anglo-German agreement. Hence Germany is not prepared to furnish the English with any backing."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WILL FRANCE AND ENGLAND COME TO BLOWS?

IT is again asserted that France is willing to withdraw her military mission from Fashoda, if Great Britain offers adequate compensation. A portion of the Bahr-el-Ghazel province the French mean to retain; they also mean to have free access to the Nile, guaranteed, as they claim, by well-defined treaties. M. Liotard, the head of the expedition which Marchand finished, has expressed himself as follows to an interviewer:

"We have now an outlet on the Nile, and for this we have worked since 1885. . . . About Fashoda itself nobody cares, and we are willing to give it up. But we must have a place on the Nile, and we will get it, too. It is of the utmost importance to us to have a post on the Nile connecting that river with Ubanzi and the Kongo. I fancy that the French Government will put its case as follows: We must have a post on the Nile, Fashoda or some other place."

The *Éclair* thinks an agreement could easily be arrived at if only England would cease to demand the evacuation of Fashoda as preliminary to all negotiations. The *Matin* thinks the business will be settled quietly if the British cabinet is firm against the jingoes. The *Journal des Débats* says:

"Lord Salisbury is an Englishman of the good old school and a nobleman. . . . We believe in his good will, and are convinced there are certain things he would not like to do. But why, when he shows that he is disposed to negotiate, does he allow some of his ministers to behave like unruly schoolboys, and to deliver exciting speeches? . . . Is England trying to wound our honor, or is it Fashoda she wants?"

Meanwhile war preparations are said to continue in England and France, altho, according to the descriptions of these preparations as given in the cablegrams, neither government seems to be doing much. But the British press is in an intensely excited state, and most continental papers believe that the British newspapers mean to provoke a struggle. *The Pall Mall Gazette* is of the opinion that the war would be rather a good thing. It says, in effect:

Our trade might suffer momentarily, but we would gain much in the end. We would close up all French ports, and seal up the Channel. We would sweep away French trade, and take at our leisure such French colonies as we think worth taking. We would regulate our position in Egypt, relieve Newfoundland of the French, make a present of the New Hebrides and New Caledonia to Australia. We would overthrow the present boundary of Siam, put an end to French ambitions in China, divide West Africa as we choose, and have something to say in Morocco, etc.

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, which sides strongly with Eng-

FRANCE (TO BRITANNIA): "Huh! If I had teeth like that I wouldn't show 'em." —*Le Rire, Paris.*

land as regards Fashoda, thinks this is somewhat too light-hearted. That England could suffer serious reverses few Englishmen believe. The doctrine that France's colonization schemes must be kept free from antagonism to England's interests, and that she must not presume to cross the path of the Briton, is expressed in nearly every British paper. "It must be clear enough," says *Money*, London, "that there can be no concession on the part of England. Rarely, if ever, has the expression of public feeling in England been so plain and unanimous, and this fact must have impressed every member of the Government." *The Daily Graphic* suggests that the Marchand mission be arrested and bundled out of the country if it does not leave soon. This paper and many others think it would be wise on the part of England to proclaim a "protectorate" over Egypt at once. But some thoughtful writers think the experiment might be dangerous. Prof. Goldwin Smith, writing in *The Sun*, Toronto, says:

"A very different scene would be opened if Great Britain, under the guise of declaring a protectorate, were to annex Egypt. She is pledged to the other powers against annexation, and her seizure of that country with the command of the Suez canal, whether it led immediately to war or not, would place her in an attitude of permanent hostility and menace to the rest of Europe. It might not unlikely be the signal for a general combination to put limits to her ascendency and restore the freedom of the seas. There is no doubt a party in England, with Mr. Chamberlain at its head, which, intoxicated with the sense of maritime power, wants to provoke a fight. It would learn what, to a manufacturing and commercial country, is the cost even of a successful war."

A few English publications cautiously point out that, as Mr. Leonard Courtney puts it, "war with France is not as small a matter as some people think," and that the discrepancy between the British and French fleets is greater on paper than in reality. *The Saturday Review* mentions that no less than five of the reserve battle-ships at Portsmouth are armed with muzzle-loaders. In speed, too, the British navy is not all that could be desired. Five of the French ships are in all probability faster than the English, and there is a lack of fast auxiliary cruisers. *The Saturday Review* suggests the purchase of the fast vessels recently sold by the Germans to Spain. But the paper will not hear of a French "outlet" on the Nile, and it censures the few English papers which suggest concessions. It says:

"The latest news is that the French have agreed to evacuate Fashoda, and it is more than hinted that they will be allowed to retain certain posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazel, if indeed they are not given an outlet on the Nile. We refuse to believe that Lord Salisbury has conceded to them this outlet on the Nile. . . . No; what the French want is a port on the Nile above Fashoda as a *place d'armes*, in order to intrigue with Abyssinia, and if possible cut the wasp's back of English possession by barbaric invasion. This must not be conceded to them in spite of the short-sightedly generous editors of *The Westminster Gazette* and *The Daily Chronicle*. In the interests of peace it must be denied them, and it will be, for in such a matter Lord Salisbury will never dare to act against his cabinet, and we are certain that Mr. Balfour, to say nothing of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will refuse to sanction an act of almost criminal weakness."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**A Bad Country for Bogus "Extras."**—Each country has its own peculiar restrictions upon "personal liberty," and that one of the restrictions that prevail in Germany bears hard upon the newspaper publisher is indicated in the following story from the Berlin *Tageblatt:*

"May 28 an 'extra' was offered for sale, with the usual cries of 'Latest news!' 'Special cable!' etc., to which was added, as a further inducement, that 'Spain had won a great victory' and the 'Americans were totally defeated.' A lieutenant of police, noticing the disappointment on the faces of the purchasers, inquired the cause, and found that the 'news' was only what the regular dailies had already published—that an American attempt to land in Cuba had been repulsed. The lieutenant asked the purchasers of the 'extra' whether they wished to make a charge, and the vendors and publishers were arrested.

"The accused Pauli admitted that he had published the 'extra,' but pretended that he really thought the information conveyed to be exclusive. His companion, Lindner, would not acknowledge any responsibility. The state prosecutor suggested three months' imprisonment for Pauli, and three weeks for Lindner. But as Pauli had twice before committed the same misdemeanor, the court sentenced him to six months, and Lindner to one month. The court was influenced in its decision by the consideration that a swindle of this kind is no more excusable than any other deception."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## A GERMAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN CHARACTER.

THERE have been many signs of impatience among German-Americans over the reports of utterances unfavorable to this country in the German press. Among the Germans resident here is Prof. H. Münsterberg, of Harvard, who writes to the Berlin *Zukunft* to correct what he conceives to be a mischievous misunderstanding of the American character. We summarize his letter as follows:

I have met an American woman who informed me that she had never seen a joyous face in Germany. She had evidently been informed that the Germans are crushed by officialism, and the suggestion that no one could be happy there remained with her. In a like manner the German traveler meets here only men steeped in egoism and without ideals. The Germans are very able students of what is on the surface. They are well informed with regard to American national economy. But their accounts of American legal and educational affairs are often misleading, and their psychological analysis is chronically wrong. Now, I will admit that American idealism is harder to prove than American aptitude for mechanics, altho it would be easy for me to show that more verses are written around this New-England inlet than anywhere in Germany, and that more attention is given to philosophy. These, however, are not serious matters; but what about the almost uncanny tendency of the Americans to dispense their charity secretly, their love for religion and religious sciences, which are even open to women? Moreover, it will be found that the wealthy American passes twenty-four years of his life ere he pores over a ledger, while the German is put to work at seventeen, and I need hardly point out that American periodicals have a circulation never dreamed of in Germany, and that even the poorest can not do without their newspaper. All this may only be the result of the desire for knowledge. Idealism can not be proven; one must accept the unprejudiced judgment of men who know the people as they are in their homes and at their work in this case.

The American is not only very polite and hospitable, he is willing to assist to a degree which we at home would ridicule. He trusts everybody. Where I boarded during the summer the house was not closed a single night. The American business man hunts success very energetically, but he does not care for money itself. He wants a fortune because in a country without titles and orders wealth is the only measure of worth. He never tries to save himself trouble by his money. People who live only on the income derived from the interest on their capital are unknown, and an American never provides his daughter with a dowry. But the German reader refuses to believe such arguments in favor of American idealism. He only remembers the stories of lynchings and of corruption he sees in his own papers, and he does not know that many of them are merely jokes for which the comic papers alone are responsible. Now, Choate, the famous lawyer, declares he has never had reason to doubt the incorruptibility of an American jury during forty years' practise. But the German papers think they know better; they think American justice may be bought.

Professor Münsterberg finally draws attention to the fact that the United States has now entered upon a career of international

politics very different from her former isolation, and he prophesies that the Americans will have revenge if the Germans refuse to modify their opinion of American character.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE APPROACHING ANTI-ANARCHIST CONGRESS.

IT seems now pretty certain that the anarchists really intended to murder Emperor William when he came to Cairo, and this may lead to energetic measures against them all over the world, since this plot follows so quickly upon the murder of the Empress of Austria. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"There is something ridiculous in the idea that great governments should be menaced by little crawling and malignant modern versions of the sect of the assassins, and they have every reason to take steps to put a stop to such a ridiculous state of things. . . . Nothing is more natural and, indeed, more proper than that the powers should come to the resolution to make an end of this lugubrious farce. They have an easy means of carrying out their intention, if they will only look facts in the face and deal with them on sensible principles. All they have to do is to agree that the avowal of anarchist principles is in itself a criminal offense. They have every justification for taking this step. In every country the law provides a means of putting a man, who openly threatens the life of another, under restraint. The anarchists are forever menacing assassination, and after the terrible lessons we have received from the opera-house in Barcelona, the murders of President Carnot, of Don Antonio Canovas, and of the Empress of Austria, it would be childish to treat their threats as mere loose talk and as a safety-valve for angry passions. The plea that civilized states can not refuse to give asylum to political offenders is inapplicable to this case. Nobody wants to refuse a safe refuge to the genuine political refugee. . . . It will be an extraordinary proof of weakness of mind, and of the slavery to which mere formulas have reduced the more feeble sort of 'Liberals,' if Europe really can not find some means of doing a thing which is advantageous, is thoroughly justified both by the circumstances and on sound principles of justice, and which also is so easy to effect if only it is resolutely undertaken."

*The Spectator* has no objection to special laws against anarchists, provided they are tried before a jury. Similar opinions are expressed by most English papers, with the exception of the London *Saturday Review*, which sneers at the police reports. It says:

"Regarding this matter of police busybodies, we should like just to hint that it would be well for the European public to reserve judgment about the wonderful anarchist plot against the German Emperor that has been discovered at Alexandria, or Jerusalem, or Jericho—we really forget which. The manufacture of dynamite plots—and of dynamite—by the continental police is an overdone industry."

The *Epoca*, Madrid, hopes that the United States, "a country which has always shown great vigor in suppressing discontent against its own Government," will join in suppressing international anarchism. In France and Germany, in Austria, Russia, and Italy, every one agrees that "professional murder for the sake of notoriety," as the Rome *Tribuna* expresses it, must be suppressed. Even the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, Berlin, edited by Richter, the "German Healyite," thinks precautions necessary. The *Zeitschrift für Social-Wissenschaften*, Vienna, nevertheless points out that legislation is of little avail as long as Italy, the hotbed of anarchism, is not reformed. We quote as follows:

"As long as Italy retains her bad form of government with rusty social grievances and a much too fast increasing population, so long will Italy inundate the neighboring countries with her proletariate and continue to infuse unhealthy germs into healthy organisms. . . . No international congress can remedy the evil."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE French Government has at last consented to a revision of the Dreyfus sentence on the part of the Court of Cassation. This court bears an excellent reputation, yet it is doubtful whether strict justice will be done. The "anti-Dreyfusards" are very strong and very violent. The republic is in danger, and, in the opinion of the best authorities in and out of France, only a leader is wanted to establish a monarchy. Charles Dupuy is credited with saying: "*J'entends depuis quelque temps le galop d'un cheval, mais je ne sais pas qui le monte*" [I have listened some time for the gallop of the horse, but I do not know who will ride him], and with him thousands are anxious to discover the dictator. Then there are the row-at-any-price people, like Rochefort, who has suddenly come out in defense of the army which he reviled so long. "If the Court of Cassation orders a new trial, its judges should have their eyelids cut off, large, hungry spiders should be placed in nutshells over their eyes, to eat the eyeballs out of their sockets," writes the ex-communard in his *Intransigeant*. The *Petit Journal*, which circulates considerably over a million copies in France, says:

"The new Ministry must remove all trace of the plot against the army and the country. The enemies of our national independence shall not triumph. The agitation of the Dreyfusards must be stopped for good, the army must be protected against those who assail it. No means are too strong to enforce silence on the subject of the Dreyfus case."

The *Libre Parole* says it is time to free France from the Jews. The *Gaulois* hints that, if need be, a dictator will be welcomed to save the country from the Jews. The "Dreyfusards" nevertheless number among them many of the best French papers, and their influence is extending. The *Temps*, *Figaro*, *Petite République*, *Aurore* are all for revision. The extraordinary resignation of General Chanoine, who laid down his *portefeuille* as Minister of War while in the Chamber of Deputies, is severely criticized. "What a mass of guilt must be in the general staff!" says the *Pétite Republique*. Georges Clemenceau writes as follows in *Aurore*:

"We will have to be killed to render us silent. And even that

THE CHINESE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.
From a Picture in the Peking Palace.

will not help the liars and criminals who thus violate justice in France. Tho beaten to-day we will win in the end, for the guilty parties are now known, and we will continue to point them out until justice is done. The victors of to-day will be the beaten of to-morrow; justice itself will pity them, so low will be their fall."

Ives Guyot writes:

"The Court of Cassation can not be abolished, and it will do its duty. All these threats, all this opposition, will only increase its prestige and encourage it to do its duty. The Chambers may lend themselves to corruption, Chanoine may act even more incorrectly than Cavaignac and Zurlinden, yet the verdict in the Dreyfus case will be revised. Everything the enemies of Dreyfus do to prove his guilt only tends to prove his innocence."

Considering the fact that a sober paper like the *Matin* acknowledges that France can not justly be proud of her generals, it is not wonderful that the papers outside of France are unsparing in their criticism. In *The National Review*, London, Mr. F. C. Conybeare attributes the attitude of the army to Jesuit influence. He says:

"In the leaving examination (at the Ecole de Guerre) one of the examiners, a general after the heart of Drumont, gave Dreyfus lower marks than he was entitled to because he was a Jew. Dreyfus detected the unfairness and successfully exposed it. D'Ormescheville relates the incident, and then comments as follows: 'It may be remarked that the mark of which Captain Dreyfus complained was secret, and one justly wonders how he could have found out about it, save by some indiscretion which he committed or provoked. As, however, indiscretion is his leading characteristic, we need not be surprised at his having been able to find out these secret marks.' Dreyfus 'complained that this mark had been given him from *parti pris*, and because of his religion.' . . . In a good French regiment it is to-day impossible to be an officer without professing rigid Catholic and royalist opinions. Most French officers are pupils of Jesuit crammers; and the system of promotion *par choix* instead of by seniority, intended to reward efficiency by those who a few years ago introduced it, has been simply used as an engine of favoritism, and for the advancement of good Catholics. At the same time Catholic clubs for soldiers have been started in all the barracks, and the enforcement of military service on seminarists, instead of laicizing the priests, as was hoped, has clericalized the army."

This opinion of an English writer finds its corroboration in an article in the *Matin*, by Senator Ranc, who says:

"The whole business can be traced to a clerical-military coalition, which is very dangerous to the republic. Boulangerism, now called Nationalism, is used by the Jesuits for their own purposes. Michelet has gaged the matter rightly. Whenever the church, he says, finds that its privileges, its rule, its wealth are in danger, the church seeks to create a diversion and instigates the masses against the Jews. A revolutionary desire to defend Christian capitalism by an attack upon the Jews, and readiness on the part of plutocracy to serve the church are at the bottom of the antisemitic movement. The patriotic *cabotins* naturally join the combination."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the revision will now come, tho it comes in spite of the French people, the majority of whom care little about justice in the matter. In Germany and Italy, the countries supposed to have profited by Dreyfus's espionage, he is still regarded as innocent, as an *enquête* by the Vienna *Wage* among German and Italian diplomats shows. In Germany the idea that the Emperor should have been in secret correspondence with Dreyfus causes great amusement. The German press nevertheless are not displeased with the turmoil in France, which is supposed rather to strengthen the position of Germany. The case would be different if a strong monarchy were established. Bismarck's opinions on the subject are quoted a good deal just now. We quote them as follows from the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin:

"It is not our business to make France powerful by assisting in the establishment of an orderly monarchy there. I am sure the French would not do it for us if God pleased to inflict the misery of republican anarchy upon us. . . . France does very well as the 'horrible example.' If she were to give another exhibition of what the Commune is like, she would strengthen the monarchical sentiment in Germany. We want the French to leave us in peace, and so long as they remain republican they are not dangerous."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**The Jews of France.**—In view of the Dreyfus affair and the antisemitic agitation connected with it in France, it is of interest to learn exactly what the status of the Jews in that country is. The *Kurier*, of Hanover, gives the following data on the subject:

Among the eleven or twelve thousand Jewish families in Paris, there are at most five or six hundred who belong to the really wealthy class and occupy a high position in the financial world. Here it is that the power of the Paris Jews is to be found, the chief representatives of this class being the house of Rothschild, with its many milliards of money. Next to these stand the names of Heine, Fould, Dreyfus, Hirsch, Erlanger, Königswarter, Camondo, Ephrussi, Haber, Schnapper, Guenzburg, and others. All of these Jewish bankers are also engaged in large transactions in foreign lands, even as far as Russia and South America. They spend money lavishly, and are the owners of palaces, country-seats, race-courses, etc. Rothschild, as the owner of 150,000 or even 180,000 hectares of land (375,000 to 450,000 acres), and of a mass of real estate in Paris, is the greatest holder of properties and of vineyards in all France. The other two or three thousand Israelitish families in France who enjoy a goodly amount of wealth are engaged in all kinds of business, even in the book trade and in printing. The trade in diamonds, in old and modern works of art, is almost entirely in Jewish hands. Between three and four hundred Jews are officers and officials, many of whom are physicians, engineers, savants, professors, authors, journalists, musicians, and actors. Of the five or six hundred richest Jewish families there are only a few some members of which have not become Christians. Four or five young ladies of the Rothschild family have embraced the Christian faith and have married Christian husbands. The Princess of Monaco is a daughter of the Jewish family Heine; and another daughter is the Countess of Elchingen, and both are converts. In some thirty of these families all the daughters have received Christian baptism and have been married to Christians. Several of the wealthiest Jewish families, *e.g.*, the Oppenheims, Count Cohn d'Envers, have all become Christians. The French nobility and the leading society people in general have already been to a large degree intermarried with Jewish families. The same state of affairs exists also in the lower ranks of Jewish society, many members of which have been Christian, mostly through marriage.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to a Manila correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, there is much distress among the employees of the late Spanish administration. The Americans will do nothing for them, the deposed Spanish officials have no funds, and so many are absolutely destitute.

AMONG the anecdotes told by Moritz Busch in his latest book is the following: "When the present Emperor of Germany was a little boy, his governess one day found it necessary to inflict bodily chastisement. She said, however: "Believe me, your Highness, it pains me as much as you?" "D—Does it h—hurt in the same p—place?" inquired the victim of her discipline.

PESSIMISTS tell us that the trees of America will soon have gone the way of its big game. But they will not vanish from the earth for all that. The Prussian Forestry Department has planted American oak, hickory, maple, and other American trees in large numbers, and as a new tree is raised for every one cut down in the Prussian forests, some rare trees may be preserved.

DURING the visit of Emperor William at Constantinople some placards were posted complaining of the alleged waste of the people's money in entertaining the friend of Turkey. As the Orientals love display, and as complaints regarding the manner in which the Sultan expends his income are unknown among the overwhelming majority of Turks, the German papers think these placards were provided by the agents of a power not friendly to Germany, especially as no protests are posted when the Sultan shows his liberality to the Queen of England or the Pope.

# Suits and Cloaks

## $5

THE costumes and cloaks which we make are exclusive in style and distinctly different from the ready-made garments. When wearing one of our styles you do not run the risk of meeting other ladies wearing garments which look exactly like yours. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-made suits and cloaks such as you see everywhere, but we are the only house making fashionable goods to order at moderate prices. Our catalogue illustrates an exclusive line of ladies' costumes and cloaks selected from the newest Paris models, and the fabrics from which we make our garments comprise only the very latest novelties.

**Charming Costumes and Tailor-Made Suits, faultless in cut and finish, $5.00 up.**

**Handsome Jackets lined throughout, entirely different from the ready-made ones, $5 00 up.**

**Jaunty Capes, $3.00 up. Fur Collarettes, $5.00 up.**

**New Skirts cut according to the latest French models, $4 00 up.**

**Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Bicycle Suits, Etc.**

We pay express charges everywhere. Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; we will send them to you FREE by return mail.

*Be sure to say whether you wish the samples for Cloaks or for Suits, and we will then be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire.*

**THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,**
**119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.**

# Rare Old Violins

**A Special Offer** We will send two or three old violins on approval and allow an examination of 7 days.

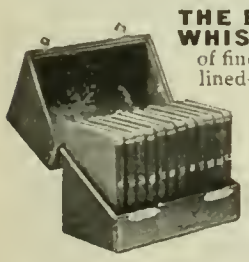
Our new collection of old violins, owing to the depressed conditions under which it was bought, presents the **Greatest Values Ever Offered.** No teacher, connoisseur or student can afford to let this opportunity pass. No parent having a child desiring a satisfactory violin should delay corresponding with us. We offer fine old violins possessing a smooth and mellow tone, dated 1570 to 1810, from $25 upward; Artists' violins from $50 to $250. Magnificent violins by the greatest of the old masters, from $500 to $5,000. A formal Certificate of Genuineness accompanies every instrument. Our collection of over one thousand old violins is the result of many years of patient search in Europe by our connoisseur and no instrument can be duplicated.

**Beautiful Catalogue Free** Our new catalogue of "Old Violins," 272 pages, is profusely illustrated with quaint labels, etc., and gives biographies of the old makers, besides containing full description of the old violins making up our collection. To prospective purchasers we will send a copy free.

**Easy Monthly Payments May Be Arranged.**

Chicago.

☞ (In writing please mention this publication.)



**THE BALDWIN-OSBAND WHIST SET.**—Case and books made of fine seal grain leather. Case is richly lined—with velvet. The most beautiful and compact whist set in the world. **A beautiful book,** "Hints on Whist," with directions for entertaining duplicate or compass whist parties, mailed free. Write for it.

**BALDWIN TUTHILL & BOLTON**
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**PLAN FOR STUDYING THE BIBLE** Your attention is called to an interesting and thoroughly organized plan for studying the Bible. For particulars concerning classes, address **Miss J. D. THOMPSON, No 39 West 25th Street, New York City.**


## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The trade opportunities in Porto Rico have become a matter of such live interest and importance to Americans that the financial condition of the island is a subject calling for attentive consideration. Philip C. Hanna, our consul at San Juan, sends to the State Department, under date of October 26, a report on the currency in Porto Rico which we reprint entire.

I am informed that in the year 1895, up to which time Porto Rico had for its monetary unit the Mexican silver dollar, Spain called in the Mexican silver dollars from Porto Rico and issued a special coin known as the Porto Rican peso, for the exclusive use of the island. Bankers and merchants here inform me that said issue of silver amounted to between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 pesos, and it is their belief that about 6,000,000 silver pesos are in circulation here at this time. Part of said issue having been carried away and quite an amount having been lost and destroyed, I am of the opinion that 6,000,000 is about the correct estimate of the amount of the silver pesos still in circulation in Porto Rico and this group of islands. This coin, which is about the size of an American silver dollar, is of light weight and is estimated to contain about 30 to 40 American cents' worth of silver. The peso is the monetary unit—the basis of trade in this group of islands. The Spanish bank of Porto Rico, which has its headquarters at San Juan, issues paper which consists of "promises to pay" so many pesos. There is also a bank of issue at Ponce which issues the same kind of paper. The silver and the paper money have always circulated at the same rate, excepting during the late war, when the people of Ponce became skeptical concerning the soundness of the Bank of Spain at San Juan and refused for a time the paper of its issue. However, I think the solvency of the Bank of Spain of Porto Rico, at San Juan, is now a generally accepted fact, and its paper circulates throughout the island as usual. The peso of this island has always fluctuated like wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade. Since I have been on this island, I have seen the peso nearly at par with American money, and within ten days an American dollar was worth $1.80 of the peso. Gold was sold here during the war as high as $2.45, and on some parts of the island, I am told, as high as $2.70. When the United States army landed at Ponce, the rate of exchange at Ponce was $2.25, and in other parts of the island it was higher; but our people began to need change, and the bankers took advantage of the situation, with the result that within two weeks United States money dropped from $2.25 to $1.50.

Of all the locomotive-engine imports into Japan during 1897, 57 per cent. were of American manufacture. The rest came from British shops. These figures represent an increase over those of the year before of 31 per cent. for the American and a decrease of 22 per cent. for the British.

American poultry raisers are invited to participate in the poultry exhibition to be held at St. Petersburg, in May, 1899. Copies of the rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, at Washington.

Consul-General Stone, at Cape Town, advises Americans to stay away from South Africa. He says: "Many unfortunates are stranded here without employment. I would advise Americans to stay away. Gold and diamonds are not for the many; all avocations are full; living is high; to go 'up country' is like jumping from the pan into the fire, for the conditions there are not encouraging."

A Cuban Chamber of Commerce has just been organized in Havana to advance Cuba's commercial interests, and especially her American trade.

Julio Carrié, of Buenos Ayres, formerly chargé d'affaires from the Argentine Republic to this country, is now in New York City on a visit. He


The only cheap lamp-chimneys there are in the world are Macbeth's — don't break. If you get the one made for your lamp, more light besides. Get the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

*Direct from the Factory*

# Christmas Suggestions

To any person who intends to buy *nice* furniture it will pay, and pay well, to send for our catalogue and investigate the positive advantages of buying "Direct from Factory at **Factory Prices.**"

This space is too small to give full details, but the following will give an idea of the extremely low prices at which we sell strictly HIGH-GRADE furniture.

## Turkish Rocker

**$29.50** buys this luxurious easy chair, No. 677 direct from factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best leather chair ever sold at so low a price.

**COVERED** with best quality machine-buffed genuine leather. Has genuine hair cushions, lofted back, spring rockers, and ball-bearing casters. Choice of maroon, olive-green, or russet color leather. At retail, a similar chair costs $45 to $60.

## Ladies' Mahogany Desk

**$9.75** buys this dainty desk direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best ladies' desk ever sold at so low a price. A dainty birthday or wedding gift.

**FRONT** is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two locks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple. Trimmings are all solid brass (not plated), including the crest. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost $15 to $20. Ask for Catalogue.

## Mahogany Music Cabinet

**$8.00** buys this nice music cabinet, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best music cabinet obtainable at so low a price.

**FRONT** is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with mother-of-pearl and white holly. Has French legs, adjustable shelves, and lock. Trimmings are solid brass, and bottom of drawer is pretty bird's-eye maple. This cabinet has a rich polish finish, and from a dealer will cost $12 to $15.

## Home Desk

**$19.50** buys this beautiful home desk, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best obtainable at so low a price.

**THE DESIGN** of this desk is almost perfection for a "home" desk. It combines all the practical features of a regular office desk—roll top, letter file, book stalls, sliding arm rest, plenty of drawers, pigeonholes, ball-bearing casters, etc.—and in a way that is graceful, artistic, and full of style. At retail it would cost from $25 to $35.

**We Prepay Freight** to all points east of the Mississippi and north of South Carolina. (Points beyond on an equal basis.)

*Write for our Complete Catalogue*

**THE FRED MACEY CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

Makers of Office and Library Furniture

*Direct from the Factory*

# The Luxury of Bathing

is marred by hot water discolored from the galvanized iron kitchen boiler, which rusts inside and affords a lodging place for dirt. The smooth tin lining of the

**BROWN BROTHERS' SEAMLESS COPPER HOUSE RANGE BOILER**

never rusts; you can always get

**CLEAN HOT WATER.**

No Seams. No Rivets. No Leaks. Spiral rib guarantees against collapse.

BOILER BOOKLET FOR THE ASKING.

RANDOLPH & CLOWES,
Box 19, Waterbury, Conn.

**RALSTON NEW PROCESS STILL**

**NO HEAVY LIFTING** required in operating the Ralston Still. Weighs only 7 lbs.—no larger than a tea-kettle; yet an official test shows a capacity of 22% more water per hour—and purer water—than other cumbersome Stills on the market. Verified report sent on application.

## Distilled Water

is neither healthful nor refreshing unless aerated Atmospheric air contains dust and germs in abundance that breed in water and pollute it. The Ralston New-Process Still is the only one in the world for family use that **Sterilizes** and **Purifies** the air with scalding hot steam and removes the dust. Officially endorsed by the

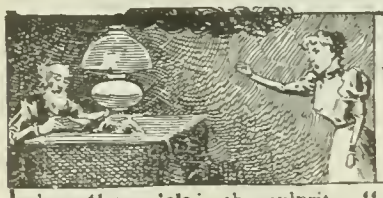
**Ralston Health Club of America**

by United States Government officials, and used by over 10,000 people in all parts of the world. **Highest Award and Gold Medal received at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha.** The best Ralston New-Process Still costs no more than the ordinary out-of-date kinds on the market. Made by skilled mechanics, of the best non-corrodible metals, and will last a lifetime. Cannot boil dry when neglected

Cheap imitations of the Ralston Still, having our patented internal storage reservoir for retaining the distilled water, are being foisted upon innocent purchasers by extravagant and misleading claims. A corporation that steals others' ideas and exploits them as its own should be dealt with guardedly.

Send postal for illustrated booklet I, which explains everything.

**The A. R. BAILEY MFG. CO., 54 Maiden Lane, N. Y.**



**DONT BLAME THE LAMP**

when **the wick** is the culprit. "The Brown Wick" does not clog or creep, needs little trimming or care. Send your name for a **free** sample.

**"Marshall Process" WICK**

is wick perfection; insuring a steady brilliant flame.

Used by the leading lamp, stove and heater manufacturers, and made for every kind of burner known.

*For sale by dealers everywhere.*

NEW JERSEY WICK CO., Newark, N. J.


is very hopeful of increased trade between his country and the United States, and especially favors the establishment of an American bank in Argentina. On this point, he says:

"That would be a good idea for United States interests, and it would foster trade relations between the people of the two countries. Of course we do not need American capital, as there is an abundance of British capital in our country. All of our railroads thus far have been built with British capital. A few Americans have started in business in the Argentine Republic, and they are doing very well. There could not be a much better field in which to work. In a territory with a population of 4,000,000 we were able to export in 1897 goods of the value of $160,000,000. This same territory is capable of supporting 200,000,000 people. I think that the southern part of our republic is going to be the new Argentina. That section has a cooler climate, wonderful fertility of soil, and is free from locusts, which have been such a damaging plague in the northern part of the republic."

The gold shipments from Cape Colony for the month of September aggregated in value over five million dollars.

A South African customs union is about to be formed by the Orange Free State, Natal, Rhodesia, Cape Colony, and perhaps the South African Republic. The proposed tariff collects a duty of 20 per cent. on all proprietary preparations. The third schedule of the bill is the most important. It prohibits the entrance of "all articles of foreign manufacture bearing the names of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom."

Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, thinks that there is a good opportunity for American furniture-makers in England. He advises great care in packing articles.

## PERSONALS.

BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD, who died in Germany on October 7, wrote a successful story when she was twenty-six years old which made her literary fortune and determined the course of her life. The story was "One Summer," published in 1874. Fifty-four thousand copies of it were sold, and paid the author twenty-five cents each. Among her later books were "Aunt Serena," "Guenn," "Aulnay Tower," and a book of travels. In 1890 she was married to Baron von Teuffel, a German physician of note, who died two years ago. She was born in Bangor, Me., in 1847.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO'S report of the Manila engagement, recently received and published by the Navy Department, discloses the reason of the high esteem in which this gentleman is held by Dewey. "It is concise, plain-spoken, undeclamatory. Behind it," comments *Collier's Weekly*, "whoso reads may see the picture of a brave foe, the figure of a gallant old sailor fighting coolly, determinedly, never despairfully; firing his guns until there are no gunners left to fire them; passing, when his ship is shot from under him, to another; answering the hail of shell with the few cannon that remain undismounted still, encouraging his *personnel*; directing rescues; resisting to the last, resisting while his little squadron goes to the bottom about him, and, at the end, when wounded himself, retreating indeed, yet as a lion retreats, his face to the foe. Cervera himself could not have done better and, with entire deference to that hero, might not have done as well It is men like these and courage like theirs, the royal grit of them, their efforts to do or die, the fashion in which they front death and defeat, that should enable us to discover in Spain some of the luster of the glamour she has lost."

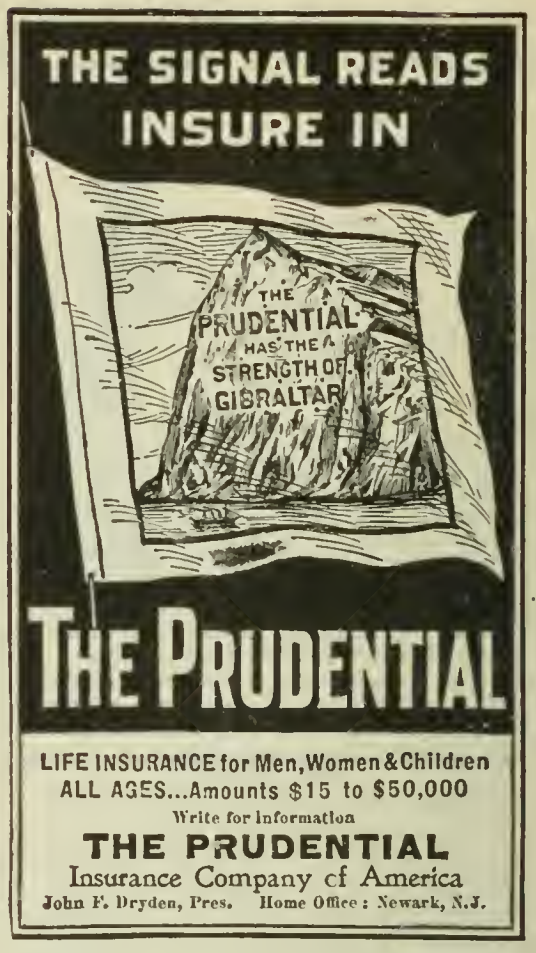

**Is your Brain Tired?**

**Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Dr. T. D. CROTHERS, Supt. Walnut Lodge Asylum, Hartford, Conn., says: "It is a remedy of great value in building up functional energy and brain force."


## BUSINESS GROWTH.

A new eight-story addition to the already extensive plant of the Larkin Soap Manufacturing Company at Buffalo has been begun during the past month. Their plant now consists of eight buildings, covering an acre and a half of ground. Five of these buildings, which range in size from three to six stories in height, have been built during the last three years.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ALL AGES...Amounts $15 to $50,000
Write for information
**THE PRUDENTIAL**
Insurance Company of America
John F. Dryden, Pres. Home Office: Newark, N.J.

# "Pure Water

**Does Not EXIST In Nature"**

is a startling statement, but authentic (see booklet.) The only *safe* water, free from germs and inorganic salts, thoroughly sterilized, is that procured by distillation with

**The Sanitary Still**

Pure copper, lined with block tin, and indestructible. It fits any stove, and is as easily managed as a teakettle.

**Twelve Styles—Double Capacity—Same Price**
**Only Still Recognized by U. S. Government**

Write for booklets containing letters from prominent bankers, physicians and pastors from every State in the Union and several foreign countries.

The CUPRIGRAPH CO., 128 N. Green St., Chicago

PATENT APPLICATIONS
**MUST BE WRITTEN WITH PERMANENT INK**

The attention of patent attorneys in particular, and the legal profession in general, is called to the recent decision of the Patent Office to refuse admission to papers written with fugitive inks—see Patent Office Gazette of September 13, 1898, page 1732.

**CARTER'S IDEAL TYPEWRITER RIBBONS:**
***INDELIBLE OFFICIAL*** *(which yields copies)*
***and BLACK RECORD*** *(which does not copy)*

are absolutely permanent, will stand the chemical tests of the Executive Departments, and are so guaranteed. **No other colors will.** For all machines, delivered charges prepaid, single ribbons, $1.00 each, $4.50 per half dozen. Safety and security are obtained only by using standard goods made by reliable manufacturers.

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BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO...

**POULTRY PAPER**, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. *Sample Free.* 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. **Catalogue** of poultry books free. *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N.Y.

# FOR YOU

**FOR** that sour stomach use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they digest the food before it has time to sour, ferment, and poison the blood.

**FOR** loss of appetite take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because food promptly digested creates a natural desire for MORE.

**FOR** loss of flesh use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; they increase flesh in the only common sense way, that is, by digesting flesh-forming food, and assisting the weak stomach in disposing of it.

**FOR** gas in stomach and bowels, causing distress, belching, and headaches, use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; always indicated in such cases.

**FOR** palpitation of the heart use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because this symptom, in nine out of ten cases, is caused from a disordered stomach.

**FOR** impure blood use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; pure blood can only result from wholesome food thoroughly digested.

**FOR** every form of weak digestion and stomach trouble (except cancer of the stomach) Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest, most natural, most successful cure. No patent medicine, but composed of digestive acids, pepsin, bismuth, Golden Seal and similar valuable stomach remedies.

**For sale by druggists at 50c. for full size package, or by mail from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.** Kindly ask your druggist first.



## Irritable Stomachs

make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

## *Somatose*

*Somatose* is a *Perfect Food, Tonic* and *Restorative*. It contains the nourishing elements of meat. Prepared for *invalids* and *dyspeptics* and those needing nourishment and a restored appetite. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

*At druggists, in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.*

Pamphlets mailed by Schieffelin & Co., New York, agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.


## Current Events.

*Monday, November 7.*

—The **Cuban camp sites** located by Colonel Hecker are approved by Secretary Alger.

—The United States circuit court at Chicago upholds the constitutionality of the war-revenue acts, deciding that **transactions on the stock-yards exchange** are subject to tax.

—A steamer closely resembling the war-ship *Maria Teresa*, supposed to have foundered last week, is sighted off Cat Island, British West Indies.

—The **Cuban Assembly**, in session at Santa Cruz elects Domingo Mendez Capote president.

—The **Greek cabinet resigns.**

—The Russian admiral **forcibly removes Turkish troops** from Retimo, Crete.

*Tuesday, November 8.*

—**Elections** are held throughout the States for members of Congress, governors, and state legislatures which will choose national Senators.

—The **War Department Investigation Commission** takes testimony at Chicago.

—The coroner's jury at London, in the case of the **death of Harold Frederic**, returns a verdict of manslaughter against two "Christian Scientists" who attended him.

—**Max Alvary**, the German tenor, dies at Thuringia.

—Serious **election riots occur in Texas**, in which eleven persons are killed and five injured.

*Wednesday, November 9.*

—General Lawton is named to go to Cuba to investigate the feasibility of **using the Havana volunteers** as a civil guard during and after the evacuation by the Spaniards.

—**Lord Salisbury**, in a speech in London, outlines the British foreign policy.

*Thursday, November 10.*

—**In a race riot in Wilmington, N. C.**, eight negroes are killed, and three white men wounded.

—The **Canadian-American Commission** resumes sessions in Washington.

—**Senator Quay** announces his candidacy for relection.

—Lucchesi, the **assassin of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria**, is tried in Geneva and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

—The **capital of the New United States of Central America** is fixed at Chinindega, Nicaragua.

*Friday, November 11.*

—It is announced that the **German Emperor will visit Cadiz**, Spain, on the 19th of November.

—A resolution is adopted by the Norwegian Parliament providing for **a Norwegian flag** without the emblem of union with Sweden.

*Saturday, November 12.*

—It is announced that the **mining difficulties at Virden**, Ill., have been definitely settled

—It is reported at Nassau that the *Maria Teresa* is lying off Cat Island, having been partially dismantled by the natives.

—**Princeton defeats Yale** at football.

—The texts of the **notes exchanged between this country and Spain** previous to the signing of the protocol are made public in Paris.

—A **Life of Parnell** is published in London.

—**The Pope** has finished a long Latin poem entitled "The Song of the Centuries."

The annual **convention of the W. C. T. U.** opens in St. Louis.

*Sunday, November 13.*

It is reported that the German Government has voluntarily sent to Washington an assurance that the **Emperor's visit to Spain** has no political significance

—The Earl of Minto, the **new Canadian governor-general**, arrives at Quebec.

—A meeting of the **holders of the Cuban bonds** is held in Paris and a resolution adopted to apply to Spain and the United States for a recognition of their claims.

—It is reported and then denied that **Dreyfus** is dead.

EVERY Thursday the year round the young and old in more than half a million homes welcome as an old and beloved friend .. .. ..

# The Youth's Companion

Read with equal interest by each member of the household, for there is something in it for everybody, it is truly the ideal family weekly of America. For the .. .. .. .. .. ..

## Thanksgiving Number,

November 24,

MISS MARY E. WILKINS will contribute an article with a delightful Thanksgiving flavor,

**"A NEW ENGLAND GIRL SEVENTY YEARS AGO."**

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, HON. THOMAS B. REED, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, MME. LILLIAN NORDICA and I. ZANGWILL will be prominent contributors to the 5 December issues.

## THE VOLUME FOR 1899

will be the best THE COMPANION has ever published, more than two hundred of the most distinguished soldiers, sailors, statesmen, scholars and story-writers having been engaged to contribute to it. Every new subscriber will receive a

## 50-Cent Calendar FREE.

This Calendar is 12 x 36 inches in size, folding in three panels, lithographed in the most delicate and harmonious colors. It is the finest Calendar of the century, and suitable for the prettiest corner of the loveliest home.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out this slip and send it with name and address and $1.75 will receive:

**FREE**—Every weekly issue of The Companion from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1899.

**FREE**—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

**FREE**—The Companion Calendar for 1899. The most beautiful Christmas gift ever given to Companion readers. U 106

**AND THE COMPANION** 52 weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1900—a library in itself.

*Sample Copies and Prospectus FREE.*

**THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston.**



**$1.50** LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN **$1.50**

Solid 14kt Gold Pen in Hard Rubber Engraved Holder: simple construction, always ready, no shaking; works perfectly; no blotting. Equal to any $2.50 Pen.

*Agents Wanted*

Cut is two-thirds' size of $1.50 pen. Larger pens at higher prices. Live dealers sell and recommend the **LINCOLN**, or it will be sent postpaid, complete with filler and full directions, for $1.50. Buy it, test it; if not satisfactory, money returned.

**LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 108 Fulton St., New York.**



**EUROPE** CONDUCTED PARTIES... INDEPENDENT TRAVEL ...ALL ROUTES

Southern France, Italy parties. October and November. 67 days. All included, **$495.**
Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Greece (with or without Jerusalem). 75 days. **$535** up.
Round the World. All routes. Programs and Tourist Gazette, all about travel, **FREE.**

**HENRY GAZE & SONS (R. H. Crunden, General Agent), 113 Broadway, New York.**
**201 Washington Street, Boston Agency.**
**220 South Clark Street, Chicago Agency.** **Established 1844.**

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

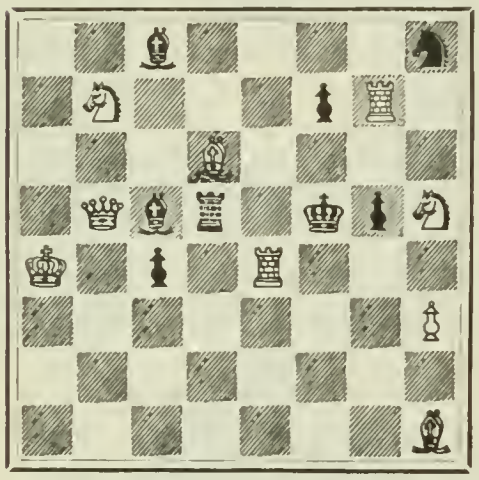
### Problem 331.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

Second Prize Two-mover, *Brighton Society* Tourney.

(Nearly equal to Jesperson's First-Prizer.)

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

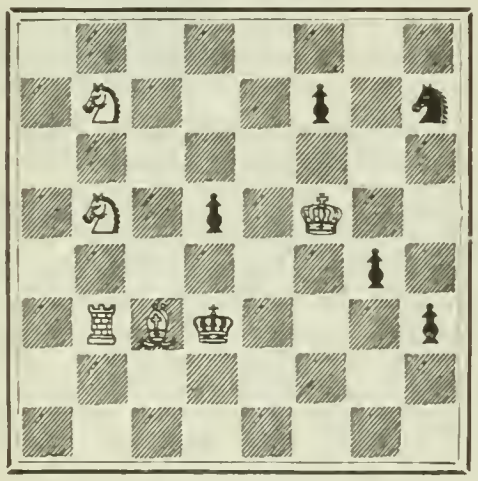
### Problem 332.

BY FRANZ DUBBE.

*From the Deutsche Schachzeitung.*

Many solvers are asking for something hard, as our usual problems are "too easy," so we give you this four-mover, which has the reputation of being a great problem.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in four moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 327.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—Kt 4 / K—Kt 2 | 2. R x Q Kt P, ch / K—Kt sq | 3. R—Q 8, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 2 | 3. R x Q P, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—R 3 | 3. R—R 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x Q | 2. R x Q Kt P / K x R | 3. B—Q 3, mate |
| | 2. .... / Any other | 3. R—R 5, mate |

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Mich.; Prof. Cooper D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Dr. T. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind.; R. H. Connerly, Austin, Tex.

Comments: "Very little variety on second; but key-move quite ingenious"—M. W. H.; "A study in Chess-dynamics"—I. W. B.; "Rather tame"—R. M. C.; "A very fine problem"—F. S. F.

F. A. Weade, Hinton, W. Va., got 526.

### The Pillsbury-Steinitz Game (Vienna.)

Ruy Lopez.

| PILLSBURY. *White.* | STEINITZ. *Black.* | PILLSBURY. *White.* | STEINITZ. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 18 Kt(B3)-K2 | K—K Kt sq |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 19 P—Q R 3 | Kt—K 2 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | P—Q 3 | 20 P—Q Kt 4 (c) | Q—QKt 3 ch |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | B—Q 2 | 21 K—R sq | Kt—K Kt 3 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | Kt—B 3 | 22 Kt-K R 5 | Q—Q Kt 4 |
| 6 B x Kt | B x B | 23 Kt(K 2)—B 4 | P—Q R 4 |
| 7 Q—Q 3 | P x P | 24 Kt x Kt ch | R P x Kt (d) |
| 8 Kt x P | B—Q 2 | 25 Kt-K B 6! (e) | K—Kt sq |
| 9 Castles | B—K 2 | 26 Q—R 4 ch | K—Kt sq |
| 10 P—Q Kt 3 | Castles | 27 B x P | B—Kt 2 |
| 11 B—Kt 2 | P—Q B 3 | 28 B x R | P x P |
| 12 Q R-Q sq | Q—Q B 2 | 29 R x P | B—K 3 |
| 13 K R—K sq | K R—K sq | 30 P x P | Q x P |
| 14 Kt(Q4)K 2 | Q R—Q sq | 31 R (K)—Q sq | Q—Q B 6 |
| 15 Kt—KB 4 (a) | B—K B sq | 32 B—Q B 7 | Resigns. |
| 16 Q—K Kt 3 | K—R sq | | |
| 17 P—K B 3 (b) | Q—Q R 4 | | |

*Notes from Deutsches Wochenschach, Berlin, translated for the Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

(a) If White had allowed himself to be misled in advancing his K B P two squares, then Black would gain the advantage by 15 .., P—Q 4; 16, P—K 5, B—Q B 4 ch, and 17 .., Kt—K Kt 5 [or 16 P x P, B—QB 4 ch; 17 K—R sq, Kt—K Kt 5; or 17 Kt—Q 4, R x R ch; 18 R x R, Q x Kt].

(b) Apparently, White has directed his aim to stopping the B, whose advance to Q 8 must be prevented; however at the same time, he is preparing an attack by Castling.

(c) Of little worth, since thereby the position on the Q wing is weakened.

(d) A momentous mistake, which makes White's plot succeed. The K B P should have taken. Pillsbury intended, as he showed after the conclusion of the game, to continue then with 25 Kt (R 5)—B 4, P x P; 26 R—Q Kt sq, which continuation, however, Steinitz would have confuted in the following manner, as demonstrated by himself; 26 .., P x P; 27 B x P ch, B x B; 28 R x Q, P x R; 29 Kt—Q 5 (on any other move, the Q R P would advance) B—K 3; 30 P—Q B 3, B x Kt; 31 P x Kt, B x P and wins. However it is to be considered whether White, after 24 .., B P x Kt, could not have gone to K B 6 with the Kt; then Black would have been allowed to take in no way at all.

(e) Now this move decides at once, since Black is forced to take at Q R 4 on account of the threatened check.

### Famous Men who Played Chess.

Walter Pulitzer in *The American Chess Magazine* (November), tells us of many of the famous men of the world who played chess or were interested in the noble game. He begins with Harun Al Raschid (caliph of Bagdad, 780-809), "who," Mr. Pulitzer says, "must have certainly known the game, to have understood the subtle Chessic reference contained in the following—which was sent to him by Nicephorus (Eyzantine Emperor, 822): 'The Empress Irene, into whose place I have succeeded, looked upon you as a Rukh (Rook?) and herself as a mere Pawn, therefore she submitted to pay you a tribute more than double she ougnt to have extracted from you. All this is owing to female weakness and timidity. Now, however, I insist that you immediately repay me all the money you received from her. If you hesitate, the sword shall settle our account.' The great Harun, being a hot-tempered monarch, scribbled (perhaps with a lead pencil) on the back of this missive: 'From Harun, commander of the Faithful, to the Roman dog Nicephorus: I have read thine epistle, thou son of an infidel mother. My answer thou shall see, not hear,'—and he was as good as his word, for then and there he marched into Heraclea, laying waste his enemy's territory and forcing him to plead for peace. As to Charlemagne, there is a story of his once having lost his kingdom over a game to Guerinde Montglare. Then, too, the Empress Irene (above referred to) presented the great king with a splendid Chess-board and set of men.

"It is on record that Canute the Great played. Carlyle in his 'Early Kings of Norway' relates how during a game between the illustrious Dane and the Earl Alf, some dispute arose which resulted in the Earl throwing over the board, for which rash act he was murdered by Canute's orders. . . .

"Of early English sovereigns there are traditions that King Arthur, William the Conqueror, and Richard I. played. Early English historians have affirmed that it was King Arthur who first ntroduced Chess into England, and that it was often his wont to play it with the Knights of the famous Round Table, while othars have maintained that it was unknown to the Britishers nntil William the First brought it over from Normandy. It is, however, well known that Henry II. and Charles II. were much addicted to the game.

"From England to France (where I have reason to believe Chess, or Axedrez de la Dame, as it was called, was known long before it crossed the Channel), is but a step. Alexander Nickham in his "De Naturis Rerum" recounts a story about Louis the Sixth (King of France, 1008-37). It appears that Louis the Fat was fleeing from the field of battle after his defeat by Henry I., when a fearless knight pursued him, and, seizing his bridle, exclaimed, 'Hold! the King is my prisoner'; whereupon poor Louis, brandishing his sword in the air, cried, 'Flee, ignorant and insolent knave. In Chess, the King can not be taken,' and split his assailant in twain.

"Besides Louis, it is recorded, that many of the early French kings played the game.

"Alexius I. (Byzantine Emperor from 1001 to 1018) is reported to have played the game as a means of diverting his mind from the concerns of state. So at least says his daughter, the famous Anna Comnena, in her 'Alexiad' (1083).

There was John Huss, the famous Bohemian reformer, who confessed during his imprisonment in 1414, that it was his having played Chess in early life that made him so subject to irritable outbreaks.

One of the most justly celebrated rulers of the thirteenth century was Alfonzo X. of Castile, surnamed 'The Wise,' who, first by his causing the Bible to be translated into Castilian, and second by his own great code and other works, did so much for the advancement of the Spanish language and literature. Yet he found time to play Chess, and, what is more, wrote a treatise on it. . . .

Pope Paul II. (born 1468), who excommunicated Henry the Eighth of England, was quite a devotee, and played often with Paolo Boi, the famous Sicilian player, to whom, so the story runs, he once offered a cardinal's hat after having been brilliantly vanquished in the Vatican. But the Sicilian declined this honor. Among the other important personages who met Boi over the Chess board may be mentioned Sebastian, King of Portugal (1557-78), who was a good player and passionately fond of the game.

"It was Liebnitz (born 1046), the famous German philosopher and mathematician, who made that oft-quoted phrase, 'Chess is too much of a game for a science, and too much of a science for a game," which unfortunately seems to remain the popular idea of Chess even in this day. . . . John Oliver Hobbes says 'Artistic Chess is beyond the petty restriction of a science,' and this rings much truer than Liebnitz's narrow dictum, which perhaps she had in mind when she wrote.

"A sincere enthusiast of the royal pastime was Sir William Jones (born 1740), the first English scholar to master Sanscrit. As a result of his Oriental studies and long residence in India, he was enabled to throw much new light on the origin and early history of the game. . . . Sir William was among the first to venture the since accepted theory that Hindustan is the cradle of chess. (See second volume of Asiatic Researches). His fame as an Orientalist and linguist is secure, but he will be remembered as a man remarkable in many respects. There is true poetry in his "Caissa," one of the most charming, as it was one of the earliest, of Chess poems.

"Among noted Englishmen of this same period who worshiped at Caissa's shrine, may be mentioned Erskine, Gibbon, Fox, Lord North, and the Duke of Argyll. Francis Bacon played Chess, so did also Walter Scott."

Mr. Pulitzer promises to give us more information along these lines.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### RACE TROUBLES IN THE CAROLINAS.

MORE than thirty persons are said to have been killed and about half that number wounded, in North and South Carolina, in race encounters resulting from election-day excitement. The city government of Wilmington, N. C., was completely revolutionized before despatches announced that order had been restored there. The state of feeling in the South on the race issue prior to election was reviewed in these columns November 5.

#### Riots in South Carolina.

On election-day riots occurred in Greenwood County, S. C. At Phœnix trouble arose over the examination of negro election certificates, and one white man was killed and one wounded in the conflict at the polls. Two days later, according to an Associated Press despatch, the number of killed in that vicinity included two white men and five colored men; in addition half a dozen whites had been wounded, among them John R. Tolbert, collector of the port at Charleston. Tolbert reached Columbia, "from below his hips to the crown of his head . . . covered with wounds," and was incarcerated in the state penitentiary for safe-keeping. The press despatch continues:

"In addition to these, two and likely four negroes are reported to be dead in the woods near where the five bodies lay to-day.

"The trouble was precipitated on election day, when two or three hundred negroes at the polls opened a fusilade at the store in which the voting was going on. In this fight Etheridge was killed and Tolbert wounded.

"The second occasion for provocation was that a party hunting the slayers of Etheridge was fired into, and one, Miller, fatally wounded and Fleming badly hurt. The arming of the negroes at the polls, the killing of Etheridge, the firing from ambush, all conspired to kindle a flame of passion, and when that will die down is difficult to say. Jesse Williams and two others are said to have confessed taking part in the ambuscade.

"The incident of the day was the killing of Essex Harrison. Down the road came a squad of mounted cavalrymen with Harrison marching ahead with guns and rifles drawn on him. Fifteen men lined up on the roadside. The negro was put out in the road and told to go toward the pile of dead negroes. He started; there was a ring of rifles and Harrison pitched forward dead. Harrison, it is alleged, was a member of the crowd that killed Etheridge.

"Parties were out during the day searching for the negroes, who, it is said, were the leaders in the rioting. The whites are particularly incensed against the Tolberts and hold them responsible for the trouble. A party went to kill Tom Tolbert, but some one prevailed on the hotheads not to kill a wounded and dying man.

"John R. Tolbert, collector of the port at Charleston, and Joe Tolbert left the county and went to Columbia. Reed Tolbert has gone to Greenville. Ezra Tolbert is quartered with friends. His son was shot, and this, with the plea that he is a non-partizan, has nine children and a wife alone, has saved him from death. A committee waited on J. W. Tolbert, assistant postmaster at McCormick, and asked him to get out of that town. He left. Several in the mob to-day wanted to burn Tolbert's property, but better advice prevailed.

"Fully three hundred men scoured the country to-day around Phoenix, where the first trouble occurred, hoping to find the bands of negroes said to be congregated in the neighborhood. The Tolberts are of good family, made fine Southern soldiers, and have been Republicans since the war.

"The atmosphere seems to have cleared up considerably this afternoon and no further trouble is expected. The whites are heavily armed and are prepared for trouble at any moment. Guards and regular sentinels were posted last night.

The two negroes who are known to have shot Etheridge have not yet been captured. Eight negroes have been lynched within two weeks' time in neighboring counties."

J. W. Tolbert, the assistant postmaster at McCormick, went to Washington, consulted with Administration authorities regarding federal protection, asked Governor Ellerbe of South Carolina if he would be protected upon his return home, and received a reply promising official protection but advising him to stay away until the excitement subsides.

#### Manly's Editorial.

The trouble in Wilmington, N. C., broke out on the day after election. The chief cause alleged was an editorial printed in a paper edited by a mulatto named Alex L. Manly. This editorial, which we find in full in the Atlanta *Constitution*, was published on August 18 last. It reads as follows:

"A Mrs. Felton, from Georgia, makes a speech before the Agricultural Society at Tybee, Ga., in which she advocates lynching as an extreme measure. This woman makes a strong plea for womanhood, and if the alleged crimes of race were half so frequent as is ofttimes reported, her plea would be worthy of consideration.

"Mrs. Felton, like many other so-called Christians, loses sight of the basic principle of the religion of Christ in her plea for one class of people as against another. If a missionary spirit is essential for the uplifting of the poor white girls, why is it? The morals of the poor white people are on a par with their colored neighbors of like conditions, and if any one doubts the statement let him visit among them. The whole lump needs to be leavened by those who profess so much religion and showing them that the preservation of virtue is an essential for the life of any people.

"Mrs. Felton begins well, for she admits that education will better protect girls on the farm from the assaulter. This we admit, and it should not be confined to the white any more than to the colored girls. The papers are filled often with reports of rapes of white women, and the subsequent lynching of the al-

leged rapists. The editors pour forth volleys of aspersions against all negroes because of the few who may be guilty. If the papers and speakers of the other race would condemn the commission of crime because it is crime and not try to make it appear that the negroes were the only criminals, they would find their strongest allies in the intelligent negroes themselves, and together the whites and blacks would root the evil out of both races.

"We suggest that the whites guard their women more closely, as Mrs. Felton says, thus giving no opportunity for the human fiend, be he white or black. You leave your goods out of doors and then complain because they are taken away. Poor white men are careless in the matter of protecting their women, especially on farms. They are careless of their conduct toward them, and our experience among poor white people in the country teaches us that the women of that race are not any more particular in the matter of clandestine meetings with colored men than are the white men with colored women. Meetings of this kind go on for some time, until the woman's infatuation or the man's boldness bring attention to them and the man is lynched for rape. Every negro lynched is called a 'big, burly, black brute,' when in fact many of those who have thus been dealt with had white men for their fathers, and were not only not 'black' and 'burly,' but were sufficiently attractive for white girls of culture and refinement to fall in love with them, as is well known to all.

"Mrs. Felton must begin at the fountain-head, if she wishes to purify the stream.

"Teach your men purity. Let virtue be something more than an excuse for them to intimidate and torture a helpless people. Tell your men that it is no worse for a black man to be intimate with a white woman than for a white man to be intimate with a colored woman.

"You set yourselves down as a lot of carping hypocrites; in fact, you cry aloud for the virtue of your women, while you seek to destroy the morality of ours. Don't think ever that your women will remain pure while you are debauching ours. You sow the seed—the harvest will come in due time."

### Revolution in Wilmington.

These utterances, *The Constitution* explains, were made use of all through the campaign against "negro domination."

*The Constitution* compares the situation in Wilmington to that of New Orleans with the Mafia, asserting that post-election bloodshed "was the culmination of a long series of provocations and an epidemic of crime, the victims of which were respectable white citizens and the perpetrators blacks and low whites." To quote further:

A. M. WADDELL,
New Mayor of Wilmington.

"Just so [as in New Orleans] has Wilmington been terrorized by a criminal element of the blacks. The negroes had control of the city government, not by virtue of election, but through the connivance of the legislature and the governor, Daniel Russell, who desired the humiliation of the decent people among whom he had lived prior to his elevation.

"The whites could have controlled the city government had not the legislature forced upon the people a new charter, which provided for the appointment of five members of council by the governor. These appointees were Republicans, and that party having a majority on the board and having been vested with the power to elect the mayor and other city officers, ward politicians were selected.

"The mayor and chief of police were white, but the policemen and all the sanitary inspectors and most of the other appointees were negroes. The police had no control over the criminal classes. Burglaries were frequent and the citizens had to keep guns in their homes for protection. When burglaries were reported to the police no apparent effort was made to arrest the guilty ones. One citizen captured a negro on the street carrying articles which had been stolen from the citizen's house several days before. The police had been given a description of the articles stolen, and the prisoner stated, that he had passed five policemen with the plunder in his arms.

"Last winter a negro policeman entered the store of a prominent merchant and beat him unmercifully. The policeman said that the merchant had insulted his little daughter. The merchant had waited on her during the morning, and not having what she wanted she went home. The negro policeman was never punished.

"White ladies and children were constantly annoyed and insulted when on the streets. Country people were especial marks of the negro boys, who followed them and guyed them.

"This is one reason why so many farmers went into Wilmington last night. They have long waited for an opportunity of this kind."

On the day after election a public meeting of Wilmington citizens appointed a "Committee of Twenty-five," which formulated resolutions giving certain negroes a time-limit within which Manly's paper, *The Record*, must be suppressed, ordering Manly out of town, and calling upon the negro administration to resign. Editor Manly fled to the North, and at the time appointed a crowd of several hundred armed white men, led by ex-Representative Waddell (who was later made mayor), wrecked *The Record* plant and burned the building. Local military organizations were called out. Then followed the forced resignation of colored men from the board of aldermen, one by one; the election of white successors by the remaining members, the election of a new mayor and a new chief of police, and the swearing in of two hundred and fifty special policemen to preserve order.

This public meeting also adopted what is known as "the Wilmington Declaration." The preamble states that the signers believe that the framers of the Constitution did not anticipate the enfranchisement of an ignorant people of African origin, and that the men of North Carolina, who joined in forming the Union, did not contemplate for their descendants a subjection to an inferior race; that negro rule has been in part endured because it was felt that the consequences of the war of secession were such as to deprive Southern people of the fair consideration of many of their countrymen, but it is believed that, after more than thirty years, this is no longer the case; that the signers recognize the authority of the United States, and will yield to it if exerted again for their subjugation to the rule of men of African origin—but they are unwilling to believe that it is the purpose of more than sixty millions of their own race to subject them permanently to a fate to which no Anglo-Saxon has ever been forced to submit. Then follow these resolutions:

"First—That the time has passed for the intelligent citizens of this community, owning 95 per cent. of the property and paying taxes in like proportion, to be ruled by negroes.

"Second—That we will not tolerate the action of unscrupulous white men in affiliating with the negroes so that by means of their votes they can dominate the intelligent and thrifty element in the community, thus causing business to stagnate and progress to be out of the question.

"Third—That the negro has demonstrated by antagonizing our interests in every way, and especially by his ballot, that he is incapable of realizing that his interests are and should be identical with those of the community.

"Fourth—That the progressive element in any community is the white population, and that the giving of nearly all of the employment to negro laborers has been against the best interests of this county and city, and is sufficient reason why the city of Wilmington, with its natural advantages, has not become a city of at least 50,000 inhabitants.

"Fifth—That we propose in future to give to white men a large part of the employment heretofore given to negroes, because we realize that white families can not thrive here unless there are more opportunities for employment of the different members of their families.

"Sixth—That white men expect to live in this community peacefully, to have and provide absolute protection for their families, who shall be safe from insult or injury from all persons whomsoever. We are prepared to treat the negroes with justice and consideration in all matters which do not involve sacrifices of the interests of the intelligent and progressive portion of the community, but are prepared now and immediately to enforce what we consider to be our rights."

### Resolutions of Protest.

Among the resolutions of protest passed by mass-meetings of colored people in different cities are the following adopted in Cooper Union, New York City:

"*Resolved*, That we deplore as un-American and provocative of endless friction and contention the antagonism to race and color which alone appears to have caused the said rioting and revolution in North and South Carolina, and that we insist upon it that the just rights of all citizens under the Constitution shall be respected as the only safeguard against lawlessness, and as the only guaranty of orderly government, and that we appeal to the conservative, law-abiding, and Christian sentiment of the republic to assist in the creation of a public opinion which shall compel those in authority to enforce the law and to secure to each citizen adequate protection in his life and property and in the exercise of his manhood and citizen's rights under the Constitution; be it further

"*Resolved*, That, as the States of Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana have by constitutional enactment disfranchized more than half their population, we demand that the basis of representation of those States in Congress and the Electoral College be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the number of male citizens twenty-one years of age, as made and directed by Section 2 of Article XIV. of the Federal Constitution.

"*Resolved*, That we recommend such amendment to the Constitution as will enable the President to use the Federal authority to protect the lives and property of citizens of the United States from organized or mob conspiracy whenever the governor of any State, from fear or collusion, fears to afford such protection or to call upon the federal Government to afford it. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That we implore the guidance of Almighty God in the shaping of our homogeneous citizenship, to the end that it may make for righteousness, for human progress, and for the invincibility of our great and beloved republic against the elements of rioting and revolution from within and the assaults of enemies from without."

### Mrs. Felton vs. Manly.

Manly, the mulatto editor, now with his brother-in-law, Rev. I. N. Giles, Asbury Park, N. J., gave an interview to the press on November 1, saying:

"The whole trouble at Wilmington was caused by the misconstruction of an article in my paper. Extracts from this editorial have appeared in Northern newspapers. The part, however, that shows my innocence of any intended disrespect to or slander of the white people has been studiously ignored." [In support of the claim that he had been misconstrued he read the following from the editorial in question.]

"'The editors pour forth volleys of aspersions against all negroes because of the few who may be guilty. If the papers and speakers of the other race would condemn the commission of crime because it is crime and not try to make it appear that the negroes were the only criminals, they would find their strongest allies in the intelligent negroes themselves, and together the whites and blacks would root the evil out of both races.'

"Flaming mutilations of this article were published all through the South, and I was charged with slandering the virtue of white women. Such a thought never entered my head."

Two days later, Mrs. W. H. Felton, wife of ex-Congressman Felton of Georgia, upon whose speech at Tybee Island Manley's editorial commented, gave the following signed statement to the press:

"CARTERSVILLE, GA., November 15.

"It is a disgrace in a free country when rape and violence are a public reproach and the best part of God's creation are trembling and afraid to be left alone in their homes.

"With due respect to Southern politics, I say that when you take the negro into your embraces on election day to control his vote and use liquor to befuddle his understanding and make him believe he is a man and your brother, when you honey-snuggle him at the polls and make him familiar with dirty tricks in politics, so long will lynchings prevail, because the cause will grow and increase with every election when there is not enough religion in the pulpit to organize a crusade against this sin, nor justice in the court-house to promptly punish the crime, nor manhood enough in the nation to put a sheltering arm about innocence and virtue.

"If it requires lynching to protect woman's dearest possession from ravening, drunken human beasts, then I say lynch a thousand negroes a week, if it is necessary.

"Since my Tybee address was made the crime and lynchings have decreased 50 per cent. in Georgia. The condition in North Carolina is the manifest result of corruption in politics and undue familiarity with North Carolina negroes at the polls. It is the unwritten law in Georgia that the black fiend who destroys a white woman in her home or on the highway, and is identified with proof positive, must die without clergy, judge, or jury. I know that tens of thousands of honorable colored men and women in Georgia will approve the verdict.

"The black race will be destroyed by the whites in self-defense unless law and order prevail in regard to the crime of rape and the lynching that follows. I place the blame where it should be in my Tybee address. Such politics will ruin the prosperity of the South and destroy the colored race at last.

"When the negro Manly attributed the crime of rape to intimacy between negro men and white women of the South the slanderer should be made to fear a lyncher's rope rather than occupy a place in New York newspapers.

"MRS. W. H. FELTON."

### Personal Comment.

The mass of newspaper comment is of the character repeatedly quoted in this department on "the race problem." The cropping out of race troubles in this form is satirically cited by the anti-expansionists as a beautiful argument in favor of adding several million natives of the Philippines to our citizenship. A number of Southern papers think that since President McKinley did not interfere in the Illinois labor troubles last month, he is estopped by considerations of consistency from directing Federal interference against the Carolinas. Two striking personal utterances current are appended:

**Ex-Governor Tillman on Negro Suffrage.**—"The thoughtful student of government in the Southern States, since the experiment of negro suffrage was forced on us in 1868, has long since realized that one of two results must follow active participation therein by the negroes. There must be absolute control of the negroes by the whites in matters political, or there will be demoralization and rottenness by the use of the debased and purchasable colored vote. My observation and experience showed me long ago that where there is white leadership and a chance with the negroes to control at the ballot-box the colored vote is not purchasable. It is only when contending white factions use the negro as an instrument against each other that this corrupting element enters, and then the race issue is dormant, as it is a case of white rascals against white rascals seeking to control the offices.

"In the one case the politics of a given community or state will become more and more corrupt, and in the other the irrepressible conflict between the races produces bloodshed and the suppression of the negro race. Anywhere the Anglo-Saxon race has never been dominated by the colored race long in all its history. England has more to do with colored races than any other nationality—than all the other nations combined—and the Englishman goes about the conquest and governing of Chinese, Hindus, Malays, and Africans on the sole principle of inherent superiority and right to rule. It is his birthright to govern, and he governs by law, where law will do, and by force where force is necessary.

"The most striking illustration of this is in India, where half a

"CIVILIZATION BEGINS AT HOME."

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Governor-Elect (Republican) of New York.

CHARLES S. THOMAS,
Governor-Elect (Fusion) of Colorado.

WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor-Elect (Republican) of Pennsylvania.

million or so of Anglo-Saxons, including the men in the regular army, dominate absolutely and control 200,000,000 of Hindus. If there were a change of policy on the part of the national Government toward the colored race in the Southern States, and the negro were allowed to drop absolutely out of politics, a great cause for irritation would be removed.

"It is a notorious fact that for twenty years or more the negroes in the South, who constitute the bulk of the Republican vote, only enter into national politics as a factor in the Republican national conventions and as a means of holding together the old abolition sentiment which so long gave impulse and direction to Republican politics. It is alone responsible for the 'solid South.' There has been a great revolution in sentiment and feeling at the North on this subject, as is shown by the annexation of Hawaii without any pretense of consulting the wishes or protecting the interests of the colored races there, as well as by the attitude of Governor Tanner of Illinois in refusing to protect the imported negro miners at Virden and Pana. Blood is thicker than water in Illinois, and I believe in nearly every other Northern State at this time, and were it not for the necessity or imagined necessity of controlling the votes from the South in the national Republican convention so as to insure the nomination of this man or that there would soon be no political aspect to the race question.

"One thing is as certain as anything earthly can be certain—the white men of the South will not submit to negro control of their politics, local, state, or national. The crime of assault or brutal murder, such as that of Mrs. Atkinson, will meet punishment sure and swift. The negro must take a subordinate place, and he will be treated with consideration and kindness in proportion as he is peaceable and well behaved and makes friends of his white neighbors. The disfranchisement of the ignorant negroes in South Carolina by constitutional and lawful methods has worked no injury, but is a benefit in many respects, insuring peace and good order and as far as possible a cessation of angry race feeling. The outbreak at Phœnix would not and could not have occurred but for the leadership and inspiration of designing and selfish white men. Left to himself, the negro cares nothing about politics, for his experience in this State has shown him that it is a hot iron and always burns him wherever he touches it."—*Press Interview with Ex-Gov. Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina.*

**Governor Johnson on White Control.**—"Every attempt to subject the people of any State or locality in the South to the domination of the negro will end in revolution, either peaceful or bloody. It is best for both races that the white people should

FRANK W. ROLLINS,
Governor-Elect (Republican) of New Hampshire.

DE FOREST RICHARDS,
Governor-Elect (Republican) of Wyoming.

BENTON McMILLIN,
Governor-Elect (Democrat) of Tennessee.

NEW GOVERNORS-ELECT.

control. Any interference by the federal Government in the internal affairs of the States can only excite resentment and increase discord.

"The people of North Carolina and South Carolina are as capable of attending to their own affairs as the people of any other State. It would seem to be quite as proper to consider whether the federal Government should not interfere in Illinois. The expectation of Federal interference has brought enough disaster to the colored people, and it seems to me that it is about time for it to be understood that all the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the nation are not confined to any section."—*Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, to The Herald, New York.*

## COURT DECISIONS ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

FOLLOWING the death of Harold Frederic, London correspondent and novelist, a coroner's jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter against Mrs. Mills, a Christian Scientist, and Miss Lyons, who advised the Christian-Science treatment. The case has not yet come to trial on an indictment, but the test of English law applicable to it will be watched with wide interest. The current newspapers report a similar case from Cincinnati, Ohio, where, by order of the State Board of Health, Mrs. Evans, a Christian-Science healer, has been arrested in connection with the death of a typhoid-fever patient. Decisions of courts in this country do not appear to be uniform in Christian-Science cases, having turned upon legal construction of state statutes regarding the practise of medicine rather than the issue of criminal responsibility. We quote the following pertinent notes from *The American Law Register:*

"A timely question was discussed by the supreme court of Rhode Island in the case of *State v. Mylod*, 40 Atl., 753 (August 17, 1898). The defendant was indicted for practising medicine without authority. He was a Christian Scientist and maintained an office where he could be consulted at certain times. He made no use of drugs or medicines in his treatment of visitors, but pursued the system of the sect to which he belonged, in which silent prayer and advice as to the importance of having faith, and 'looking on the bright side of things,' are prominent elements. The defendant did not recommend to any one a course of physical treatment. The court held that the question was whether the acts complained of were included in the words 'practise of medicine' in their ordinary or popular meaning, since it did not appear from the statute (Gen. Laws R. I., c. 165) that the legislature intended to give a broader meaning. The conclusion was that the acts of the defendant did not constitute the practise of medicine. Bosworth, J., speaks of the defendant as 'a person who does not know, or pretend to know, anything about disease or about the method of ascertaining the presence or the nature of disease, or about the nature, preparation, or use of drugs or remedies, and who never administers them.'

"In the case of *Application of the First Church of Christian Scientists*, 6 Pa. Dist., 745 (1897), Pennypacker, J., came to a different conclusion. A number of Christian Scientists sought to obtain a charter for a church, but the application was refused on the ground that the organization was attempting not merely to 'inculcate a creed or promulgate a form of worship,' but to 'establish a prescribed method of practising the art of healing the diseases of the body.' The latter purpose was contrary to the policy of the commonwealth, as expressed in the act of March 24, 1877, P. L. 42, which makes it a misdemeanor to announce oneself as a 'practitioner of medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, or to practise the same,' without a diploma from a chartered medical school duly authorized to confer the degree of doctor of medicine.

"In *State v. Buswell*, 40 Neb., 158 (1894), it was held that the practise of Christian Science, altho not a practise of medicine as those terms are usually understood, is a violation of law, because it is a treatment for physical or moral ailments which is included in the practise of medicine by the express words of the statute.

"From the above cases, it is seen how much the decision of future cases on the subject will depend upon the exact wording of the statute in regard to the practise of medicine."

According to a Minnesota court, the St. Paul *Globe* was not guilty of libel in denouncing one Joseph La Chance for taking money for alleged healing through faith in God. La Chance sued *The Globe* for $12,000 damages. The court instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, saying:

"The article that is alleged to be libelous accuses the plaintiff of pretending that he has the divine power of healing, through prayer, directly from the Lord Almighty. The article ridicules the possessions of this divine power and says, in so many words, that the plaintiff in making that pretense is obtaining money under false pretenses and is, in effect, a fraud and a humbug.

"Of course, the article is on its face libelous, and is therefore presumably false; but the plaintiff is sworn as a witness in this case, and testifies that he has this divine power, that he has it directly from God, and that he uses it exclusively in treating his so-called patients.

"If the plaintiff had claimed to be a hypnotist or Christian Scientist, or to possess the power of mental healing, it would not be a question for the jury whether he did possess that power or did do any good, and the question in this case is not whether the plaintiff did any good in this world, but did he get money under false pretenses—is he a humbug?

"It is conclusively proven in this case that the article published in *The Globe* is in substance true, that the plaintiff is guilty of getting money under false pretenses, that he is a humbug and a fraud. Therefore, I instruct you to return a verdict in this case for the defendant."

## AMERICAN INTERPRETATIONS OF LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

IN the course of a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, November 9, Prime Minister Salisbury said:

"In some respects the era of this great proposal [the Czar's proposal concerning disarmament] which, I believe, will be an epoch in the history of man, has, I think, been marked by unhappy omens.

"It is the first year in which the mighty force of the American republic has been introduced among the nations whose dominion is spent, and whose instruments, to a certain extent, are weakened. I am not implying the slightest blame—far from it—I am not refusing sympathy to the American republic in the difficulties through which they have passed, but no one can deny that their appearance among the factors at all events of Asiatic, and possibly of European, diplomacy is not a grave and serious event, which may not conduce to the interests of peace, tho I think in any event they are likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain."

Newspapers in the United States seem to find some difficulty in interpreting these utterances, while the continental journals apparently deem them an evidence of the existence of an Anglo-American understanding regarding the Philippines. A number of American journals discover further light upon Lord Salisbury's delphic utterances on British policy, in a speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain said, on November 16:

"Experience has taught us that we require a better guaranty than a paper agreement to secure the policy of an open door. The best security, in my opinion, is the desire of other nations, like Japan, Germany, and the United States, to preserve an open door. Japan is becoming an important power, with whom our relations throughout have been those of cordial friendship, while with Germany and the United States our relations, I rejoice to say, are now closer and more cordial than they have been for some time.

"Germany and the United States are the two great commercial nations whose interests are identical with our own. In what I have said I have not meant a permanent, formal treaty of alliance, nor need I say this now, but that a speech of mine some months ago gave rise to misinterpretations.

"Those persons are very premature, very much mistaken, who think that Great Britain is in need of an alliance for her own security or in order that other powers may pull chestnuts out of the fire. . . . . .

"I rejoice at the change that has occurred in the relations be-

tween Great Britain and the United States. To us they stand in a relation different from that occupied by any other people. I know a hundred reasons why we should be friends, none why we should be otherwise, and I believe that has been the true feeling of this country toward the United States for many years. All misunderstandings have been happily removed, and the combination of the two English-speaking nations would fear no other alliance.

"Our imagination must be fired when we contemplate the possibility of such a cordial understanding between the 70,000,000 people of the United States and our 50,000,000 Britons, an understanding which would guarantee peace and civilization to the world. We shall welcome the United States in their new career as a colonizing nation, because we know they are animated by the same motives and aspirations, employ the same methods, and love justice as ourselves; and such a new departure will, doubtless, as Lord Salisbury has said, serve our interests, not in any selfish or mercenary sense, but because it will give each a better understanding of the other's work, increase our sympathies, bring us closer together, and make easy and inevitable that most desirable cooperation."

A critical tone marks much of the editorial comment in American journals upon these speeches.

**"America as England's Catspaw."**—"Whenever Lord Salisbury, or, for that matter, any other British statesman, wants to make England's position in Europe stronger, he utters some Delphic oracles about an alliance with America. What he says is never very definite. He does not go into details nor say explicitly that even an *entente* has been reached, but he leaves startling things to be inferred. The obvious purpose is to keep Europe from interfering with British plans to acquire more wealth or special privileges abroad, and once or twice it seems to have made its point.

"So far as this goes the United States might not be unchivalric enough to complain, except for the fact that it, rather than England, gets the worst of the return blow. For every time that the hint of an alliance comes from England the continental powers seize the occasion to furbish up the Austrian premier's scheme for an anti-American coalition. Europe, having isolated England politically, would undertake to isolate the United States commerially. Is it not fair to ask where, in such event, could we find a substitute for the vast European market we now enjoy for agricultural products and manufactured articles?

"Undoubtedly the talk of Anglo-Saxondom against the world is ranging the world against Anglo-Saxondom, and that is precisely what this country, as a power upon which the term is forced but to which it does not properly belong, objects to. There is nothing in an English alliance to us equivalent to a good commercial understanding with the world. What to us are England's quarrels? Why should we care whether India is English, Russian, or independent? Do we need to concern ourselves as to whether the Union Jack or the Tricolor floats over the headwaters of the Nile? Could our trade be any better in a China dominated by British influences than it is elsewhere in England's Asiatic sphere? All the political comings and goings of England are of small moment to us beside our trade with her rivals and enemies.

"We are aware of the fashion which credits Great Britain with saving us from Europe during the Spanish war, but the statement has very little basis. The continental states could no more have coerced us than they did Turkey in the matter of its reforms or its war upon Greece, and for a similar reason, namely, that they were not sure of each other. The first thought of Germany would have been: If we come to an issue with America, even in alliance with the powers, would not an offer of American aid to France and Russia detach those states from us and range them against us? That question no German statesman would care to put to the test. So, in point of fact, if England had shown no special sympathy the United States could have finished off the affair with Spain in its own way; and, as we did not ask such sympathy and could see the political selfishness behind it, why should we burden ourselves with any payment for it?

"We believe that the sooner some responsible American statesman, Secretary Hay, for example, makes an after-dinner speech, in which he tells the world that the United States will never make a foreign alliance unless driven to it in self-defense, and then will make the one that promises to get it out of trouble quickest, the better it will be for the country and its trade. Such a declaration would clear the atmosphere so that the vaporings of English politicians could not cloud it again. We admit that the course might be unusual, but Washington often finds the unusual way out to be a short cut."—*The Chronicle (Rep.), San Francisco.*

**Peace-Factors.**—"The true explanation, or application, of those words of the Prime Minister may be found in the immediate context. 'In any event,' he said, 'it'—the American policy—'is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain.' Precisely. And the interests of Great Britain coincide with the interests of peace. There is nothing more obvious than that. The British policy is to maintain peace and to extend peaceful commerce and to promote the peaceful progress of the world. That is the American policy. That is the policy which this nation has in mind to carry forward in the steps it is now taking. If it does not conduce to peace, that will be because some nation hostile to that policy opposes it with violence, and that we do not for a moment believe will be done. This nation may introduce a new and potent factor into the complex problems of the Old World. It will not do so of its own seeking. And in any event it will be a peace-seeking factor, and one that will not necessarily make the problems more difficult, but will probably make them far more easy to solve in accordance with justice and the welfare of mankind."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

**Neither Advice nor Assistance Needed.**—"The United States entered into the war with Spain without asking the advice or assistance of any European power. The demonstration of our strength on sea and land had great influence in preventing interference. The terms granted Spain were more generous than those ever granted to a conquered state by any European power. There is no ground for interference, and the United States is strong enough to insist that her own terms be carried out. If they suit England, or Germany, or France, or Russia, well and good; if they do not suit them, the terms will be carried out, and the United States will take the responsibility. Standing alone, we fought our own battles, and, standing alone in making the settlement, we will avoid all complications.

"The most significant utterance of Lord Salisbury was the recognition of the United States as a power in the Asiatic Pacific. It matters not that the British Prime Minister adroitly turned this recognition to account by saying that 'the mighty force of the American republic introduced among nations whose dominions are expanding' would conduce to the interests of Great Britain. The very fact that Lord Salisbury used this language to deter combinations against England is proof of the new standing of the United States in Europe. Before Manila and Santiago gave notice to the world that the United States was a great naval power no Prime Minister in Europe would have made such a remark. When the proudest nation in the world admits that a development of American policy is of the utmost importance to European and Asiatic powers, Americans themselves may regard the development with interest.

"The United States enters the Asiatic Pacific not by connivance of or by invitation of any other power, but in accordance with the law of her own destiny. Maintaining her present attitude of friendliness toward all the great European powers, the new departure will conduce not only to the interests of Great Britain but to interests of Germany and Russia. By holding the Philippines the United States may exercise a potent influence for peace in the field where 'nations are expanding whose instruments are war.'—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

**Salisbury Right or Wrong?**—"The United States will not meddle in European diplomacy. Its interest does not require such complications. Its venture in the East is another matter. The trade of the Pacific will be the great field of the world's commerce in future, and this country can not afford to rest supinely while its rights in that quarter are abridged by the action of European nations. If contention for these rights, if contention for the growth and expansion of commerce and national life by which alone there can be progress in the future, brings war, why then let the war come. To shrink cowardly from the possibilities of such a danger would be to go into national decay. But Lord Salisbury probably talked of war in connection with an international alliance between Great Britain and the United States in order to present to the European nations the terrible possibilities of such a combine. His lordship, in other words, was talking for effect."—*The Banner (Dem.), Nashville, Tenn.*

"When we become an Asiatic power we are at once involved in all the controversies now going on in that section of the world. The war clouds which have long been overhanging Europe will then threaten us as well. We have little to gain by the annexation of those tropic islands with their mongrel populations, but much to lose. It would be like throwing away the substance of prosperity for the shadow of empire. Americans should give heed to Salisbury's frank declaration that our appearance in Asia might not conduce to the peace of the world, but would surely conduce to British interests."—*The Call (McKin. Ind.), San Francisco.*

"The United States has not entered into the European arena any more nor as much now as when it made an alliance with France or when it sent a fleet to punish a piratical nation bordering on the Mediterranean, or at other times. Nor has it entered into the arena by way of Asia any more than when it opened the Japanese ports with a fleet. The United States is for peace, and its 'entrance' into any new field is only for the purpose of advancing civilization. The Premier's remarks, so far as this country is concerned, were not well chosen, tho undoubtedly well meant."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

**Mr. Chamberlain Overlooks Fundamental Differences.**—"We have always been a 'colonizing nation' in the natural sense of those words. We have ever been and still are colonizing our continuous ocean-to-ocean domain with a homogeneous population.

"What Mr. Chamberlain calls our 'new career' is not for colonization, but for holding and ruling subject races in parts of the earth where we can never hope to plant any considerable colonies of our people even in that remote time when our own vast and for the most part only partially settled inheritance shall be as crowded as England is to-day.

"Again, do we or can we 'employ the same methods' as England?

"Is the English system founded upon equality and the consent of the governed the same as the American system? Is it not rather, as Mr. Gladstone has pointed out, that the American system can not be applied to conquering and ruling subject races because it is based upon consent and equality, while the English system can be so applied because it is based upon inequality and subjection of the governed to the iron will of the governing English?

"Has England any dependency inhabited by an alien race where that race is not held in military subjection?

"Must not our system necessarily be one of ballots? Is not the English system one of bullets?

"The fact is that without radical change our system can not be extended to the government of Filipinos, Negritos, blacks, yellow men, and other barbarians. Mr. Chamberlain has, curiously enough, overlooked these fundamental difficulties in the way of our yielding to the cravings of 'earth hunger.' We can not imitate England without ceasing to be ourselves."—*The World (Ind.), New York.*

**McKinley Methods.**—"The proof that in colonizing we are not 'animated by the same motives and aspirations' and do not 'employ the same methods' as Great Britain is the fact, upon which we yesterday commented, that we have confined to American vessels, which for this purpose do not exist, the trade between this country and Porto Rico. This was done by executive order in a matter in which the discretion of the President was complete. We have failed to join, to our own advantage, in the demand for an open door in China, and we have taken the earliest opportunity, to our own injury, to slam the door in the faecs of all comers in Porto Rico. We have never seen in the published speeches or writings of Mr. McKinley any evidence that he has ever spent thirty consecutive minutes in reflection upon any other aspect of our commercial legislation than its vote-drawing qualities in the Eighteenth district of Ohio. But he doubtless has an instinct that McKinleyism or Dingleyism and 'the open door' do not go together. That instinct has prevented him from stimulating, has even instigated him to suppress, the trade between the United States and Porto Rico. It will naturally have the effect, if we acquire control of the Philippines, of preventing him from encouraging our trade with those islands by allowing it to be carried by whoever will carry it cheapest. 'A great empire and little minds,' Burke observed, 'go ill together.' The commercial nations may yet resent our rule, either in the Antilles or the Philippines, as it is inaugurated by Mr. McKinley, as more illiberal, more backward, and more oppressive to traders of other nations than even that of Spain. If Mr. Chamberlain has any evidence to the contrary the time is ripe for its production."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

## WAR CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

OUT of a maximum of 24,122 men enlisted in the navy during the war against Spain, only 17 were killed and 67 wounded—a total of 84 casualties and a loss of about one third of 1 per cent. We find a statement of the enlisted strength of the navy in *The Army and Navy Journal* as follows:

"The ability of the United States to supply capable sailors was never exhibited more strongly than a few months ago, when the enlisted force was quickly and without great labor suddenly increased to double its peace strength within a comparatively brief period. All these men were picked, equipped for the various duties for which they were enlisted on shipboard, and presented as fine a body of seamen as the naval service would desire even in peace time, when opportunity for close selection is necessarily greater and more care can be given to the examinations for admission. Had there been pressing emergency the men actually enlisted in two months could easily have been obtained in three weeks, but the navy was so well equipped before the war that the officials were justified in using the same scrutiny in enlisting men in times of peace. The result was that the navy had on all its fighting craft the finest and most competent body of men probably that were ever afloat in its history. The records of the enlistments show that last April the strength of the service, including all classes, sailors, machinists, coal-heavers, and every other rating on shipboard, numbered about 12,500 men, and on August 15, when the strength reached its highest point, the floating force had been doubled, numbering 24,122 men. This war strength is just the size of the standing army when fully enlisted one year ago. The additional men came from all sections of the country, but at least 5,000 were the naval militia organizations, which did such efficient work on the auxiliary vessels. The remainder came from the Great Lake region, the far Southwest, the South, and along both coasts, and were enrolled at receiving-ships, by special boards and otherwise. A tabulated statement which has been prepared shows that on April 1, altho war then seemed imminent, there were only 12,000 men in service, and on June 1 20,000, high-water mark, being reached August 15. From then it began to decrease gradually as discharges were made and further enlistments stopped. At least 30,000 men could have been secured by October 1, if enlistments had been kept up at the same rate. On October 1 the strength of the navy was 20,275, and it is proposed to keep it at that point so long as the Peace Commission sits. A strong effort will be made to have the permanent strength of the enlisted force not less than that hereafter. Captain Crowninshield and Secretary Long have concluded that the navy as at present constituted and considering the ships building, can not be maintained with a force less than 20,000 men, and the completion of the program of construction, now under way, will require the addition of 5,000 men. The two receiving-stations are expected to supply a large proportion of the enlistments, the purpose of the department in establishing a second station on the Pacific coast being to assist that at Newport in instructing apprentices, this class being better adapted to handle modern guns, and equipment of the new ships than the best of sailors, accustomed to vessels of the old type. At no time during the war were there more than 1,500 sailors in reserve on receiving-ships, and if any serious calamity had befallen us, making new crews necessary, the navy would have been barely able to meet the call instantly. Of the 20,000 men now in the navy all are afloat with the exception of 750 on receiving-ships."

The remarkable immunity of the navy from casualties was shown in a statement given to the press from compilations made at the Navy Department last month:

"Seventeen men killed and 67 wounded—84 casualties all told—was the loss suffered by the United States navy during the war.

"In Dewey's great fight in Manila bay not a man was killed, and every one of the 9 men wounded was able to, and did, return to duty. In the battle of July 3 off Santiago 1 man was killed and there were 11 casualties altogether. In that fight also every one of the wounded returned to duty. The loss suffered in the attack upon the forts at the entrances to Santiago by the American fleet June 22 was 1 sailor killed and 11 men wounded, of whom only 7 were able to return to duty.

"The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo [a fight on

land]. There were 22 casualties in that one-hundred-hour fight, and of the list 6 were marines. Of the 16 wounded men, 9 returned to duty, 3 were invalided from the service, and 4 continue under treatment.

"Next after Guantanamo, the battle with the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos caused the greatest number of casualties, the list aggregating 12, with 1 man killed. Another man died subsequently from wounds, 9 returned to duty, and 1 continues under treatment.

"More fatal in its results was the fierce battle between the torpedo-boat *Winslow* and revenue-cutter *Hudson* with the Spanish land batteries and artillery forces at Cardenas. Of the 8 casualties, 5 were deaths. The 3 wounded men afterward returned to duty.

"In the bombardment of San Juan, the casualties number 8, with 1 man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while 6 returned to duty. Four other casualties, which occurred in as many separate engagements, complete the list of naval losses.

"Of the 67 men wounded in the war, 54 were returned to duty, 1 died of wounds, 6 were invalided from service, and 6 died under treatment. Considering results obtained, this list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

INDICATIONS are that Li Hung Chang has lost his underwear this time.—*The News, Detroit.*

IT takes an active Carolina negro to exercise the franchise and dodge bullets at the same time.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE fourteenth amendment to the Constitution looks as if it would be a good thing if any one would pay any attention to it.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE platform "Thou Shalt Not Steal," upon which Dr. Swallow ran in Pennsylvania, was defeated by an enormous vote. He should try "Come Under the Plum-Tree" next time.—*The Times, Richmond.*

NO CAUSE FOR TROUBLE.—"Are the Indians near your ranch troublesome?"

"Naw. They hain't got nothin' we want."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

HIS CHARACTERISTIC BLUNDER.—"What do you think of Spain's peace commission?"

"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum, who was thinking about something else; "how much commission is it and who gets it?"—*The Star, Washington.*

POST-ELECTION CARTOONS.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## TOLSTOÏ ON HIS OWN METHODS OF WORK.

INTERESTING details in regard to the ways and methods of the Russian moralist and novelist, Count Tolstoï, were furnished in a paper read at a "literary evening" recently given in his honor by the leading authors of St. Petersburg. The writer, M. Sergeienks, had visited the count in his rural retreat shortly before and had talked with him at length on matters of a biographical and personal nature.

Count Tolstoï admitted that Rousseau had had the greatest influence upon his thought and intellectual development. In his youth he literally worshiped the French reformer and philosopher. Nevertheless, the direct impulse to literary work, it seems, came to Tolstoï, at the early age of sixteen, from Sterne, the English author. The count is omnivorous with respect to "literary themes." Whenever he hears a characteristic or striking story or episode he carefully and lovingly considers it from every side, trying to determine its value as material for fiction. But, says M. Sergeienks:

"In order that any theme should attract Tolstoï and be used by him as a basis for creative effort, a great deal is required. In the first place, it must be distinguished by novelty and intrinsic value. In the second place, and strangely contrary to the rule with novelists generally, the phase or side of life to which the story relates must be well known to the novelist. He does not like to write 'from hearsay,' or to substitute imagination for reality. Finally, it is necessary that the theme should profoundly appeal to his whole nature. In the absence of such all-absorbing interest he can not go to work with the enthusiasm of the artist."

In this connection, Tolstoï has an extreme notion of the limits of truth and "falsehood" even in fiction. "Sometimes," he said to his interviewer, "you are puzzled to know where there is more truth, in life or in fiction." He insists on truth in both spheres. He said:

"You take your pen in the morning and write, for example, a sentence like this: 'Ivan Nikitich rose very early and called his son to him.' Suddenly your conscience reproaches you, and you drop the pen. 'Why lie, old man?' it asks. Nothing of the sort ever happened to your knowledge, and you do not know any Ivan Nikitich. Why, then, resort to falsehood in old age? Write that which you really know, that which you have seen and lived through. There is no need of lies. There is too much lying as it is."

This principle, it is pointed out by the interviewer, would exclude every imaginative element, everything fictitious, and novels would be reports of actual occurrences.

The count believes in careful elaboration of detail. He always aims at clearness and vividness. Even his letters he rewrites several times. He works from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. He first prepares a general outline, free from all incidentals and non-essentials. Then he fills in the intervals and gives the skeleton flesh and blood. He revises the whole several times. He corrects his proofs very liberally, and he is seldom pleased with the final form of his work. His ninety-ninth proof, if he received one, would be as replete with corrections and changes as his first. He is a very severe critic of his own work, and he is quick to detect his own errors and imperfections. When he finishes a story he reads it to his family, and welcomes criticisms and suggestions. Works for the peasants he sometimes reads to his more educated friends among the moujiks. He himself tells the following: When his "Power of Darkness," a drama of peasant life, was finished, he read it to several peasants, but he received absolutely no helpful suggestions from them. In fact, at the most affecting and tragic places, where he could hardly read without tears, some of his hearers broke out in laughter and began to praise the writer for so cleverly sizing up the situation.

To style proper, Tolstoï devotes no attention. He never looks to effect. He has contempt for everything refined and trimmed and polished in art. All this, he thinks, obscures the thought and impairs the general impression. What he seeks earnestly and painfully is truth and significance in every one of his characters. Substance, not form, is his constant care.

The treatment of details Tolstoï regards as a great question in art. In some cases, he says, detail is absolutely essential to precision and completeness. A loose button, he says, often throws much needed light on a character, and the button has to be described as it is. But detail for its own sake or for the sake of display of knowledge and skill is absurd and destructive. By way of illustration, Tolstoï said:

"Many a contemporary writer, in describing the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, would certainly have improved the opportunity of parading his familiarity with high life and have written: '"Come hither, approach me," languidly murmurs the wife of Potiphar, extending to Joseph a delicate hand, soft from the aromatic perfumes constantly applied to it,' etc. Such alleged detail does not illuminate matters, but rather obscures the essence, and attention should never be diverted to trifles."

Tolstoï closely follows contemporary literature of all countries. He is merciless in applying his criterion of art, but he is quick to discern and recognize talent, even where it is wasted in his judgment.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## OLD AGE AND POETIC FIRE.

THERE is a prevailing impression that the best in poetry has been produced by men in the fire of their youth and early prime. Keats, Byron, Shelley, Poe—each died in the flush of manhood, yet each left his heritage of genius to the race. The editor of *The Independent*, however, gives us the other side of the question. He writes:

"Given supreme quality, the next thing is quantity. A few golden grains can not certainly be taken as indicating a vast mine. Leisure and length of days are the test of greatness. It is a common error of criticism to say that poetry is necessarily the product of youth, and that age destroys what woos the Muses. Among the last writings of Lord Tennyson were some of his finest poems. What youth in the past fifty years has surpassed 'Crossing the Bar'?

"To make the most of art the artist must have ample time and a growing and ripening genius. The large organisms grow slowly and live long. Nature sets the pattern of greatness in building her great works. The feverish, overstimulated plants that leap to maturity in a few days or weeks may have a fine ethereal beauty of leaf and flower; but the mighty tulip-tree, blooming on its hundredth birthday, somehow makes the impression of true power and true supremacy.

"When we take a genius like Burns and set him beside one like Goethe, or Tennyson, or Hugo, we feel that comparison has reached its last odious depth; yet here we come face to face with a tremendous fact. Burns was a wonder; but he was a deformity, an organism wrenched and twisted by hostile forces entirely separate from those that warped his moral nature. The same must be said to one extent or another of Shelley, of Poe, of Verlaine, of Goldsmith, of Lamb. Vitality, the staying power, the slow steady, irresistible growth were wanting. This very lack has sometimes, nay almost generally, been regarded as proof of divine genius, and many critics have more than hinted that great poetical genius and longevity do not go together. Shakespeare is often mentioned as marking by his life the extreme length of masterly productiveness.

"We must remember, however, that in the England of Shakespeare's time a man of fifty was looked upon as aged. All that is changed. Gladstone, Wordsworth, and Tennyson brought back the higher limit of Plato and Pindar to show us how sound genius in a sound body may do the miracles of mind beyond threescore

and ten. It is not to Verlaine and Guy de Maupassant that we have to look for the limit of greatness in French poetry. Hugo is a better model of the largest French genius. In America our most impressive poets so far have been men of leisure and length of days. Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, and Lowell stand for our best in quality and quantity, and they all died old, having lived in pleasant leisure. Poe was our wonder of genius, our physical Burns, our moral Villon, our poet of few days and deep misery; but who can feel that he came to what his endowments could, under favorable conditions, have done most with? He had the poet's magic; he knew the ways of Parnassus; his rimes haunt us with Sapphic strangeness and persistency; but he never had leisure; the wolf was at his door and the fiend was at his heart-strings. Goethe was as bad a man as Poe; but he had the strong will, the deep-set vitals, the stedfastness of longevity that was bred in him, and for good or for bad he accomplished the full measure of his genius."

## THE SOMBER TONE OF RUSSIAN FICTION.

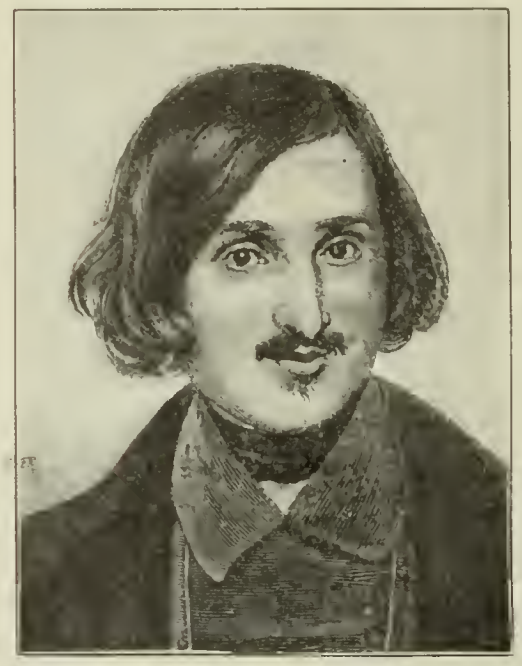
FOR more than half a century the voice of Russian literature has been a strange voice crying in the wilderness, fearless, poignant—and unanswered. Through the works of such men as Gogol, Dostoievsky, Turgeneff, and Tolstoï, this voice is now reaching and thrilling the West with its troubled cry. According to Mr. Melville Joyce, who writes in *The Bookman*, we are destined to come still more under the intellectual fascination of this people, whose half-Oriental temperament, with its mysticism, its melancholy, its ardent and subtle vein of religion, seem to complement our Anglo-Saxon characteristics. Mr. Joyce says:

COUNT LYOF TOLSTOI.

"The English novel is domestic; the Russian novel is national, in the broadest sense of the word. Whosoever, therefore, wishes to construct in the future the history of Russia during this wonderful century, or trace up to their source some of the most astounding beliefs and events, will have to turn to these romances for documents. And the reason is very simple. In Russia, owing to brutal censorship exercised over the press, there was no other channel in which could run the floods of daring eloquent thoughts that all at once swept over the country. It was the only channel not open to suspicion. Autocracies are proverbially stupid, and the Russian Czardom proved no exception. It allowed to pass in this form the barbed words which were to sting the conscience of a race deprived for centuries of its birthright, and arouse it to attention—mind, I do not say to action—therein at present lies the weakness of the Russian temperament. With an immense capacity for reflection Russians have, as yet, manifested but limited capacity for action.

"The Russian novel contains, therefore, within itself such poetry, history, and psychological studies as the world has never seen equaled for minuteness and accuracy; mystical reveries, satires so deadly true in their aim, so bitter in their hidden wrath, that the publication of one sufficed to overthrow the hideous anachronism of serfdom; a despair so profound and subtle that it manages to penetrate even our materialistic envelope; a seeking after the mystery of existence with a persistency and intensity that are simply appalling in audacious conception; finally, the restless searching for an explanation to the cruel problem of life, the cry of the soul for a religion, for guidance, and for peace. . .

"The same adverse fate which, brooding over their unfortunate country, has condemned it, after a long and painful travail, to give forth only the echoes of the anguish which tortures it, has in like manner inexorably maimed and shortened the lives of its most brilliant children. In no country could such a list of fatalities be enumerated as overtaking contemporary talent. To mention only some of these: Kykeiff was hanged as a conspirator in 1825; Pushkin, Russia's greatest poet, was killed at thirty-eight years of age in a duel; Griboedoff was assassinated at Teheran; Lermontoff, a well-known and promising writer, was killed in a duel in the Caucasus at the age of thirty; Venevitinoff died broken-hearted at twenty-two, his end hastened by insults and outrages; Koltzoff, at twenty-three, died of grief caused by family troubles; Belinsky, at the age of thirty-five, died of misery and hunger; Dostoievsky, after sentence of death, when twenty-two years old, for a slight offense was sent to the mines of Siberia forever; Gogol committed suicide when only forty-three; and Stepniak, the Nihilist, forced to flee from Russia, was accidentally killed in London, in December, 1896, while crossing a railway track.



NIKOLAI VASILIEVITCH GOGOL.

"If, as is said, there comes 'misfortune to those who stone their prophets,' then we can understand, to a certain extent, why the misfortunes of Russia are darker and deeper than those of any other land. . . . . .

"The Russians have adapted the modern realistic or naturalistic form of novel, around which so many storms have raged, to new and great uses; and it is to their credit that they, backward in all else and indebted to the west of Europe for every intellectual stimulus, have produced and fashioned a marvelous instrument of culture and progress. Nothing in either the literatures of France, Germany, or England can equal this particular product of the Russian soil. The novel in these countries has not had the same function to fulfil, that is, to enlighten, comfort, counsel, and reform. 'To amuse' is not even taken into consideration. And the result! An immense country has been gradually revolutionized, educated, uplifted to such an extent, in so short a space of time and under conditions so disheartening, that it is impossible to forecast the splendid future of this race, when its sons and daughters shall live in liberty; in fact, in the enthusiastic opinion of some admirers, the *intellectual* as well as the *material* empire of the world will some day be divided between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slavonic races, two peoples very diverse in their aims and natures."

FEODOR MIKHAILOVITCH DOSTOIEVSKY.
Courtesy of J. A. Hill & Co.

Mr. Joyce hints that, above even the note of revolt against established abuses and the tyranny of dead thoughts, the voice of the Russian novel utters the message of compassion, teaching that the gates of Paradise open before the Divine touch of pity and forgiveness. Going on to speak of the novelists themselves, Mr. Joyce says:

"To Gogol belongs the honor of having the first gathered together and enshrined, as only genius can, the most beautiful of the innumerable legends, tales, and folk-lore in which Russia abounds. He it was who first translated the dim complaint of the crushed millions, their pathetic poetry, their measureless patience, their vague longings. The whole extent of their wrongs he perceived better than they themselves could, and by such works as 'The Revisor' (a model of destruction by sarcasm and irony), and 'Dead Souls,' he succeeded in overturning a system. . . When Gogol read his manuscript of 'The Revisor' to Pushkin, the latter remarked—so great was the sense of desolation which overcame him—'God! what a sad country our Russia is!' That was sixty years ago—it is still a sad country, as witness the last social studies of Tolstoï's. One arises from their perusal no longer American, English, or Russian, but a human being only, profoundly troubled, conscience-stricken, asking: 'Is it possible such misery exists?'"

IVAN TURGENEFF.

Than Turgeneff and Dostoievsky, writes Mr. Joyce, no two masters could differ more diametrically in style and method. Yet common to both is the same burning desire to regenerate Russia, parodoxically mingled with the same deadly sense of the nothingness and vanity of existence. Of Count Lyof Tolstoï there is little that is new to say. Tolstoï's is a great and strenuous personality, and the man is heroically reflected in his works. Mr. Joyce comments on the distinctly new note which Tolstoï has brought into the discussion of certain problems, and on the far, reaching influence he has exerted. In this connection he says: "It is interesting to remark that D'Annunzio in his later work is evidently under the influence of this great writer, who, it must be remembered, has eloquently enforced the idea of one standard of morality for the two sexes."

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**Did Spain Give Us "Yankee Doodle"?**—It is interesting to note, in view of Spain's many unsuccessful contentions, that that country also claims the tune of "Yankee Doodle" as its own. The critics, however, have denied her even this crumb of comfort. The tune of "Yankee Doodle," it has been decided, probably came to us from Holland, by the way of England. The foundation for the Spanish claim is given by Dr. Louis Albert Banks, in his new book, "Immortal Songs of Camp and Field," together with the claims of Hungary, Holland, France, and Italy. As to the Spanish claim, Dr. Banks tells us that Mr. Buckingham Smith, the American Secretary of Legation, wrote from Madrid under the date of June 3, 1858, as follows:

"The tune of 'Yankee Doodle,' from the first of my showing it here, has been acknowledged, by persons acquainted with music, to bear a strong resemblance to the popular airs of Biscay; and yesterday a professor from the North recognized it as being much like the ancient sword-dance played on solemn occasions by the people of San Sebastian. He says the tune varies in those provinces. The first strains are identically those of the heroic Danza Esparte of brave old Biscay."

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THE centenary of the birth of Pushkin, the popular poet of Russia, will be celebrated next year. Like Dumas, he was of African descent, his grandfather having been a full-blooded negro. Pushkin began writing early, and by his twentieth year his works were known throughout Europe.

## MODERN NOVELS AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

ARE the modern story-writers drawing nearer, sympathetically, to the working people? The question is discussed in a new book entitled "Social Ideals in English Letters," by Vida D. Scudder. She traces the working-out, in our literature, of the social problems of English-speaking people, examining in turn Langland, Sir Thomas More, Jonathan Swift, Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, George Eliot, Ruskin, Arnold, and many others. When she reaches the writers of the present day, such as Kipling, Morison, and Hamlin Garland, she answers in the affirmative the question asked above. Sir Walter Besant, she finds, inaugurated the modern attitude; but even his stories, which seemed very far advanced when they appeared, are rather old-fashioned now. "Their studies in East London life," she says, "are written with the air of an explorer in strange and unknown lands. Types are cleverly caught, but are seen only from a distance; the shop-girl's bang is better discerned than her manners, and her manners than her soul." All this was pleasant enough, but unreal. To-day's novels show a much different spirit.

"In the few years that have passed since these pleasant stories were written, the sense of actuality in fiction has deepened with amazing rapidity. Dialect stories, labor-movement stories, stories of railroad people, of cowboys, of employees, clerks, lighthouse keepers, politicians, street-waifs, all witness to the hunger of the public for knowledge of the common life. Some of this writing is bad and cheap, but some of it is good; and the best thing about it is that, for the most part, its direct animus is not that of the reformer, but of pure brotherly interest. Art is drawing near and telling facts where it used to stand at a distance and invent melodrama. To see how much it profits by its new attitude, how pathos, above all, gains in poignancy when it forgets itself and becomes obedient to truth, one need only compare Dickens's first social novel, 'Oliver Twist,' with a little modern book curiously similar in subject, Arthur Morison's 'Child of the Jago.' Such a story, again, as Kipling's 'magically accurate' study of Badalia Herodsfoot, as one who should know calls it, shows that a tradition of truth is established from which fiction would find it hard to retreat. In 'Marcella,' poor tho the book is as a novel, we feel that the heroine and the environment are a transcript from life, not a suggestion to life, as in the stories of Besant; and the story, with its sequel, bears clear witness to the breaking down of barriers and the growth of social intercourse between the alienated classes.

"In this drawing together of the privileged and the unprivileged nothing is more hopeful than that the unprivileged are finding their voice. For it would be foolish to pretend that comprehension between classes is instinctive. Barriers of wealth and rank vanish instantly to the spiritual gaze, but there are other barriers more persistent. The well-bred are practically the well-born in the modern world, and the spoken sentence places a man more surely than his clothes or his manners. When all conventions are discarded, the fact remains that it is never easy to establish relations of full understanding between men trained only in the school of life and those trained in the school of letters. Minds do not work in the same way; moral standards are curiously different; values appear in quite different light; prejudices and traditions are often diametrically opposed; and it sometimes seems that only a miracle can promote that sincere and serious intercourse necessary to real comradeship. There is need of every social settlement, every labor conference, every association of professional men with manual workers, to make the distance less.

"The difficulty is enormously increased by the fact that the unprivileged classes are usually inarticulate. It is the weakness of all our social literature that it is written entirely from the point of view of the privileged. On the work of William Morris, on that of many a radical Socialist, rests the hall-mark of refinement, and the very choiceness of its ideas and tastes is in danger of limiting its appeal to the aristocrat, and of bringing it even into the sphere of the dilettante or the amateur. In spite of the earnestness and eloquence of much of the social criticism which we have passed in review, one is instinctively sure that only the

very exceptional workingman would ever read it. And yet, the cause of the spiritual democracy can never be wholly won by the movement of the rich toward the poor. There must be a corresponding movement of the poor toward the rich, and the society of the future must be formed by the intellectual as well as the practical cooperation of all.

"In the nature of the case, the self-expression of the laboring classes can never be so copious nor so complete as that of the leisure class and the well-to-do. Yet here and there the dim stirrings of life and desire, the ideals, aims, and characteristic thoughts, which distinctively belong to the vast throng of unlettered men, are making themselves known. Working people do not speak with the polish, with the logic, nor even with the power always to say exactly the thing they mean, that might be desired. But to listen to them is more important on the whole than to air one's own theories, or even to record one's own observations."

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## CONQUESTS OF ORIENTALISM IN WESTERN LITERATURE.

IN a study of Walt Whitman's character by Oscar Lovell Triggs, the poet is described as "a colossal mystic, an occultist, a religious genius of the first order," and Mr. Triggs finds that Whitman is by no means the only illustration of this tendency in Western literature toward the Oriental spirit. "Egotism joined to emotionalism," we are told, "produces mysticism. Special personal intensity working upon ample emotional material creates Orientalism." Of Whitman's relation to this spirit Mr. Triggs says (in *The Conservator*):

"The poet-seer realizes life newly, assimilates experience emotionally, and gives to consciousness musical utterance. Such a poet-seer was Whitman. 'How like the Orientals!' said Thoreau when he first met him. In every way, in truth, he approaches the Oriental type. Occultists claim that he states the fullest measure of mystic truths, as concerning death and reincarnation, to be met with in any modern poet. His habit of concentration and power to enter the rhythmic removed state of self-contemplation evidences a kinship with Eastern seers. His dominant state of feeling was that of the exalte who regards everything with wonder, reverence, and love. In his mental processes he avoided the intellectualization of a subject. His face does not suggest intellectuality but life. He saw, but he was not the 'maker see.'"

Farther on in his article, Mr. Triggs speaks as follows of some of the other conquests made by this spirit of Orientalism:

"This tendency toward Orientalism is not exceptional in Whitman's case. Orientalism has been slowly conquering the Occident for fully a century. The renascence of the twentieth century in the West will be due not as in the sixteenth, to the Greek, but rather to the Indian. One feature of Orientalism, pessimism, has characterized one branch of European philosophy since Schopenhauer. Wagner set Orientalism to music. Matthew Arnold sang it in verse. Emerson reproduced the fine thoughts of Hafiz, Saadi, and the Persian mystics. Thoreau was steeped in Oriental lore. Alcott had the air of an Eastern priest. This tendency in the West is natural and free from affectation. Whitman's most mystical poem, 'Passage to India,' expresses a genuine longing on his part to return to primal thought, to wisdom's birth, to innocent intuitions. In Whitman the Eastern and the Western lovingly fuse and live together."

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**A Cuban Sappho.**—Lack of appreciation, earnest, enthusiastic, superlative, can not be charged up against Blanche Zacharie Baralt, who tells the American public about Mme. Avellaneda, a Cuban poetess. It seems from the description that not only is this poetess one who, in lyric poetry, has no rival save Sappho, but that she is also "beyond a doubt the greatest dramatist her sex has ever produced." What adds to the wonder is the fact that the star of Mme. Avellaneda's genius has been above the horizon for more than sixty years. Further information is given by Miss Baralt (*Werner's Magazine*) as follows:

"Gertrude Gomez de Avellaneda was born in 1816 at Puerto Principe, Cuba. So you see that we may proudly call her a daughter of America. Her mother was a Cuban and her father was a Spanish officer.

"The only schooling the girl received was what was bestowed upon her by her parents; the rest she owed to her own efforts and to the keen artistic sense that was ever her unfailing guide.

"Mme. Avellaneda proves that the poet is born, not made, altho she exemplifies at the same time the truth of Goethe's phrase that 'genius is an immense capacity for work,' as her vast erudition and marvelous productiveness show.

"Some of her first dramas, written in the fever of inspiration, were finished in two or three days, and she tells, apologetically, how some of her works passed—as was the case with the great Lope de Vega—in twenty-four hours from her brain to the theater.

"At the age of twenty she left Cuba for the Spanish peninsula, where her talent at once aroused great enthusiasm. She was soon the center of a literary coterie, among which were all the *beaux esprits* of the day. Gallego, Hartzenbush, Quintana, Pastor Dias, Espronceda, and Zarrilla were worshipers at her shrine.

"The performance of 'Munio Alfonso' marked her first great success. One of her contemporaries says that its production was not only the glorification of its authoress, but a still greater triumph for art. That night of enthusiasm and ovation, when garlands were thrown at her feet and serenades played beneath her windows, was not only a particular incident of her lifetime but a great event in the history of the drama. Those wreaths fell upon the forehead of the Cuban Melpomene."

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**Musicians and Stage Fright.**—That nervous condition known as stage fright, or trema, we are apt to think of as the peculiar bugaboo of the tyro. But among musicians, at least, this is not the case. On the contrary, says a writer in *The Musical Courier*, it attacks the greatest artists most frequently and increases with increasing age. In the long list of its victims are such names as Rubinstein, Liszt, Bülow, and Joachim. The writer says:

"Trema or fright declares its presence in the most different forms. It makes one man tremble, another perspire, the third has a headache, the fourth a thirst. Its most fearful manifestation—chiefly among the strings—is the tatterich that can be detected in the nervous trembling of the bow in long protracted tones. There is, perhaps, no violinist who does not suffer from it. Master Joachim does pretty often. A violinist in Berlin—he lives now in Australia—had it not only in his hands, but also in his legs, so that when he stood on the platform he felt pushed forward by some invisible power without being able to check it. But pianists, singers, and instrumentalists all suffer similarly. Some have it in the fingers that run away with them; others in the throat; others in the lips. . . . . .

"Rubinstein notoriously suffered very much from this nervousness. It went so far that when he once had to play in a concert, at the very moment of his appearance, he vanished from the artists' room and could not be found again. The concert had to go on without him.

"Alfred Grüning, the brilliant Vienna pianist, on the days of his concerts, used to make plans for his future—he will settle down in some village, he will teach the village youth the first principles of piano-playing. The rest of his time he will pass in digging potatoes and fattening ducks, and thus lead a quiet existence that can not try the nerves. He will never give any more concerts. To-day is the last time. Then if the concert is unusually successful, and he has no other concert for the next three days, he feels himself the most unfortunate man in the world. . .

"Among great singers Johann Beck, of Vienna, the baritone of baritones, was severely attacked. Down to his last years, every evening and before every appearance, he stood, quivering like an aspen leaf, in the wings, and crossed himself ten times before he entered the stage. Alois Ander, the tenor, died mad. The nervous stage fright had no little to do with this tragic fate."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## YELLOW JOURNALISM AND HYSTERIA.

SENSATIONAL journalism has often been described as "hysterical," but not with the intention that the word should be understood in its medical sense. In an article in the New York *Medical Journal* (October 1), Dr. William Lee Howard, of Baltimore, asserts that the people who produce the so-called "yellow" journals and the large part of the public that demands and reads them are all hysteric in the true scientific sense of the word; and that the whole phenomenon is nothing more nor less than an epidemic outbreak of hysteria such as has appeared in divers forms in various ages of history. Says Dr. Howard:

"The basis of yellow journalism is as certainly an hysterical one as were the manifestations of wonder-making, miracle-producing epidemics of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when egotistic, bombastic, sensational-devouring prelates shouted their 'extras' of a new and marvelous cure through the dispossession of the devil, thereby causing the hysterical element of the community to commit insane acts, criminal deeds, and political mistakes, for which the sane portion of society were held responsible. Let us make a clinical examination of the yellow journals and arrive at a diagnosis. We find at once that broad statements made yesterday in the yellow journals regarding some political event is denied to-day by journals in good health, while our patients remain silent. An interview with one of the officials of the Navy Department is an excuse for an 'extra'; while this same interview is denied *in toto* the following day by the victimized official.

"It is one of the characteristics of the hysteric not to remember bungles, blunder, and plunder. Contradiction of a fact stated by them is a stimulant, a charming seducer which ever feverishly allures them into further distorted and untruthful byways. To be noticed, recognized, whether with ridicule or contempt, it matters not, is the life, the pulse-throb of the hysteric—ignore his existence and he ceases to be.

"The earliest observers of hysteria noticed the boundless mendacity in this affection. All mental efforts are made to attract attention, court remarks, and disturb the peaceful routine of a community. The hysterical need, crave, something new and marvelous every day. Night and day the yellow journals show these well-known symptoms. New sensations must be found, manufactured, or imagined daily. No matter how impossible or nasty, the morbid mobility of the mind of our patients, the excessive excitability of the imagination, demands stories—stories often without a basis of truth or reason. The conscience is misty and muddy; made so by all sorts of ridiculous and senseless ideas. The sign hung over the door of the editorial room, which should read 'Temple of Truth,' has been changed to one reading 'Mosque of Mendacity.'

"Sexual and religious emotions are the fundamental causes of hysteria and always prominent symptoms of the disease. See how well the yellow journals accentuate these facts. On one page we will have a story dealing with a repulsive sexual crime, prurient details surrounding the life of the victim, and nauseous particulars concerning her companions. Then will follow, on the same page, illustrations of some notorious actress's lingerie, or salacious hints at the unfaithfulness of some European prince, the escapade of one of the *jeunesse dorée* of the paper's city, and a featured account of the intrigue of an American woman with a gypsy fiddler. Turn to another page and we will find historical sketches of some saint or virgin; an alleged account of some new facts in the life of our Savior, as revealed by some obscure monastic writer; pictures, modern and ancient, of the crucifixion; and colored supplements redolent of angels, virgins, martyrs, and all the insignia of dreamy and religious mysticism.

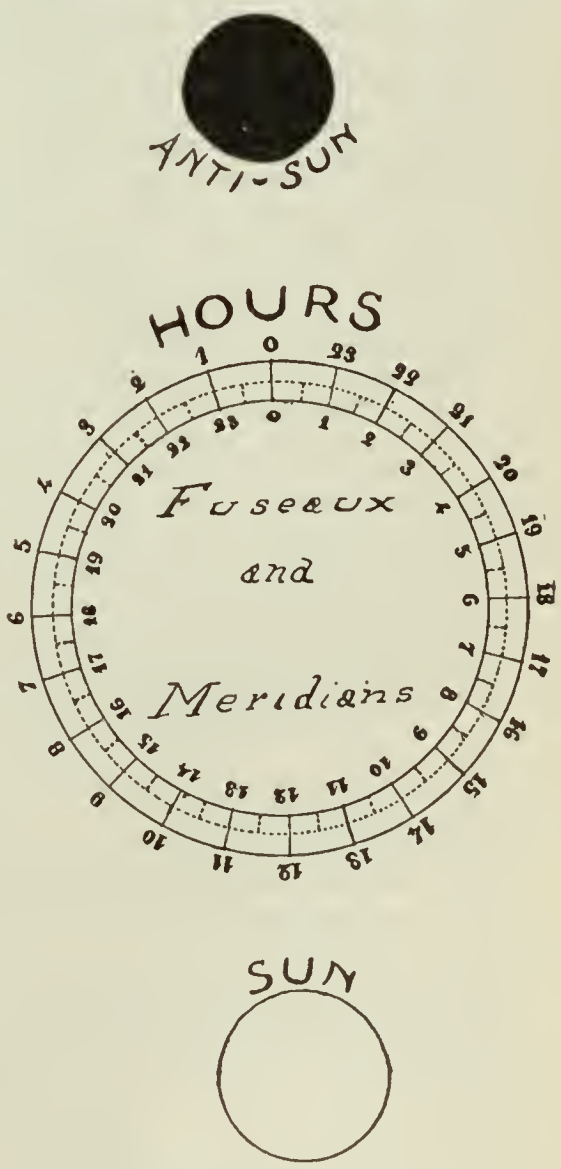
"The cry that the public demand these papers is partly true. Hysteria is contagious, and soon becomes epidemic. A large proportion of the public is controlled by suggestion. It is through suggestion that hysteria becomes epidemic. Given a neurotic individual who reads daily a yellow journal, or one who, in other words, is receiving daily suggestions of a nature which disturbs the emotional element in him, and we soon have an hysterical individual. This case rapidly affects others brought into contact with it, and the certain ultimate result is an epidemic of hysteria which is exhibited in the workshop, on the street, and at the fireside.

"There is no doubt in the minds of those who study the insane and the criminal but that the suggestions offered by the owners of sensational journals is the seed planted which ripens into lust, murder, and plunder. It can scarcely be otherwise when the auto-suggestive ideation, which exists in a class whose impulses have never been inhibited, is the only ideation fully developed."

Dr. Howard, after this somewhat Nordauesque view of the subject, restores us to equanimity by assuring us that it can not last long; every such hysterical outbreak in the past has been self-limited, and so likewise will the journalistic hysteria pass and be remembered only in the studies of the psychologist or the alienist. The yellow journals will assume the hue of sober drab, reporters will cease to seek sensations, and the public will take to reading two-column editorials on the theory of wages. Perhaps the writer has allowed himself to go a little too far both in his description of the present and his predictions for the future; but his point of view is certainly true enough and interesting enough to furnish food for thought.

## THE DECIMAL HOUR AND THE UNIVERSAL DATE.

WE have already published some information about the adoption of a universal time-system. This is advocated, at the present time, especially in France, where the decimal division of the hour is also growing in favor. We translate below an article on the system that combines both of these changes, contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 8), by Henri de Sarranton. Says this writer:



DECIMAL HOUR AND UNIVERSAL DATE.

"The system of the decimal hour marks two advances of the highest importance: the assimilation of time-measurement to angular measurement, and the decimalization of the angular unit of geometry.

"As I have already shown, this natural angular unit can be only the 12th, 24th, or 36th part of the circumference—in other words, the circumference divided by a multiple of 12. Of all the multiples of 12, 24 is that which is most convenient, since it is already used for the division of the day. We are then led logically to divide both the day and the circumference into 24 hours (*h*), the hour into 10 degrees (*d*), the degree into 10 minutes (*m*), the minute into 10 primes (′), the prime into 10 seconds (″), the second into 10 tierces, and so on.

"The earth's equator is thus divided into 24 parts by 24 princi-

pal meridians (M). The interval between two principal meridians is 10 degrees, or a fuseau [spindle]. Ten degrees, or a fuseau, correspond to one hour of time.

"Longitude is reckoned from $0^d$ to $240^d$ or from $0^f$ to $24^f$, from east to west in the direction of the apparent movement of the sun, and starting from a prime meridian, which I place near Cape Prince of Wales in Bering Strait.

"In this I am in accord with all geographers who have studied the question of a prime meridian, and who have established the fact that we should avoid continents and place it in the vastest sea of the world, that is to say, in the Pacific Ocean.

"But altho for the determination of the prime meridian, Bering Strait is an excellent situation from the physical standpoint, it is a very bad one from the mathematical standpoint, because it is much too near the pole.

"Thus I propose to define the meridian by stating that the 140th degree is to be placed exactly at the lighthouse of Almadies, in the peninsula of Cape Verde, which will bring the zero nearly at Cape Prince of Wales, as I have said.

"The lighthouse of Almadies is a remarkable point of the world, in that it occupies the westernmost cape of the old continent. Situated in the equatorial zone, this station can be fixed in longitude with extreme exactitude. Its meridian, then, presents all the characteristics of an excellent scientific meridian.

"If the prime meridian is placed thus, the longitude of the Paris observatory would become $126^d.7563$ and that of Greenwich $128^d.3145$. If we consider only the two decimals corresponding to the centesimal minute, the longitude of Paris is in fuseaux $12^f.68$ and that of Greenwich $12^f.83$.

"I give the name of 'anti-sun' to an imaginary celestial body that revolves about the earth in 24 hours, keeping always opposite the mean position of the sun, in relation to the earth. I suppose it to radiate darkness as the real sun radiates light. The object of this fiction is to render demonstrations clearer; for the civil day begins at midnight, when the anti-sun is in the zenith. It is thus simpler to consider this fictitious body than the real sun which at the same moment is found at the nadir.

"The figure shows that the hours increase in the opposite direction from the longitudes. This figure will enable us to establish the theory of the universal date, a new and very fertile notion, which permits the resolution in a very rapid and elegant manner of the problems that frequently present themselves in astronomy, in navigation, in the railway service, in that of the post-office and telegraph, and even in common life.

"If the reader will take the trouble to copy off this figure on a piece of cardboard of some thickness, and then to cut the card, following the dotted circumference, so that the circle of hours can turn about the circle of fuseaux, the solution of all problems into which the notion of the universal date enters will appear so clear and easy that, far from causing mental fatigue, he will find them an amusing recreation.

"*Problem 1.*—It is Monday, August 1, 15 o'clock [3 P.M.] at longitude 40 degrees or $4^f$. What is the date at $0^f$, and at what longitude is it zero o'clock on Monday?

"*Solution.* If it is 15 o'clock at $4^f$, then 15 hours have elapsed since the anti-sun passed the zenith at $4^f$. Thus $15+4$, or 19 hours, have elapsed since it passed the zenith at $0^f$, and it is now in the zenith at $19^f$. It is, then, Monday, August 1, 19 o'clock [7 P.M.] at the prime meridian, and it is zero o'clock [midnight] at longitude 190 degrees, or $19^f$."

The author gives and solves fourteen problems of this kind, but one is enough to show how his system simplifies their consideration. To quote again:

"If the reader who has followed me to this point will take the trouble to restate the problems just solved in terms of the present notation, that is, of the circle of 360 degrees, of longitudes increasing east and west from 0° to 180°, of hours of 60 minutes increasing in a single direction, but divided into two classes, those of morning and those of afternoon, he will realize what a difference there is between the rational system proposed by me, all of whose parts are logically related and coordinated, and the incoherent and chaotic system inherited from the dark ages, that we are astonished to find still in existence at the end of the nineteenth century. . . . . .

"I have shown that the decimally divided hour constitutes the sole means of completely establishing the metric system. And why has this national work remained unaccomplished? By what singular reason should all the units be decimal except those of time and angles? Let us, then, round off the metric system by establishing the decimal hour, which is its natural and necessary complement. When the French Government shall have adopted in its civil and military service the astronomical, geographical, and nautical methods founded in this excellent and logical system, all nations will follow in our footsteps, as they have already followed us in adopting our decimal measures. This initiative without risk will give France glory and profit; glory, because she will then have realized one of the most important reforms of modern times; profit, because our engineers, our clock-makers, our constructors of mathematical instruments, our publishers of maps and scientific works, being the first to inaugurate the reform, will reap its financial benefits from foreign countries."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SOME THINGS WE DON'T KNOW ABOUT THE EARTH.

POPULAR writers on geology are apt to enlarge on what that science has achieved rather than on what it has failed to do. The consequence is that we sometimes think of the earth as presenting to the trained eye of the geologist a perfect record of its past history, so that he can read every physical change from its present structure and call every extinct animal by name from its series of fossils. In *Natural Science* (November) A. Smith Woodward reminds us that the gaps in the record are very much more numerous than the entries, and that we do not know, and never can know directly, an enormous part of the earth's history. Says this writer:

"It is now many years since Darwin first directed the special attention of biologists to the imperfection of the geological record. It was he who first satisfactorily marshaled the facts which prove that the discoverable fossils in the rocks can only give a very limited idea of the plants and animals which have tenanted the globe at different periods in its past history. He pointed out how small a portion of the earth had been geologically explored, and how small a percentage of known types of life had sufficient hard parts to be preserved in a fossilized state. He emphasized the fact that the number both of specimens and of species preserved in our museums is absolutely as nothing compared with the number of generations which must have passed away even during a single geological formation. He also observed 'that, owing to subsidence being almost necessary for the accumulation of deposits rich in fossil species of many kinds, and thick enough to outlast future degradation, great intervals of time must have elapsed between most of our successive formations; that there has probably been more extinction during the periods of subsidence, and more variation during the periods of elevation, and during the latter the record will have been least perfectly kept; that each single formation has not been continuously deposited'; that, indeed, in every area of the earth's surface there are incalculable periods of geological time unrepresented in the records of the rocks.

"We may, in fact, without exaggeration declare that every item of knowledge we possess concerning extinct plants and animals depends upon a chapter of accidents. Firstly, the organism must find its way into water where sediment is being deposited and there escape all the dangers of being eaten; or it must be accidentally entombed in blown sand or a volcanic accumulation on land. Secondly, this sediment, if it eventually happens to enter into the composition of a land area, must escape the all-prevalent denudation (or destruction and removal by atmospheric and aqueous agencies) continually in progress. Thirdly, the skeleton of the buried organism must resist the solvent action of any waters which may percolate through the rock. Lastly, man must accidentally excavate at the precise spot where entombment took place, and some one must be at hand capable of appreciating the fossil and preserving it for study when discovered. . . . .

"Altho it is now nearly forty years since Darwin's 'Origin of Species' first appeared, his lament at the hopelessness of testing all the principles of organic evolution by reference to the 'records of the rocks' might indeed be appropriately renewed at the pres-

ent day. The discovery of new fossils in all parts of the world has progressed at an astounding rate in the interval; and we are beginning to perceive feebly some of the laws which govern their succession and distribution. The biologist who is prone to glance through paleontological text-books, however, and utilize them in his speculations, can not be too frequently warned of the imperfection of our knowledge and the danger of trusting to negative evidence."

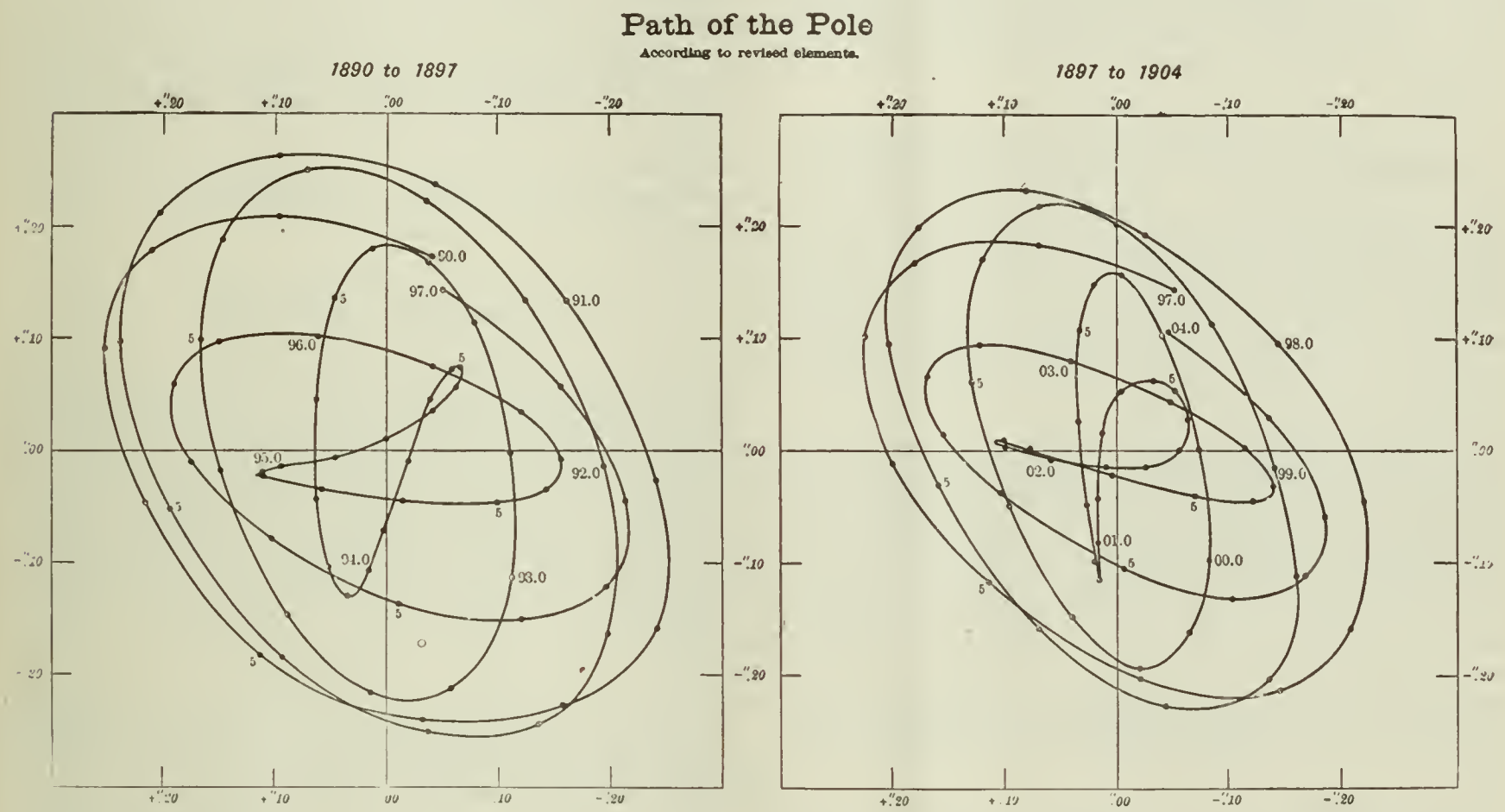
The author emphasizes his remarks by illustrations that are certainly striking, telling of widespread families represented to our modern knowledge by a half-dozen teeth, of modern families whose paleozoic ancestors have utterly vanished, leaving not a trace behind, and of ancient families that disappear from the fossil record for age after age of geologic time, only to bob up serenely in comparatively modern periods. We know absolutely nothing, for instance, of the ancestors of the great marine mammals—whales, porpoises, and sea-cows—and hardly more of the early birds. Of course great advances have been made in certain directions. To quote again:

"Within the last quarter of a century enormous progress has indeed been made in discovering links in the chain of life and in determining the facts of distribution at different periods. The working out of the tertiary mammals in North America, for example, has opened up a new era in biology and geology. But most of the animals discovered and named are known only by a few fragments, which do not reveal even a tolerably complete skeleton. There is very little material for detailed comparison; and only in a few instances is it possible to study individual and local variations. There are very few even of the best-known species of fossil vertebrates which could be described in ample detail, without any assumptions based on the theoretical association of fragments.

"Another point worth remembering is this. At the present time all the groups of organisms which are at or near the culmination of their race—are, in fact, dominant types—are represented by numerous genera and almost innumerable species. It is only necessary to think for a moment of such characteristically modern groups as the herring-like fishes, the lizards, the perching-birds, and the rats and mice. When, however, we turn to lists of fossils, especially of vertebrate fossils, we note conspicuous poverty in the number of genera and species representing each group even at the period of its maximum development. The reason is not to be sought in the diffidence of paleontologists to emphasize variations by the multiplication of names; it is solely this, that the geological record preserves only an insignificant proportion of the organisms which have lived even under the most favorable circumstances for burial after death."

## THE EARTH'S WABBLING POLES.

THAT the whole earth wabbles in its motion has of course been known to astronomers for centuries; but it has only recently been discovered that the earth's axis changes place from time to time within its solid substance so that the poles move about on the surface of the globe. As latitude depends on distance from the pole, the latitude of every place on the earth's surface is always varying slightly, so this motion of the axis is sometimes spoken of as "variation of latitudes." This subject has already been explained in these columns; but an article in *Popular Astronomy* (November) by Prof. S. C. Chandler, the eminent American astronomer, who first called attention to the polar motion, is especially interesting because it gives us a map of the pole's path for fourteen years, including a prediction for six years to come. Says Professor Chandler:




POPULAR ASTRONOMY, No. 59.

"The diagrams present several instructive features. One that strikes the notice at first glance is that for the cycle 1897–1904 the gyrations are confined to a smaller region than those for 1890–97. . . . The reason for this is that the radius of the circular component is at present gradually diminishing. This fact was brought to light by a study of the observations from 1825–90. . . . This forecast has been fully confirmed by the observations since made, the discussion of which shows that the diminution has actually been from about 18 seconds to about 12 seconds during the interval 1890–97, thus even slightly more pronounced than that prescribed by the theory, which further indicates that the decrease will continue for many years longer. . . . . .

"It is an unfortunate consequence of this gradual drawing in of the convolutions of the curve, caused by this diminution of one of its component motions, that the latitude-variations during immediately coming years will be on a distinctly smaller scale than hitherto, and therefore less easy to observe. . . . .

"Another interesting and unique feature is that between the two nodes near the beginning of 1901 and 1902, the pole will describe a small circle in a retrograde direction, that is, from

east to west, or in a directly opposite sense to its usual behavior. . . .

"It is gratifying that the advance in our knowledge of these mysterious movements of the earth's axis is so rapid and so sure, and that our grasp of their geometrical laws, derived almost entirely from the observations made anterior to the discovery of the existence of these movements, is only confirmed and strengthened by the record of the past seven years; during which the phenomenon has taken its place in the body of approved astronomical knowledge so firmly that even the coyest conservatism is getting wonted to it, and no longer eyes it askance.

"The diagrams here given may of course be utilized for getting very approximate values of the variations of latitude for any station. . . . Draw a line from the center of the chart toward the longitude of the station. A perpendicular let fall upon this line from any point of the curve will cut the line at a distance from the center of the chart equal to the variation of latitude ($\phi - \phi_0$) on that date for that station, to be taken positive if the perpendicular falls beyond the center, negative if it fall between the center and the station. Perpendiculars tangent to the curve will give dates and amplitudes of maxima and minima of the latitude-variation."

## AMMONIA IN THE FORM OF POWDER.

THE French chemist, Henri Moissan, whose wonderful discoveries by the aid of the electric furnace are well known, recently presented to the Academy of Sciences in Paris a paper on some new products of this furnace, one of which may one day give us what would practically be ammonia in the form of powder. We translate from a description in *La Nature* (Paris, October 22):

"The process is simple enough. Crystallized calcium combines with nitrogen with greater ease and rapidity the higher the temperature. At about 1,200° this combination takes place with incandescence and the calcium really burns in the nitrogen. But it is preferable to heat the calcium in a nickel dish placed in a metal tube traversed by a current of pure dry nitrogen. Thus in about two hours is obtained a brittle material of a yellowish chestnut color, which is calcium nitrid. The most curious and most characteristic of its properties is that which results from its reaction with water. Thrown into cold water, calcium nitrid decomposes at once with brisk effervescence, and produces a great quantity of ammonia gas, which is at once dissolved in the water. . . . . .

"The phenomenon is quite comparable with that shown by calcium carbid, which, on contact with water, produces acetylene gas.

"M. Moissan, without concealing the great difficulties that surround the problem at present, notes the possibility of utilizing these phenomena in the production of ammonia from the nitrogen of the air, so soon as we are able with the electric furnace to decompose quicklime so as to produce calcium industrially, either pure or alloyed with some other metal. The combination with nitrogen of the calcium thus obtained would present no serious difficulty.

"Calcium nitrid could then in many circumstances of domestic economy be used instead of liquid ammonia, or, to speak more properly, dissolved ammonia, whose cumbrousness and difficulty of transportation are well known. Calcium nitrid may thus in a short time form a valuable substitute for aqua ammonia, since it has only to be thrown into water to obtain at once the solution needed. Other applications not less curious and unexpected will doubtless be discovered, for we must not forget that our great-grandchildren are to live by artificial products, purely artificial and artificially pure, obtained by means of a happy alliance of physics and chemistry."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**White Bread or Brown Bread?**—A recent hospital report by Drs. Lauder Brunton and Tunnicliffe deals with the relative digestibility of white and brown bread. It is thus summarized in *The British Medical Journal*, November 5: "On the strength of certain experiments, which they describe in full, they feel justified in concluding that the higher nutritive value which might on purely chemical grounds be ascribed to brown bread can not be maintained from the physiological side. With regard to fats and mineral constituents on the other hand, distinctly less of the nutritive materials actually get into the blood in the case of brown than of white bread. White bread is, weight for weight, more nutritious than brown. It thus would appear that the preference given by operatives in large towns to white bread has, to a certain extent, a sound physiological basis. In the case of people with irritable intestines white bread is to be preferred to brown. In the case of people with sluggish bowels brown bread may be preferable to white, as it tends to maintain peristalsis and insures regular evacuation of the bowels. If the proportion of mineral ingredients, and especially of lime salts, in other articles of food or drink be insufficient, brown bread is preferable to white. It is possible that in the case of operatives living chiefly upon bread and tea, the preference for white bread which prevails may be responsible, in part at least, for the early decay of the teeth. . . . Lastly, Drs. Brunton and Tunnicliffe are of opinion that if the dietary be insufficient in fat, or if the patient be unable to digest fat readily in other forms, brown bread may possibly be preferable to white. The authors rightly dwell on the absurdity of taking the mere chemical composition of a foodstuff as an index of its nutritive value. 'A stick of charcoal, the atmospheric air, a little water, and some sea salt, contain all the elements of a typical diet, and in ample quantity.' Hence it is not always a question of what a foodstuff contains, but how it contains it."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

NEW USES FOR ALUMINUM.—"New applications continue to be found for aluminum," say *Industries and Iron*. "In Russia it is being applied to the manufacture of horseshoes for cavalry service, and so far the experimental trials are stated to have proved successful. The horses of the Finland dragoons are the subjects of the trials, and one foot is shod with aluminum and the other three with ordinary shoes. The aluminum shoe has two and one-half ounces to its credit in weight, is not more costly, and wears longer than the ordinary shoe, while it is not so easily affected by mud and moisture. In France aluminum is being used in the manufacture of bicycles, and military authorities have for some time past made an effort to employ this metal in place of iron, copper, and steel for all articles of equipment carried by infantry, in order to reduce the weight as much as possible."

THE cold morning bath, far from being always beneficial, is distinctly injurious after a certain age, we are told by *The Hospital*. Says this journal: "Many people who have, as they would say, been 'always accustomed' to take a cold tub every morning continue the habit long after it had better have been given up. They do this partly because it is a habit, and partly because they dislike the confession of getting old which seems to be involved in giving up the customs of their more youthful days. But we are quite clear that unless good reaction very quickly follows a cold bath, and follows it without much 'toweling,' such tubbing is very often injurious. Whenever a man has to 'rub himself warm,' or when he finds that he is not right again until after his breakfast, he may feel sure that his tub is doing him harm, and that he would do better to take a warm bath, finishing off with a rapid sponge over with cold water."

UNNATURAL DEATH.—"Dr. Hill, master of Downing College, Cambridge, read a paper at the recent meeting of the Sanitary Institute of England, with the above title," says *The Times*, London. "He told his hearers that about one million babies were born annually in England; 30,000 of the million would die violent deaths from accident, 30,000 would die unnecessarily from tuberculosis, and 120,000 more from other absolutely preventable causes, such as smallpox, measles, and scarlet fever. Only 45,000 would be allowed to live out their natural lives, and nearly one to twenty would die because the machine was worn out. One fourth of all the diseases which destroy life are absolutely preventable, and fifteen years would at once be added to its average duration if the practise of hygiene were placed on a level with its theory. Dr. Hill attributed the greater number of the diseases over which the individuals affected by them have personal control to mistakes in eating and drinking."

"THE situation as to Antarctic exploration," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "is described by the president of the Royal Geographical Society as including a German expedition in course of organization on a liberal scale; the hope that the Norwegian Government may send out an expedition, perhaps under the leadership of Dr. Nansen; the Belgian expedition under M. de Gerlache; and the expedition under Mr. Borchgrevink, which is in an advanced state of preparation, and will shortly leave for Australia and South Victoria Land. The ship of this expedition, the *Southern Cross*, has been designed by the builder of the *Fram*, and has ten feet of solid oak at her bows, while she is thirty-two inches in thickness at her weakest point. Provision of sledges and dogs is made for the inland journey on the South Victorian continent, and the expedition will make it an object to explore that land and investigate the seas between there and Australia. Mr. Borchgrevink will take with him stores for three years and a supply of carrier-pigeons."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE BÂBISM OF PERSIA.

ALMOST within the last half-century a religion has sprung up in Persia which claims to embody the latest revelation of the will of God to man. Altho nominally the religion of Persia is Mohammedanism, the country is really in a state of religious unrest, due in part to the national belief in an ever-expected millennium, when their now hidden Imâm, El Mahdi, will return to them with blessings in his hands. This unrest, the Rev. Benjamin Labarree points out in *The Church at Home and Abroad* (Presby., November), has offered a ground peculiarly favorable to the spread of such a religion as Bâbism, which, its adherents prophesy, will be the religion of future empires. Already it can point to its devotees, unshaken even through bloody persecution and martyrdom, as proof of the strength of its appeal to the human soul. Dr. Labarree thus briefly sketches the growth of the Bâbi faith:

"This new religion was first announced by a gentle youth, named Mirza Ali Mohammed, who was born at Shiraz in 1820. In his early youth he visited the sacred seats of Persian theological instruction at Kerbela, near Bagdad, where he studied with the learned expounders of the Shiah school. Returning to Shiraz in 1844, he put forward his claim as successor to his deceased master in theology, and later as the Bâb, or *door to the true knowledge of God*, and later still as the Mahdi. Believers in his claim increased rapidly, and grew recklessly aggressive in promulgating the new faith, resulting in insurrections in different parts of the country. The Government early seized and imprisoned the Bâb, and finally, alarmed at the spread of the new creed with its religious and social heresies, it put him to death on July 15, 1850. He met his fate calmly, abating none of his claims as a 'manifestation' of God's will to the very last. He had a singularly winsome personality, his purity of life and gentle manners, his moral earnestness and transparent sincerity deeply impressing even his enemies, and converting some of his guards and escort to faith in his doctrines. He left behind him numerous writings, of which the *Beyân* is the most important, a volume of some size, devoted to the exposition of his peculiar dogmas.

"It was some time after the Bâb's death that the insurrectionary movements of his followers, sustained with great energy and sacrifice of life, were put down. The defeated Bâbis were subjected to most barbarous treatment. For this and the death of their prophet, the leaders of the sect sought revenge on the Government by attempts on the life of Nasr-i-Din Shah, which brought upon the Bâbis everywhere, guilty and innocent alike, punishments most inhuman. They finally settled down to a more hopeful and a more successful campaign of secret dissemination of their doctrines. Within a few years following, a prominent disciple of the Bâb, Mirza Hussein Ali, who had taken refuge in Turkish territory, came to assume the leadership of the sect. From his exile home at Acre, on the Mediterranean coast, he carried on a quiet but effective propaganda, filling Persia with his epistles circulated through secret agents. He gradually advanced claims for himself higher even than the Bâb's position, as the one of whom the Bâb had so frequently made prediction in the phrase, 'He whom God shall manifest.' He took the title of Behâ Ullah, *i.e.*, 'The Glory of God.' Behâ died in 1892, and was succeeded by one of his sons, since which nothing of importance has emerged in the progress of the religion. It is often spoken of now as Behâism, and with much reason, for the teachings of Behâ have essentially modified the tenets of the faith as they came from the Bâb himself in numerous particulars."

Dr. Labarree then considers the question, What has this faith added to the religious thought of the world? He holds that there is little that is essentially new about its tenets, beyond its central dogma of the necessity of a visible spiritual guide to men, an intermediary between God and man always present in the church. It claims that its prophets are veritable incarnations of deity, and that in no age is the world left without such incarnation. For the Bâbis, it appears, there is no absolute conception of good or evil. Good is what God chooses to ordain, and truth what He chooses to reveal, through His intermediary. Whether there is a future life or not is left in doubt. It was the aim of Behâ Ullah to incite his people to morality, the acquisition of the arts and sciences of all countries, brotherly love toward all the nations of the earth, the elevation of women, and gentleness with children. This passage from the Beyân indicates a striking loftiness of conception: "So worship God that if the recompense of thy worship be fire no alteration in thy worship would be produced. If you worship from fear, that is unworthy of the threshold of the holiness of God, nor will you be accounted a believer." Bâbism, according to Dr. Labarree, in regard to God Himself merely repeats the teachings of Islam, except that it lays larger emphasis upon His "attributes of grace" in distinction from his "attributes of wrath." As to its comparison with Christianity and its probable effect upon the national character, we again quote Dr. Labarree's own words:

"As compared with Christianity, Bâbism falls far below it in the importance of its teachings respecting the divine nature and character. It has nothing at all equivalent to the Christian doctrine of the Fatherhood of God. The nearest approach to such an idea is perhaps in the presentation of Behâ Ullah as the incarnation of the Father. But this seems to have been put forth rather to characterize his 'manifestation' as a degree higher than that of Jesus or the Bâb, than to make possible for believers a sense of their filial relations with God. . . . . .

"Could we believe that the Bâbis, or Behâis, as we might better call them, would hold fast to their great leader's principles of kindness and liberal dealing among the peoples of different religions, and of social reform, in case they should ever come to power, it would be a bright day for Persia to have them get the reins of government into their hands. But unfortunately we see nothing in their teachings that strikes deeply into the foundations of moral conduct. There is no regenerative principle in Bâbism. And without moral regeneration there is little hope that the Persian will ever be essentially different as a Bâbi from what he is as a Shiah."

## MORE ABOUT THAT MEXICAN "RAFFLE FOR SOULS."

THE report which, some time since, excited attention in a number of journals, secular and religious, about a so-called "raffle for souls" in Mexico, continues to elicit denials from Catholic sources. The latest reference to the subject appears in *The Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath., New York) in the form of a letter from the bishop of Angelopolis, Mexico, under whose jurisdiction the reported raffle took place. The bishop writes in response to a letter of inquiry from Rev. J. F. Sheehan, of New York City, and says in part:

"Shortly before the month of November, in certain churches in which special works are performed in aid of the souls in purgatory, the rectors of these churches make out a series of numbers, say from 1 to 1,000. Opposite these numbers, the faithful may write the names of the deceased persons for whom they wish the works to be performed, giving at the same time an alms of ten cents or so to cover expenses. Certain special spiritual works are promised beforehand for the four or five souls whose numbers shall be drawn in the lottery. For example, for the first, the thirty Gregorian masses (one mass on each day for thirty successive days); for the second, a solemn mass of requiem; for the third, fourth, fifth, etc., a certain number of private masses; and besides this, some masses are offered for all the souls in common. . . . Nowhere have my priests given assurance that souls, even those aided by the special works, have certainly left purgatory and gone to heaven."

This corresponds with the letter published some time ago in *The Catholic Standard and Times* from Father S. C. DeLeon, of Matamoras, on the door of whose church the notice of the raffle

was said to have been posted. The letter, addressed to Rev. F. Maurel, Brownsville, and dated at Matamoras, April 30, was as follows:

"REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER:—I do not know positively whether in other parts of the republic there is a raffle for souls, altho I believe there is; however, let me explain how I make it here. In October I send out among the faithful a list containing one hundred or one hundred and fifty actions or numbers, more or less, each action or number being of the value of from six to twelve cents. This raffle has ten prizes or ten winning numbers. The person who draws a winning number has the right to apply to his deceased relatives a low mass and a rosary for the holy souls on any day he may choose in November, but I do not teach nor do the faithful believe that the souls for whom suffrage is being made infallibly come out of purgatory. After the nine masses, the stipends of which are deducted from the collection or raffle, a mass is sung for the relatives of all those who contributed or did not obtain a special prize in the raffle, and then during the whole month masses are celebrated and the rosary recited for the dead, applying these masses and rosaries according to the method made use of in 'The Little Month of the Souls in Purgatory,' a small book by the author of 'Golden Sands.' Thus, when the gentleman asserts that we are saying or that I am saying that for every prize number a soul is delivered from purgatory, he is utterly mistaken. In definitive, the raffle resolves itself into a collection to which are attached certain spiritual privileges for the benefit of the deceased during the month of November. Here we have no Catholic Church of the Redeemer. I understand that the Protestant gentleman from Puebla supposes the Church of the Redeemer is a Catholic church. With regard to the time of the raffle, it is always made in November, not in December; but I do not say nor do my people believe that the souls are infallibly released from purgatory by the winning numbers of the raffle, etc."

## HAROLD FREDERIC AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE fact that the late Harold Frederic, London correspondent of the New York *Times* and author of "The Damnation of Theron Ware," was, up to a few hours before his death, under the exclusive treatment of a Christian-Science "healer," has revived, in the religious as well as the secular press, discussion of the methods of this religious sect. Most of the comments are of a severely condemnatory character. The facts of Mr. Frederic's illness and death are, briefly, as follows. About the middle of August he suffered from a stroke of partial paralysis of the right side, complicated by heart disease and rheumatic fever. On September 20 he sent away all medical attendants, and put himself in the hands of Christian Scientists. On October 30 doctors were again called in, but he died within thirty hours. At the coroner's inquest the evidence of all the medical men was to the effect that death was undoubtedly accelerated by the want of medical treatment, and that if Mr. Frederic had continued under the care of doctors, he would in all human probability have recovered. The coroner's jury brought a verdict of manslaughter against Mrs. Mills and Miss Lyon, Christian Scientists.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* suggests that the life-insurance companies should bring to bear upon the Christian Scientists the sort of pressure exerted by them upon the English anti-vaccinationists. *The Times* approves of this suggestion and says:

"It is obvious that every 'Christian Scientist' is a dangerous risk, and, if accepted at all, he should pay an extra premium of very considerable size. Mutual benefit societies are not justified in accepting the followers of this cult on any terms, and their sane members should insist on the immediate expulsion of such undesirable associates. It should be remembered, too, that the 'Christian Scientist' can and does put in peril even those who reject his blasphemous nonsense without hesitation. Nobody is safe when ignorant fanatics presume to treat—or leave untreated, rather—cases of infectious and contagious disease."

*The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) refers to the story of Theron Ware, and says that if Mr. Frederic really believed the declarations he made in it concerning certain features of the Methodist church, he must have been very credulous. It adds:

"There is nothing surprising in the circumstance that the late Harold Frederic, who had such keen insight into the inconsistencies of the creed and practises of some evangelical Christians, should have lost his life because he was so enamored of Christian-Science theories that he would not put himself into the hands of competent medical men, who knew that by taking violent exercise with his weak heart he was insuring his own speedy death. The credulity of the men who make it one of their strong points to assail credulity is one of the curious phenomena of history. It takes more faith to believe in Colonel Ingersoll's accounts than to accept the literal interpretation of everything attributed to Moses."

*The New World* (Roman Catholic, Chicago) opens an editorial on the subject by saying that the grea trouble with Christian Science is that it is not Christian and it is not a science. The editor continues:

"In Mr. Frederic's case it proved to be a remarkably rapid and efficacious method of shuffling off the numerous ills that flesh is heir to. The doctors vigorously assert that they could have cured Mr. Frederic, if he only would have followed their directions. But this, at best, must be doubtful, and doctors are pretty sure to give themselves the benefit of the doubt in such cases The evidence given at the inquest is rather calculated to convey the impression that the doctors had been working on Mr Frederic for quite a while, and had given him very little help. There is serious talk now of prosecuting the Christian Scientist who attended him for manslaughter. The impression produced on us by all that we have read of the evidence is that Mr Frederic would probably have died in any event before the year was up, and that the worst that can be truly said against the Christian-Science people in this case is that death ensued a few weeks sooner than it would have come had the patient been left to the doctors. Even this, however, would justify the state in taking some steps to protect sick people from parties who, if not conscious impostors, are at least ignorant quacks."

In a brief review of the circumstances attending Mr. Frederic's death, *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) is moved to remark that "in medicine as in religion the intellect appears to play but a secondary rôle. Nothing is too absurd in either to prevent even the best minds from faith in them. In the case of Frederic the developments will be watched with deep interest." After some further consideration of Mr. Frederic's case, *The Israelite* continues:

"Never before did people believe so little and so much as at the present time. In this age of agnosticism every other person one meets knows all about the things supposed by our fathers to be beyond the ken of the finite human mind. The most ignorant and most highly educated alike consult mediums. The greatest scientists openly proclaim their belief in spiritistic phenomena, and none of the vagaries of theosophy are too absurd to fail of acceptance by many of the most cultured and refined. Telepathy is with a host of thinkers the only refuge of escape from Spiritualism; while the orthodox Christian journals are admitting articles which can only impress their readers with belief in the truth of the grossest of mediumistic manifestations. Palmistry, phrenology, astrology, and the like have a host of devotees among all classes, and nothing seems too improbable or too absurd for the average man's faith. I have heard a Unitarian minister of great ability and high standing express his belief in fairies, nixies, pixies, kobolds, banshees, and all the other products of folk-lore; and he even went so far as to accept the probability of bad thoughts being turned into such concrete things as spiders, toads, snakes, and the like. A crazy world, my masters!"

Under the editorial heading "Christian Manslaughter," *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) says:

"It is a proposition that can not be successfully assailed that, since God has provided appropriate natural remedies for the cure

of disease, He intends that man shall exercise his intelligence in searching out and applying them. The error of the 'Christian Scientists' consists in the fact that they practically ignore the divine bounty, displayed in nature, the product of God's hand, and depend altogether upon psychological influences which, well enough in certain cases, are as ineffectual in others as the panacea of the charlatan. Even the high priestess of the cult is obliged, unless current rumor is at fault, to resort to the dentist for an ulcerated tooth."

In an editorial note on the subject of the spread of Christian Science in the West, *The Interior* (Presbyterian, Chicago) says:

"A phenomenon like that is susceptible of analysis, its causes can be laid bare and the forces at work can be understood. Christian Science is supplying a demand of some kind in human nature, or it would not extend. What is that felt want, and how can it wholesomely be satisfied? These are the questions which must be considered. We would counsel those who are so located or situated that they can do so, to approach in the most friendly way those who are falling into this form of delusion and learn what it is that commends it to them. This is at present unknown, but before any remedy can be intelligently supplied, it must be known."

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## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CONFESSIONAL.

CLOSE observers of the present controversies in the church of England hold that the really vital point at issue is the matter of confession. Altho the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Visitation Charge, has definitely pronounced that "the Church of England insists that resource to confession shall be altogether and always voluntary," he yet admits that it is impossible to prevent clergymen within the church from teaching "that which tends not to liberty but to bondage." "And all that can be said," adds the archbishop, "is that when they so teach they teach without any authority from the Church of England." The Hon. Mrs. Chapman, writing on this subject in *The Nineteenth Century*, deplores the church's inability to enforce its teaching in the matter, and makes the following reasonable suggestion:

"I would ask whether it would not be competent to the bishops to ascertain by stringent inquiry, before admitting persons to ordination, that every man proposing to take holy orders is loyal to the mind of the church in this vital matter (for vital it is, as the disputants on both sides see plainly enough)—to secure that, at least, no candidate is entering the ministry with a determination to enforce what the church insists must be spontaneous and voluntary, or to make that the rule which the church considers as the exception."

Farther on Mrs. Chapman deals with the subject in a more general manner, in regard to certain sides of it which strike her as wife and mother. She points out that habitual confession, within a church by which it was not authoritatively adopted, and by which, therefore, it could not be guarded and regulated, would present a danger which it need not present in the church of Rome. She goes on to say:

"The Roman Catholic church, especially in the midst of a community she esteems heretical, keeps her own counsel very well; and if any scandals arise in the matter of the confessional among English Roman Catholics, the English public will not be likely to hear of them. But whatever be the case in the Roman church, there can be no parity of reasoning, as between her and the Church of England, in this matter, for this all-sufficient consideration, that the Roman has a celibate, the English church a married priesthood. Even the most pronounced High Churchmen in our orders marry. It is very unlikely that 'scandals,' in the vulgar sense, should arise with us by the putting of indelicate questions, or the suggestion of offenses of impurity, in the confessional; for tho some of the High-Church clergy may be foolish and puerile, no one can deny that in moral tone, as a body, they are beyond reproach. But nevertheless a situation of the utmost peril and difficulty is created when once it is possible for a marriageable man to have confidential relations with women outside his own family, involving feeling, emotion, and even passion, and absolutely unknown to and controlled by any third person. That such confidential relations have a religious source makes them only the more perilous as between the sexes; for religion assuredly has its emotional and passionate side, and most markedly so in the very persons whose temperament is the most apt to lead them to the practise of habitual confession. . . . . .

"A shrewd observer of life is reported to have said that there would be very little habitual confession if men heard confessions from men only, and women confessed only to women. Perhaps the remark was somewhat cynical and worldly, but there is truth in it—a stinging truth. The sting of course is in the tracing of a supposed spiritual necessity to another and, as is insinuated, a cause the reverse of spiritual. Yet the sneer need not distress us. It is natural, and right, and profitable that in many things the sexes should take counsel each of the other. But in matters of sexual morality it is, as a rule, neither wholesome nor expedient that women should make confidants of men, or men of women; and this alone, it appears to me, suffices to bar the establishment of habitual auricular confession to the priest in a wise Christian community.

"The case is wholly different when counsel and comfort are sought in special emergency. There the salutary pain and shame in stripping one's soul naked has not been worn out by habit; it will effectually prevent, in the great majority of cases, any morbid *étalage* of sores and wounds, and help to make the whole thing truly remedial. . . . . .

"But when it is claimed (as I have seen it claimed by extreme High Churchmen) that habitual confession is the only safeguard for our sons amid the manifold snares, difficulties, and temptations of modern life, I can not help asking whether Englishmen are now, at this time in their history, going to surrender the conduct of their lives to other people, and whether the kind of abstinence from sin which comes from a great dislike to owning that you have sinned does really suffice for the cleansing and strengthening of society and the individual. No doubt there are certain immediate and palpable results; you get the conscientiousness which was expressed in the speech to an aunt of mine of an Irish servant-girl who had 'got into trouble' in an English household: 'Sure, ma'am,' she said piteously, 'why couldn't he be takin' his liberties with one o' thim Protestant girrls, that have never a priest they must be tellin' everything to—little and big!" . . . .

The Rev. H. H. Henson, in the pages of *The National Review*, discusses the same problem. He holds that auricular confesson is of apostolic origin, but that in the Church of England it must always be a permission, not an obligation. He says, however, that the practise of private confession has extensively revived in the church, and claims that its resurrection is destined to continue, "because it represents the natural satisfaction of a normal spiritual need." The real danger of the situation, according to Mr. Henson, lies in the fact that the clergy of England are the least technically trained clergy in the world, so that what the church at present provides is "an unregulated confessional administered by an untrained clergy on unknown and unrecognized principles." He sees the need for such securities against abuse as efficient regulation by authority might provide. As to the feasibility of doing away with confession altogether, he says:

"The excision of the confessional from the Church of England would involve a drastic revision of the prayer-book; the familiar language of the general absolution could not safely be retained, the exhortation to confession in the communion service and the formula of absolution in the order for the visitation of the sick would have to be expunged, and the formula of ordination could not be longer tolerated. Changes of this kind, cutting so deeply into the texture and so vitally affecting the temper of the prayer-book, could only be made, if made at all, after a protracted and bitter conflict, from which every prudent citizen might well shrink; yet nothing less is involved in the Protestant demands.

"A Protestant revision of the prayer-book would certainly bring about the disruption of the church. The whole High-Church party, including a large proportion of the ablest and most learned clergy, would not accept a decided breach with the traditional system of Christianity. The toleration of the 'confessional' is the condition of preserving the unity of the national church."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## BEGGING AND BEGGARS IN MADRID.

ONE of the strangest phenomena in the social fabric of the Spanish kingdom is the begging system, which has assumed the proportions of a national pest. An interesting description of this evil is published in the Madrid *Liberal* by the well-known Spanish *littérateur*, Narciso Campillo, from which source we extract the following data:

The foreigner who comes to Madrid, long before he has had an opportunity to admire the monuments of the capital city or enjoy the beautiful blue heavens, is bothered and tormented and persecuted by hundreds and even thousands of persons, men, women, and children, who rush upon him with their petitions and do not permit him to stand still for even a moment to greet a friend or examine the show windows. Indeed, even if he goes steadily along, he is interrupted at almost every step by a beggar holding out his hat for a gift. This is so common a condition of affairs that it requires no farther proof. No one tries to deny it, and no one tries to devise means to remove the trouble. And when we take into consideration the fact that begging in Madrid has actually assumed the proportions of a national pest, a disgrace to the authorities, the questions naturally arise, whether there are no charitable institutions in Madrid, and what the police are doing to crush the evil? In reply to the first question, it can indeed be said that in no city in Spain is so much done for the poor as in Madrid, where there are institutions with good endowments in large number. As an example we draw attention to the Salamanca quarter, where every day fully fifteen hundred poor receive their food gratis. At other places the sick and the cripples are provided for, in other places the orphan children and the decrepit women and men.

The fact that notwithstanding these provisions the multitude of beggars is so great is chiefly owing to this, that the police here are not only a useless, but even a harmful institution. While the legion of secret detectives spend their time in escorting prominent persons and in ferreting out newspaper reporters and dragging them into prison, because they write things that do not suit the masters ruling the destinies of the nation; while the civil authorities are employing their time and powers in political maneuverings, the begging evil is allowed to assume phenomenal dimensions. The trouble is that in Spain the common good of all is sacrificed to the private interests of the few who are able to win the favor of the great. The cardinal evil of nepotism rules as never before. The civil authorities and the police, altho they would have important duties to perform, have no time for such.

In this way the system has spread notwithstanding public and private charity. And in connection with the begging evil remarkable scenes are constantly enacted. Children dressed in rags, barefooted, stand in dirt or snow up to one or two o'clock in the morning begging at the portals of the casinos, under the presupposition that all who frequent such places are gamblers, and when a gift is given do not respond as is usual in such case, "God repay you," but "God give you luck." And in order that nothing may be lacking there are found in the garb of beggars young women and girls, really engaged in other work, altho the police well know of this condition of affairs.

One disgraceful custom is quite generally in vogue among the begging classes, namely, for beggars to rent small children and pretend that they are their own in order all the more easily to arouse the sympathies of the passers-by. Mothers hire out their children for this purpose for 1½ to 2 reals per day for each child (5 to 7 cents). As a rule, small children are taken, not yet large enough to walk, and often the women carrying them pinch and otherwise abuse them in order to make them cry and make people believe they are hungry.

And not all of these beggars are poor. On the contrary, a number of them are the owners of public resorts where they rent sleeping-places to others in the profession. Recently a begging woman fainted on the street and when examined she was found to have 8,000 pesetas in her pocket in gold and paper. Recently when the report was spread that the city savings-bank was in danger, a singular spectacle was seen at that institution. Hundreds of beggars crowded the doors for several days, presenting their deposit books and drawing both capital and interest. Among these beggars there were but very few who drew less than 1,000 pesetas, and some beggar depositors had immense sums to their credit. The bank paid all depositors, but the beggars were next day found at their regular places and engaged in their ordinary work.

Among the causes which have led to this sad state of affairs is the constantly increasing number of cloisters and monasteries, while factories and schools are being closed—all *ad majorem Dei gloriam*.

This article by Campillo has attracted a great deal of attention outside of Spain also, the general opinion seemingly being this, that nepotism and its attendant evils are largely to be blamed for the troubles. A detailed discussion of the Spanish-beggar problem is found in the Leipsic *Kirchen-Zeitung*, No. 41, where additional reasons are given, such as the real poverty of the country; the foolish egotism of Spanish capitalists who will not invest their funds in productive enterprises, but deposit them in safe banks abroad; then, too, the policy of the church, which seeks to enrich itself at the expense of the people in general. The cost of maintaining the clergy in Spain is 40,000,000 pesetas. An improvement can not be expected, it is said, from a new kind of government, but only from an inner regeneration of the people. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ABDUL HAMID'S FRENCH DESCENT.

ABDUL HAMID II. does not live in the public gaze and his family connections are not heralded about throughout his empire. Only a few Turks are aware that he has French blood in his veins, and is even distantly related to the Bonapartes. According to the *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, the facts are as follows:

Aimee Buc de Rivry, the daughter of a wealthy planter of Martinique, had been sent to France to be educated. In 1784—she was then eighteen years old—the girl was returning home, but the ship in which she had taken passage sank, the crew and passengers being saved by a small Spanish vessel. Not far from Majorca the Spaniard was captured by Algerine pirates, who brought the young creole and her governess to the Bey of Algiers. The Bey thought her so very beautiful that he decided to make a present of her to the Padisha, and Mlle. de Rivry was sent to Constantinople. She had a horror of the Serail, and the threats of the Capu-Agassi, the chief of the white eunuchs, could not make her accept the Sultan; but the persuasion of Vely Ziades, a white mufti, were more effective. The Sultan, Abdul Hamid I., immediately made her his favorite. In 1789 she bore him a son, who became Sultan and died in 1849, leaving the throne to Abdul Aziz. Abdul Hamid II. is the great-grandson of Mahmud II. and his creole Sultana.

Aimee Buc de Rivry was the cousin of Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, the first wife of Napoleon I. She was also a cousin of Mlle. de Bleschamp, who married Lucien Bonaparte. The Turks at one time rather liked to refer to the connection. Thus the *Turquie*, in 1869, expressed itself as follows when Abdul Aziz went to Paris: That the son of Mahmud is so progressive and favorable to the Young Turkish Party is no doubt due to the influence of Mlle. de Rivry as Sultana-Valide. The Ottoman empire therefore owes its first attempts at reform to a French woman.

The Sultana died a Christian. It has been said that she never changed her faith, but that would be incompatible with her position. But during her last illness she expressed a wish for a priest. Mahmud II., who loved his mother very much, could not refuse. In the dead of night the janizaries were sent to the Convent of St. Anthony, and the good monks were not a little frightened when they saw their prior, Father Chrysostomos, disappear in the twenty-four-oared barge of the Sultan. The priest was received by a man of noble mien and the manner of one born to command, who led him to the bedside of an aged lady. "Mother," he said, "here is a priest of thy faith. Thy will be done." And while the priest and the Sultana carried on a whispered conversation

he retired to a far-off corner of the room, and when he saw the sign of the cross made as the priest rechristened the renegade, Sultan Mahmud threw himself on the floor with a sob and called aloud to Allah.

A portrait of Mahmud II. and his mother is to be found in the Borelli palace near Marseilles.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE PLAGUE IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, the home of many eminent medical scientists, has been in danger of an outbreak of the bubonic plague, the most dreaded scourge of the age. In the clinic of Professor Nothnagel, where experiments were made with plague bacilli for the purpose of discovering an efficient cure, several persons have been infected, and three have died. The first victim was a servant named Barisch, who, entrusted with the care of the laboratory, neglected the necessary precautions and fell a victim to his own imprudence. He was nursed by Dr. Müller and two hospital nurses, one of whom has also succumbed, as did Dr. Müller himself. Barisch, it has been discovered, was a periodical drunkard. Dr. Müller undoubtedly sacrificed himself, and remained in the service of science almost to his death. The *Neue Wiener Tageblatt* says:

"Professor Nothnagel has received a letter from Dr. Müller asking his pardon for leaving the clinic without permission and removing to the hospital for infectious diseases. While in the last stages of the disease, Dr. Müller continued to dictate to his nurses a description of the symptoms, leaving very valuable information in the hands of the profession. If he had known immediately the character of the disease to which Barisch succumbed, Dr. Müller could have saved himself. He had handled over three hundred plague patients in India without hurt to himself. But no one thought that Barisch would be so careless as he was, and the nature of his ailment was discovered only when it was too late to prevent infection."

*The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"In the report on the Bombay epidemic, a part of which Dr. Müller himself wrote, he states that 'whites who keep clean and take necessary precautions have nothing to fear.' Evidently the 'necessary precautions' possible in the large, airy, and well-ventilated barracks of Bombay were impossible in the so-called isolated room of Professor Nothnagel's institute; and the courage with which Dr. Müller nursed Barisch, the first victim, has been followed by his own death. With the characteristic German thoroughness and scientific intrepidity, he kept a complete record of his own symptoms until their acuteness made such self-sacrificing observations no longer possible."

*The Weekly Register*, a Catholic paper, believes that much of the self-sacrifice of the dead scientist is due to religious influence. It says:

"In an age of softness, as Cardinal Manning called our own with no empty rhetoric, there are yet, as he consoled himself by remembering, many men, and more women, who, day by day, set an example of courage and of endurance that stands side by side with that of the most unflinching martyrdoms. . . . We are not thinking of any military hero of the moment, but of that doctor who in Vienna has laid down his life for his fellow. Greater love than this hath no man—we have Divine authority for it—that he will lay down his life for his friend. And who is his friend? The whole world is made up of friends by those who have set the maxims of Christ above those of narrow tribalism, or of that provincial patriotism which has become a fever to-day, and for which the only febrifuge is to be found in an intelligent and vitalized Catholicism."

There does not seem to be much danger that the epidemic will spread, now that the authorities are alive to the gravity of the situation. The experiments will probably now be discontinued until a special bacteriological institute has been provided. In Berlin, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, plague bacilli have not been experimented with, as Professor Koch did not think it safe to do so. The Pasteur Institute in Paris is regarded as the only safe place at present.

Curiously enough a touch of fanaticism was noticeable in Vienna, the most polished capital in Europe, as well as among the ignorant natives of India. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It is curious to note that antisemitism—*où diable va-t-il se nicher?*—has taken hold of the business, and that the Vienna and antisemitic press, taking its cue from the burgomaster, Lueger, is making unnecessary noise. The burgomaster complained that infected animals were thrown into the water by the heartless Jews, which is not even true, as all such carcasses were disinfected and then burned. The only reason for this antisemitic attack upon the medical men is that there are some Jews among them, and that Professor Nothnagel, tho not a Jew himself, is president of an organization for combating antisemitism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FRENCH TITLES, GENUINE AND SPURIOUS.

IN the *Revue de Revues* recently the Vicomte de Royer asserted that of the 45,000 titled families in France at least 25,000 have not the slightest heraldic right to their title, while only 450 really belong to the old French nobility, and even these can not claim to be blue-blooded. Especially numerous are 'mesalliances' with wealthy Americans and Jews. De Royer advises American heiresses not to buy a pig in a poke, as it were, but to examine thoroughly whether the title they covet is genuine. Gaston Rouvier, in the *Temps*, Paris, declares that M. de Royer exaggerates somewhat; he gives, however, some interesting particulars, from which we take the following:

There are three kinds of genuine titles in France: The prerevolutionary nobility, the titles created by Napoleon I., and those created since 1814. The Napoleonic titles are supposed to be dropped unless their owner has some income. Thus a count shall not have less than $6,000 a year, a simple baron no less than $3,000. Napoleon himself added substantial incomes to some of the titles he granted. Marshal Ney got $5,000 as Prince de la Moskawa and $7,724 as Duke of Elchingen in perpetuity. The

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.—*From Figaro, Paris.*

Prince of Wagram has $59,195 a year, the Prince of Essling $30,000, etc. Thus democratic France still recognizes the right of the first-born, and continues to pay incomes promised in perpetuity during the Empire.

Under the restoration the nobles were required to enter their names in the Bureau de Sceau, where their arms also are registered. But many old families refused to do so, and it is impossible to tell exactly the number of old titles; but there are certainly many more than 450. Napoleon I. created 9 princes, 32 dukes, 388 earls, and 1,090 barons. The restoration figures with 17 dukes, 70 marquises, 23 earls, 62 viscounts, 275 barons. The July monarchy made 3 dukes, 19 earls, 17 viscounts, 59 barons. Napoleon III. created 12 dukes, 19 earls, 21 barons. Thus the "new titles," those dating since 1808 and before 1870, number 2,116. Not all of them used the prefix "de." Thus Baron Gros, not de Gros. It is very common for Frenchmen to buy a title from the Pope for a few thousand francs. MacMahon recognized 13 such, but since his time they have been no longer legalized. But the Government registers a chang of name, tho it may have an aristocratic sound, as the republic attaches no value to titles. Moreover, any ordinary citizen may get a title in the following manner. Suppose his name is Durand. A few months before the birth of a child he goes to live in a country town or village, where he calls himself Comte d'Uran des Forges. Two days after his son is born he goes to register the child. The clerk asks for the marriage certificate and other papers. The father replies: "Oh! ought I to have them? What a pity, I left them in Paris." But the law requires the birth of a child to be registered within three days, and the official, rather than wait, registers the child as Comte d'Uran des Forges. Twenty-five years later the boy marries, and as the only document necessary to prove his identity is his certificate of birth, he passes after that as a noble.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE VATICAN AND THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

EVER since 1870, when the German Catholics refused to join France against Protestant Prussia, they have resisted all efforts to induce them to pursue an anti-national policy. The result is that certain political privileges conferred by the Pope upon France remain a dead letter, while the Vatican and the Wilhelmstrasse are slightly at loggerheads. The quarrel is described in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to the following effect:

In 1875 the German Government declared itself "unable to admit the right of any power to claim a protectorate over German-Catholic institutions or subjects in the Orient." In 1878 the German Government took care to insert in the Treaty of Berlin a clause "giving equal rights to all foreign nations sojourning in Turkey." In 1892, when France endeavored to establish authority over the German Palestine Association, the German Government interfered. Now France has, through the Pope, endeavored to revive her ancient hegemony, and Germany has answered by recalling her ambassador from the Vatican."

The same journal wonders why the Germans are regarded by other nationalities as the only people who have no right to patriotic aspirations. Germany annexes territory in Africa which has been abandoned as worthless by other powers. Straightway she is called grasping. She secures in ten years a tenth part of the territory annexed annually by France, England, or Russia, and is called covetous. She defends rights which in the case of other nations would not even be disputed, and is called arrogant. It seems, however, that Germany is feared rather as a future than as a present factor in European politics. A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, says:

"Germany already has military supremacy, she has economic supremacy, she will by and by have maritime supremacy; but she is not satisfied. She wants to concentrate moral forces in her hand and she aims at preeminence in the protection of Catholics and Protestants alike. What the Germans would like to establish is a double *clientèle* of Christians who buy their goods and swear by 'the gospel of the Emperor's sacred person.'"

The *Figaro*, Paris, believes that the German Catholics will obey the Pope and place themselves under the protection of France. But there is no indication of this. The *Germania* merely remarks that the Pope has been misunderstood. The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* denies that there is any cause for a quarrel, but asserts that the Germans are Germans first and Catholics after. "The Roman Catholics of Germany have caught the situation, and are expressing passionate approval of the Emperor's course, tho it has irritated the papacy into verbal imprudences," says the London *Spectator*. Secular Italy expresses delight with the check which it assumes that the Vatican has received. The *Tribuna*, Rome, says:

"Germany has only asserted rights which can not be disputed, and shown her determination to uphold her independence in all things. We Italians, bound to the Orient by many historical ties, can not help regarding with respect the moral inheritance which Germany is about to assume in the East."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE END OF THE CRETAN TROUBLES?

THE Turkish troops are being withdrawn from Crete, with the exception of a small guard of honor. Moreover, the Sultan is willing to accept Prince George of Greece as governor for the island under the following conditions:

1. That a small Turkish garrison is retained.
2. The governor receives his authority from the Sultan.
3. The right of pardon remains exclusively with the Sultan.
4. All laws are proclaimed in the name of the Sultan.
5. The island must pay tribute.
6. Mohammedans must be protected.
7. Crete and Cretan vessels fly the Turkish flag.

These conditions seem to contain important concessions, but, as the Paris *Journal des Débats* remarks, "the Sultan's authority will be very shadowy when the bulk of his troops are withdrawn." The four powers—England, Russia, France, and Italy—are therefore masters of the situation. "We hope," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "that the powers will do well the work they have undertaken." But as yet it does not look as if the island would be pacified any more easily by its new trustees than by the Turks. The Christians seem bent upon killing off the Mohammedans, whom they have driven from their farms, and three thousand Mohammedans have asked for passages to the mainland. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Many of the wealthier Turks send their families to Smyrna and other ports on Austrian steamers. The men will remain behind to see if the powers are really able to protect the life and property of the Turks, for a bloody struggle between Christians and Mohammedans must be expected as soon as the Turkish troops have been withdrawn. The Turks will naturally demand restitution of the farms of which they have been robbed. Nobody believes that the powers will send troops into the mountains to protect the Mohammedan minority, and no value is attached to the promises of the Christian Cretans."

The British alone have made energetic attempts to create order, their methods being about the same as those of the Turks whom they replaced, with this difference, that they hang Mohammedans where the Turks hanged Christians. English papers have now, however, ceased to depict the Christian Cretans as a people who will be quiet and orderly if the rule of the Moslem is abolished. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"To make Christian and Mohammedan fraternize is a task which will not be found asy of achievement. To make Christian fraternize with the Christian who happens to be divided from him by a blood feud will be no easier. The Turks being disposed of, and the spoil divided, the Christians now return to the settlement of their hereditary blood feuds arising out of trespasses and the ensuing murders of their respective great-great-grandfathers."

On the continent of Europe many papers are inclined to think that the British journals are mistaken in their denial of Emperor William's influence in bringing the Sultan to terms. The *Internationale Korrespondenz*, Vienna, declares that the Emperor informed the Sultan that he, too, favors Prince George's candidature as governor of Crete and the withdrawal of the Turkish troops. The *Neologos*, Athens, says:

"Greece owes to the Kaiser the happy solution of the Cretan problem. It is now two years since Russia and England promised to settle the matter, but they did not succeed. Their work was but half done. Now that William II. has seen the Sultan, he has convinced him of the immediate necessity of the proposed reforms. It was the Emperor who obtained the Sultan's consent for the appointment of Prince George. Moreover, the Emperor's visit forced the four powers to work in unison; they feared that else Germany alone would have influence in the East."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SECRET PAGES OF BISMARCK'S HISTORY.

FEW books of recent years have created as much talk as Dr. Moritz Busch's work ("Bismarck: Some Secret Pages of His History") has already evoked. Dr. Busch has been soundly berated for his frankness, but he justifies it by the words addressed to him by Bismarck in 1879: "Once I am dead you can tell everything you like—absolutely everything you know." Again in March, 1891, the prince said: "Little Busch will one day, long after my death, write the secret history of our time from the best sources of information." Bismarck was hardly cold in his coffin, however, before the book appeared.

Dr. Busch gives the following account of his work:

"The diary on which my work is based, and which is often reproduced literally, gives the truest possible account of the events and expressions which I have personally seen and heard in the presence and immediate vicinity of the prince. The latter is everywhere the leading figure around which all the others are grouped. The task I set myself, as a close observer and chronicler who conscientiously sifted his facts, was to give a true account of what I have been commissioned to do as the prince's secretary in connection with press matters, and to describe how he and his *entourage* conducted themselves during the campaign in France; how he lived and worked; the opinions he expressed at the dinner- and tea-table, and on other occasions, respecting persons and things of that kind; what he related of past experiences; and finally, after our return from the great war, what I ascertained respecting the progress of diplomatic negotiations from the despatches which were then exchanged and of which I was at liberty to make use either immediately or at a later period. The particulars here given were, almost without exception, written within an hour after the conversation therein referred to occurred."

The book is in two volumes. The first deals with the Franco-German war and Bismarck's career till 1879. The second is concerned with the policy of the Chancellor, his great difficulties in office, and his retirement to private life. We can give only a few of the most striking passages.

Bismarck is reported as follows on the relations between his political and his religious creeds:

"If I were no longer a Christian I would not serve the king another hour. If I did not put my trust in God I should certainly place none in any earthly masters. Why, I had quite enough to live on, and had a sufficiently distinguished position. Why should I labor and toil unceasingly in this world and expose myself to worry and vexation if I did not feel that I must do my duty toward God? If I did not believe in a Divine Providence which has ordained this German nation to something good and great, I would at once give up my trade as a statesman or I should never have gone into the business. Orders and titles have no attractions for me. A resolute faith in a life after death—for that reason I am a royalist; otherwise I am by nature a republican. Yes, I am a republican in the highest degree; and the firm determination which I have displayed for ten long years in presence of all possible forms of absurdity at court is solely due to my resolute faith. Deprive me of this faith and you deprive me of my fatherland."

Of William I., before Paris, Bismarck had this to say:

"The king told me an untruth to-day. I asked him if the bombardment was not to commence, and he replied that he had ordered it. But I knew immediately that it was not true. I know him. He can not lie, or, at least, not in such a way that it can not be detected. He at once changes color, and it was particularly noticeable when he replied to my question to-day. When I looked at him straight into his eyes he could not stand it."

The Emperor was very susceptible to the influence of the Crown Princess Frederick, now the Dowager Empress, and, through her, Queen Victoria exerted considerable influence at Berlin in spite of the will of the Chancellor.

Said Bismarck:

"That seems to be the characteristic of the Hohenzollerns—these women-folk always have a great influence over them. It was not so with Frederick the Great, but with his successor and the late king, as well as the present most gracious king (William the First) and his future majesty (Frederick William). The most curious example is that of Prince Charles, who is anything but a good husband, and yet depends upon his wife; indeed, he is thoroughly afraid of her, and is guided by her wishes. But it is somewhat different with these two (the king and the crown prince). They want to be praised. They like to have it said in the English and French press that they are considerate and generous. They find that the German praise them enough as it is.

"In England they do not tolerate any foreign influence—you know how Palmerston and the others accused, opposed, and persecuted the Prince Consort for his alleged or real influence over the Queen. We, however, are expected to submit to that sort of thing and regard it as a matter of course. We are an inferior race, ordained to serve them. So the Queen thinks, too, and her daughter is of exactly the same opinion. They are working in partnership."

Again, of Queen Victoria, Bismarck had this to say:

"The old Queen is fond of match-making, like all old women, and she may have selected Prince Alexander for her granddaughter because he is a brother of her son-in-law, the husband of her favorite daughter, Beatrice. But obviously her main object is political—a permanent estrangement between ourselves and Russia, and if she were to come here for the princess's birthday there would be the greatest danger that she would get her way. In family matters she is not accustomed to contradiction, and would immediately bring the parson with her in her traveling-bag and the bridegroom in her trunk, and the marriage would come off at once. Probably the Battenberger, too, would have been here by this time if I had not stepped in, for they are in a mighty hurry over there in London."

Just after William II. had mounted his throne, the Old Chancellor said of him:

"He has more understanding, more courage, and greater independence of court influence, but in his leaning toward me he goes far. How considerate he was the last time he came here! He was surprised that I had waited for him till eleven o'clock, a thing which his grandfather was incapable of saying. And in the morning he waited for me, and altho he is accustomed to rise much earlier, he did not get up until nine o'clock, thinking that I slept till that hour. I was just washing and only half dressed when he put his hand on my shoulder, and I hurriedly pulled on my dressing-gown in order to be to some extent in a proper condition to receive him. I said: 'Yes, serene highness, you now appear to have everything one could wish for you. A docile and grateful pupil and warm admirer stands by your side as ruler and chief authority in the state, and we, your people, rejoice with all our hearts and hope that it may long remain so.'"

A few years later, when he had been forced out of office by the young Emperor, Bismarck said:

"Things have gone more rapidly than I imagined they would. I thought he would be thankful if I were to remain with him for a few years, but I find that, on the contrary, he is simply longing with his whole heart to be rid of me in order that he may govern all alone—with his own genius—and be able to cover himself with glory. He does not want the old mentor any longer, but only docile tools. But I can not make genuflections (*Ich aber kann nicht mit Proskynesis dienen*), nor crouch under the table like a dog. He wants to break with Russia, and yet he has not the courage to demand the increase of the army from the Liberals in the Reichstag. I have succeeded in winning their confidence at St. Petersburg, and obtain proofs of it every day. Their Emperor is guided by my wishes in what he does and in what he refrain from doing. What will they think there now? And also other expectations which I can not fulfil, together with the intrigues of courtiers, rudeness and spying, watching with whom I had intercourse! My retirement is certain. I can not tack on as a tail to my career the failures of arbitrary and inexperienced self-conceit for which I should be responsible."

Here is an example of Bismarck's cold brutality. Faure com-

plained to him that the Prussians before Paris fired upon the asylum for the sick and blind. Bismarck's reply was: "I really do not see what you have to complain of. You yourself do much worse, since you shoot at our sound and healthy men."

In his softer moments, this man of iron was often melancholy. Dr. Busch in one passage emphasizes this view:

"Thus on Sunday, the 21st of October, 1877, while seated in the position I have already described, and after gazing for a while into space, he complained to us that he had had little pleasure or satisfaction from his political life. He had made no one happy thereby, neither himself, nor his family, nor others. We protested, but he continued as follows: 'There is no doubt, however, that I have caused unhappiness to great numbers. But for me three great wars would not have taken place, eighty thousand men would not have been killed, and would not now be mourned by parents, brothers, sisters, and widows.' 'And sweethearts,' I added, somewhat prosaically and inconsiderately. 'And sweethearts,' he repeated. 'I have settled that with God, however. But I have had little if any pleasure from all that I have done, while on the other hand I have had a great deal of worry, anxiety, and trouble'—a theme upon which he then dwelt at some length. We kept silent, and I was greatly surprised. I afterward heard from Holstein and Bucher that during the last few years he frequently expressed himself in a similar strain. But I would repeat that such utterances can surely be but symptoms, but a temporary and sentimental estimate of his mission and success. He is nevertheless a man of deep feeling, as Fraulein Jenny told me on the morning after this outburst that the 'tears ran down his cheeks' when he first spoke of his falling-out with Moritz von Blankenburg."

Dr. Busch gives two incidents of a remarkable conversation with the prince about financial speculations in connection with politics. Bismarck was asked whether statesmen could turn their knowledge of coming events to account, and he denied it. Such events, he said, do not affect the Bourse until afterward, and the day when the effect will appear can not be foreseen:

"Of course, if one could contrive things so as to produce a fall—but that is dishonorable! Grammont has done so, according to what Russell recently stated. He doubled his fortune in that way. One might almost say that he brought about the war with that object. Moustier also carried on that sort of business—not for himself, but with the fortune of his mistress, and when it was on the point of being discovered he poisoned himself. One might take advantage of one's position in a rather less dishonest way by arranging to have the Bourse quotations from all the stock exchanges sent off with the political despatches by obliging officials abroad. The political despatches take precedence of the Bourse telegrams, so that one would gain from twenty minutes to half an hour. One would then want a quick-footed Jew to secure this advantage. I know people who have done it. In that way one might earn fifteen hundred to fifteen thousand thalers daily, and in a few years that makes a handsome fortune. But all the same it remains ugly; and my son shall not say of me that that was how I made him a rich man. He can become rich in some other way—through speculation with his own property, through the sale of timber, by marriage, or something of the kind. I was much better off before I was made Chancellor than I am now. My grants have ruined me. My affairs have been embarrassed ever since. Previously I regarded myself as a simple country gentleman; now that I, to a certain extent, belong to the peerage, my requirements are increasing, and my estates bring me in nothing. As Minister at Frankfurt I always had a balance to my credit, and also in St. Petersburg, where I was not obliged to entertain, and did not."

Nevertheless, Bismarck confessed to one attempt at using his knowledge of state secrets for the purpose of speculation in stocks. But it was a failure:

"'I was commissioned in Berlin,' he said 'to speak to Napoleon on the question of Neuchatel. It must have been in the spring of 1857. I was to inquire as to his attitude toward that question. Now, I knew that his answer would be favorable, and this would mean a war with Switzerland. Accordingly, on my way through Frankfurt, where I lived at that time, I called upon Rothschild, whom I knew well, and told him I intended to sell certain stock which I held, and which showed no disposition to rise. "I would not do that," said Rothschild. "That stock has good prospects. You will see." "Yes," I said; "but if you knew the object of my journey you would think otherwise." He replied that, however that might be, he could not advise me to sell. But I knew better, sold out and departed. In Paris, Napoleon was very pleasant and amiable. It was true he could not agree, as the king wanted, to let us march through Alsace-Lorraine, which would create great excitement in France; but in every other respect he entirely approved of our plans. It could only be a matter of satisfaction to him if that nest of democrats were cleared out. I was, therefore, so far successful. But I had not reckoned with my king, who had in the mean time, behind my back, made different arrangements—probably out of consideration for Austria; and so the affair was dropped. There was no war, and my stocks rose steadily from that time forward, and I had reason to regret parting with them.'"

The following paragraphs are taken from pages giving the Chancellor's table-talk:

"During dinner the subject of 'William Tell' was introduced, I can not now remember how, and the Minister confessed that even as a boy he could not endure that character; first, because he shot at his own son, and, secondly, because he killed Gessler in a treacherous way. 'It would have been more natural and noble to my mind if, instead of shooting at the boy, for after all the best archer might hit him instead of the apple, he had immediately shot down the governor. That would have been legitimate wrath provoked by a cruel command. But the lurking and skulking is not to my taste. It is not the proper style for a hero, not even for francs-tireurs.'

"In the course of the conversation, which turned on mythology, the chief said he could never endure Apollo, who flayed Marsyas out of conceit and envy, and slew the children of Niobe for similar reasons. 'He is the genuine type of a Frenchman, one who can not bear that another should play the flute better than, or as well as, himself.' . . . . . .

"There were cognac, red wine, and a sparkling Mayence wine on the table. Somebody mentioned beer, saying that probably we should be unable to obtain it. The Minister replied: 'That is no loss! The excessive consumption of beer is deplorable. It makes men stupid, lazy and useless. It is responsible for the democratic nonsense spouted over the tavern tables. A good rye whisky is very much better.'"

The following is one of the few real anecdotes in the book:

"One day the count was walking in the Summer Garden at St. Petersburg, and met the Emperor, with whom, as a minister in high favor, his relations were somewhat unreserved. The two, after strolling on together for a while, saw a sentry posted in the middle of a grass plot. Bismarck took the liberty to ask what he was doing there. The Emperor did not know, and questioned the aide-de-camp, who was also unable to explain. The aide-de-camp was sent to ask the sentry. His answer was, 'It has been ordered,' a reply which was repeated by every one of whom the aide-de-camp inquired. The archives were searched in vain—a sentry had always been posted there. At last an old footman remembered that his father had told him that the Empress Catherine had once seen an early snowdrop on that spot, and had given instructions that it should not be plucked."

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## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### A Precedent for the Czar's Peace Proposal.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

THE DIGEST of September 17 contained as its leading "Topic of the Day" examples of the attitude of the press toward the peace manifesto issued by the Czar of Russia. The New York *Press* tells us that "The Russian bear looks odd but interesting in sheep's clothing." This is prettily put, but is stated in forgetfulness or ignorance of the fact that "in 1815, while the allies were in Paris, Alexander drew the plan of a semi-religious, semi-political brotherhood of the sovereigns to maintain peace and righteousness on earth. This was not exactly the aim of the various courts, but the plan was received with the courtesy due to its powerful projector. However, it had no practical effect" ("Europe in the Nineteenth Century," Judson). Fyffe, in his "Modern Europe" (vol. 2. p. 80), tells us that "the most liberal in theory among the sovereigns of 1815 was the Emperor Alexander," speaking, I think, of the International Vienna Congress. So the present Czar acted under precedent; and the fact is worthy of reminder, since it has been nowhere stated, so far as I have seen, in connection with the comment on the Czar's suggestion.

MARSHALL VAN WINKLE.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The city of Para, Brazil, is rapidly becoming the center of an enormous trade. Situated about 100 miles from the mouth of the Amazon River, it is the key of a vast stretch of wealthy country. In time it will probably be the Chicago of South America. Our consul at Para writes:

Over one hundred and fifty steamers are employed on the Amazon and its tributaries (about one third of these vessels belonging to a British company), and the number will be increased materially before the end of the year. The internal communication afforded by the Amazon and its branches is so complete that railroad and terrestrial means of transportation are not needed, except to connect parts of rivers obstructed by rapids. Commerce at Para has developed enormously within the past few years; the custom-house is overwhelmed with work, and there are not at present enough stores to receive the goods as they arrive, altho large additions have recently been made. Both lines of steamships running between Para and New York are increasing the number of their ships, as they are entirely unable to carry the heavy freight billed for this section of the country. A short time ago, the two lines made one trip each a month; later a bimonthly service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliably informed that on the 1st of next January weekly trips will be made. No better evidence can be brought to show the greatly increased demand for United States goods. I learn from the captain of every vessel coming from New York that it is utterly impossible for any one of the steamers leaving that port to clear the freight billed for Para and the Amazon. This statement is gratifying in the extreme, tho it is to be regretted that these goods can not be hauled in American ships. . . . American trade with Brazil has increased tremendously of late years, and the broad expansion in demand can not be regarded as other than encouraging.

The majority of merchants here require from ninety to one hundred and fifty days' credit; some, of course, only ask for half of such time. Germans stand ready to meet all requirements and competition. Our salesmen must expect to encounter sharp competition. A study of conditions is absolutely necessary.

The consul states that the principal imports are flour and food products, boots and shoes, machinery, liquors, hardware and cutlery, jewelry and optical goods, confectionery, sewing and typewriting machines, bicycles, dry-goods and notions, drugs and medicines, lumber, ready-made clothing, musical instruments.

It is interesting to note in this connection what Consul Clark, at Pernambuco, says of the prospects for United States trade in Brazil generally:

There are many openings for textiles, hardware, nails, etc. My attention has been called to the necessity of making hinges of a style desired and used in this country. Agricultural machinery should be brought here and introduced by competent people. Our bicycles are being introduced, and all prefer them, tho the roads are in such bad condition that there can be no extensive use in this district. Small hardware is in demand, but must be made to suit the trade and well put up in proper packages.

Our boots and shoes are in demand, particularly for women and children. There is a good opportunity for the introduction of our files and saws, which come here now through English houses.

The chance for American coal was never better, but it should be screened. Spruce and hard-pine lumber, suitable for packing, cases and boxes, is in great demand.

The extension of a parcel-post system to this country would be a great boon and open up new lines of trade. There should be increased care in attending to orders and having them properly packed, so that the goods will not arrive damaged. The contents and weight of each package should be carefully noted and goods packed in as light packages as possible, as duties are paid on the gross weight.

Trade is best managed by having experienced commercial travelers, who can speak the Portuguese language, make trips about six months apart, and by paying strict attention to their orders and directions. Usually "something just as good or similar" will not please this people. The lack of a very small and apparently insignificant part of a machine renders the whole thing useless, and sometimes three to six months are necessary to replace it. These things should be kept constantly in mind, and the greatest care exercised to see that each shipment is complete in itself.

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The Merchants' Association of New York has sent to President McKinley a letter protesting against further continuance of military rule in


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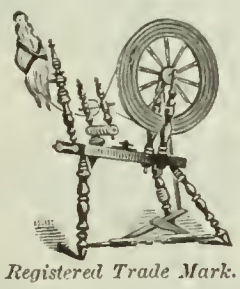

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Porto Rico, in the course of which appears these paragraphs:

The idea that the agriculturist, or any other producing class of the United States, will be hurt by free trade between this country and Porto Rico is all nonsense, and shows a lamentable lack of information with regard to the little island. Porto Rico exports only two articles of merchandise that amounted to much—namely, coffee, and sugar. The former, to the extent of ten millions of dollars yearly; sugar, perhaps about eight millions of dollars. Tobacco, which seems to be the nightmare to some people, can not be grown to such an extent as to be a disturbing factor in our consumption or production of the leaf.

We don't want anybody's experiments to interfere with a chance to extend our trade; and while we admire and respect our military men in their own place, we have no use for them as dictators meddling in business.

## PERSONALS.

SOME time since we saw an account of how Bismarck, at the time when it was thought Germany wanted to get a foothold in Holland, was entertaining the Dutch ambassador with a review of the German army. As one fine body of men marched by, Bismarck said to the Dutch ambassador, "What do you think of those men?" "Fine soldiers," said the ambassador, "*but not tall enough!*" After another body marched by the same inquiry was put and the same reply made. Then came the regiment of grenadiers, between six and seven feet tall. "What do you think of those?" said Bismarck. "Fine soldiers, *but not tall enough!*" was the reply. "What does your excellency mean?" said Bismarck. "*I mean that we can flood Holland eight feet deep,*" replied the ambassador.

MR. SMALLEY, in his reminiscences of Gladstone in *Harper's*, dwells extensively on Mrs. Gladstone's strong influence over her distinguished husband, not only in domestic, but in public affairs. In the garden at Hawarden one evening Mr. Gladstone talked long and earnestly with a visitor on a political topic in which they were mutually interested. It was getting late, and Mrs. Gladstone appeared upon the scene. "You know, William," said she, "that you have to speak tomorrow, and it is very damp; don't you think you ought to go in?" "Yes," he replied, "quite time"—then, with one of those expressions of humor not frequent on his face or in his voice, he said to his visitor, softly: "We will take another turn to vindicate our independence"; and they did. Then Mrs. Gladstone had her way.


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### A Superb Christmas Gift.

On another page of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST is a description and timely suggestion of a superb Christmas Gift. It is the world-renowned "Trieder," the greatest easily-carried far-seeing invention of all time. This wonderful Binocular Telescope has been unhesitatingly adopted by the United States Government, as well as by the German Imperial Government. It is ingeniously constructed with a number of refracting prisms, so that while it is as powerful as the great large telescope, its size is no greater than the ordinary opera or small field glass. Mr. C. D. Goerz, of Berlin, Germany, and his representative, L. J. Holst, 52 Union Square, East, New York City, are the men who control this remarkable invention.

## Current Events.

*Monday, November 14.*

—Inspector-General **Breckinridge testifies** before the War Department Investigation Committee at Washington.

—The **Filipino Junta at Hongkong** protests to President McKinley against the action of Americans in the islands.

*Tuesday, November 15.*

—Captain McCalla reports to the Navy Department that in his judgment it is impossible to save **the** *Maria Teresa.*

—The troubles between the striking miners and the mine-owners at **Virden, Ill.**, are adjusted.

—**Dreyfus** is allowed to prepare his case by the Court of Cassation.

—A London paper says: "The **Spanish trans-Atlantic fleet** has been ordered to be prepared for a **renewal of hostilities**, and the forts in the Canary Islands are being rapidly manned."

—**Joseph Chamberlain**, British Colonial Secretary, makes a speech at Manchester on the subject of **Anglo-French relations.**

—The **Emperor and Empress** of Germany reach Malta.

—A **railway accident** occurs near Trenton, Ontario, in which eleven people are killed and about twenty injured.

—The United States notifies Spain that the date for the **evacuation of Cuba** will not be extended beyond January 1 next.

*Wednesday, November 16.*

—**Ten regiments of regulars** are ordered by the War Department to prepare for service outside of the United States.

—It is reported that the State Department contemplates **buying one of the Caroline Islands** from Spain for a cable station.

—General Merritt says in reply to **complaints of the Filipinos against American officials:** "That it is impossible to recognize the insurgents, as they are 'little better than children in everything.'"

—The **supreme court** of Missouri declares unconstitutional the law of 1894 providing for the sale of public franchises to the highest bidder.

*Thursday, November 17*

—**President Timothy Dwight**, of Yale University, resigns.

—The **Spanish Commissioners reply** in full to the American demand for the possession of the Philippines.

—The British battle-ship *Formidable*, 15,000 tons, the **largest war-ship in the world**, is launched at Portsmouth.

*Friday, November 18.*

—Admiral Dewey notifies Washington that he has contracted with a wrecking company to **raise three of the Spanish war-ships** sunk in the battle of Manila.

—The Cabinet considers reports **that anarchy exists in Porto Rico**, and General Brooke is instructed to use his whole force if necessary to preserve order.

—**Captain Dreyfus** is informed of the revision proceedings in his case.

*Saturday, November 19.*

—Harvard defeats Yale at **football.**

—The **Canadian-American Joint High Commission** continues the discussion of reciprocity.

—The **Union Pacific, Denver, and Gulf Railroad** is sold at foreclosure in Pueblo, Colo., for $1,250,000.

*Sunday, November 20.*

—Governor Tanner sends **more troops to Pana**, Ill., at the request of the citizens.

—Surgeon-General **Sternberg's report** is made public.

—It is reported that **Spanish commercial bodies** urge the conclusion of a treaty of peace with America.

—As a result of a **Socialist conspiracy in Russian universities** several hundred students are arrested, and many expelled to Siberia.

—The French Government modifies the **prison treatment of Dreyfus.**


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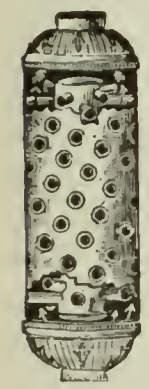

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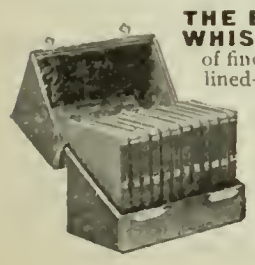

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## CHESS.

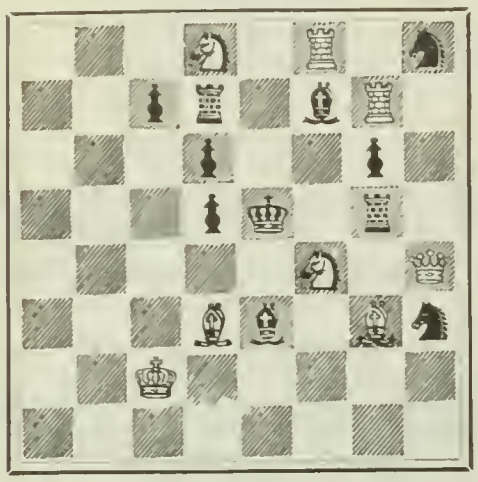
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 333.

BY DR. W. R. I. DALTON.

(Dedicated to Gen. F. S. Ferguson, Alabama.)

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

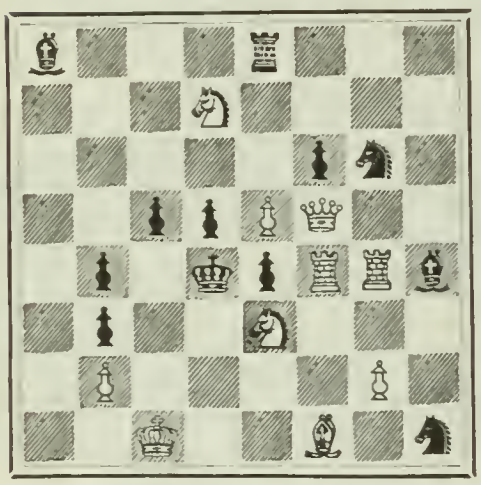
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 334.

BY DR. W. R. I. DALTON.

(Dedicated to Courtenay Lemon.)

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Dr. Dalton offers a prize of a set of Chess-men for the best solution of these problems. The conditions are: (1), All variations must be given; (2), an analysis or criticism of problems is required. Contest closes on December 22. Send solution to Dr. W. R. I. Dalton, 477 West 145th Street, New York City.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 328.

Key-move, Q—R 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; "Spifficator," New York City; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; the Rev. Thos. Eggan, Madison, Wis.; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. S. Page, Chicago; F. A. M. Hinton, W. Va.

Comments: "Elegant but easy"—M. W. H.; "Its purity and splendor entitle it to a first prize"—I. W. B.; "A well planned and skilfully executed piece of work"—R. M. C.; "Excellent, seventeen variations, no flaw"—F S F.; "A very fine problem"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Very pretty"—F. L. H; "Interesting, difficult, and deserving of highest honors"—H. W. B.; "Remarkably fine combination"—Dr. C. S. P.

Several solvers sent Q—B 3. We have been informed that this problem was published recently in *The Orilla Packet*, and that it has two solutions: Q—R 4 and Q—B 3. It seems that Kt—Q 2 stops Q—B 3.

No. 329.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—Kt 6! / B—Q 2 | 2. Kt x K P, ch / K—Kt 4 (must) | 3. B—K 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / B—B 3 | 2. Q—Q 4! / P x Q | 3. Kt x B P, mate |
| | 2. .... / Any other | 3. Q—K 4, mate |
| 1. ..... / R x B | 2. Q—Kt 4 / Any | 3. Q—K 4, mate |
| 1. .. .. / R—Q Kt sq | 2. B x P / Kt—Kt 4 | 3. Kt x K P, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Kt x P | 3. B—K 8!!! mate |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. B—K 4, mate |

There are many other variations, but these given above are the principal ones.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., R. M.C., S., F. S. F., Dr. F. M. N., Prof. C. D S., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., H. W. B.

Comments: "A splendid problem. Who will say 'same old sacrifice of Q'?"—M. W. H.; "Clean cut and sparkling as a diamond Studd"—I. W. B.; "A bold, difficult, and fascinating problem"—R. M. C.; "Worthy of the highest commendation, full of beautiful ideas, artistically elaborated; arrangement replete with originality"—S.; "Too much can not be said in praise of this problem"—F. S. F.; "Very intricate"—Dr. T. M. N.; "A marvelous conception; a masterpiece of construction"—H. W. B.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., H. W. B.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va., were successful with 327.

### A Little Knowledge.

The Problem-Editor of *The B. M.C.* (November) calls attention to a "desultory *exposé* on Chess" in a recent number of *The Saturday Review* (London). The writer in *The Review* speaks as one competent to lay down fixed rules. The following quotation is given:

"There must be nothing on the board which is not necessary for the solution, either for active co-operation or for obstruction. White can have only one first or key-move, for more that one way of setting to work would argue an excess of force. For a similar reason, because it is better to win by strategy than by force, White must not in his first move either take a piece or give a check. To do either of these things would not be fighting a duel, but finishing off a prostrate enemy. The best problems are those in which the triumph of strategy over force is most conspicuous. The stronger Black's position seems to be at first sight the more credit there is in beating him; tho, of course, it is also more creditable to give a weak enemy his quietus full, fair, and finally than to bungle in displacing him. Thus it may be a very fine problem to mate in two moves, when it would be both easy and inelegant to wind up the business in three or four."

To this the Chess-Editor makes answer, showing that to the ordinary player, the first sentence of the quotation would condemn 50 per cent. of the published positions, "because it could be proved that many pieces introduced into problems are positively useless as far as the actual playing out of the solution goes, overlooking that they are absolutely necessary, and indeed essential to such a degree as to warrant their existence. . . .

"The statement that 'the best problems are those in which the triumph of strategy over force is conspicuous,' is plainly wrong to a large extent. The finest problems which have been wrought out with Chess *matériel* by the most skilled opponents, in their initial settings, are invariably specimens where White has the upper hand, and could easily crush Black in a move or two beyond the stipulated number. It is in nearly every instance a case of 'finishing off a prostrate enemy.' In problems it is a question of discovering the strategy which will yield the result at the earliest moment—and that moment is specified in the conditions. Problems are not end-games, and it is unfair to judge them from that standpoint."

### The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

The first game of the match between the French champion and the well-known American expert, Showalter, was played in the Manhattan Chess-Club, New York City, on Friday, November 18. This contest is for $750 a side, the player getting the first seven games winning the match; but if there be a tie of six games each, then they are to play till one gets ten games, provided that there be not a tie with nine games each, in which event the match is to be declared a draw.

### How Mr. Burn Sacrificed His Queen.

King's Gambit.

| MR. —— *White.* | MR. BURN. *Black.* | MR. —— *White.* | MR. BURN. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 14 Q-Q sq(d) | Kt—Q B 3 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | P x P | 15 Kt-Q B 3(e) | Kt—K Kt 5 |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | P—K Kt 4 | 16 K—Kt 2 | Kt—K B 7 |
| 4 B—Q B 4 | B—K K 2 | 17 Q—K 2 | B—K R 6 ch |
| 5 Castles | P—Q 3 | 18 K—B 3 (f) | Kt—K 4 ch |
| 6 P-K Kt 3(a) | P—K Kt 5 | 19 K—B 4 | R—K Kt sq |
| 7 Kt—K R 4 | P—K B 6 | 20 B x B | Kt x B ch |
| 8 P—Q 4 | B—K B 3 | 21 K—B 5 | Castles |
| 9 Kt x P (b) | P x Kt | 22 Kt—Q 5 | Q R—K sq |
| 10 Q x P | B x P ch | 23 P—Q B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 |
| 11 K—R sq | Q—K B 3 | 24 Q-K B sq(g) | Kt—K B 7 (h) |
| 12 Q—K R 5 | Q x R ch (c) | 25 P x B (i) | Kt x Q P ch |
| 13 B x Q | Kt—K B 3 | 26 K—B 4 | R x K P mate |

*Notes by W. H. S. Mouch in Common Sense, Dublin*

(a) Of doubtful excellence.

(b) Perhaps best. It gives him a good attack. The position is similar to the Muzio.

(c) The sacrifice is now necessary, but Black could have avoided it by playing Q—K 2 instead of Q—K B 3 on the preceding move. Q—K 2 would only have cost a P and deprived him of the power of castling.

(d) This seems weak, but White has no good move.

(e) Here Mr. Van Vliet, in the *Hereford Times* (from which I take the game), recommends B—Q Kt 5.

(f) Playing to win. Had he moved the K—Kt sq, it is doubtful whether Black could do more than accept the draw by repetition of checks.

(g) Of course if he takes the B, Black wins the Q by retaking with Kt ch.

(h) Mr. Van Vliet marks this move as a strong one. It is probably good enough to win, but overlooks a forced mate in five moves, viz: 24..., R—K 4 ch; 25 K—B 6, R—Kt 4 dis ch; 26 P x B, R (Kt 4)—Kt 3 ch; 27 K x P, Kt—Q sq ch; 28 K—K 7, R—K 3, mate; If 26 K x P, mate follows thus: 26 K x P, Kt—Q sq ch; 27 K—K 7, R (Kt 4)—Kt 2 ch; 28 Q interposes, R x Q mate.

(i) Leading to mate in two moves. But it is not easy to see what to do. Besides the mate already pointed out, Black threatens R—K 3, R—K B 3 ch, and Kt—K 2 mate. I do not, however, see a forced mate in this position. White's best move seems to be K B 4, answering R—K 3 by P—K 5, when, if Black plays P x P, he may continue with B—Kt 5.

### Chess Notation.

A German correspondent wrote us recently, asking for an explanation of abbreviations—the notation—used in THE LITERARY DIGEST, and he suggested that there were probably many of our readers who like himself, were acquainted with the German notation, and relatively ignorant of the system in use.

This system is very simple. Every square on the board has its fixed name, they can not be changed. As the pieces stand before any one has been moved, we conceive the board divided into eight files: King's file, Queen's, King Bishop's, Queen Bishop's, King Knight's, Queen Knight's, King Rook's, and Queen Rook's. These files get their names from the pieces that stand on the first square of the file; for instance, the King stands on King square, or the first square of the King's file. There are eight squares on each file.

Before moving any piece, there is a Pawn on King 2 (K 2), Queen 2 (Q 2), King Bishop 2 (K B 2), Queen Bishop 2 (Q B 2), King Knight 2 (K Kt 2), Queen Knight 2 (Q Kt 2), King Rook 2 (K R 2), and Queen Rook 2 (Q R 2). We name these P's after the file on which they stand, as K P, Q P, etc.

In determining the position of a piece, always count from the side of the board to which that piece originally belonged. For instance, take Problem 330: the White K is on Q B 4, Q on K Kt 2, Kt on Q B 5, P's on K 2 and 6, Q 2, Q B 3. The Black K is on K 4 (counting from Black's side of of board), and the P's are on K 2, K B 2 and 3, K R 5.

All the other signs, in use can be found in solution of 326 (White above the lines, Black below).

B—Q 6 = Bishop moves to Q 6

1. ——

K x Kt = King captures Kt.

Q—K B 3 ch = Q moves to K B 3, check.

2. ——

K x Q (must) = K captures Knight, none other move.

If any Chess-player desires any further information we shall be glad to hear from them.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### NEGRO VIEWS OF RACE TROUBLES.

THE recent race conflict in the Carolinas occasioned some sharp comment in the few Afro-American papers of influence published in this country. The Washington *Bee* of November 12 contained two editorials, one declaring that it is better for the colored man to leave the South than to remain there and suffer outrages, another calling the Southern Democrats ingrates in view of the Republican President's appointments of "some of the most bitter rebels" to high office in the United States army. In its issue of November 19, *The Bee* asks, apropos the Carolina conflict, what have "these red-handed assassins" gained by giving "full vent to accursed thirst for negro blood"? It answers:

"Simply a few offices. What have they lost? Everything worth living for, and they have, just as we predicted, aroused the Northern conscience, and in due time a wave of vengeance will sweep over the South which will demolish and destroy Calhounism, Tillmanism, and Waddellism, and upon their ruin will be erected, for the first time in the history of this republic, the principles of justice. The North and her black allies impatiently await the day and hour."

A second editorial in the same issue of *The Bee*, under the caption "The Only Way," deserves quotation in full. It reads:

"The theories being advanced by some of our would-be leaders, touching the duty of the colored citizen at the South, are, to say the least, amusing. Some claim that the only way to live in harmony with the white people and at the same time to keep intact the elective franchise is to vote with them and disown all allegiance to the Republican Party. Others advise the colored people to abstain from politics altogether and to turn their attention exclusively toward material development. Neither of these theories is worth the time it takes to enunciate them, if we are to attach any importance to manhood, our constitutional and God-given rights, or our posterity. To pursue the policy of voting with the Democrats of the South would produce two direful results. In the first place it would express cowardly fear, an acquiescence in and an indorsement of the heinous method which characterized the Democratic Party of the South and a manifestation of knavery and deception hitherto unknown to the colored people. Moreover, the right of franchise would not be kept intact thereby, for the reason that enforced political affiliation is slavery, and slavery is inconsistent with the intelligent exercise of suffrage. In the second place the theory would not work.

"The whites at the South have on numerous occasions declared that they would not affiliate with the colored voter and maintained that the provisions declaring his citizenship were unconstitutional. It would therefore be worse than folly to seek our manhood rights through the contemplated medium of political prostitution. The advocates of political quiescence are equally in error. For the last fifty years the best men and women in this country have devoted their time, talent, and means to the political and intellectual emancipation of the colored people, believing that in them were the instincts and capabilities calculated to develop a manly and progressive people. The pulpit, the rostrum, and the press have thundered in defense of the civil and political rights of our people, which culminated in a bloody struggle in which right prevailed. This effort was vigorously kept up until the Constitution and the laws clothed the colored people with citizenship, and even now the best people in the land bid us God-speed and are doing all within their power to advance our cause. It were worse than ingratitude to ignore the moral forces which have brought us thus far and to bow and cringe before the spirit of tyranny, lawlessness, and crime. It is worse than cowardice to give up our rights because a mob demands it. And those who counsel our people lack the courage to fight for themselves and their posterity and should be regarded as alarmists and apologists.

"There is but one course to pursue in our unfortunate situation. The way to prove manhood is to act manly. And to act manly is not to bow to error and wrong, but to use every legitimate means to destroy the forces which have of late been urged against us. To do this we must pursue the even tenor of our way, striving to elevate our moral, intellectual, and material condition, and when it is our duty to exercise our suffrage, to do so intelligently, firmly, and trustingly. Our friends are not yet all gone, and if we show ourselves worthy and do our whole duty as men and citizens, there will be an arousal of public conscience which will assuredly result in an acknowledgment and protection of our civil and political rights. The duty of the colored people is plain. We must contend for our rights and look to God and liberty-loving people for assistance in gaining the victory."

A different view is taken by Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute. In an address in Brooklyn, November 17, while expressly disclaiming any purpose to discuss the recent riots, he nevertheless plainly treated of the race issues involved. He spoke on "Some Lessons and Opportunities," saying, to begin with:

"In advance of any definite decision on the part of our Government as to what is to be its policy in relation to the islands that have recently fallen into our possession, I think all of you will agree with me that it is hardly possible to make my word to you this evening of much practical value. The most that can be done just now, perhaps, is to glean some lessons from our experience in lifting up the now nearly ten millions of negroes in this country during the last thirty years and apply these lessons as far as practicable to the elevation of those who are to come under our Government and influence in distant islands. It must be apparent at this time that the effort to put the rank and file of the colored people into a position to exercise the right of franchise has not been a success in those portions of our own country where the negro is found in large numbers. Either the negro was not prepared for any such wholesale exercise of the ballot as our recent amendment to the Constitution contemplated, or the American

people were not prepared to assist and encourage him to use the ballot. In either case the result has been the same."

By way of telling in what the negro has succeeded in this country since his freedom, Professor Washington enumerated . Securing property, making himself a skilled workman, showing disposition and ability to receive mental culture, showing desire to receive and profit by religious training, exhibiting patience even while enduring wrong. On bravery:

"To be willing to defend one's country with his life you say is the highest test of patriotism and usefulness. Here you have a race but thirty-five years out of slavery, but a few hundred years removed from savagery. You place the negro soldiers of this race on the one hand by the side of the wealth and culture of New England and New York; on the other side of him you place the chivalry of the South. In front of him you place the soldiery of one of the oldest and most renowned countries of Europe. In this position with the highest type of Caucasian civilization on his right, on his left and in front, you say to him, now son of Africa, prove your right to be called a man, prove your claim to the title of American citizen. For answer, with a bravery and an impetuosity that shall ever live in song and story, with his country's national song, 'My Country, 'tis of Thee,' flowing from his lips, he scales the heights of San Juan and the battle is won for his country—but is it won for himself?"

While all these achievements are in the negro's favor, says Professor Washington, it remains true that efforts to share actively in government in America have not been a success. He continues:

"In my mind there is no doubt but that we made the mistake at the beginning of our freedom of putting the emphasis on the wrong end. Politics and the holding of office were emphasized almost to the exclusion of every other interest, and we accepted responsibilities which our experience and education had not fitted us to perform with success and credit.

"To my mind the past and present teach but one lesson—to the negro's friends and to the negro himself—that there is but one way out, that there is but one hope of salvation—and that is for the negro in every part of America to resolve from henceforth that he will throw aside every non-essential and cling only to essentials—that his pillar of fire by night and pillar of cloud by day shall be property, skill, economy, education, and Christian character. To us just now these are the wheat, all else the chaff. The individual or race that owns the property, pays the tax, possesses the intelligence and substantial character are the ones who are going to exercise the greatest control in government, whether they live in the North or whether they live in the South. The negro will be on a different footing in this country when it becomes common to associate a million dollars with a black skin. It is not within the province of human nature that the black man, who is intelligent and virtuous and owns and cultivates the best farm in his county, is the largest taxpayer, shall very long be denied all the respect and consideration given to any other citizen. Those who would help my race most effectually during the next fifty years can do so by assisting in our development along scientific and industrial training in connection with the highest mental and religious culture.

"Whether this Government can do for the millions of dark-skinned races to be found in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands that which it has not been able to do for the now nearly 10,000,000 negroes and Indians is not for me to decide; whether you think we have so far elevated the negro and the Indian and solved the problem of making these two races a safe, helpful part of our government that we can admit more people of a different race on distant islands, who know not our language and religion, I leave you to judge; whether or not these strange people will so far excel the American negro in loyalty to country, patience, obedience to law, and forbearance, that you will accord them higher privileges than the American negro I must leave to your conscience and sense of justice. Whether or not the Anglo-Saxon race is ready to engraft millions more dark-skinned people into our civilization, suppose we let recent events in our own country determine.

"For my part, I say without hesitation that, judging by what I have observed in the South since the freedom of the black man, I do not believe that it is wise for the Government nor just to the people sought to be helped to confer unlimited suffrage upon any ignorant, poverty-stricken, inexperienced people. I would let the right to vote be interwoven with the ability to acquire intelligence or property, or both. . . .

"At the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute provision has already been made for the training of a number of students from Cuba and Porto Rico in academic, industrial, and religious branches. Already a number of these students are at Tuskegee, and we are ready and anxious to admit more as soon as funds are secured for their expenses.

"I would make one other plea in regard to the people who are to come under our jurisdiction—that we do not begin at the top instead of at the bottom—that we do not began by emphasizing the political side of life rather than the educational side. In this connection, it seems to me that if our federal Government has the power to put the ballot in the hands of ignorant people, the Government owes it to itself to put knowledge into their heads. . . .

"There have been placed in your midst nearly ten million negroes who in most of the elements of civilization are weak. Providence has placed them here not without a purpose. One object, in my opinion, is that the stronger race may imbibe a lesson from the negro in patience, forbearance, and child-like yet supreme trust in the God of the universe. This race has been placed here that the white man might have a great opportunity of lifting up himself by lifting up this unfortunate race.

"Amid the excitement, the glamour, the interest, the deeds of heroism that have clustered around our war let us not forget that there is a condition in the Southern part of our country that will demand our deepest thought and most generous help for years to come."

We quote also from three Afro-American editorials:

**Courage the First Requisite.**—"The action of the Democrats of North Carolina in seizing by force of arms upon the State government is well calculated to shake the faith of mankind in the permanency of free institutions. But this revolutionary attempt would not have succeeded with the horrors following so quickly in its wake, but for the utter absence of the saving quality of courage on the part of the white and colored leaders of the Republican Party.

"The governor's course was pusillanimous in the extreme.

"Editor Manly, whose indiscreet utterances were seized upon to fan into a raging flame the fury of race hatred, abjectly showed the white feather. He and every colored man who essays to lead must learn that the first great requisite is courage. No man, no race will preserve its rights that fears to die to maintain them. Nor will the world regard him as worthy of freedom who will not give his life if necessary in its defense.

"The greatness of every man and of every race, in its last analysis, is to be measured by indifference to death."—*The Herald, Brunswick, Ga.*

**"Anarchy in the South."**—"The white citizens of South Carolina and North Carolina have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion against state and federal authority for four weeks past; and the most significant feature of the disturbance of murder, intimidation, and incendiarism is that neither the governors of the two States nor the President of the United States has done anything to protect outraged citizens in their constitutional right to protection of life, liberty, and property. They have remained deaf, dumb, and blind to

A. L. MANLY.
Who was Editor of *The Record*, Wilmington, N. C.

the outrageous condition of affairs, to all intents and purposes. They have allowed murder and intimidation and usurpation of government to proceed, just as if they had not sworn to defend constituted authority and to protect citizens in their life and property.

"We reiterate it: The President of the United States and the governors of North Carolina and South Carolina have failed to do their sworn duty under the Constitution in a revolutionary condition of affairs.

"We decline to be swept off our feet by the deplorable condition of affairs which has developed in Illinois, North Carolina, and South Carolina in the past six weeks. The situation calls for judicial coolness, in which an appeal can be made from Cæsar drunk to Cæsar sober, from apathetic American public opinion to aroused and outraged American public opinion, from the frenzy of mobocratic fury to law and order, from anarchical madness to lawful authority. We appeal from the revolutionary conditions which have prevailed in Illinois, North Carolina, and South Carolina during the past few weeks to the sentiment of respect for law and legal authority inherent in the character of American institutions and upon which their perpetuity depends.

"This nation can not afford to permit a revival of Ku-Klux, Red Shirt, and cognate diabolisms such as disgraced the Southern States from 1868 to 1876. It has grown too strong in virtue and justice and in respect for law and order to allow of any such revival.

"The Afro-American people of the nation have equal rights under the constitutions of federal and state governments to equal protection of the laws with other race elements of the population, and when these rights are denied or ignored by President or governor and offenders go unrebuked and unrestrained, a dangerous condition is allowed to hitch itself upon our public policy. If the weakest man in the republic can not be protected in his constitutional rights, the strongest man has no guaranty that his rights will be protected."—*The Age* (*T. Thomas Fortune's Paper*), *New York*.

**On What Terms Shall There be Peace?**—"We have been led to think that if we educated ourselves, bought property, and obeyed the laws of the lands, that we would be treated as other people. Why give us schools and churches if we are to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water?

"We want peace. How can we get it?

"On what terms will the negro be permitted to enjoy his home in the South in peace?

"Is it the desire of the white man that the negro should pay taxes and be subject to the laws of the country and yet have nothing to do with the making of the law? Is it the desire of our Southern white friends that we should abandon the ballot? It is seldom that we vote for other than Southern white men. Southern white men fall out and divide and ask us to vote for one side or the other, and we do this. Are we demons because we vote for white men? Now and then white men give us minor offices because we have voted for or aided them.

"Are we fiends for taking these offices?

"We should prefer to side politically with the South, but if a Southern white man treats us openly with any consideration, that white man is regarded as a 'nigger,' which means that he is lower than a dog. What are we to do? We want peace.

"It is proposed by our Southern white friends that we should never be more than menials. It matters not how much education, property, and religion we have. What encouragement do they propose to offer for useful citizenship?

"Every white boy is encouraged to look forward to promotion by his fellow citizens, provided he renders acceptable service to his fellow citizen. Is the negro boy forever to be an exception?

"Surely the distinguished and magnanimous efforts of the Southern States to educate the negro are not a farce. Why educate and citizenize him then if he is not to enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizenship?

"We want peace, and so we ask these questions. We want to live peaceably in this country, and so we want to know on what terms we can hope to live here.

"In short, how shall we render ourselves acceptable to our white neighbors?"—*The Baptist Truth, quoted in The Herald, Brunswick, Ga.*

RUINS OF "THE RECORD" OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

## IS THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY BINDING?

IN view of the blocking of isthmian canal plans by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 12] the question whether that treaty ought to be considered still binding is again raised in the press of this country. The New York *Sun* expresses the opinion that the Administration will hardly find the treaty an insurmountable obstacle to a canal controlled exclusively by the United States, in view of the friendly Anglo-American relations now manifest, and upon the binding nature of the treaty itself *The Sun* throws doubt as follows:

"*The Sun* has often pointed out that, altho the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which gives to England and the United States a joint power of control over any canal cutting the isthmus, is by its terms perpetually binding, it was a compact made for a valuable consideration, in default of which the agreement would become terminable at the option of the injured party.

"At the time when the negotiations took place between Secretary Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer, then the British Minister at Washington, the British Government had taken possession of several important points on the northern coast of Central America and had apparently begun a policy of aggression which threatened the eventual absorption of the whole isthmian region from the boundaries of Mexico to the boundaries of Colombia. It seemed to Secretary Clayton a matter of great moment that Great Britain, already planted to the north and east of us in Canada and the maritime provinces, should not also acquire a permanent lodgment in the central part of the continent. For the purpose of averting the evolution of a second British America on the mainland south of the Caribbean, he was willing to offer a valuable concession, and he accordingly agreed that Great Britain should share with the United States the control of any canal that should be constructed across the American isthmus, provided Great Britain would on her side pledge herself never to annex any part of Central America.

"After the treaty embodying the agreement had been signed, Sir Henry Bulwer notified our Secretary of State that he did not understand it to apply to the wood-cutting rights which had been long enjoyed by British subjects in the region known as the Belize. Mr. Clayton replied that such was also his understanding of the subject. As a matter of international law, this *ex post facto* interchange of opinions could by no possibility bind the parties to the treaty, the definition of whose rights must be sought in the text of the document itself. The British Government, however, did not content itself with the wood-cutting rights, entirely divorced from any assumption of sovereignty, which its subjects had been suffered to enjoy in the Belize by the Spanish rulers of Central America and which they had continued to exercise under the republican governments which succeeded to the sovereign powers previously possessed by Spain. On the contrary, when the United States became involved in a stupendous civil war, Great Brit-

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY,
Governor-Elect (Republican) of Connecticut.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES,
Governor-Elect (Republican) of New Jersey.

HENRY T. GAGE,
Governor-Elect (Republican) of California.

W. E. STANLEY,
Governor-Elect (Republican) of Kansas.

F. B. FANCHER,
Governor-Elect (Republican) of North Dakota.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Governor-Elect (Democrat) of Texas.

JOHN LIND,
Governor-Elect (Democrat) of Minnesota.

W. A. POYNTER,
Governor-Elect (Fusion) of Nebraska.

NEW GOVERNORS-ELECT.

ain proceeded to transform the settlement of wood-cutters in the Belize into a crown colony, invested with all the rights of sovereignty, which by successive encroachments upon the soil of Guatemala has been extended until it now covers some 14,000 square miles, or about twice the area of Massachusetts.

"The consideration for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty thus having been withdrawn, Secretary Frelinghuysen held that the treaty had become voidable at our option, and in the course of correspondence with the British Foreign Office he gave formal notice that the United States would henceforth treat it as void. From the ground thus taken by Mr. Frelinghuysen, President Cleveland receded, having twice permitted his Secretary of State, in correspondence with the British Foreign Office, to refer to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as still binding."

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## RADICAL JOURNALS ON NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

"THIRD party" and other journals engaged in political-reform propaganda in the United States are, for the most part, issued weekly, and in consequence their comments upon the recent elections come to this office late. The growth of the Socialist vote and the value of a policy of fusion are the chief topics of discussion by these papers.

In Massachusetts two members of the legislature, James F. Carey and Louis M. Scates, were elected on the Social-Democratic ticket. The national organization of the Social Democracy has Eugene V. Debs for leading organizer, and he took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the election of these men. Correspondence to the reform press from Haverhill says:

"[Carey and Scates] are the first Socialists to hold a seat in any legislative body in the United States. Carey has been president of the common council the last year, and his election was expected because of his being a shoeworker and having a large following of union men, but Scates surprised everybody by turning over one of the strongest Republican districts in the State.

"The strength of the Socialist Party has quadrupled since the organization of the Social Democracy, less than two years ago, and the increase is ascribed by the leaders in the two old parties to the business depression in recent years and numerous reductions made by shoe manufacturers! Carey has always been an important factor in labor circles. His vote was the largest ever given a representative candidate in the district and his election was by a majority of 257, with four candidates in the field.

"The Social Democratic Party was only organized last June, but it has been extremely active in a number of States. It resembles the Socialist Labor Party, but stands for a more American Socialism. It is the outgrowth of the Social Democracy, and Eugene V. Debs is the leading member. Debs has taken an active part in the Massachusetts campaign. He is the legitimate successor of Wendell Phillips, but in Boston he was barred out of Faneuil Hall.

"The Social Democratic Party stands strongly in favor of trades-unionism. Its national platform says:

"'The trades-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its economic the other its political wing, and both must cooperate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution.'"

Socialist-Labor Party returns so far reported to *The People*, New York, show in Connecticut about 3,000 votes, compared to 1,254 in 1896; in Rhode Island, 2,590 (Congress), compared to 1,386 (governor) last year; in Massachusetts about 10,000, compared to 6,301 in 1897; in Pennsylvania, 7,500 compared to 5,048 in 1897. The party polled 13,063 votes in Greater New York; 2,206 in Cleveland; 2,042 in Chicago; 1,920 in Syracuse; 1,300 in Buffalo; 915 in Rochester; about 900 in Minneapolis; 746 in Cincinnati; 259 in Indianapolis.

The Prohibition Party elected one member of the Illinois legislature, Frank S. Regan of Rockford. Rev. Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition and Independent candidate for governor in Pennsylvania, polled about 132,000 votes. Returns received by *The Voice*, New York, show, as compared with the party vote for President in 1896, marked gains in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan; small gains in Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and New Hampshire; local gains in California and Idaho; gains, except on governor, in New York. In Ohio the Prohibition vote approximates 8,000 compared to 5,068 for President in 1896, and the Reform-Union Party (Liberty-Prohibition) polled about 10,000 votes, compared to 2,716 in 1896, and secures a place on the official ballot.

Quotations from a variety of radical papers are appended:

**Principles Bartered for Place.**—"In the East we looked for Democratic gains, in the West losses, and just what we looked for has happened, what we anticipated come to pass. In the Middle Eastern States the Democrats have gained many Congressmen, in the South they have gained almost as many as there were to gain, and in the States of the West that were hotbeds of fusion the Fusionists have lost signally. We can only add that it served them right. The fusion leaders bartered away principle for place, party for office, to the unutterable disgust of the true men who followed them when they believed they were leading primarily in the interest of their fellow men, of the burdened and struggling masses and not of self. And bartering away principle for place they have lost the support that once gave them place, have met with their deserts.

"It is only through great gains in these fusion hotbeds that the Republicans have been able to keep control of the House. For that control they have to thank the mid-road Populists who have refused to longer bolster up the Democratic Party or support candidates bartering with that party for office, feeling full well that the masses of the people now struggling with injustice, now denied equal opportunities, would never regain their rights through the Democratic Party or the Republican, that the only hope of the people lay in the building up of a new party that would stand for equal opportunities for all, special privileges to none; that would regard man as master, money as servant, not treat money as master and man as slave; that would bend the knee not before the altar of Mammon, but follow the precepts of Christ; that would hold this for its motto: 'We shall carry principle into office with our candidates, or we care not to carry in the men.'"—*The American (Wharton Barker, Middle-of-the-Road Pop. Candidate for President in 1900, Editor), Philadelphia.*

**"The Passing of Populism."**—"With this campaign closes practically the work of the Populist Party as such. It has run its course. The curtain has fallen. The show is over. It has done a great work. It has earned the rest that it now takes. Six years of hardships in pioneering the way for something grander and better is enough. It has been six years of rehearsals for the big show that is to come later. While all seems dead and deserted, and the old-party orchestra is lulling the spectators to sleep with such tunes as 'the si en song of silver' and 'all on account of the tariff' there is a grand work going on behind the scenes. The next attraction will be Socialism, which is the big show in fact. Secure your tickets before the rush. Populism will move on to Socialism with the same degree of pride that thrills the heart when one moves from the 'sod shanty' into the new house. We welcome Socialism as the fruition of our hopes. We have lost nothing. Socialism is all of Populism plus more that is wholesome and good. Populists have made mistakes, but they would have been more than human if they had not. Instead of quarreling with each other over these mistakes let us profit by them in the future as we move one step higher; one step nearer to the realization of the goal to which all true, brave men and women have been tending. From Peter Cooper Greenbackism to the Union Labor Party; from the Union Labor Party to the Farmers' Alliance; from the Farmers' Alliance to Populism; from Populism to Socialism—the same great end and aim ever in view. So far all have been but rehearsals, by-plays, and advertising dodges for the great show that is coming. The philosopher finds no discouragement here. All is hope.

"'Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid its worshipers.'"

—*Living Issues (Warren Foster, Pop. Candidate for United States Senator, Editor), Salt Lake City, Utah.*

**Silver Side-Tracked for the "Nigger" in North Carolina.**—"The following editorial from the Charlotte *Observer* of November 11 is very significant. It contains a confession of a thing often charged by the People's Party and often denied by the machine leaders. It is as follows:

"'The first suggestion *The Observer* ever heard—it must have been a year ago—as to the policy of the Democratic Party for the campaign of 1898, was from Heriot Clarkson, Esq., one of the representatives-elect from this county to the next legislature, and it was that the fight should be made on the color line. Mr. Clarkson, a member of the state Democratic executive committee, proposed this policy to the committee at a meeting in the early spring of this year, and it went through by a majority of only two. It has proved to be a winning policy, and in common justice and fairness we make public Mr. Clarkson's record on it.'

"From the above it will be seen that over one year ago the Democratic state committee, a majority of which was against Bryan and silver, held a meeting in which they discussed whether or not they would run the next campaign with silver as the issue or with the negro as the issue. When a vote was taken it seems that the negro was on top by two majority. If there had been two or three more silver men on the committee we would have had a campaign with silver as the issue, and with the 20,000 majority who joined hands and carried the State for Bryan in 1896 united in this campaign to win a victory for silver by the same or a larger majority. This kind of campaign would have been a high plane, all of the friction, filth, and bloodshed of this campaign would have been avoided; it would have put all of the silver men on one side and all of the goldbugs and monopolists on the other; it would have put the negro forever in the background, and would have made white supremacy absolutely certain. But, as the Charlotte *Observer* says, the Clevelandites controlled the committee by two majority, hence this disgusting, deplorable, and shocking campaign."—*The Caucasian* (*Pop.*), *Raleigh, N. C.*

**Fusion is Dead.**—"The Kansas political pendulum has swung the other way again, and we are to have two years of Republican administration. In 1900 precedent will be followed by a Populist victory.

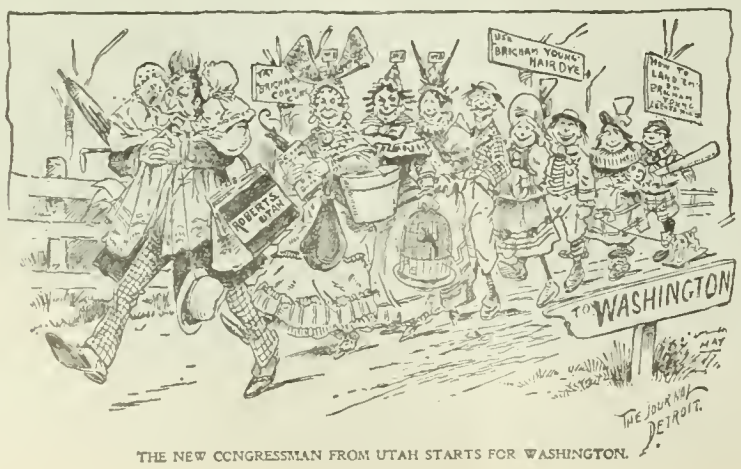
"It does not explain the result to say that the stay-at-home vote caused it any more than it does to state that the Republican ticket received the most votes. There is a reason for the refusal to go to the polls. What that reason is you may decide for yourself.

"One good result that comes from the election is that it announces the end of fusion in Kansas. Fusion was no doubt necessary, but simply so as a means of education and not as a scheme for office-grabbing. After the state conventions of the anti-Republican parties—which showed none of this spirit—the debasement of fusion was apparent in numerous counties. In some localities the Democrats were knifed by Populists, and in others the Democrats fought the People's Party. Fusion is dead. There should and will be a complete and compact organization of the reform forces for 1900, but there should be no quibbling and half-way business about it. There is no excuse for forming separate organizations. It is perhaps better that fusion has been killed by the election than that its end should have been brought about in an unfriendly way during the session of the legislature, or at a time when less time would have been given for preparation for 1900."—*The Advocate and News* (*Pop. Official Organ*), *Topeka, Kans.*

**Socialism vs. Middle-Class Populism.**—"Socialism, and with it the masses, is now reaping the benefit of the errors of Populism. By having pointed them out with firmness; by having firmly shown that the essence of Populism was middle class, and therefore hostile to the workers; by having persistently prophesied that, being a middle-class movement, it was bound to compromise, shuffle, and finally go down in disgrace; by never yielding to Populistic phrases, but always keeping the finger upon the essence of Populist declarations, and showing that the 'Socialistic' passages of Populist platforms were but bait, while the middle-class ones were the hook; by ruthlessly holding to the grindstone the noses of the Populist officials and thus exemplifying their anti-labor instincts and purposes—by doing all that the Socialist Labor Party was, during these six years, enabled to preach the sound doctrines of the social question in practical manner, in a manner that, had not Populism been there to hammer down, never could have been preached, exemplified, and proven. Of course, the leaders, with whose immediate schemes of personal profit such tactics interfered, were violent, and the swarms of Populist editors were ribald. But these were few compared to the audience that looked on and saw the fight. That audience heard, read, saw what the Socialist Labor Party said, wrote, did, and it by degrees, its intelligent elements realized that the Socialist Labor Party was right, Populism right along furnishing the proofs itself. Thus when the lie of Populism worn out, the truth of Socialism was there ready to be accepted.

"That the Socialist Labor Party has risen in Kansas, the classic ground of Populism; that it is present at the deathbed of Populism there, and that even the newspaper despatches admit that the Socialist Labor Party will draw large numbers of recruits from the ranks of the deceased party in that State—all that is an emphatic indorsement of the tactics that the Socialist Labor Party has followed through sunshine and through storms during the last six years."—*The People* (*Socialist Labor*), *New York.*

**Ups and Downs of the Reform Party.**—"An attempt was made to unite all reformers in the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1896. It failed. This year the attempt was repeated, but failed worse than in 1896. It must be quite evident to Populists, at least, that the Democratic Party can not be the uniting ground of reformers. That this fact is settled should be borne constantly in mind by every reformer. There are three million reformers in the United States—one million more than there were two and one-half years ago. These reformers will get together in time, and possibly in a very short time. We can not see why they should not be united in the People's Party, if it cuts loose from all alliance with either of the old parties in every locality. But if this can not be done, the sooner some step is taken for reorganization the better; but of course this step, whatever it is, should be taken by common consent of those who take an active part in advancing the cause. The reform party has had its ups and downs and changes of name, but the reform sentiment has always been on the increase. As long as converts to our reform measures are becoming more numerous we should feel encouraged, for these reformers will all be united before they become numerous enough to win. It is our belief that in 1896 minds were set to work to solve the money question that never could have been reached by reform literature or Populist orators, and we believe that campaign will in the long run prove to have increased the number of reformers by a million votes. The reform sentiment is stronger to-day than ever, and the fact that the organization known as the People's Party has apparently lost a portion of its followers



THE NEW CONGRESSMAN FROM UTAH STARTS FOR WASHINGTON.

MR. BRYAN—"Hooray! He's stronger than ever. Don't you see that tail wiggle."

should not discourage any reformer."—*The Missouri World (Middle-of-the-Road Pop.), Chillicothe, Mo.*

**"Fooled All the Time."**—"Now the Republican press will declare that the McCleary bill was fully understood by the American people, that it was first introduced five years ago under the name of the Baltimore plan, that it was embodied in the report of the Indianapolis conference, that it was sent to Congress in a special message with the approval of the President, that it was introduced in the last Congress, that a favorable report was made upon it, and that it was honestly and fairly submitted to the people and approved by them in the election of a Republican majority in both branches of Congress. It remains to be seen whether Lincoln was wrong when he said that 'you can't fool the people all the time.'"—*The Independent (Pop.), Lincoln, Nebr.*

**Prohibition Thanksgiving.**—"Everywhere, almost, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in spite of the influences brought to bear upon them, Prohibitionists have held firmly for their principle, and have voted more solidly for Prohibition than before since 1892. In many States they show such handsome increase as to warrant real enthusiasm—notably Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; while much of the division and bitterness which resulted in 1896 have passed away, and our party ranks are largely restored to harmony.

"Here in New York the utmost pressure was brought to bear against us with all the tremendous leverage of war feeling and openly attempted bribery, and yet our men held true, full 20,000 of them at least, and bore their colors bravely as any man bore his on San Juan hill. They were not cowards, and they could not be scared; they were patriots and philanthropists, and they could not be bought.

"And for this let us render fervent thanks.

"We may well remember, too, a number of blessed evidences that our cause is really gaining ground:

"The church-doors open more freely, and the pulpits utter our truths with greater freedom and frequency.

"Prejudice against Prohibition—the term and the fact—is wearing away.

"Education as to the principle goes forward encouragingly on many lines, and will bear fruit.

"The need of a party, to establish the principle in government, is not so widely and so vehemently denied.

"A decided respect for our party has been conquered among a great multitude who do not yet support it, but who would not like to see it die.

"The party is on the up grade once more, and its principle is bound to win!

"Have Prohibitionists cause for Thanksgiving?

"YEA, VERILY!"—*The Facts (Proh.), Elmira, N. Y.*

**Single-Tax Disappointments.**—"To one class of voters the elections were unalloyed disappointments. We refer to single-taxers. In Delaware, where there is a single-tax party, probably the only one in the world, the single-tax vote of two years ago was not increased. In fact there was a falling-off. But as that was about in the proportion of the falling-off in the total vote, the single-tax party may be said to have held its own. In 1896 its vote was 1,146 in a total of 38,520; in 1898 it was about 900 in a total of about 30,000. But the managers of the little party claim to have defeated the Democrats in Delaware and to have made the State Republican.

"In Washington and California the single-tax question was at least a more sensational feature of the elections than in Delaware. The Republicans of Washington fought a 'local-option-in-taxation' amendment to the constitution, which the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans had indorsed, doing so upon the ground that this amendment would be an entering wedge for the single tax; and in California they fought Maguire, the nominee for governor, of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans, upon the ground that he is a well-known single-tax advocate. In both States the attack upon the single tax was virulent. In both the issue was refused, nominally because it was not an issue of the campaign, but really because the fusion managers were in sympathy with the Republicans regarding this question. The constitutional amendment was defeated in Washington and Maguire was defeated in California."—*The Public, Chicago.*

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE European war cloud is caused by the reign-makers.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

ESTERHAZY has told the truth at last. He has confessed himself to be a liar.—*The Tribune, New York.*

THE Spaniards are still shouting for delay, but they are liable to slip up on their manana peal.—*The Times, Richmond.*

ANOTHER company purposes to dig a Nicaragua canal that will be deep enough to float a few bonds.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IT is strange there should be so much rioting in Porto Rico, where there are no colored postmasters.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

APPARENTLY the only way to get the *Maria Teresa* into American waters is to annex Cat Island.—*The Express, Buffalo.*

THE sentiment in favor of holding the Philippines would be less intense if somebody would explain how to let go.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IT is odd that the most sarcastic references to the very human desire of Cubans to hold offices come from Ohio.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

SPANISH diplomacy is a good deal like tobogganing. It slides in a quick reply, and then walks back about four miles.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

AFTER years of service as drum-major of the G. O. P., Mr. Depew believes he is competent to take charge of a symphony chorus.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

IT will now be in order for the committees on public speakers to secure prominent Englishmen to deliver the Fourth of July orations.—*The Plain-dealer, Cleveland.*

THE testimony before the investigation commission these days is making General Shafter hump to keep his laurel wreath on straight.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

AS the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina, it will be a long time between negro office-holders.—*The Commercial, Louisville.*

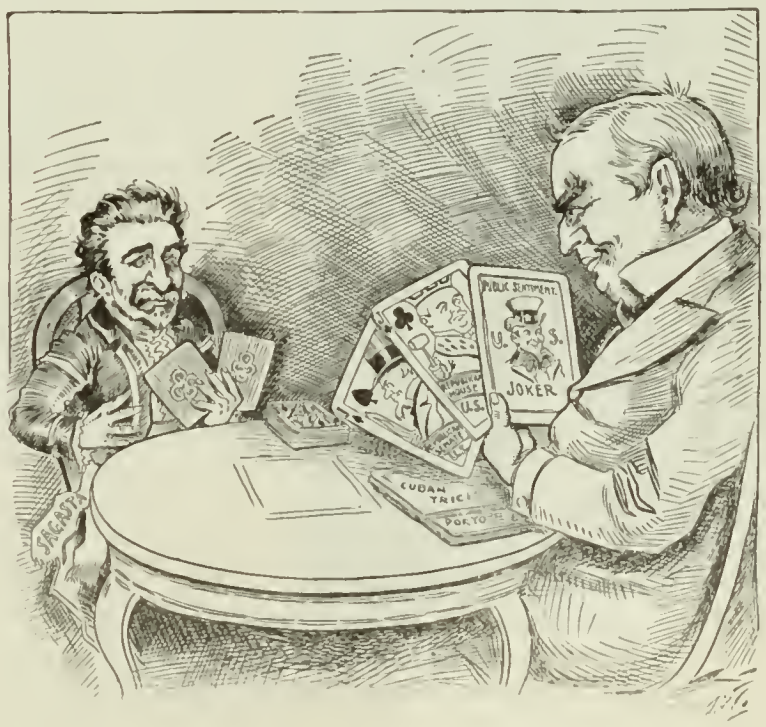
SPAIN might try a few centuries of Monroe doctrine for the recuperation of her exhausted energies. Our copyright on it seems to have expired.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

DEEPLY WOUNDED.—Ethel: "You say he was wounded before Santiago?"
Jack: "Yes; two months before. The President refused him a commission as major-general, you know."—*Judge, New York.*

DISGUSTED.—"What makes you think you were defeated by fraud?"
"I paid for 163 votes in the second precinct, and the books show that I got a total of only 155 there. Our election system is simply rotten."—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

NON-COMMITTAL.—Alderman's Wife: "I see that the members of the Spanish Cortes don't get any salary at all. I wonder how they live?"
Alderman: "Maria, I never divulge professional secrets, especially to women."—*The News, Chicago.*

READY FOR US.—"I have a scheme to floor the Americans if we don't like their methods," says the Filipino.
"What is it?"
"We'll spring a copy of their Declaration of Independence on them."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*




NO LONGER A GAME OF CHANCE.
President McKinley now holds a winning hand.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

# LETTERS AND ART.

## THE FIRST HOPE OF GREAT LITERATURE.

NOT in historical material, nor in material furnished by science, does this hope lie, according to Charles Leonard Moore; but in the myth and the legend. And literature, he thinks, to be great, must break away from the heels of applied science and turn its face toward the hills where the old eternal life of dream allures and eludes.

"We are no longer images of our Maker," complains Mr. Moore, "but a conglomeration of cells and unconscious cerebration." The figure of the Over Man, who plays ducks and drakes with the universe, wakes no responsive thrill in our imagination. We await the philosopher who will restore us our heroes and our myths. He goes on to say (*The Dial*, November 16):

"Wagner hesitated in choosing for the trial of his greatest powers between the historical Barbarossa and the legendary Siegfried—and he finally rejected the first because he felt that the history had not the truth or significance of the myth. It is, indeed, in the direction of the myth that we must turn for the first hope of great literature. The myth-making instinct is its life-blood. To allegorize the facts of nature or humanity, to fasten upon and exalt certain elemental traits and types, is the primal instinct. The conscience, the aspirations, the very essence of races, speak in their myths. Yet myths are always an individual product. People never assembled in convention to make one, as we do to nominate a president. Some sensitive poet-soul first embodied in words an appearance of nature or a human experience. Another added to this, another interpreted it, another satirized it, until it became a possession of the tribe and the world. In this view the process is always going on. The great figures of history, as they are accepted by mankind, are in the main myths. The mere trivial truths of biography are overridden by the sum of impression. Here in America we are unfortunate in not having a background deep enough for these ghosts and guides of life to gather in any number—yet we have done what we could. I can not recall any other instance of a superior race accepting the legends of an inferior and savage one, and making literature out of them. Yet this is what Longfellow effected with Indian mythology in Hiawatha, and Cooper with Indian legends in the Pathfinder romances. Hawthorne was driven to import into Puritan life Old-World ideas, most assuredly foreign to such an environment—the search for the elixir of youth, for instance, the phantasies of ancestral curses, of a reincarnated faun, and many others. Poe's poetry and romances belong to the region of abstraction, metaphysics, rather than of myth. All these writers were conscious in their efforts after what must have seemed to their contemporaries unreality. In the critical jargon of to-day, they were not sincere. Yet they achieved great successes—the greatest our literature has known. There is no reason why their successors should not follow in their footsteps. Imagination lies dormant in the mind of man, and only needs a touch to evoke it."

A writer in *The Spectator* considers a phase of the same subject—the relations of the scientific spirit to modern literature. While he finds some reassurance in the public's fine sensitiveness to the imaginative appeal made by narratives of great adventure, he also deplores the fact that our literary demand is influenced strongly by the tendency of modern thought in directions purely material and practical. He says:

"The passion of our age is for truth, for exact knowledge. The thoughtful critic will see in this passion certain very real dangers. 'Truth, tho it crush me,' said Carlyle, and within the limits imposed by the constitution of man, the exclamation was sound and right; tho it must be remembered that the discovery of truth is but one of the ends appointed to humanity, and it is not the highest end either. Wherever the purely scientific and analytic spirit crushes or injures the spirit of tenderness and sympathy it becomes harmful and pernicious. In order to find out what actually takes place in the material world, men have condoned not a few offenses against the very moral law of our being. The exclusive predominance of the scientific temper, unrelated to the desire to use science for human welfare, would not produce a very desirable world to live in; and were it to prevail for a time, it would certainly lead to a probably dangerous reaction toward sentiment, emotion, and excessive femininity. The healthy progress of mankind seems, *inter alia*, to depend on a right adjustment of the passion for knowledge with the capacity for deep feeling. We have said this in order to guard ourselves against the assumption that, when we emphasize the fact of a growing tendency to scientific fact, to a strong desire for knowing the facts, whether of the material earth or the affairs of its human inhabitants, we ignore the more vital objects of human nature. We are convinced that 'whether there be knowledge it shall vanish away,' and that the right relations of the soul are the supreme ends for which man was called into being. But 'meanwhile there is our earth here,' as Browning said; it is ours to develop and subdue, and we must know all about it. We must scale its heights, dive to its depths, analyze its crust, control its forces, and use it as a great trust committed to our hands. The tendency, we say, of human thought and energy, in our time, is in this direction; it is a tendency toward science and realism, toward accurate knowledge, and away from romanticism, sentiment, make-believe."

## TISSOT'S "LIFE OF CHRIST."

TISSOT'S remarkable series of water-color paintings and pen-and-ink studies illustrative of the life of Christ, now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries in Madison Square, New York, is attracting much attention. The exhibition consists of 350 paintings and 111 drawings and sketches, the originals of the

MR. J. JAMES TISSOT.

illustrations of "The Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ," published in Paris in 1896 at $500 a volume. These pictures are the fruit of ten years of M. Tissot's life, during which time he made four pilgrimages to Palestine. The New York *Sun* says:

"It is marvelous indeed that in a space of time comparatively so short he could have composed and executed in the finished manner that marks his work this remarkable series of pictures. Taken with the years that must have been given to research and study, it appears more like the work of a lifetime. It is to be noted in the first place that the execution of the pictures, most of them painted in water-color, is as finished as that of Detaille or Meissonier. The types and costumes of the figures, the land-

scapes, and the architectural settings are as carefully studied and painted as those to be found in isolated works by various artists who are noted for their veracity as Orientalists or others who have

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THE RAISING OF THE CROSS.
Permission of the American Art Association.

derived fame from artistic and painstaking painting of human figures."

Mr. Charles H. Caffin, in *The Criterion*, writes of M. Tissot's work:

"There is no hesitation in his methods of work, no roundabout searching for results through the intermediary of models. His hand works in complete obedience to the brain. His imagination summons up a crowd of people, representing a multiform variety of gesture and color, but animated by a single emotion. Evidently the scene grows rapidly, almost spontaneously. He includes in one of these little pictures, which is only an incident in the huge undertaking, a result that many men would have had to spend a year upon.

"He introduces his backgrounds, whether of open country, street scenes, or interiors, in such a way that they assist the sentiment of the picture without detracting from the action of the characters. In this way he has obtained realism without being realistic. Herein is his greatest achievement. The distinction is so subtle that it is hard to fix it in words, but a careful study of this collection can not fail to make it clear. Perhaps one comprehends it in a negative way. One finds that the perception of the old familiar story has been remarkably quickened. From out the shadow-land of imagination it emerges into brilliant sunshine upon hill slopes overlooking a lake of sapphire blue, or into the tortuous streets of Jerusalem, or into the somber sumptuousness of Herod's palace. Our mental picture is not rudely disturbed. It is enforced, defined, and visualized. Then one studies the details and finds them rich in suggestiveness, but never intrusive; unmistakably in spirit with the biblical story, and falling into their place as simply and naturally as the words in the old Bible story.

"The scenery of Palestine, when represented in a photograph, is particularly uninteresting, but in M. Tissot's drawings the reverse is the case. As he says, the beauty lies in the coloring: the pink and yellows of the rocky hills; the dull red of the soil, the purple shadows, the peculiarly vivid greens of fresh young herbage after rains, and the dark green or gray of olive-trees. And over all is a brilliancy of sunshine that scintillates. In contrast with the dainty radiance of the background are the costumes of the people. White is largely used, especially in the head-dress, but the draperies are low in tone; dull blues and reds, browns and greens, a rich, rude harmony that is very impressive. Where studies were impossible and M. Tissot has had to depend entirely upon his imagination, he gives expression to much originality. His representation of angels, for example, is very striking. He wraps their bodies round with diverse wings, so that only the heads and hands appear. These wings have the texture and some of the color of the plumage of a peacock. They are not constructed on anatomical principles, but are creatures purely of the imagination."

The New York *Times* says:

"The art of Tissot, as is certainly conclusively proved by these pictures, is an original art. He follows no master, but works out his problems in his own way. A strong draftsman and an admirable portrayer of character and expression, his work is noted for these points and for its groupings and composition. He is essentially dramatic, and there is a good deal of the illustrator even in his best work. While not a colorist, and while in truth his color is for the most part cold and thin, he sometimes introduces a bit of color in a landscape or gives a note in a costume most attractive and fascinating. It is astonishing that he should have been able to complete the work in the time which he is said to have given to it, for it is delicate, and much of the detail is remarkable."

The following comments are from *The Evening Post*, New York:

"Few of these [pictures] exceed in size the open pages of the catalog, while many are not more than half that size. They are unequally divided between pen-and-ink drawings, crowded with almost microscopic detail, and designs in 'body' or opaque water-colors almost as elaborate. It is, therefore, almost a physical impossibility to scrutinize consecutively each number in a way to get at its meaning and worth, for, to speak quite frankly, the first impression, due to the size of the works, is rather meager and disappointing. Gradually, however, each design, on examination, reveals such painstaking research in the matter of 'types,' costumes, architecture, and surroundings that each in its turn excites wonder and compels admiration, however cold they may otherwise leave you.

"Most of the panels swarm with figures clothed in curious and often effective costumes, painted with an amazing skill, rare enough in these days. As extreme examples of this class may be mentioned No. 275, 'The Forum, Site of the Gabbatha,' which is crowded with tiny figures looking astonishingly alive, and No. 115, 'Raising of the Widow's Son at Nain.' The pen-and-ink drawings are hardly less marvelous, for, all unaided by color, M. Tissot succeeds, with the lightest of pens, in conveying, on a few square inches of paper, a sense of the dignity of the hills and valleys of the Holy Land."

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MARY MAGDALENE BEFOR HER CONVERSION.
Permission of the American Art Association.

M. James Tissot was born in 1836 at Nantes, in France. As a youth he went to Paris, studied art under Flandrian and Lamothe, and exhibited at the Salon when only twenty-three years old. His earlier pictures drew their subjects from medieval times, but his real success came when he began drawing and painting the modern woman. In

this field he became famous in England and France. In 1886 he disappeared, and it was some time before his friends learned that he was traveling and studying in Palestine. This was the beginning of his next ten years' work, the result of which has already created a profound sensation in London and Paris.

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## HOW "CYRANO DE BERGERAC" GREW.

THE actor Coquelin, who brought out "Cyrano" in Paris, has been telling Mr. Eliot Gregory what he knows about Rostand's laborious efforts in the creation of this masterpiece. Coquelin, it appears, had promised to take any play the young author might produce, cancel all other engagements, and bring it out with the least possible delay. They finally agreed on the plot of "Cyrano," Rostand with enthusiasm, Coquelin with some misgivings. The interview (as reported for the New York *Times*) continues:

EDMOND ROSTAND.

"I found out later that Rostand had gone straight home and worked for nearly twenty hours without leaving the study, where his wife had found him at daybreak, fast asleep with his head on a pile of manuscripts. He was at my rooms the next day before I was up, sitting on the side of my bed, reading the result of his labor. As the story unfolded itself I could hardly contain my satisfaction. His idea of putting the quaint interior of the Hôtel de Bourgogne Theater on the stage was most original, and the balcony scene, even in outline, enchanting. After the reading Rostand dashed off as he had come, and for many weeks I saw no more of him."

Rostand's work was interrupted, but he soon began again, and took to dropping in on Coquelin at early morning hours "to read some scene hot from his ardent brain." Coquelin says:

"Seated by my bedside, if not actually on the coverlid, he would declaim his lines until, lit at his flame, I would jump out of bed, and, wrapping my dressing-gown hastily around me, would seize the manuscript out of his hands, and, before I knew it, find myself addressing imaginary audiences, poker in hand in lieu of a sword, and, with any hat that came to hand doing duty for the plumed headgear of our hero. Little by little, line upon line, the masterpiece grew under his hands. My career as an actor has thrown me in with many forms of literary industry and dogged application, but the power of sustained effort and untiring, unflagging zeal possessed by that fragile youth surpassed anything I had seen.

"As the great work began taking form Rostand hired a place in the country so that no visitors or invitations might tempt him away from his daily toil. Rich, young, handsome, married to a woman all Paris was admiring, with every door, social or Bohemian, wide open before his birth and his talent, he voluntarily shut himself up for over a year in a dismal suburb, allowing no amusement to disturb his incessant toil. Mme. Rostand has since told me that at times she seriously feared for his reason and his life, that he averaged ten hours a day steady work, and when the spell was on him would pass night after night at his study-table rewriting, cutting, modeling his play, never contented, always striving after a more expressive adjective, a more harmonious or original rime, casting aside a month's finished work without a second thought when he judged that another form expressed his idea more perfectly.

"That no success is cheaply bought I have long known; my profession above all others is calculated to teach us that truth.

"If Rostand's play is the best this century has produced, and our greatest critics are unanimous in pronouncing it equal, if not superior, to Victor Hugo's crowning efforts, the young author has not stolen his laurels, but gained them leaf by leaf during the endless midnight hours of toil and brain-wringing effort—a price that few in a generation would be willing or capable of giving for fame. The labor has been in proportion to the success; it always is! I doubt if there is one word in his 'duel ballad' that has not been changed again and again for a more fitting expression, as one might assort the shades of a mosaic until a harmonious whole is produced. I have there in my desk whole scenes that he discarded because they were not essential to the action of the piece. They will probably never see the light now, yet are as brilliant and cost their author as much labor as any that the public applauded to-night."

Then Coquelin describes the success of the first night as follows:

"Never, never have I lived through such a night. Victor Hugo's greatest triumph, the first night of 'Hernani,' was the only theatrical event that can compare to it, and that was injured by the enmity of a clique who persistently hissed through the performance. There is but one phrase to express the enthusiasm at our first performance—*une salle délire* alone gives any idea of what took place. As the curtain fell on each succeeding act the entire audience would rise to its feet shouting and cheering for ten minutes at a time. The coulisse and the dressing-rooms were packed by the critics and the author's friends, beside themselves with delight. I was trembling so I could hardly get from one costume into another, and had to refuse my door to every one. Amid all this confusion Rostand alone remained cool and seemed unconscious of his victory. He continued quietly giving last recommendations to the figurants, overseeing the setting of the scenes, thanking actors as they came off the stage with the same self-possessed urbanity he had shown during the rehearsals, and finally when the play was over, and we had time to turn and look for him, our author had disappeared, having quietly driven off with his wife to their house in the country, from which he never moved for a week."

Edward E. Hale, Jr., writing in *The Dial* (November 16), considers the character of *Cyrano* in the light of the literary influences which paved the way for its reception. He thinks that *Cyrano* "is, and will remain, one of the great characters which the French literature of our time offers to the world," and he considers its relationship to the period of romance in French fiction, when the elder Dumas and George Sand swayed the scepter, and to the Realistic reaction represented by such men as Balzac, Dumas *fils*, Flaubert, and Zola, which has more lately held dominion. Mr. Hale says:

"And now that the century is coming to an end, France presents another figure—and that not realistic, but now romantic again—presents it to a world which is all ready to enjoy romance once more. Just as a generation fed on Scott welcomed d'Artagnan, so a generation fed on Stevenson welcomes Cyrano de Bergerac. The pendulum has swung back again.

"When, after the duel in the first act, a brilliant and heroic musketeer strides out of the crowd and shakes the victorious *Cyrano* by the hand and vanishes, the incident is more significant than the audience appreciates. 'Who is that gentleman?' says *Cyrano* to *Cuigy*. '*D'Artagnan*,' says he, and *Cyrano* turns round; but the older hero is gone, and *Cyrano* holds the attention alone. The two are alike, and are different. Both are heroes who fire the old-time savage element of the soul—Gascons, swordsmen, invincible, men of the dominating word and the con-

vincing stroke, hot-blooded, honorable, heroic. But the difference: one is tall, handsome, brilliant, magnificent, and the other is almost grotesque. . . . . .

"It is, to me, a little curious to contrast three ideal figures of the English, German, and French dramas. I am thinking, beside *Cyrano de Bergerac*, of *Heinrich the Bell Founder*, and *Marchbanks* in 'Candida.' Of these three poets, the only one whom we can really call a good man is the Frenchman. *Heinrich's* idealism is such that his poor wife is driven to drown herself. *Eugene* loves the wife of his friend, and would take her away if she had not still the idea that her husband needed her. Such things we pass over in great men, altho we should be annoyed at them in our personal friends. But *Cyrano* needs no apology. So far as the play tells us, he is a good man, kindly, unselfish, loyal. Of course, the German and the English plays do not shock us—we have got bravely over all that. But here is a French play that you can go to with—oh, various people, say whom for yourself—and in such company enjoy much more than you would even 'Sodom's Ende' or 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' That seems to me a curious thing.

"Perhaps, then, the most noteworthy fact about 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is not so much that M. Rostand should have written it, as that France and the world should have accepted it."

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## TOLSTOY'S POSITION ON ART RESTATED.

IT will be remembered that the abstract of Tolstoy's new book, "What Is Art?" was made for our columns in instalments in a Russian magazine before an American or English edition appeared. It will be remembered also that, in the preface to the English and American editions (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 13, 1898) Tolstoy tells of the mutilations to which his work was subjected by the Russian censor. Mr. Aylmer Maude, who translated the work for the American edition from the original (not the censored) Russian text, sends us the following restatement of Tolstoy's position:

The article on "What Is Art?" published in THE LITERARY DIGEST is a very fair sample of much that has been written about the book; but, nevertheless, I fear that it quite misrepresents Tolstoy's position. I wish, however, to point out that the writer has an excuse in the fact that he was reviewing a Russian edition mutilated by the censor, and not the English edition, of which Tolstoï says in his preface: "I request all who are interested in my views on art only to judge of them by the work in its present shape."

For brevity's sake I will quote only three instances.

The critic says: "Tolstoy boldly declares that ancient Greece or Rome produced no art at all, and that not one of the poets and dramatists accepted by the world as men of genius in the last five hundred years was a true artist: Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Byron, Shelley, Pushkin are rejected by Tolstoy as men without claims to our admiration."

Now for the facts of the case. Tolstoy says: "From the religious perception of the ancient Greeks flowed the really new, important, and endlessly varied feelings expressed by Homer and the tragic writers" (p. 74).

And again:

"When a universal artist such as were some of the Greek artists," etc. (p. 79).

And again:

"Such has always been the nature of good, supreme art; the 'Iliad,' the 'Odyssey,'" etc. (p. 102).

Of the seven authors specially mentioned by the critic, Tolstoy certainly thinks that the two first have been greatly overrated, and that some of their most famous works are not good art; but he nowhere asserts that they have produced no works of art.

Of Goethe's "Faust," Tolstoy says that it "may be very well executed and be full of mind and every beauty," but he gives his reasons for thinking that a work "founded on something borrowed" fails to produce a really artistic impression (p. 111, etc.).

Of Pushkin he says: "His short poems, 'Evgenig Onegin,' 'The Gypsies,' and his stories—works all varying in quality, but *all true art*" (p. 121).

Schiller's work, "The Robbers" is expressly mentioned among the examples he gives of the highest art (p. 166).

While as to Byron and Shelley, it happens that they are not once alluded to in the whole 212 pages of the book.

My next instance is one in which the critic seems to have missed his own way and almost certainly will have misled his readers. He says:

"But what in modern literature comes under the Tolstoy definition of art? Here is what he recognizes under the head of religious art" (works by five writers). "Under the art of everyday life Tolstoy enumerates these" (works by eight writers).

This reads as tho Tolstoy had tried to give a *list* of the works that come up to his standard. In reality, he only offers a few *examples*, and says: "My only purpose in mentioning examples of works of this or that class is to make my meaning clearer."

Even more serious than the above is the misrepresentation of Tolstoy's attitude toward beauty. This critic says: "Beauty must be sacrificed, neglected. The poetic element in art degrades it." And he quotes the poet Minsky as saying: "The essence of Tolstoy's new teaching about art is the rejection of beauty and we understand why he detests beauty." "Tolstoy had to begin by rejecting beauty as something low, evil, and demoralizing." "He tells us that art which gives pleasure is low art."

Now all I can say is that this is *simply untrue*. Tolstoy expressly says that "admiration of and delight in the combination of lines and colors" is fit matter for art, and that such art may be worthy of esteem (p. 171, etc.). Again, he says that the technic of the good art of the future, "if by technic is understood clearness, *beauty*, simplicity, and compression in works of art," will be far better than to-day (p. 194).

And again the artist of the future "will delight" people (p. 197).

It is perfectly true that Tolstoy does not consider that "the conception of beauty can supply *a standard* for works of art," and this because he can not discover any satisfactory objective definition of the word beauty, a word which seems so simple to those who talk without thinking. Subjectively "beauty" seems to mean "that which pleases, not having personal advantage for its aim."

Tolstoy sets out to discover what is really most precious to the well-being of humanity, among all the vast realms of art "with which all human life is filled." It would surely be as unreasonable of him to say that the criterion should be "beauty" as it would be to say to a lady who was specially fond of sweets and ices that the criterion by which she should decide what is the best food is preference for "that which pleases us."

In conclusion, I would give one word of advice to students of Tolstoy's scientific works on theology, economics, politics, or art whose primary wish is to understand. Bear in mind that Leo Tolstoy is an emphatic writer. He is always writing for those who wish to understand, and seldom cares to safeguard himself against those who wish to misunderstand and contradict. He says what he means, and, if anything, he rather overemphasizes it. Never, therefore, try to read more into his words than he has put there. For instance, if, insisting that humanity progresses, Tolstoy says that it is not "the very best that can be done by the art of nations after 1,900 years of Christian teaching, to choose as the ideal of their life the ideal that was held by a small, semi-savage, slave-holding people who lived 2,000 years ago," do not overlook the fact that he quite realizes that those old Greeks *did* "imitate the nude human body extremely well," and *did* "erect buildings pleasant to look at," *i.e.*, which were beautiful.

Finally, whatever we may think of Tolstoy's teaching, let us admit that he probably knows how to sign his own name. His autograph stands on the first page of "What Is Art?"—T-o-l-s-t-o-y.

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## NOTES.

MR. RUSKIN is said to derive an income of $20,000 a year from his sixty-four books, and Mr. Swinburne, altho he revises more than he writes, makes $5,000 per annum by his poems.

THE demand on the public libraries at present is for work on territorial expansion, our new possessions, new races under the American flag, etc. Captain Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power" is seldom left on the shelf.

HALL CAINE expects to receive for his new novel, "The Drunkard," a larger price than has ever before been paid for a work of fiction. The English and American rights to "The Christian," it may be remembered, netted him $50,000.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## DREAM AND REALITY.

IN an article on this subject contributed by M. Camille Melinand to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, we are told that none of the usual distinctions made between dream life and real life will hold. Some say that in waking as distinguished from sleep our senses concur in assuring us of the reality of things. This distinction is imaginary, according to the author. He says (we quote a translation made for *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, November):

"Our senses likewise seem to support one another in dreams. We dream not only that we see an object, but also that we feel and hear it. When I dream of meeting a friend, I believe that I see him and shake hands with him and hear him speak. There is, therefore, a complete identity of the two conditions as to this point, and the thing that appears to me in a dream is a 'bundle of sensations,' visual, tactile, auditive, muscular, and often olfactory, just as it appears to me when awake."

The asserted difference that when awake we find that others agree with us in recognizing the reality of things, also falls, according to M. Melinand, for when asleep we dream that we mingle with other men who perceive the same objects that we do. It is only when we wake that we change our point of view. The incoherency of dreams—their absurd oddness and grotesqueness—seems at first sight to furnish a difference; but the oddness is such only to us when we are awake. To quote again:

"While we are dreaming everything seems simple and normal and regular to us. We are not at all astonished at what happens. We find it all right to be in two countries at the same time, and we understand very well how one person can be changed into another. The conversations we have—those which are utterly unthinkable when we are awake—usually appear to us marvelously lucid, and we admire the ease, the *verve*, and the luminous continuity of our words. We enjoy that moving with so much suppleness and precision among ideas; our demonstrations are infinitely convincing; and it is perhaps in the dream that we have the most perfect sense of evidence."

Thus the author finds fault, one by one, with all the psychologist's distinctions between dream and reality. Is dreaming a reality then, or do we dream when waking? Hardly that, for there is, M. Melinand tells us, a real distinction. He says:

"There is this real distinction between the dream and the waking state: that when awake I know there is another condition, while in the dream I take no thought of the waking state. Awake, I know that I have been living the fantastic dream life, and have come out of it into a real life completely distinct from the other. I am in a first state, and know there is a second. But when I am dreaming I have no thought of another state that I have come out of and must return to; I do not feel that there is another existence, radically separated from this one; and I never compare the visions of my dreams with my waking world, for I know nothing of it. I have the impression of having always lived the life I am in, which seems natural; and even if I ask whether I am not dreaming, it is a merely verbal expression, with no accompanying sense of the meaning of it. Another distinction, and the only absolutely clear one, is that while we always wake from the dream, we never wake from the reality. This is why we believe in the reality and not in the dream."

And now comes a curious speculation. Certain hypnotic subjects may be thown into two successive somnambulistic states, in the second of which they recollect the first, while during the first they have no knowledge of the other. These two states are thus evidently related to each other as the sleeping and waking states; they are similar, so sleeping and waking must be essentially similar; but neither is the normal state. What, then, is the real normal state into which we pass when we wake from our ordinary life? Says the author:

"The supposition of some such state into which we pass by death is one of the fundamentals of nearly all religions; and in this sense we might contemplate the possibility of an awakening in which we shall be astonished at having given ourselves up so completely to the world of sense, at having taken a passing state for the definite one, an ephemeral world for the sole and absolute world, a provisional existence for the real one."

Even in this life, however, there may be said to be such third states, and the writer suggests that the scientific student, the metaphysician, the religious enthusiast—all men who are "in the clouds" as we say—are habitually in such a state, since to them what we regard as reality is only appearance. "It is some feeling of this kind," M. Melinand concludes, "that has sustained martyrs and has incited men of all ages and all faiths to suffer and endure and die for what they believe."

## HOW TESLA WOULD BANISH WAR.

THE sensational journals have abandoned Edison for the time being, doubtless to that gentleman's satisfaction, and have set up a new "wizard" in the person of Nikola Tesla. Mr. Tesla is full of schemes, like every active inventor; some of them work and some doubtless will not. At intervals he protects himself by a patent, and then come pages of description and pictures of a new wonder-working machine. We have already described his proposal to transmit power electrically through the upper regions of the atmosphere, and have quoted the somewhat sarcastic comments of the technical journals. A corollary of this proposition is a plan for a military engine that is to banish war by making the weakest nation as formidable as the strongest. In plain words, this is to be a torpedo controlled by wireless telegraphy. We quote first from a sane and sober account given in *The Electrical World*, November 19:

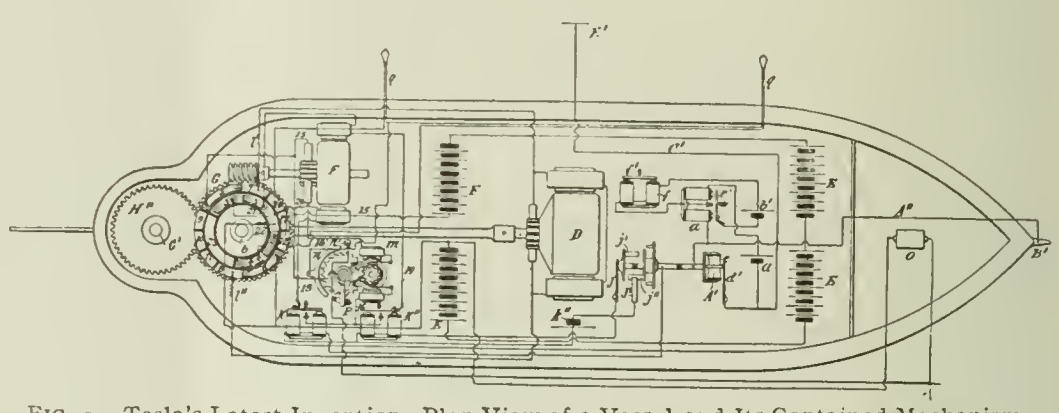


FIG. 1.—Tesla's Latest Invention—Plan View of a Vessel and Its Contained Mechanism.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*, New York.

"The facts, as set forth in the patent cited, are in brief as follows: Hitherto the only practical means of controlling the movements of a vessel, such as a torpedo or a torpedo-boat, at a distance has been the use of a cable, the disadvantages of which are obvious. The plan proposed by the inventor is to provide any such craft with a coherer connected between the hull and an elevated terminal, and to so arrange the propelling and steering mechanism, which is motor-driven with storage-battery supply, that it can be controlled by various relays and auxiliary devices actuated through the agency of the Hertz waves."

The accompanying illustrations are from *The Scientific American*. In Fig. 3 *C* is a screw propeller, *D* an electric motor and *E* a storage-battery; *F* is the steering motor; and the controller, including the commutator for changing the direction of the current, and so swinging the rudder to one side or the other, is shown over the motor *D*. The direction of the rudder depends on which of the relays *K K'* is set in operation, and this depends on the character of the impulse sent from shore, the relays being

"tuned," as it were, to respond to different periods of oscillation. The operation of the system is shown diagramatically in Fig. 2. To quote *The Scientific American:*

"*S* indicates any source of electrical wave energy controlled by a switch located in a box, *T*.

"The impulses sent forth from *S* are, according to Tesla, received by the terminal, *E'*, transmitted to the commutator, *j*, to influence one of the relays, *K' K''*, and to cause the motor, *F*, to

FIG. 2.—Diagram of Electrically Controlled Vessel System.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*, New York.

act on the brushes to turn the rudder in whichever direction it may please the operator. The motion of the rudder causes the second set of brushes to act on the propelling motor to drive the vessel."

Of this device, *The Scientific American* speaks editorially as follows:

"Regarding the merits of the invention and its practical value, it is altogether too early to make any predictions. The abolition of the connecting cables is, of course, greatly to be desired, and the Tesla torpedo will, presumably, be rid of the liability to accident due to several thousand yards of cable trailing in the water. On the other hand, since the propelling current can no longer be transmitted from the shore, it becomes necessary to provide batteries within the torpedo itself, thereby adding again the weight that was saved by abolishing the cable.

"It is true the range of the torpedo is enlarged (according to the inventor, indefinitely); but as the Sims-Edison has an extreme range of two miles, at which distance it would be extremely difficult to follow the motion of the two small flagstaffs above referred to, we fail to see what advantages would ensue from being able to drive and control the torpedo at any greater distance.

"Except so far as it dispenses with the cables, it is not evident what advantages the Tesla torpedo possesses over others of the dirigible type, and unless it proves far more effective in actual test than they have done, it can not be considered as even a formidable weapon.

"Unfortunately for its reception by the thinking public, Mr. Tesla's improvement has been introduced to the world with some of the most extravagant rhapsodies that ever threw discredit upon an untried invention. Under the 'scare-head' title 'Tesla Declares He Will Abolish War,' one of the leading New York journals quotes Mr. Tesla as saying in an interview: 'War will cease to be possible when all the world knows to-morrow that the most feeble of the nations can supply itself immediately with a weapon which will render its coast secure and its ports impregnable to the assaults of the united armadas of the world. Battle-ships will cease to be built, and the mightiest armorclads and the most tremendous artillery afloat will be of no more use than so much scrap iron. And this irresistible power can be exerted at any distance by an agency of so delicate, so impalpable a quality that I feel that I am justified in predicting that the time will come, incredible as it may seem, when it can be called into action by the mere exercise of the human will.' . . . . . .

"The facts of Mr. Tesla's inventon are creditable enough in themselves. Their practical value will be demonstrated, we presume, in due course under the fierce searchlight of a test by naval experts. Until that time it would be better to allow the navies of the world to enjoy to the full that short spell of life which yet remains to them."

*The Electrical World* thinks Mr. Tesla's devices will not work. It says:

"The auxiliary devices consist of ordinary relays, actuating a simple step-by-step escapement-wheel, which in turn rotates brushes and commutators, affecting the various internal circuits of the boat. These differ in no essential respect from the rosettes or circuit controllers of synchronous printing-telegraph instruments, and many other means of accomplishing the same results by a different arrangement of details could, of course, be devised. There is apparently nothing broadly new in this part of the invention. The claims upon it, however, are very broad, the first claim reading as follows: 'The improvement in the art of controlling the movements and operation of a vessel or vehicle herein described, which consists in producing waves or disturbances, which are conveyed to the vessel by the natural media, actuating thereby suitable apparatus on the vessel and effecting the control of the propelling engine, the steering, and other mechanism by the operation of the said apparatus, as set forth.' It is doubtful if this claim would withstand litigation in case of infringement, if it ever became possible to make such a system operative, as it is simply the use of the coherer as a relay for actuating a step-by-step mechanism, instead of a simple sounder. It is obvious that, unless Mr. Tesla has made revolutionary improvements in Hertz-wave apparatus which have not yet been disclosed, the coherer and auxiliary apparatus working therewith are altogether too delicate for the service proposed."

We close with a paragraph from *The Western Electrician*, Chicago, November 19, which is inclined to be amiable, but does not display an excess of belief in the practicality of the invention. It says:

"It is an attractive scheme . . . and has afforded much entertainment for newspaper readers who can enjoy visions of wholesale slaughter provided the enemy alone suffers. As compared with the present methods of conducting war Mr. Tesla's plan is on a gigantic scale that can not fail to win commendation from those who believe in the concentration of forces and employment of machinery instead of individual effort. Probably it would be just as well if war should be conducted in this manner, if at all, for then there might be some prospect of a general revulsion of sentiment. It has long been contended that the reign of peace would only be ushered in when war became so terrible as to deter

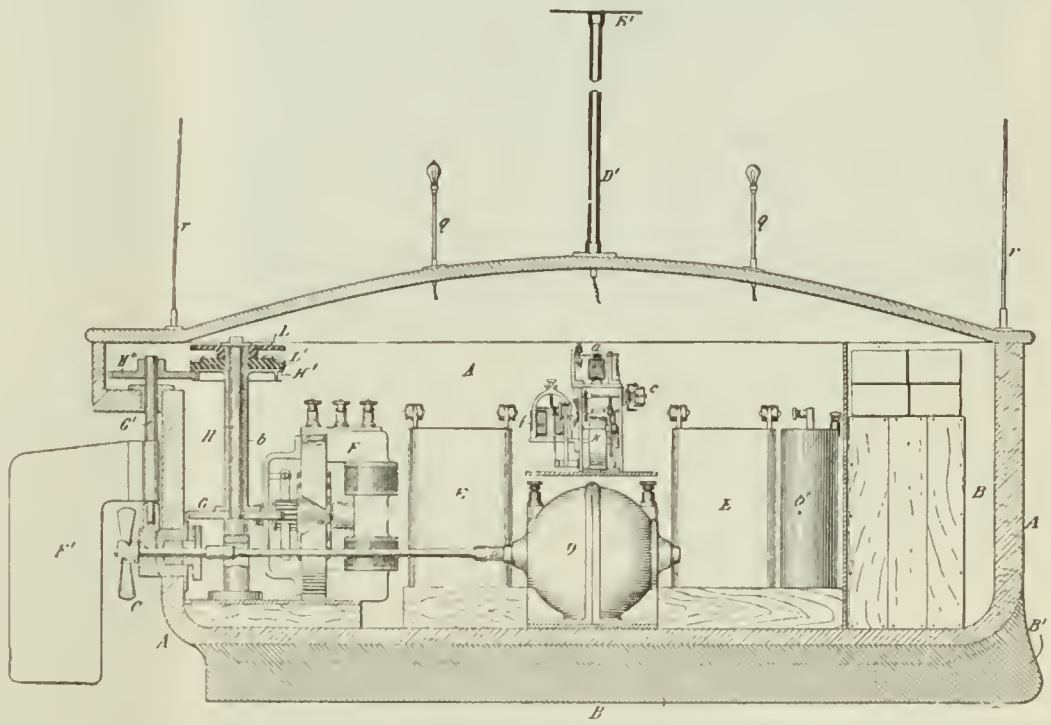
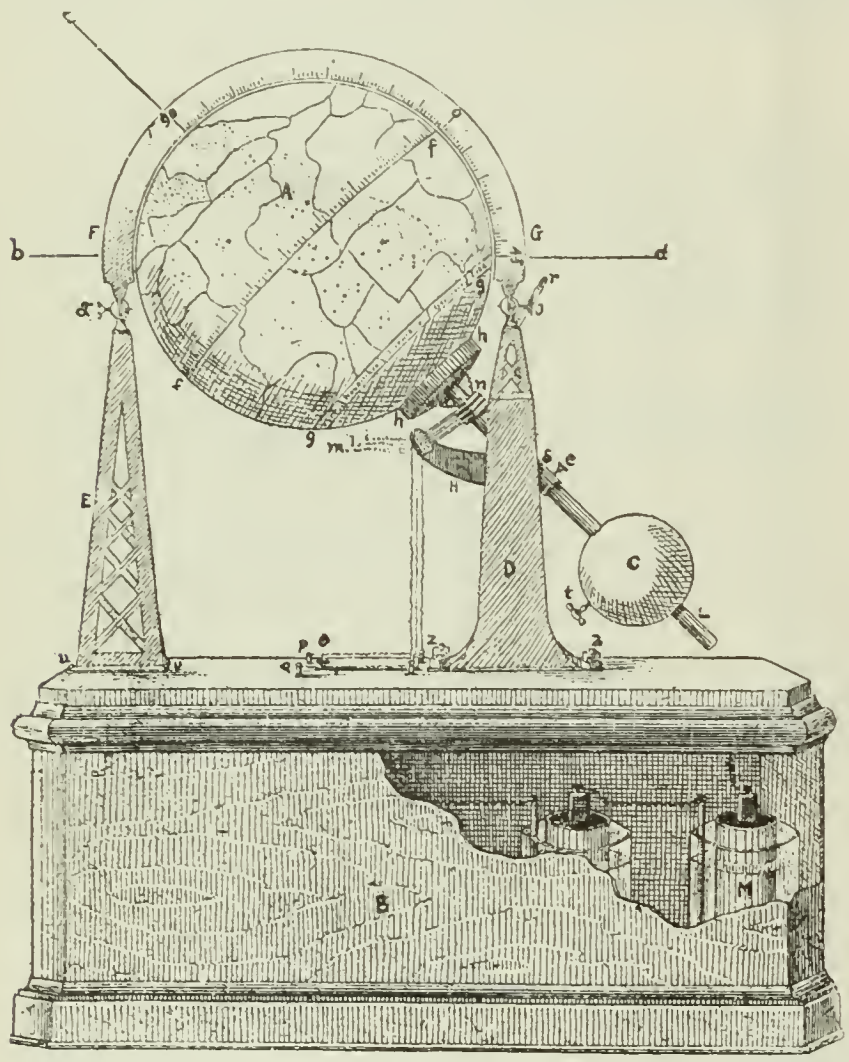


FIG. 3.—Longitudinal Sectional View of Electrically Controlled Vessel and Its Contained Mechanism.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*, New York.

civilized nations from engaging in it. Tesla's plan, if worked out successfully, would certainly be a long step in that direction; but then this is anticipating beyond reasonable bounds. It is not claimed that Mr. Tesla's invention is intended to be used in everyday maritime service, and it is not anticipated that commercial advantage will be reaped from his experiments and researches in this line. Probably the most important result is the fact that it has furnished some relaxation and recreation, and that the wonder everywhere expressed may afford some compensation for the toil which the development of the plans required."

## SHOOTING STARS AND THEIR OBSERVATION.

THE earth has just been passing through one of the meteor swarms that furnish our finest displays, and scientific men have been on the lookout. The correct observation of the paths of the visible meteors is of the greatest importance in calculating the location of the swarm; but it is a difficult task. Efforts are



METEOROSCOPIC GLOBE FOR TRACING THE PATHS OF THE FALLING STARS.

Invented by Mgr. Pietro Maffi, Director of the Observatory of the Seminary of Pavia.

being made with some success to record the paths systematically by photography. Another plan, described by Dr. Albert Battandier in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 9), is due to an Italian astronomer. We translate below most of Dr. Battandier's article. He says:

"Mgr. Pietro Maffi, director of the Observatory of the Seminary of Pavia, has been devoting himself to the investigation of shooting stars and the determination of their paths. He had remarked that it was quite difficult to reach any degree of precision. On the one hand, the instantaneousness of the phenomenon surprises the observer, and when he wishes to fix the radiant point and the direction on a map of the heavens, it often happens that he hesitates and puts down a wrong path.

"Before devising the special form of globe that we are about to describe, the learned director invented several other forms, which led him, step by step, to the present one.

"This globe, fixed with its axis parallel to that of the earth, and provided with a counterpoise *C*, can turn easily by hand around the axis *Lc*. It is held by two supports, of which one, *E*, is light and can oscillate around the axis *uv*; the other, *D*, is massive and firm, riveted to the table. In the base are placed either primary batteries or accumulators that furnish current for two little lamps projecting into the interior of the globe from the brass disk *hh*. The globe, which is of ground glass, is open under this disk, which enables it to revolve without interfering with the electric wires. A brass circle *G* is divided into 90° on one side and 45° on the other. Finally, on the globe are traced the equator *ff* in red, the contours and names of the constellations in blue, and the stars of the first magnitude in black, with the months of their passage over *gg*; finally, the milky way is denoted by a semitransparent varnish.

"Everything is ready for the observation. The globe is placed parallel to the earth's axis and turned until the stars corresponding to those actually seen in the sky are visible. . . . One of the little lamps inside is lighted, so that the markings on the surface can be seen. If a meteor is observed, its starting-point and its direction are at once traced on the globe, which is easily done, as the latter reproduces exactly the aspect of the sky. . . . Besides there is no abrupt change from darkness to light, and the eye is not fatigued.

"The path being marked out thus, the globe has only to be turned so that the different trajectories will pass under the arc *FG*, to read off the right ascensions and declinations. When the work is completed a moist soaped sponge is passed over the globe, which is then ready for a second operation.

"M. Schiaparelli, the eminent observer of Milan, has congratulated the inventor and believes that he has resolved, in the simplest and most practical manner, the difficulty that brought about so many mistakes in the use of plane charts. . . . . .

"Monsigneur Maffi, by this simple apparatus, has rendered a real service to those engaged in the study of meteors; and this study is much more important than may be thought.

"Not to mention the bolides, that is the wandering bodies that, straying within the sphere of the earth's attraction, fall upon it, doing sometimes considerable damage, we must not neglect the shooting stars themselves, which have a real influence on the earth.

"In the first place we have no idea of their great number. An American astronomer estimated that the meteors observed by him on the night of November 12–13, 1833, taking account only of a single zone of the sky, numbered 34,000, and as the display lasted seven hours the number of shooting stars that could have been seen from his post of observation would be more than 240,000.

"Another American astronomer, Simon Newcomb, has shown from observations, deducing a general number, that there fall on the earth 146 milliards of meteors yearly. These inflame by friction against the air; part is volatilized and remains in the atmosphere, and the rest, if the body is of considerable size, continues its journey in space. What is the size of these bodies? Are they only dust, microscopic worlds weighing but a few grains at most; or are they more voluminous? It is impossible to say. On the one hand, astronomers have hitherto studied chiefly their number and direction; on the other, their brilliant light prevents the exact determination of their diameter, owing to the phenomenon called 'irradiation,' which makes bright objects look larger to us than they really are.

"Now this access of matter, whose importance it seems impossible to measure, has an astronomical effect, insensible it is true, but actual. It must increase the earth's mass. This results mechanically in the retardation of its motion. The day must be growing longer; on the other hand, the moon must revolve more quickly about the earth, since the attractive force of the latter has become more considerable. The modifications are of course insensible, but slight causes often combine to produce great effects.

"Our earth often traverses clouds of cosmic matter that circulate in space with great velocity. But in the midst of this world-powder there are sometimes more considerable fragments that, meeting the earth more squarely, collide with it; these we call bolides. Their small relative number may increase, and we can not say that our past immunity is a guaranty for the future. So everything that relates to these wandering bodies in the midst of which our earth moves should interest us, for in one of them we may some day meet a formidable enemy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**How Toads Pass the Winter.**—"Studying the physiology of the toad," says *La Nature* (November 5), "Prof. Simon

Henry Gage combats the current opinion that this creature hibernates under leaves or tree-trunks. It is often found in such a refuge, but only when it has come out of its hole at the opening of spring and has been caught by a return of cold weather. Ordinarily it hibernates in the earth, preferably in dry soil not apt to freeze. It buries itself backward, its hind feet and the end of its body serving to scoop out its hole, while it pushes itself in with its forelegs. Once buried, it leaves no trace whatever of its hiding-place. When it is in a temperature near the freezing-point its own temperature is three-fourths to one and one-fourth degrees higher than that of the surrounding medium. When toads are found under frozen leaves, they are still able to move about. Mr. Gage has seen these creatures with feet and skin absolutely frozen solid, but with internal organs in good condition, and able to come to life perfectly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Wireless Telegraphy to Avert Collisions at Sea.**—A writer in *The Electrical Engineer*, London, notes a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Edouard Branly, in which that distinguished French physicist expresses his belief that wireless telegraphy can be used to prevent marine disasters. He says: "In foggy weather it is obvious that there would be a great gain if ships could make their presence known to each other when still some few miles apart. The use of fog-horns is not always efficient for this purpose; M. Branly proposes to use electric signals. It is necessary that each ship should be furnished with both transmitters and receivers, and further, that the transmitters on one ship would be able to affect the receivers on others without disturbing its own receiving-apparatus. With powerful radiators and sensitive receivers M. Branly states that metallic screens are ineffectual unless the receivers are entirely enclosed. It is, therefore, proposed that an arrangement should be adopted by which a receiver is protected from the influence of the transmitter on board the same ship during the time that the latter is acting, being subsequently exposed to the action of transmitters on other ships. It is stated that it is not necessary to enclose the whole of the receiving-circuit, the most sensitive portions alone requiring screening. It is further of importance that the bearing of a neighboring ship, together with its speed and the direction of its motion, should be known. In the first place, a receiver, screened so as to be open to external influences only on one side, might serve to determine the bearing of the ship from which the electric waves are emitted. Further, M. Branly has found that a single spark in a transmitter is capable of affecting a receiver only when the distance between the two is small; to produce effects at greater distances, the number of sparks must be increased. M. Branly has invented certain forms of metallic envelopes for the receiving-apparatus which permit of the distance of the transmitter being estimated from the intensity of the action of the receiver."

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**Foreign Observers in American Machine-Shops.**—The remarkable success of American machinery abroad has led to the inspection of American machine-shops by a small army of foreign visitors, especially Germans, on the alert to find out the peculiar excellences of our methods. These are treated with uniform courtesy and are given every opportunity to learn what they wish to know. This generosity on our part has been criticized by some, but it is approved by an editorial writer in *The American Machinist*, who asserts that most of our visitors, being men of theoretical rather than practical training, are apt to overlook essential features and so do not learn very much after all. As an instance the writer relates the following anecdote: "A highly educated and intelligent professor in a German school of engineering recently made an extended American tour, and we met him at a well-known shop, one of the striking features of which is a hydraulic flanging-machine which is probably the most perfect and highly organized machine of its class in existence, while the work turned out by it is a delight to any mechanic's eye. To any one familiar with the toil and labor of flange-turning by hand the machine would command instant attention, while to another who knew the long course of development of flanging-machines and the different plans on which such machines have been built, with varying degrees of success, this machine, as the latest development of the art, with its equipment of dies for all classes of work and of a cost running well into five figures, would have riveted attention and profitably consumed hours of observation. Our German professor knew of course all about boilers from his standpoint. Of types, strength, proportions, efficiency, and what not he doubtless knew all that is worth knowing, but *making* boilers was beyond his ken, and he passed that machine by—tho it was in full operation at the time—with scarcely a remark upon it. It worked so well, its work was so perfect, and there was so little fuss about it that it was to his mind the most obvious way in the world to turn flanges, and there was nothing about it at all noteworthy or of any particular merit. Such is the influence of the point of view."

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**Cloth from Pineapple Fiber.**—In an article on "Possible Fiber Industries of the United States," in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (November), C. R. Dodge tells us that the leaf of the pineapple contains a very fine silky fiber that may be utilized in the manufacture of textile fabrics. He says: "A pineapple plant matures but one apple in a season, and after the harvest of fruit the old leaves are of no further use to the plant, and may be removed. The leaves have the same structural system as the agaves—that is, they are composed of a cellular mass through which the fibers extend, and when the epidermis and pulpy matter are eliminated the residue is a soft, silk-like filament, the value of which has long been recognized. Only fifty pounds of this fiber can be otained from a ton of leaves, but, as the product would doubtless command double the price of Sisal hemp, its production would be profitable. How to secure this fiber cheaply is the problem. The Sisal hemp machines are too rough in action for so fine a fiber, and, at the rate of ten leaves to the pound, working up a ton of the material would mean the handling of over twenty thousand leaves to secure perhaps three dollars' worth of the commercial product. Were the fiber utilized in the arts, however, and its place established, it would compete in a measure with flax as a spinning fiber, for its filaments are divisible to the ten thousandth of an inch. The substance has already been utilized to a slight extent in Eastern countries (being hand-prepared) in the manufacture of costly, filmy, cobweb-like fabrics that will almost float in air."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE fate which he dreaded has already overtaken Luccheni," say *The British Medical Journal*, November 5. "The criminal anthropologists have naturally marked the murderer of the Empress of Austria for their own as a subject of scientific study. The *corpus vile* of the criminal will doubtless be reserved for Professor Lombroso or some expert of equal rank, but in the mean time some eager investigators have been studying photographs of Luccheni. To the eye of the ordinary observer he looks a commonplace ruffian, but the criminal anthropologists, we are assured, at once see even in a photograph complete asymmetry of the body. Amyotrophy of the face, neck, trunk, arm, and leg on the left side is very marked. These stigmata are the consequences of grave cerebrospinal lesions occurring in infancy, and due to heredity, alcoholic atavism, *misère physiologique*, or some disease of infancy, perhaps an encephalomyelitis or lateral sclerosis, from which complete recovery never took place. Luccheni is pronounced to be a type of the *asymmétrique déséquilibré*. It would have been more satisfactory if the criminal anthropologists could have recognized all these evidences of criminality before Luccheni had perpetrated the crime which has given him the notoriety of infamy which he coveted."

HIGH FEEDING AND CANCER.—In England four and a half times as many people die now from cancer as half a century ago, and no other disease can show anything like such an immense increase, W. Roger Williams says in *The Lancet*. "Probably no single factor is more potent in determining the outbreak of cancer in the predisposed than high feeding. There can be no doubt that the greed for food manifested by modern communities is altogether out of proportion to their present requirements. Many indications point to the gluttonous consumption of meat, which is such a characteristic feature of this age, as likely to be especially harmful in this respect. Statistics show that the consumption of meat has for many years been increasing by leaps and bounds, till it now has reached the amazing total of 131 pounds per head per year, which is more than double what it was half a century ago, when the conditions of life were more compatible with high feeding. When excessive quantities of such highly stimulating forms of nutriment are ingested by persons whose cellular metabolism is defective, it seems probable that there may thus be excited in those parts of the body where vital processes are still active such excessive and disorderly cellular proliferation as may eventuate in cancer. No doubt other factors cooperate, and among these I should be especially inclined to name deficient exercise and probably also deficiency in fresh vegetable food."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## MORE CRITICISM OF "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

THE case of Mr. Harold Frederic, whose death has been attributed by an English jury to neglect at the hands of the Christian Scientists, continues to give occasion to religious papers for severe reflections upon the doctrines and practises of this sect. *The Congregationalist* treats of the matter under the heading "Criminal Credulity and Ignorance," and makes the following quotations from the evidence of Mrs. Mills, one of the Scientists examined in Mr. Frederic's case:

What was his condition when you saw him first?—We do not take a diagnosis of cases.

Supposing it is a broken leg.—Can not God take care of a broken leg? God is infinite and all-powerful. God is a good surgeon.

You understand the body (human) and its rules?—I do not study the body. I leave the power of life in the hands of God.

Have you any medical knowledge or training?—No; I know nothing about medicine and disease, and don't want to. I believe in Jesus. I am a convert. Disease is mental and so must the remedy be.

Is it imagination?—There is no reality in disease, for God only is real.

Do you follow the same treatment of prayer and exhortation for every disease?—The same in every case. The whisper of truth in the mortal mind will bring relief. Disease and death have no foundation in truth.

Why is your cooperation necessary, then?—They don't really need me.

Did deceased cooperate with you?—He listened to me. I don't know how the treatment goes; God knows.

Did you think he was in a serious condition?—What does it matter what I thought? I did not think. I thought truth and that it is good for man to have health. I do not depend on the aid of matter. I depend wholly on God.

The doctors say medicine would have saved his life.—All I know is that there is no power in matter. The knowledge of God heals.

On this evidence *The Congregationalist* makes this comment:

"Men or women who boast of their ignorance of anatomy and physiology, who confound spirit and matter, who deny that there is such a fact as bodily death, who in one breath naively admit that they do not think and in the next say that they 'think truth' and expect it to restore the shattered nerves of a paralytic, must show higher credentials as to their divine commission than any that have yet been noted by sane men. Human life is too sacred to be wasted recklessly. There is not the slightest warrant in the New Testament for any disciple of Christ thinking that his body, because it is 'the temple of the Holy Ghost,' is therefore a wraith. 'Know thyself' does not mean minimizing or denying the reality of corporeal beauty and duty. For the truth that mind is superior to and ruler of mere flesh and bones, who is not regardful? But that there is no reality in disease, no pain in the world that must be endured, no death that must be faced—what a host of living martyrs and dead saints of noblest mental and spiritual endowment rise up to give the statement the lie, Christ Himself being the chief, else why the crucifixion? Was that a delusion, a mock tragedy? No doubt it seems useless to some of our readers that we should make so much of what may seem to be a minor incident in the life of teeming London. Do they know that the latest estimate of the number of Christian Scientists in the United States credits Mrs. Eddy with 40,000 disciples, 15,000 more than in 1897?"

Referring to the indictment brought against Mrs. Mills and one of her associates, *Zion's Herald* (Boston) says:

"This is probably on the ground that whoever by the omission of any duty hastens the death of any person mortally ill is held to be guilty of unlawful homicide without malice aforethought, and this, under English law, constitutes manslaughter. The case has already attracted much attention, but the interest will be deepened by this new feature. The supreme court of Maine has held that an estate is bound to pay for service rendered in such a case where a definite agreement was entered into; holding that the contract itself is lawful, and that its wisdom or folly is a matter to be decided by the parties interested, and not by the courts. In this latter case there was no question of negligence before the court. In Frederic's case the question of negligence is the prominent feature. Human credulity doubtless has some limits, but they are so far removed from ordinary common sense as to be useless in determining how utterly foolish even a well-informed person may be."

In the course of an editorial on the same general topic, *Christian Work* (undenom.) says:

"In Great Britain and probably in Ohio Christian Scientists are not legally qualified by statute to practise medicine, and because they are not, arrests have been made. In this State, unhappily, the 'gallantry,' as it is called, of some of our legislators—supersensitiveness to femininity, we should call it—induced them to exclude Christian Scientists from the ban prohibiting certain seers and soothsayers from practising medicine, so that in New York they are allowed to practise their theories at the bedsides of the sick.

"But it has yet to be shown that 'Christian Science' is properly Christian, or that it is at all scientific. Indeed, in seeking to establish one particular remedy into a general specific, a catholicon for the cure of all diseases, Christian Science declares its own unscientific character. If Christian Science is a science at all, it should embrace not merely one, but all divinely appointed means of healing. For these people to reject the remedies shown by centuries of medical experience to be efficient, savors more of self-conceit than of the humble faith which it so loudly proclaims."

## A PLEA FOR CHURCH BELLS.

FEW of the material things associated with worship in Christian churches have so many tender, romantic, and interesting associations as church-bells. It was Charles Lamb who said that the sound of church-bells is the "music nighest bordering upon heaven," and many may be found even in this materialistic age who will agree with that sentiment. In England few subjects receive more attention from the antiquarian than the bells of old churches, for every bell has its history, and every clanging note that is sent out from the old towers recalls some time-honored tradition. The English were really the first to make general use of bells in churches. But there is reason for the belief that church bells, like some other things connected with religious worship, are not regarded with the same love and veneration in which they were held in older times. Rev. H. R. Haweis, the campanologist, has been sounding out his protest from time to time in the English periodicals against the shameful neglect of ancient bells. He complains that the belfries are almost inaccessible, the bells themselves covered with dirt and rust, and the machinery for ringing them wretchedly constructed. A writer in a recent number of *The Athenæum* takes up the strain, alleging that poverty and ignorance of campanology have been the chief causes of this neglect and destruction. He speaks of an unsympathetic parish condemned in the old Bedfordshire rime:

"Arlesey, Arlesey, naughty people,
Sold their bells to mend their steeple!"

Wilshampstead people, he says, were meaner still. They persuaded the bishop, who ought to have known better, "to let them sell their three bells in order that they, too, might mend their steeple, which they never did, but pocketed the money."

An amusing incident in this connection happened recently in the parish of St. Audeon, England. Some members of the town council who had been asked to vote on a measure calculated to hold the tongues of certain church-bells, thus voiced their protest through their spokesman: "Let us have our old bells. We don't care what else you ask of us, we'll go with you and against it;

but really we can't vote against the bells, the sweet, blessed bells! Why, sir, we wouldn't even think it was Sunday if we didn't hear the beautiful bells of St. Audeon's."

There is, however, probably no part of the world where church-bells are so much in danger of falling into unpopularity and consequent disuse as in America. Objections are urged against them on the practical ground that they have outlived their usefulness, that they are no longer needed to call people to worship, especially in the cities. Others affirm that they are disturbers of the peace, especially when they are made to ring frequently and at early hours in the morning. In view of objections like these *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore) comes to the defense of the bells in its editorial columns. It says that church-bells are not rung in this country anyway as much as they are in Europe. In Belgium, for example, one may hear the sound of church-bells at almost every hour of the day. *The Mirror* proceeds to say:

"The Catholic church has a traditional affection for the bells; they have rung in the towers of her cathedrals and humbler temples for centuries. She bestows her blessing upon the bells when they are dedicated to the service of God. The Angelus has rung three times a day, calling the faithful to think of the mystery of the incarnation and to pray for the dead, at least since the time of old Louis XI. of France, of not altogether blessed memory.

"To the Catholic the bell means much. The early morning ringing, which consists of but a few strokes, is the signal of the beginning of a new day and a summons of thought to God. The few verses of Scripture, telling of the message of the angel, are repeated, and we recall the death and resurrection of Christ, and implore God to give repose to those who have passed away, as we must in our turn. This again we say at noon, stopping for a moment in the hurly-burly of toil and once more as the shadows are deepening in the evening. Only three times in the twenty-four hours.

"Who objects? Not the working people, be it observed; but the self-indulgent and lazy whose slumbers are prolonged far into the morning—the people who were, perhaps, up late the night before; not at labor, but engaged in reading or at some place of amusement. No one in a large city can reasonably object to the noise of the bells, for there are other noises—those of the streets—which begin long before the stroke of the early bells. Moreover, if we stop the bells we must stop all the town clocks, which sound the hours through the whole night."

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## BRUNETIÈRE ON AMERICAN CATHOLICISM.

THE eminent French critic who visited this country last year on a lecturing tour is not yet done writing about what he saw and heard. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (November 1) he writes on the development of Catholicism in the United States, a development in which he finds cause for much satisfaction. This development he regards as a phenomenon than which there is none more interesting, more significant, or more paradoxical. He writes:

"How is it that the followers of this communion who a century ago numbered not more than one hundredth of the population, some thirty or forty thousand out of three millions of inhabitants, should now count one seventh of the population, nine or ten millions out of a figure that has not yet reached sixty-five millions? And how is it, among all the sects which divide this people, one of the most religious in the world, that it has become the most numerous, and the richest as well? How comes it that in this vast territory where in 1789 there was only a single episcopal seat, there should now be eighty-eight; that eight thousand priests should have replaced thirty; that six thousand churches should have replaced ten? To sum up the whole thing in a single example, how is it that a city which was founded originally by Protestant merchants and has become the just pride of the Anglo-Saxon power (I refer to New York) is actually, after Paris and Vienna, the largest Catholic city in the world? Is it liberty alone which has accomplished this mighty work? But liberty, which is the condition of everything, is neither the active agent nor the reason of anything; we must dig deeper than this. If there are causes special and local, causes that are truly *American*, for this prodigious development, there are others more general, and which have to do with the very essence of Catholicism. 'The men of our day are not naturally disposed to believe,' wrote De Tocqueville, sixty years ago; 'but as soon as they have a religion, they find within themselves a hidden instinct which impels them, they do not know why, toward Catholicism.' He added prophetically: 'If Catholicism succeeds in rising above the political hatreds to which it has given rise, *I do not doubt that the spirit of the age which has seemed so antagonistic to it will become, on the contrary, exceedingly favorable, and that it will make suddenly great conquests.*' This is what has happened in America, in the United States, in the age in which we are living, and this is what I shall endeavor to show."

The *début* of Catholicism in this country, M. Brunetière declares, was at the same time the beginning of toleration and religious liberty in the United States. This, he says, is well known to Americans, and their historians speak with gratitude and patriotic pride of Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, and his two sons, founders of the colony of Maryland, the first society of modern time which fully realized this sublime ideal. The writer continues:

"If it is interesting to see that the *début* of Catholicism in America is linked with that of toleration, it is not less so to note how greatly its early progress was stimulated and influenced by France, and, strange to say, directly in consequence of the Revolution. The crying need of American Catholics was well-trained and learned priests, and, driven from their native land by the storms of the Revolution, numbers of able and devoted ecclesiastics hastened, as tho in response to a divine call, to supply their need. It was France that gave them the first of their grand seminaries, that of Baltimore, founded in 1791 by the Sulpiciens, the noble institution which has sent forth not merely thirty bishops, but also two primates of highest rank among those who call themselves *Americanists*, the first rector of the Catholic University of Washington, Monsigneur Keane, and the Archbishop of Baltimore, prince of America, the illustrious Cardinal Gibbons."

Since 1822, we are told, the Association for the Propagation of the Faith has contributed not less than 23,000,000 of francs to the necessities of the church of America.

The principal charge brought against the Catholics by the Puritans was that, since they owned allegiance to a foreign potentate, they could not be good American citizens. It was asserted that Roman priests could not but hate democracy, and that the rapid development of the church was a menace to democratic institutions. This accusation, according to the French author, has been again and again disproved. As a matter of fact the Catholic clergy invariably exhort their followers to be above all things good Americans, finding in their religion itself the most profound reasons for fulfilling all the duties of loyal citizens. In every period of war and disaster, moreover, they have given splendid evidence of their patriotism and devotion. Despite all this, the same accusation was revived during the last fifty years, and it was not until the Civil War that it was finally disposed of. At present M. Brunetière does not believe that there is any American who distrusts either the patriotism or the liberalism of America's Catholic citizens.

A final obstacle to the propagation of Catholicism in the United States, of which he scarcely dares speak, has been pointed out to M. Brunetière. It is said that the humble origin and lowly condition of the greater number of Catholics have caused the doctrines they profess to be regarded with disfavor. This was the case in France at the close of the eighteenth century. The philosophers and aristocrats of that day detested Catholicism because it was the religion of the common people. Nothing was so odious to the men of the *Encyclopedia* as to be obliged to think "like their tailor or their washerwoman." But the French critic finds it hard to believe that the same feeling can exist in our day, and in this great republic. On this subject he writes as follows:

"We can not readily believe that Americans have adopted this

manner of seeing and feeling. It would be something not merely too aristocratic, but too inhuman. Whatever inequality there may be and should be among men, all being equal before sorrow and death, they should also be equal before religion. But if there must be two kinds of worship, 'one for the common people, and one for the millionaires,' this distinction, so far from injuring in the future the progress of Catholicism, is, on the contrary, its promise and guaranty. Certain communions may be those of the aristocrats. Catholicism is to-day more than ever the communion of the humble. So long as the church endures, to it will go forth the soul of the multitude. They love the startling contrast of its solemn pomp, and the popular character of its instruction. For this reason, if some superb sects have no place in their churches for the poor and disinherited of the earth, for God's sake let not this communion deny that it pursues the opposite course, but rather boast of it. In our societies that are becoming more and more democratic, nothing could serve better the cause and the interest of the Catholics: *In hoc signo vincet*—it will conquer by this sign. If the progress of democracy is nowhere more rapid and more evident than in America, it is precisely for this reason that nowhere else has Catholicism conceived hopes so lofty and sublime."

The Catholics of America, the writer declares, have been greatly misunderstood by Europeans. They have been praised by some, and blamed by others for the novelty of their doctrines and of their proceedings. This misrepresents them altogether. There is no church that adheres with more absolute fidelity to the teachings of Rome, or pays more strict attention to all her observances. That her doctrines are the same goes without saying, but she is equally scrupulous in all matters of form and ceremony. On the two distinctively Catholic doctrines, papal infallibility and the immaculate conception, the bishops of America were the first to solicit the "definition and proclamation" of the Pope. They unanimously declared that nowhere was the necessity so great as in the United States for "a seat where the truth should be eternally sheltered from error." This does not imply, however, that there has been nothing new in the evolution of Catholicism in America. From her strict union with and absolute submission to the papal throne, the liberty of the American church has been not diminished but increased. The writer proceeds:

"The experience of the Catholic church in America proves that Catholicism has nothing to fear from liberty, nor liberty from Catholicism. Of all the forms of government which the church has recognized, and of which she has made trial, it would be impossible to say from which she has received the most injuries, from which the most benefits. She has now resolved to make a serious trial of republicanism, and all the signs of the times indicate that she will succeed. This is not the place to institute comparisons, but it is certainly true that no other form of Christianity has understood better how to accommodate itself to all that is most popular in the democracy of the United States."

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**Women in the Churches.**—A correspondent of *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) mentions the fact that one of the smaller churches of that denomination has called a council "to put the question of a woman to the test." Referring to this *The Examiner* says editorially:

"Of course the ordination referred to means the appointment of a woman to the office of overseer and teacher in the church. The only 'test' to be applied in such a case is that of the teaching of the New Testament, our sole rule of faith and practise. That teaching expressly is that a woman shall not exercise the office of teacher or preacher in the public worship of the church, nor 'have dominion,' such as belongs to the overseership, over man. Unless the council in question is prepared to disregard the authority of Paul as an inspired apostle, it will find no difficulty in determining how to act in such a case as this. No splitting of hairs nor verbal gymnastics can put any other construction upon the apostle's words than that indicated above.

"But shall women never be suffered to open their lips in the assemblies of the saints? The New Testament does not so teach. On the contrary, the same apostle who forbids them to teach in the public assembly or to exercise authority as overseers, speaks without disapproval of their participation in some, at least, of the meetings of the church by prayer and prophesying, and only directs in what manner they shall do this. It is perhaps allowable to suppose—tho it must be confessed that this is only a conjecture—that the meetings in which this liberty was permitted were of a more social, conversational character than those in which there was formal preaching—gatherings somewhat akin, it may be, to our informal prayer and conference-meetings. But, however this may be, the distinction is clearly drawn between the assumption by a woman of the teaching and ruling functions, and her participation in prayer and the public expression of whatever message the Holy Spirit may choose to communicate through her."

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## THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

ONE of the most notable developments in the organic life and practical activities of the Christian church at the present day is what has come to be known, for want of a better name, as the Institutional Church. The title is applied to those churches that have made themselves the center of a cluster of auxiliary or dependent societies and agencies engaged in charitable, philanthropic, and educational work. They may be found in almost all Protestant denominations, and in some others. Among the more prominent churches belonging to this distinctive class are Berkeley Temple, Boston; St. Bartholomew's Episcopal and Madison Avenue Presbyterian churches, New York; the People's Tabernacle, Jersey City; and the Temple, Philadelphia. There are enough of them altogether to form a national organization known as the Open Church League, a body which holds its annual convention at Worcester, Mass., during the present month. Some idea of the scope and variety of the work carried on by one of these institutional churches may be gathered from a list of auxiliary societies connected with one of them in New York City, as given in the Charities' Directory for 1898. Here we have a charitable bureau, an employment bureau, a kindergarten, a sewing-school, a penny provident fund, clubs for girls, boys, and men, each provided with a gymnasium, reading-room, and baths; a free dispensary, a medical and surgical clinic, and provision for mothers' meetings, and special services for Armenians, Chinese, and Swedes. The descriptive list alone of the societies in one of these churches occupies more than two full pages in the Charities' Directory. The greater part of them are in operation every day all the year around. One or more separate buildings have been erected and fitted up expressly for their use, and several paid superintendents and managers are employed.

The religious public is not altogether agreed as to the wisdom and propriety of conducting churches on this basis, and they have been severely criticized in some quarters. It is not the business of a church, it is said, to teach people housekeeping, to run banks and employment bureaus, nor to afford means of recreation and amusement. The churches that do these things, it is contended, are departing from their proper sphere of action, and weakening their influence as centers of spiritual light and religious teaching. The New York *Evening Post* (November 5) reverts to some of these points in an editorial on "Institutional Christianity." After giving a paragraph summing up the institutional work of Berkeley Temple, Boston, and some other churches, *The Evening Post* says:

"Every city in the land has its tabernacle, or temple, or People's church, or plain, every-day Trinity church, or First Presbyterian, which are immense business establishments. The church buildings have lost their old awfulness and shut-up seclusion and swarm every day in the week with busy teachers and organizers and entertainers and managers. A divine of the austerer type of Puritan days would be as much at a loss in one of those

modern hives of industry that are known as institutional churches as he would be in Vanity Fair itself.

"Good or bad, the sweeping change we speak of has come. Wise and good men differ on the question whether it is on the whole a desirable change or not. We think it is. The actual human good done by a church that thus holds itself steadily in contact with actual human need must be much greater than that within the reach of one living in the old sacred aloofness. The motives leading to the change of attitude may be mixed; there may have been in it a feeling that 'something must be done' to attract people to church; people who have yielded to the new attractions may often be lovers of amusement rather than lovers of godliness. That does not greatly matter. If the net result is a benefit, both to the community and the church, we need inquire no further. But the transformed church certainly has had, and will yet have more strikingly, a profound influence upon the habits and mental attitude of those within her pale—especially the clergy, and upon some aspects of it we wish to remark.

"It has brought to prominence the business type of clergyman. He has always existed, here and there, in a more or less developed form, but the Institutional Church has made him indispensable. The superintendent of a factory, or the manager of a department-store, can have hardly severer demands made upon his executive ability than has the head of a modern church with all its multiplied philanthropic activities. He must be able to thread his way through a maze of affairs, and keep each clear. His tact and energy are constantly appealed to, and the planning of his week's campaign is like the marshaling of an army corps. We have all seen him—this modern typical clerical administrator of an immense ecclesiastical business. His alert precision of manner and impatience of all dawdling devastators of his day would well become the manager of a railway.

"Now, the clerical character can not be thrown into this business crucible and come out unaltered. It must lose on the reflective side. Speculative theology has little chance with a man who has six committee-meetings in the afternoon and three night-schools to visit. We need look for no Thomas Aquinases to be developed in the stir of the institutional church. Theological 'giants' will become more exceptional than ever, if the People's tabernacles grind on with their thousand wheels. Then, too, the distinctive note of the true preacher will tend to be lost, we should say, in the rattle of machinery. The old bishop who was asked by a young clergyman how many sermons a week he ought to be able to preach, replied, 'One certainly; two, if you have plenty of time; but any fool can preach three.' The sermons of a man whose time throughout the week is devoured by the complex business of an Institutional Church are too apt to be of the kind which any fool can preach.

"The ultimate remedy, we imagine, will be found in a further specialization of the work of the clergy. Some must give their time to 'serving tables'; others, with the gift for it, must be the writers, the theologians, the preachers."

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**A Zionist Controversy in London.**—In its department "Zion and Zionism," conducted by Rev. Stephen S. Wise, honorary secretary of the Federation of American Zionists, *The American Hebrew* prints a number of interesting items concerning this colonization movement. One of these is as follows:

"An interesting controversy is raging in the columns of *The Jewish Chronicle* and *The Jewish World* of London. Some weeks ago the Rev. S. Singer, minister of the New West End synagog, and the most eloquent speaker in the Anglo-Jewish pulpit, addressed an open letter to *The Jewish Chronicle* in which he offered to resign his position as rabbi, provided Dr. Gaster, the Jewish rabbi of the Portuguese Jews, would likewise consent to resign from his office, in order that they might present themselves for the suffrages of their respective congregations on the question of Zionism. Dr. Singer, be it noted, is a pronounced anti-Zionist, and was led to this undignified step by reason of his resentment at that portion of the presidential address at the Basle Congress wherein Dr. Herzl said that the time was come when Zionists should exert themselves to place at the head of Jewish affairs and Jewish institutions only such men as are known to be in sympathy with the Zionist ideal of the Jewish nation. The challenge of the Rev. Mr. Singer has called forth a storm of replies, the tone and contents of his letter having occasioned the greatest surprise among that large number of English Jews who have always held Mr. Singer in the profoundest esteem. Naturally, Dr. Gaster does not deign to make reply to the absurd and boyish challenge of his brother minister. The amusing feature of the controversy is to be found in the circumstances that several years ago (we believe in 1891), the Rev. Mr. Singer was foremost among those who advocated the renationalization of the Jews in their own land, Palestine. The deadly parallel has been brought to bear upon him in a recent letter to *The Jewish World* by Mr. J. de Haas, one of the most zealous of the Zion workers in England, who points out the discrepancy between the Rev. Mr. Singer's Zionism of a few years ago and his strange anti-Zionist attitude of to-day."

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## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Northern Methodist conferences have adopted equal lay representation by the vote of 3,278 ayes to 937 noes.

THE American Board of Foreign Missions has just sent out seven new missionaries to recruit the force in Turkey.

THE German emperor invited two hundred Lutheran pastors to accompany him on his visit to the holy places in Palestine.

ACCORDING to "The Jewish Year-Book" there are only aboute leven million Jews in the world, half of them still under Russian jurisdiction.

THE Palestine Exploration Fund directors announce that the Turkish Government has granted permission for the work at Gath, the home of giant Goliath.

THE Sultan of Turkey, it is said, has built the largest house in the world at Mecca. It is intended for the accommodation of pilgrims, and is capable of sheltering 6,000 people.

IT is said that the Queen of England is the oldest official of the Established Church, since for over sixty years she has held the official rank of Prebendary of St. David's Cathedral.

THE statistics of Japanese Protestant churches are given for twenty-one different denominations. "If the twenty-one could be merged into the one and there be one Christian church in Japan!" is the comment of *The Michigan Christian Advocate.*

THE number of Roman Catholic religious houses in the British Isles has increased to a large extent during the last fifty years. In 1851 there were only 17 monasteries and 53 convents in the whole of England and Wales; now, according to statistics taken from Roman Catholic sources, there are 243 religious houses for men and 493 for women.

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TWO letters reaching the desk of the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST a few days ago at the same hour may be of interest because of the striking difference in the criticisms passed by the writers upon THE LITERARY DIGEST, and especially upon the department devoted to discussion on religious topics. One written by L. H. Adams, from New Hampshire, after referring to an article in our issue of October 22, says:

"The Protestant press do not propose to exalt into public notice an obscure New York clergyman, and gratify his ambition in acting a Judas part in the Protestant camp, so that his mediocrity may become notorious before his name sinks into its natural oblivion. I take the —— —— and LITERARY DIGEST, and suggest that you kick out the disguised Jesuit in your office, and retain your Protestant subscribers."

The other letter is written by James J. Keogh, "per P. P. C.," from St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, and is as follows:

"You need not send me THE LITERARY DIGEST in the future. I consider your attitude to everything Catholic insulting. Of all the occurrences in Catholic circles, you make sure always to seize on something or other that savors ill for that large body, and you do not content yourselves with merely noting such so-called facts, but must needs show your animus in bigoted comments. . . . The time is past when a newspaper, periodical, or other publication can bid for support by maligning millions of people."

From which it will be seen that it is not necessary for us to follow the scriptural injunction literally, when smitten upon one cheek: the other is smitten also before we can turn it. Needless to say, THE LITERARY DIGEST has no intention of offending, much less maligning anybody; but we can not keep faith with our readers and ignore everything appearing in the world's literature that gives offense to anybody. Especially is that impracticable in treating the religious literature of the world. THE LITERARY DIGEST is purely an eclectic journal. It makes no attempt even to state its own views on subjects discussed, much less to urge them. It simply records the views of others, and with no other motive than that of affording its readers as wide and comprehensive a view as possible of the various movements of thought and feeling in the world we live in. To those who want something less or something other than that, we make no appeal.

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### OUR TERMS TO SPAIN.

MOST cordial congratulations come from the majority of the British papers upon the decision to demand the Philippines from Spain. It is in pursuance of our destiny, say they, and of the destiny of English-speaking peoples. "If Spain refuses," remarks *The St. James's Gazette*, "she must get another lesson and yet another, until she learns to be wiser." *The Speaker* thinks that if the United States takes the Philippines and refuses to take the Cuban debt, it is folly for Spain to remonstrate. *The Times*, London, says:

"It is for the Americans to decide whether or not they will formally take upon themselves the responsibilities in which their victories have involved them. Since they have, apparently, decided upon doing so, we can frankly express our satisfaction at an arrangement which is undoubtedly the best both for the inhabitants of the Philippines and for all those interested in the trade and progress of the far East. Upon this, as upon other points, Spain has no choice but to yield, since her warmest partizans do not any longer maintain that she has either the means or the wish to renew the war."

*The North British Daily Mail* welcomes America's decision because the United States is the only country besides Great Britain which can give to colored races the blessings of justice, peace, and progress. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"It brings America actively into Asiatic politics; and in Asia the interests of the two English-speaking and commercial nations are necessarily the same. In saying this, we assume that the United States will not extend their exclusive tariff laws to the new colonies, but will allow the manufacturers of the world free access to them. The Washington Government will have quickly to create a new Colonial Department. It will be interesting to see whether in doing so they find they can improve on the British model."

The Liverpool *Mercury* asserts that Great Britain will, of course, uphold the United States. The only dissentient opinions that have come to us printed in the English language are Canadian. Thus Goldwin Smith writes in the Toronto *Sun* as follows:

"Rapine is in the air. 'Philanthropy,' 'civilization,' 'humanity,' 'propagation of Anglo-Saxon ideas and institutions' are fine phrases unknown to robbers of old. . . . Cede them [the Philippines] Spain need not. The best and most dignified course apparently is, without formal cession, simply to let them go. She has been raided upon, and her possessions have been seized by an overwhelmingly superior force. She must submit to the robbery; but she need not recognize it, any more than the traveler, when he gives up his purse to the brigand, recognizes anything but the brigand's superior force. This war was not war proper, but a raid."

The Spaniards are less exercised over the loss of the Philippines than over the refusal of the United States to take over the Cuban debt, and, as is now rumored, the larger part of the Philippine debt, as Spain is by this subjected to hardships unequaled since national debts have become a recognized institution. In a long summary in the *Epoca*, Madrid, the paragraph of nearly every peace treaty signed since 1797, or for about a hundred years past, is given, showing that the victor always assumed the debt pertaining to the ceded territory. We mention the following, omitting the texts:

France assumes the debt of the provinces ceded to her by Austria in 1797—§§ 4 and 10 of the Treaty of Campo Formio.
France and Bavaria, 1801—§§ 5 and 6, Paris.
Denmark and Sweden, 1814—§§ 6 and 10, Kiel.
France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, 1814—§ 21, Paris.
Five other treaties belonging to the same epoch.
Mexico and Spain, 1836—§ 7.
Belgium and the Netherlands, 1839—§135.
Eight treaties between Spain and South American countries.
Two treaties concluded by Sardinia as loser.
France and Austria, 1866—§ 2.
Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, 1864—§ 8.
Other treaties down to 1878, when Bulgaria, becoming independent, had to assume her debt, as well as Servia and Montenegro.

In another place the *Epoca*, which pretty well voices Spanish opinion, declares that "from a people who instigate and foster revolt in their neighbor's territory for the purpose of robbing that neighbor, no mercy is to be expected," and it continues to the following effect:

Having despoiled Spain under the mask of liberty, fraternity, humanitarianism, altruism, and what not, the Americans come out in their true ferocity in the conquered parts. But let us turn in this hour of bitterness to Divine justice, which will at some future time repay the Yankees for their cruelty and brutality. Victory does not permanently follow the same flag, and when to our enemies comes the hour of disasters, may they repeat to themselves the quotation which to-day they hurl at us: *Væ victis!*

With the exception of the British press the press of every country considers our terms very "strong." "The attitude of the Americans would be preposterous even if they had acknowledged from the beginning that they began the war for the purpose of robbing the weak," writes the *Gaulois*, Paris, and the *Journal de l'Ain* says:

"France—for example—was very unfortunate in 1870. Her victorious enemy occupied a large share of her territory. But Germany returned the larger part of what she had conquered. The United States demands not only what she has conquered, but what she is confident Spain can not defend if the struggle is resumed."

The Germans are very much displeased that some American papers draw comparisons between the late war with Spain and the Franco-German war. The *Neue Preussische Zeitung* argues to the following effect:

Germany for hundreds of years was subject to French attacks, and would have been compelled to take Metz and Strasburg even if they had not been German cities. Spain has never harmed the United States; the opposite is the case. Special care was taken by Germany to follow the language line in regaining her lost provinces, and purely French districts were not annexed. As a matter of fact, Alsace and Lorraine are to-day once more German in sympathy. A war by regenerated Spain to recover Cuba and Porto Rico would be more like the war of 1870.

The Paris correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* relates that

UNCLE SAM: "Come, my friend, don't be ungrateful; don't you feel relieved?"—*Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.*

intervention on the part of some powers is not beyond all possibility, but he does not give the source of his information. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The policy of the 'open door,' so long practised by Spain in the Philippines, will be at an end under American auspices, and not only Germany, but England will suffer. But independently of this the American demands are preposterous from a purely humane point of view. The way the Americans suck the last drop of blood of their helpless opponent must turn the sympathies of the whole world toward Spain. . . . One would think that even Americans would feel ashamed."

The Madrid *Imparcial* fears that Spain is hopelessly drifting to state bankruptcy.

There is one phase of the peace negotiations which we do not find commented upon in any European paper as yet. In the discussion over the question whether the United States should assume the debt of the Philippines, a third party is interested whose opinion may not be altogether without weight, as the papers in the far East point out. The Kobe *Herald* says:

"'I can raise an army of one hundred thousand men at any time, and I can put in the field sixty-seven thousand men armed with rifles.' These are the words of Aguinaldo, used only a few weeks ago when he was boasting of his fighting strength to a press correspondent. The great 'Philippine Washington,' as he has been termed, glories in the possession of nine thousand military prisoners, and his recently constituted provisional government now claims to be operating in twenty-eight provinces. . . . He has referred with some amount of pride to the fact that recently over fifty thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles and cartridges have been stored in one province alone for the use of the insurgents in time of need. . . . Aguinaldo apparently will be content with nothing save absolute independence, and with his army behind him it is safe to assume that he will try to secure it even at the point of the bayonet. . . . Indeed, it seems that whether there is American occupation or not, life in the Philippines with the insurgent army still organized will not be altogether a bed of roses."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## WHY IS GREAT BRITAIN ARMING?

DURING one phase of the Fashoda incident, it seemed as tho France were unwilling to withdraw the detachment which had so gallantly fought its way across Africa. Great Britain then began war preparations, altho not on a very extensive scale. France sounded Russia as regards her willingness to beard the lion, but the answer must have been unfavorable. The French papers acknowledged that France is no match for Great Britain single-handed; they explained that the hearts of Frenchmen are set upon making the next Parisian World's Fair a success; they admitted that France is too much engrossed with home affairs to make war; but Great Britain continued to arm. The French now think that England means to provoke a struggle. The British press, never noted for international courtesy, is certainly less than ever inclined to show politeness to the neighbor across the Channel. *Money*, London, points out that it is good for English stocks if some other nation is forced "to knuckle under," and adds:

"On the present occasion it happens that the news which has imparted a more cheerful tone to the markets, and given us the assurance of peace, is the outcome of the firm stand taken by the Government; and we have the satisfaction of seeing this knuckling-under process being performed by France. It is true that there are deep transpontine threats on the part of the Anglophobists in the French press that 'a time will come'; but this piece of melodramatic bluff alarms nobody."

*The St. James's Gazette* thinks England must tell the world that she is very sorry, but that she really can not keep her promise to evacuate Egypt. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says:

"In every part of the world Britannia's navies and cohorts have been paraded armed to the teeth ready to face antagonists rash enough to provoke her too far. . . . We have seen the good result, and this, we hope, will be repeated in the case of the necessary adjustment of the boundary between the Anglo-Egyptian sphere of the Nile valley and the French Kongo colony where it impinges on the Sudan. The preservation of peace is one of the greatest functions which has been fulfilled by the British empire, and it is one of the most important contributaries to the success of British civilization. A rupture of that peace, if it were honorably avoidable, would be a disastrous retrogression."

*The Outlook*, London, points to the slaughter of the Dervishes as a warning to other rash people: "At Omdurman we poured out the blood of ten thousand Dervishes. It was a *battue*, the horrid completeness of which was almost without parallel. We put the bloody business through by pluck and hard fighting, and also by the assistance of the modern machinery of war which our long pockets enabled us to buy." A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* in all seriousness suggests that England go to war to inspire her poets and novelists. There are a few dissentient opinions, however. Henry Labouchere, in *Truth*, says England should be fair to France in giving her an equivalent for evacuating Fashoda. So does *The Daily Chronicle*, which expresses itself to the following effect:

France is entitled to some compensation, not for Fashoda, but for the partial loss of her historical position in Egypt, for having paid for the construction of the Suez Canal, and for England's failure to evacuate Egypt, despite her promises to do so. All these are reasonable claims, which can not be set at naught by the Marchand expedition, whatever the aim of that expedition may have been. We certainly expect that Great Britain will act fairly and refrain from cynical allusions to France's position in Tunis, especially as that position does not altogether compare with the British occupation of Egypt.

*The Westminster Gazette*, too, advises moderation and warns France that Great Britain will make common cause with Germany. *The Saturday Review*, however, regards Germany as England's most dangerous competitor, and advises the use of Britain's armaments against William the Witless and his barbarous Teutons.

The French are evidently inclined to go to great lengths rather than have a war. Continental papers are not very much in sympathy with England. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says: "What on earth are the English making such a display for?" The *Indépendance Belge* thinks "it is evident that England means to force a fight with France since that country is at a disadvantage." The Germans think that England displays her navy because the danger of war is past. The *Kladderadatsch*, a very good exponent of public opinion in Germany, pictures John Bull as follows:

"He's a great old fellow, is John Bull! Goes out when nobody is around, rattles mightily with his sword, and waves at the four corners of the world with a whoop and a yell. Then he sits down to dinner and says to himself: 'What a frightful carnage there would be if you were to give way to your pugnacious instincts, John. They all ought to thank you for your moderation.'"

The French are very quiet, altho they express their hope to be able to turn the tables upon the English at some future date. The *Soleil*, Paris, says:

"And so the heroism of Marchand and his brave companions will remain useless. The glory of having accomplished the most difficult and perilous expedition across continental Africa that was ever known will doubtless remain to them; but the responsibility of having humiliated France remains with the republican government. Yet we do not reproach the present authorities for having yielded to the injunctions of Great Britain. They could not, perhaps, do otherwise. But former administrations, those which originally sent Marchand on his errand, must be blamed for their incapacity."

The *Petit Parisien* commends the French public upon its cool and calm reasoning in the matter. The *Éclair* and *Figaro* ad-

vise the French Government to refrain from diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain for some time. The *Journal des Débats* expresses itself in substance as follows:

France, preoccupied with internal matters, did not intend to push the matter to extremes. But France did not expect to be treated with unnecessary rudeness. Englishmen have always claimed that the honor of their country demanded that their pioneers should be supported, and yet they ridicule the wish of Frenchmen to uphold the Marchand mission, tho it has few equals in history as regards intrepidity and staying power. The recollection of Britain's present attitude may yet do harm to her at some future time.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Brennus, who threw his sword into the scale with a cynical *væ victis!* was hardly more distasteful to the Romans than Salisbury is to-day to the French. . . . If only some conciliatory element had been introduced! When, in 1885, England was forced to knuckle down to Russia in 1885, Alexander III. promised that the question of Central Asia should be submitted to arbitration. This enabled Gladstone to retire gracefully. But these same English built no such golden bridge to the French, and so the French must, for the time being, allow themselves to be treated as a nation of second rank—and nobody need be told how John Bull acts toward the weaker."

Meanwhile the French take special precautions. Thus, according to the *Petit Journal*, Paris, destroyers are on guard before Biserta night and day, to prevent the port from being closed by sinking a ship in the channel.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

MAJOR MARCHAND and his one hundred and fifty Sudanese will be withdrawn from Fashoda, "their position being untenable," as the Paris *Petite République* explains, "in the presence of the force of fifteen hundred Sudanese in the British service, and reinforcements difficult to obtain." The French contingent will, according to latest accounts, retire to the shores of the Red Sea. But the French republic does not give up its claim to the Bahr-el-Ghazel region, in which, as the London *Standard* remarks, "some thirty Fashodas have been planted," and the danger of war has been accentuated rather than removed. It may safely be asserted that, since the war of 1870, when the French were very confident of their victory, the press of no country have proclaimed so confidently the downfall of their opponent as the British papers proclaim the destruction of France in case of war. *The Morning Post*, London, expresses itself to the following effect in the course of a long article:

The French are hardly worth considering as a power to-day, and they know it. They only play the part of the dog in the manger. They are declining continually, and their attempts at colonizing are only the outcome of jealousy. Neither in war nor in peace are they to be taken seriously. They could not colonize if they wanted to do so. As a civilizing race they are restricted to themselves. their very literature is such that "French" is synonymous with "pornographic" to-day, and if it is not absolutely pornographic, only a handful of idealists prevent that.

The article contains some references to French character which can not be reproduced in a paper like THE LITERARY DIGEST, and closes with the advice to England "to make short work of France." *The St. James's Gazette* hopes "that no English paper will publish anything that may be of advantage to the French." The Newcastle *Chronicle*, a very good representative of an English bourgeois paper, declares that England's present free-trade policy is enough to satisfy foreigners as to their right to trade, and that the flag of another nation in regions claimed as British must not be tolerated. The paper concludes as follows:

"But the hoisting of the French flag and the presence of a French armed force within the British sphere will not be tolerated. There the matter rests for the present, and it remains with the French to repair with as good grace as they can, and as speedily as possible, the blunder which they wilfully committed, notwithstanding the British protest that such a course would be considered an unfriendly action. Probably the French now see that they have enough trouble at home to deal with without rushing into a war which could not fail to bring ruin on France. But the fear is that France will seek relief from internal dissensions in a foreign war."

There are a few voices on the other side among Englishmen, but they are not heard very much above the din. *The Westminster Gazette* thinks that, altho England should try "to get as much as possible into the hotchpotch brought on by the present commotion," as it would be worth the while for Great Britain, "a war with France would be a serious misfortune," and the Manchester *Guardian* says:

"Our own claims to the Bahr-el-Ghazel rest on an agreement with Germany, which is valueless as against France. In spite of that agreement, we never set foot in the province; the French may be said to have been in more or less effective occupation since 1896, when M. Liotard visited Dem Suliman, the ancient capital of the province, and found it deserted. Whether technically derelict or not, the French, at any rate, found it actually derelict, and their contention that the Bahr-el-Ghazel was, therefore, *terra nullius*—no man's land—is sound for precisely the same reasons that their similar contention with regard to Fashoda is quite untenable."

The French keep very cool. They wish to prevent any possible hitch to their World's Fair in 1900, and they are very much preoccupied with the Dreyfus case. "We do not," says the humorist of the Paris *Illustration*, "we do not hate the English because they bother us about Fashoda," and he continues:

"Fashoda isn't worth a single torpedo. We do not mind their burning Joan d'Arc; that's a long time ago. Nor do we hate them because they vanquished Napoleon at Waterloo and sent him to St. Helena. Napoleon is very dead now. Even that we meet their ugly faces all over the world, including the grand opera, does not disturb us; that their newspapers insult us, that they take our money to fatten their promoters, that we get seasick crossing the Channel, for all this we can forgive them. But we *do* draw the line when they bother us just as we are about to investigate *the* case."

The *Gaulois* thinks Britain "should be satisfied with the humiliation to which France has consented in withdrawing her brave men from Fashoda." The *Petite République* is sure that England means to force a war. The *Echo de Paris* says:

"In London people understand better than in Paris what power France would have if she could carve out the African empire which Great Britain claims for herself. The dream of a French Abyssinia disturbs the British, for its realization would ruin their influence on the Red Sea. The English simply dread honest competition in trade, that is why they regard French progress as an aggression."

The *Temps* thinks that England, whose power is rated so high in her own newspapers, hopes to get a cheap diplomatic victory while her neighbor is preoccupied. The *Petit Journal*, the paper *par excellence* of the French bourgeois, seeing that it has nearly 1,250,000 circulation, is very bitter and says:

"England has prepared a long time for this humiliation of France. She has done her best to bring about the right political constellation. She has organized the rebellion which resulted in the Armenian atrocities; she has caused the Greco-Turkish war, assisted the Dreyfus trouble and the strikes in Paris, caused the rebellion in Abyssinia, roused the natives of the Transvaal against the Boers. The world and justice have a heavy reckoning against England."

In the other countries of Europe the possibility of an Anglo-French struggle is regarded with much equanimity. The *Handelsblad*, a paper which sides with England, nevertheless warns

the British people that a war with France would cost them more than they bargain for. The attitude of the Germans is best characterized by a saying of Bismarck which at present is quoted much in Germany. The Old Chancellor said:

"If England should ever in a war become wedged between the French horse and the Russian elephant, it is not for Germany to rush to John Bull's assistance with a pitchfork. Let her calmly watch the fat, stiff-shirted old fellow scrunched between the animals, until he cries aloud to God for help."

Perhaps the most remarkable outcome of the present controversy with England is that the French seem to forget their dislike of Germany over it. The *Echo des Mines*, Paris, says:

"This seems curious, but it is nevertheless a fact. The younger generation, which did not see the war with Germany in 1870, says outright: Rather a union with Germany than to retreat before England. It is the old historical dislike of England which shows itself, the dislike which moved people during the time of Napoleon and before Napoleon."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GERMAN AMBITIONS.

HARDLY an English exchange comes to hand without reference to the supposed ambitions of the German Emperor. *The Morning Post*, London, speaking of the manner in which the Emperor addressed his subjects in Turkey, says:

"His theme has been the importance of extending German influence in Turkey, and, more momentous still, the duty which should compel all Germans to cling to their mother country even after they have settled in foreign lands. If the Emperor had been actually thinking of the hundreds and thousands of Germans who have forgotten their Fatherland in the United States and Australia, his remarks on this point could hardly have been stronger than they were. By apparently small things of this kind is the veil lifted, and the true intention of the enterprising Emperor made clear. Time will show whether or not that intention can become a reality."

*The Morning Leader* is equally dissatisfied with the Emperor's attempts to arouse patriotism among his recently united people, and says: "The civilized world must bear up as best it can under the sad news we are compelled to print. The German Emperor has not, after all, gone to Jericho!" The paper, moreover, relates that William II. wants Syria, and a part of Morocco, and the Philippines, and Tripoli, and many other parts of the world, to the detriment of the English-speaking peoples. *The Outlook*, nevertheless, thinks that Great Britain, having lost her influence in Turkey, should not play the dog-in-the-manger with regard to that country. It says:

"Great Britain obtained a colonial empire before she could provide for her markets, and at the moment Germany can control markets when she can command few colonies. . . . Asia Minor becomes, therefore, Germany's natural field for territorial and commercial enterprise, and it is vital for Germany to make it a colony of imperial significance. . . . The friendship of Germany can mean little short of the reassertion of Turkish integrity. An effective war has shown the Sultan the value of German military principles as inculcated into the Turkish forces; and the preponderance of Germany's commerce has already imparted a healthier tone to the Turkish exchequer. Great Britain can do nothing but accept the inevitable, reflecting that the presence of Germany as a political power at Constantinople, and a religious force at Jerusalem, is a harbinger to those commercial relations between Turkey and this country which under the rule of Russia would have been perilous, if not impossible."

Throughout the British empire there is no objection to an estrangement between Russia and Germany on account of German ambitions in the East. As the Montreal *Witness* puts it: "If Russia turns upon Germany in the near East, Great Britain will have a breathing spell for a time and the Continent will be in a hurly-burly." Less easy the British papers find the solution of the Philippine question, in which they have assigned to Germany the position of bell-the-cat with regard to the United States. Says *The Westminster Gazette:*

"Lord Salisbury gravely hints at fresh international problems. . . . Is it the question of the Philippines in which the German Emperor is said to take a rather dangerous personal interest? The United States will naturally look to us to support them against any effort to snatch what they claim to be theirs by 'right of conquest.' The seizure of any of the islands or even its purchase might constitute a fresh Fashoda question at the far end of the globe."

The paper admits that it would be rather awkward to oppose the Emperor if his support is wanted in the Egyptian, Delagoa Bay, and Chinese questions. Curiously enough, the French do not share the opinion of the British that Germany will assist England in a struggle over Egypt. The *Éclair*, Paris, says:

"People who are informed of what is going on at Cairo know very well that the German and French agents in Egypt are on the best possible terms. A thousand little incidents show that Germany means to act in exactly the same way as France, that is to say, that she protests against the British occupation of the land of the Pharaohs."

The *Temps* and many other French papers declare that Germany holds the key to the problem. Nor are the Russians very ready to act upon the suggestion of the British. The *Sviet*, referring to the Emperor's increasing influence in Turkey, expresses itself in the main as follows:

The Emperor's voyage must necessarily bear fruit. German trade and industry have taken root in Turkey and will increase very quickly. The number of German citizens in Turkey will grow, and their political and economical influence will make itself felt. But neither Russia nor France has need to be very jealous. It will take a long time to make the Germans so predominant that other nations are crowded out.

The *Tribuna*, Rome, declares that the rumor that Germany means to obtain Tripoli is without foundation. Italy need not fear for *her* interests.

The German papers do not profess to be in their Emperor's confidence, but they enable us to gage German public opinion, which appears to be that Germany, altho she can not allow herself to be crowded out in any part of the globe, should be very moderate in her demands and abstain from annexing territory for the mere pleasure of boasting of the extent of German colonial expansion. In a long article, the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, expresses itself with regard to Turkey to the following effect:

With her limited territory and her ever-increasing population, Germany must endeavor to extend her influence or retire from her place among the great powers. The latter she has no intention to do. But she may be moderate, and has been so. She has taken generally only what others did not want. Her African possessions were called valueless by other nations. In Turkey she interferes with no one. Austria has too many internal troubles to assume new responsibilities. England, France, Russia have treated Turkey as an enemy and are not welcome to the Turks. Germany, on the other hand, does not intend to conquer Turkey. She follows new methods. Her industries, her trade, her army methods, her engineers, her teachers may become predominant in Turkey without imposing upon the Turks a "protectorate." German emigrants within the territory of the Sultan need not renounce their allegiance, and that is enough. At the same time Germany is better off if she strengthens the Sultan than if she weakens him. Whoever needs protection can apply to Germany for it.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the British make a mistake in attempting to embroil their hated German rival in wars while yet fishing for an Anglo-German compact. The *Tageblatt* asserts that Germany is perfectly neutral in the Egyptian question. The *Kieler Zeitung* asserts that it will be due to the malice of other nations, who have accustomed themselves to the idea that Germans should work for any country but their own, if at some future time Germany becomes less moderate in her ambitions. The *Kölnische Zeitung* is pleased to see that France is more friendly. As a matter of fact, so influential a publication as the *Revue des Revues* publishes an article in which Frenchmen are told that they can have German friendship if they will remember that in 1870 Germany only took back her own. With regard to the Philippines, Germany certainly has no extraordinary ambitions. "She has certain treaty rights there, which she will require to be respected," says the *Ost-asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, "and she will not allow the islands to be partitioned among two or three powers without demanding her share, for the British and the Americans would be the first to ridicule her for her weakness. But she does not intend to interfere in favor of Spain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### GLADSTONE AND THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

THE musical director of the troupe of "Jubilee Singers" who, in 1875-77, "sang out of the pockets of the English people the great fund which transformed their school into a university," was Theodore F. Seward, now of New York City. In *The Church Union* (October), he writes of the reception given the singers in England, and especially of that given them at Hawarden by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

Nearly every city and town in England, Scotland, Wales, and the north of Ireland was visited, and the size of the audience was always limited only by the size of the hall. The religious character of the audiences and the nature of some of the prejudices then entertained led to an ingenious stratagem:

"The audiences were drawn almost wholly from the religious classes. This fact led to a curious experience in the management of the entertainments. It seems that among the nonconformists of Great Britain the feeling with regard to attending concerts is, or was at that time, the same as it was a generation ago among religious people in America with reference to going to the theater or opera. A mixed program of secular and sacred music—as, for instance, 'My love is like a red, red rose,' followed by Handel's 'He was despised,' or Mendelssohn's 'O rest in the Lord'—was regarded as sacrilegious, and not to be tolerated by earnest Christian people. If our entertainments had been announced (or, as the Scotchmen say, 'intimated') as concerts, they would have failed. Therefore the title, 'Services of Song,' was adopted; and under this guise the multitudes were captured. There was nothing wrong or 'tricky' in this concession to public opinion, as the slave songs are deeply religious in their spirit, and it only required a little care in making sure that the other parts of the program did not conflict with the religious element of the songs."

Invitations to dine, Mr. Seward says, many of them from the highest classes, were so frequent that scarcely one in ten of them could be accepted. One of those accepted came from Mr. Gladstone and his wife, and here is the story of the occasion:

"Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were standing on the steps ready to receive us. Their greeting was so cordial, so simple, unaffected, and natural, that a feeling of embarrassment was impossible. How they could so completely banish from our minds all consciousness of the intellectual and social difference between their estate and ours, it is not easy to understand. Certainly it is not possible to describe or analyze it, except to say that it was a consummate fruit of the highest breeding. Their culture, so far from raising a barrier between us, was used as a medium for closer fellowship; and this is surely the essence of Christian courtesy—*noblesse oblige*.

"The entire afternoon and evening were devoted to our entertainment and pleasure, with the exception of a brief interval when our host excused himself to write an important paper for presentation in Parliament the following day. The best hour was the one spent in Mr. Gladstone's library, where he showed us innumerable relics and souvenirs of interesting occasions, presentations from cities, corporations, etc. By no means of least interest was the table on which were lying a number of axes of different shapes and sizes which he used in his favorite recreation of felling trees. His special preference among them was an American ax. The handle had been split at the end, and was bound around for some distance from the head with a strong cord. He said there was a give in the handle resulting from the split, which gave a slight relief to the hand as the blow was struck.

"After the indoor treasures had been examined, Mr. Gladstone took us about the park and especially to see the picturesque ruin of a castle of the time of Edward I., which adorns one part of his wide domain. To have an ivy-mantled ruin on one's private grounds seemed a rare privilege to us Americans, who had just been 'twitted' by Mr. Ruskin for our poverty in not even having any public castles on our commonplace continent. Mr. Gladstone assured us that America has given the world ideas and principles which are worth far more than all the ruined castles of Europe. The time is too remote for a full report of his remarks on this and other topics. But in all his association with us, he manifested a spirit of genial comradeship which kept us entirely at our ease. I think that none of us felt any more lack of freedom that if we had been visiting an American home, and were being entertained by the grandfather of the household.

"As the afternoon waned we returned to the drawing-room, and in due time were called to the evening meal. This proved not to be the traditional tea-and-thin-bread-and-butter of an English home in the late afternoon or early evening. It was rather the later meal transferred to this hour for our benefit as guests, who could not stay to the usual ten-o'clock supper. And in the conduct of the meal, a fact is to be mentioned which may fairly be regarded as of historic meaning and interest. We were led to the table by our host and hostess, and so seated as to leave alternate vacant chairs, as if for other expected guests. The servants were dismissed from the room, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone themselves waited on us. After all were well supplied, and we had fairly begun our repast, then the other members of the family and a few guests came in, and they and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone took the unoccupied seats, being thus distributed among our party. The servants were then recalled, and served the company in ordinary form.

"The motive beneath this act of very special courtesy can, I think, be easily discerned. England was responsible for introducing slavery into the American colonies. Here was a company of the children of bondage, who were engaged in a laudable effort to remove its degrading effects, and to elevate their own race. 'Let the occasion be used to express in as marked a degree as possible our sympathy with their efforts, and our desire to aid them in their good work.' Somewhat along this line of reasoning, it may be supposed, did the noble-souled Premier and his wife decide to bestow such unusual honor.

"The remainder of the evening was occupied in a social way. The only other incident worth recording was the singing of 'John Brown's Body' by the troupe. They had sung a number of slave melodies--of which the English people could never have enough—and Mr. Gladstone asked for the John Brown song:

'Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.'

"His appearance during the singing was a *tableau-vivant* that one who witnessed it could never forget. He stood near the piano in an attitude of absorbed attention. As the *verve* and fire of the singers increased with the rising sentiment of the words culminating in the line, 'His soul is marching on,' Mr. Gladstone's imperial form seemed to rise in sympathy; his chest dilated and his dark eyes flashed fire. His spirit was evidently stirred to the depths. He was himself a fine singer, and we urged him to sing a song for us, but he could not be induced to yield to our persuasions, apparently feeling that after that song anything else would be an anti-climax.

"At ten oclock the carriages were called, our genial host and hostess placed us in them, closed the doors with a final benediction, and we drove back to the Chester station, each with a Gladstone autograph in his album and with a single thought in every mind: 'Of all the privileges we have enjoyed on this small planet, one that will ever remain among our choicest memories is the visit to Hawarden Castle.'"

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THE *Ost-asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, confirms the report circulating in German papers that the momentary cause of disagreement between Dewey and Diederichs at Manila was a mistake on the part of one of Admiral Dewey's subalterns. "The American admiral," says the paper, "behaved very correctly. Naval officers are not in the habit of threatening to use force, and the American commander is no exception to this rule."

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## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Permit me a few words relatively to Kipling's "Truce of the Bear," and the article concerning the same that appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 12. The reader of the poem can not but wonder as to the reason that impelled its author to apply the appellation "Adam-zad" to the Bear, when aside from poetic license any special name would seem unnecessary. Be this as it may; and whether the poem itself is or is not Russophobic, it is nevertheless certain that when "Adam-zad" is pronounced trippingly on the tongue, it has a marked phonetic similarity to the epithet "a damn Czar." G. G. FAUGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Germany is to have a new canal—really two main canals, one joining the Rhine with the Dortmund-Ems canal, and one joining the Dortmund-Ems canal with the Elbe. This combination will unite all the North German waterways, making cheap transportation possible to almost all parts of the empire, the Rhine being navigable to Mannheim. Side canals are to run to Osnabruck, Hildesheim, Peine, Brunswick, Magdeburg, and possibly to Nienburg. The cost of the canal and branches is estimated at 162,000,000 marks ($38,566,000). One half of a pfennig (0.119 cent) per ton is to be paid on goods that go now by rail, under special or exceptional rates. Other goods are to pay from three fourths to 1 pfennig (from 0.178 to 0.238 cent), these rates to be per kilometer (0.62137 mile).

Consul-General Gowey sends from Yokohama a clipping from *The Japan Herald*, to the effect that the market quotations of camphor are at present very low, which is due to the large shipments from Formosa to London, Bombay, and Germany direct. There are four camphor refineries in Japan, viz., the Nippon Camphor Company, the Sumitomo Camphor Manufactory, the Fukiai Camphor Refinery, and a factory belonging to Messrs. Lucas & Co., in Kobé, which is the only port in Japan engaged in that line of trade, camphor being refined there to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds this year, valued at 6,500,000 yen ($3,250,000).

A comparison of the statistics of imports of manufactured goods from the United States into Canada from June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1898, with the statistics of imports from Great Britain into Canada for the same period shows forcibly the fact that the United States has been gradually but steadily capturing more and more of this trade, and that during the same period Great Britain has been losing its hold.

The following (according to Consul-General Bittenger, at Montreal) is a list of some of the goods imported from Great Britain into Canada, the import of which in 1897 was less than in 1893, while the import of the same class of goods from the United States exceeded that of 1893.

| Articles. | Increase of Imports from United States into Canada in 1897 over 1893. | Decrease of Imports from Great Britain in 1897 below 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Carpets | 31,000 | 44,000 |
| Carriages | 1,300,000 | 131,000 |
| Watches and cases | 110,700 | 8,300 |
| Cotton goods | 15,000 | 752,000 |
| Glass and crockery | 37,000 | 138,000 |
| Hats, caps, etc. | 176,000 | 265,000 |
| Jewelry, etc. | 74,000 | 32,000 |
| Agricultural implements | 356,000 | 3,300 |
| All other iron goods | 1,541,000 | 3,613,000 |
| Tin goods | 61,000 | 103,000 |
| Sundry metal goods | 310,000 | 323,000 |
| Scientific instruments | 2,900 | 37,000 |
| Paints and colors | 76,000 | 79,000 |
| Silks and ribbons | 34,400 | 146,400 |
| Dress and piece goods | 31,000 | 171,100 |
| Wood, and manufactures of | 735,000 | 30,000 |
| Wool and woolen goods | 18,000 | 4,438,600 |

Consul Hanna writes from San Juan that "no American seeking work should come to Porto Rico." In a recent letter to the State Department he says:

"I have said to business men in the United States that, in my opinion, they would be disappointed if they came here now to establish themselves; that the time had not yet arrived for an American to


Pale, Thin, Delicate people get vigorous and increase in weight from the use of

Somatose

A Perfect Food, Tonic and Restorative.

It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

*At druggists, in 2 oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.*

**Also the following combinations: Somatose-Biscuit, Somatose-Cocoa, Somatose-Chocolate each containing 10 per cent. Somatose. Very convenient and palatable preparations.**

Pamphlets mailed by Schieffelin & Co., New York, agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.



FENCING For Poultry, **half cost of Netting.** Also best Farm Yard, Cemetery Fences, Iron Posts, Gates, etc. I can save you money. Freight paid. Catalogue free.

K. L. SHELLABARGER, 76 F. St., Atlanta, Ga.



*Direct from the Factory*

# Christmas Gifts

FINE furniture is acceptable to all, and from us you buy it "Direct from factory at FACTORY PRICES."

If you have not time to write for our catalogue, it will be safe to order direct from what we offer here. Each article is strictly HIGH-GRADE—much better, in fact, than you will expect from what we say of it.

## Turkish Rocker

**$29.50** buys this luxurious easy chair, No. 677 direct from factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best leather chair ever sold at so low a price.

**COVERED** with best quality machine-buffed genuine leather. Has genuine hair cushions, tufted back, spring rockers, and ball-bearing casters. Choice of maroon, olive-green, or russet color leather. At retail, a similar chair costs $45 to $60.

## Ladies' Mahogany Desk

**$9.75** buys this dainty desk direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best ladies' desk ever sold at so low a price. A dainty birthday or wedding gift.

**FRONT** is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two locks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple. Trimmings are all solid brass (not plated), including the crest. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost $15 to $20. Ask for Catalogue.

## Mahogany Music Cabinet

**$8.00** buys this nice music cabinet, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best music cabinet obtainable at so low a price.

**FRONT** is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with mother-of-pearl and white holly. Has French legs, adjustable shelves, and lock. Trimmings are solid brass, and bottom of drawer is pretty bird's-eye maple. This cabinet has a rich polish finish, and from a dealer will cost $12 to $15.

## Home Desk

**$19.50** buys this beautiful home desk, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best obtainable at so low a price.

**THE DESIGN** of this desk is almost perfection for a "home" desk. It combines all the practical features of a regular office desk—roll top, letter file, book stalls, sliding arm rest, plenty of drawers, pigeonholes, ball-bearing casters, etc.—and in a way that is graceful, artistic, and full of style. At retail it would cost from $25 to $35.

**We Prepay Freight** to all points east of the Mississippi and north of South Carolina. (Points beyond on an equal basis.)

*Write for our Complete Catalogue*

THE FRED MACEY CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Makers of Office and Library Furniture

*Direct from the Factory*

go into business in Porto Rico. I believe the time will come when this will be a good field for the investment of American capital, and when nearly all kinds of business conducted in an American style will be profitable; but that time will not come until the island has American government, until the laws of the United States are enforced, and tariff changes made. Then, I believe, this island will take on new life; but our people who think of doing business in Porto Rico should be made to understand that the existing high duty on American products prohibits their shipping building material, machinery for factories or plantations, etc., or establishing any kind of business with profit. Most of our business men who have come here simply look the island over, pronounce it rich and possessing golden prospects for the future, but decide that it is too early to invest. The American press should inform our merchants and business men of the true situation.

---

Codfish is the principal food article imported into Porto Rico, and our consul at San Juan says that Nova Scotia dealers consider that island their best market. In many cases the dealers of Nova Scotia visit Porto Rico to buy molasses and pay for it in codfish. The consul says there is no reason why New England dealers in codfish should not supply the Porto Rican market in the future.

---

## PERSONALS.

THE well-known economist and writer, David Ames Wells, who died recently, was a thorough Yankee, his father having been descended from Thomas Welles, Governor of the colony of Connecticut from 1655 to 1658, and his mother from David Ames, who built the first national armory at Springfield.

The close of the Civil War brought Mr. Wells prominently into public life. He was then a resident of Troy, N. Y., and read an essay on "Our Burden and Strength" before a private literary club. The essay dwelt directly on the resources and debt-paying ability of the United States, and was received with great enthusiasm in the Northern States.

This pamphlet made a great impression upon President Lincoln, and early in 1865 he sent for Mr. Wells to confer on the best methods of dealing with the enormous debt which the war had accumulated, and for the relief of the burden of taxation under which the people were staggering.

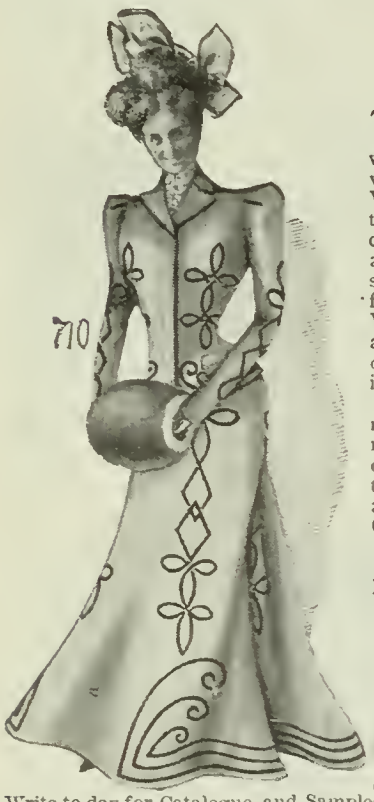
Congress, in March, 1865, created a commission of three persons to inquire into and report on the subject of raising by taxation such revenue as was necessary to supply the wants of the Government and the best method of raising the same. Mr. Wells was appointed chairman of this commission.

Mr. Wells's work in the interest of a new revenue basis so impressed Congress that in 1866 an act was passed making him "special commissioner of the revenue." Most of the laws passed between 1865 and 1870 on the redrafting of the whole system of internal-revenne laws, the reduction and final abolition of the cotton tax, the origination of the system and use of stamps for the collection of taxes on tobacco and fermented liquors and distilled spirits, and many other reconstructions, were passed at Mr. Wells's suggestion.

Mr. Wells made a trip abroad in 1865 to investigate every form of competitive industry, with a view of drafting a new tariff. The result of this visit was to change Mr. Wells from a strong pro-

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

# Suits and Cloaks $5




TO the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost we mail *free* our new Winter Catalogue of tailor-made suits and cloaks, together with a supplement of styles just received from our Paris house. We will also enclose a full line of samples of suitings and cloakings to select from.

We keep no ready-made goods, but make everything to order, thus insuring the perfection of fit and finish.

Charming Costumes and Tailor-Made Suits, $5.00 up.
Handsome Jackets, lined throughout, $5.00 up.
Jaunty Capes, $3.00 up.
Fur Collarettes, $5.00 up.
New Skirts $4.00 up.

We pay express charges everywhere.

Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; we will send them to you FREE by return mail.

*Be sure to say whether you wish the samples for Cloaks or for Suits, and we will then be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire.*

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.

**For Nervous Exhaustion**

**Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Dr. A. L. TURNER, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."

*A NICE CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR A LADY*

**Everybody Knows** There's but ONE Carpet Sweeper to buy—

# The Bissell

For twenty-two years the acknowledged leader on the market.

Constantly Improved
Always the Best. Every One Guaranteed

*Ask Your Dealer For Them*

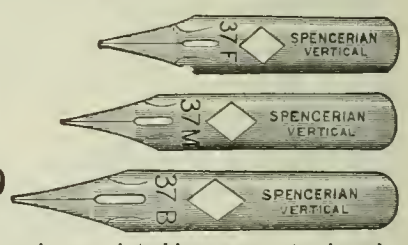
Write for booklet describing our latest improvements: "Cyco" Bearings, Dust-Proof Axle Tubes, and Anti-Raveling Collector, and telling you how to secure a useful gift FREE.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.
(LARGEST SWEEPER MAKERS IN THE WORLD.)

# Spencerian Pens

## New Series No. 37.

See That Hole?




That is for inserting a pointed instrument to eject the pen from the holder, and to prevent the ink from flowing back on the pen and soiling the fingers.

Samples on receipt of return postage. **Ask for Vertical No. 37.**

Spencerian Pen Company
450 Broome Street, New York.

**$1.50** LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN **$1.50**

Solid 14kt Gold Pen in Hard Rubber Engraved Holder · simple construction, always ready, no shaking, works perfectly; no blotting. Equal to any $2.50 Pen.

*Agents Wanted*

Cut is two-thirds' size of $1.50 pen. Larger pens at higher prices. Live dealers sell and recommend the **LINCOLN**, or it will be sent postpaid, complete with filler and full directions, for $1.50. Buy it, test it, if not satisfactory, money returned.
LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 108 Fulton St., New York.

**ROYAL MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY**
63 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Collaborates with authors, and submits books stories, and magazine articles to publishers.

tectionist to a free-trader, and on his return he began an aggressive campaign against what he termed existing evils in the system of revenue taxations.

"DENVER is so young," says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, "that General Denver, for whom it is named, is still living and visited the city a few years ago. This is a rare honor. Washington never saw the great city which he knew would bear his name. Lieutenant Duluth, the intrepid French officer of the lake region, had been in his grave two hundred years before the city that perpetuates his fame was founded. It has been General Denver's good fortune to live to see his namesake possess a population of 170,000 and rank high among the thriving towns of the West."

## Current Events.

*Monday, November 21.*

—**Senator Quay** and his son, Richard S., are indicted for misuse of bank funds.

—The **Cuban commission** to visit President McKinley, headed by General Garcia, arrives at New York.

—The hospitality of **Portsmouth, England**, has been extended to "any American squadron proposing to visit the port."

—The *Maria Teresa* has been finally abandoned.

—The **American Peace Commissioners** decline to arbitrate the third article of the peace protocol.

*Tuesday, November 22.*

—A party of wealthy Filipinos arrive in San Francisco to ask the United Stated Government's aid in **recovering property from the Spaniards.**

—The court of appeals of New York declares the **Anti-Scalpers' law unconstitutional.**

—**Colonel Picquart testifies** before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case.

*Wednesday, November 23.*

—It is reported and denied that the United States Government is negotiating with Great Britain to **lease the island of Socotra** for a coaling-station.

—The **Hawaii Commission holds its first meeting** in Washington.

—**President Iglesias, of Costa Rica,** arrives at Washington and calls upon the President.

—The supreme court of Missouri awards a writ of mandamus against the American and Wells & Fargo Express Companies, compelling them to **pay the war stamp tax.**

—Captain-General **Blanco resigns.**

—**An attempt is made upon the life of the Czar** of Russia as he is returning from Copenhagen.

*Thursday, November 24.*

—**Annual reports** of the Secretary of Interior and the Director of the Mint are made public.

—A despatch from Manila received in Madrid says that **4,000 American troops were landed at Manila** last week.

—The **Anti-Anarchist conference,** at which all the nations of Europe are represented, opens at Rome.

*Friday, November 25.*

—The Spanish cabinet sends its instructions to the **Peace Commission** at Paris.

—The testimony in the **Bering Sea case before** the Joint High Commission is closed.

—**The French cabinet authorizes a loan of 270,000,000** francs ($54,000,000) to establish an Indo-Chinese railroad system.

*Saturday, November 26.*

—The **battle-ship** *Wisconsin* **is launched** at San Francisco.

—**Marines are landed at Tien-Tsin,** China, from the cruiser *Boston*, to protect the American legation at Peking.

—**Dr. Lyman Abbott resigns** his pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

—Through the efforts of the **United States Minister at Constantinople** permits are to be issued to foreigners to travel in the interior of Asia Minor.

—General **Blanco formally resigns** as governor-general of Cuba, and is succeeded by General Castellanos.

*Sunday, November 27.*

—**Charles W. Couldock,** the veteran actor, dies.

—The Spanish cabinet has agreed upon instructions to Señor Montero Rios, president of the **Spanish Peace Commission,** for the joint session in Paris, at which the treaty will be signed.


# CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

**A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for it.**

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn, and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

**Go to California**

Go to California via "Sunset Limited," the fastest and finest long distance train in the world. Our patrons of past seasons will doubtless be pleased to know that this unexcelled train-service is operated between New Orleans and San Francisco again this year, thus affording an escape from the rigors of our wintry blasts via a semi-tropical route to the land that knows no winter. Direct connections for Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, and around-the-world. For further particulars apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, New York.

# EUCALOL CURES

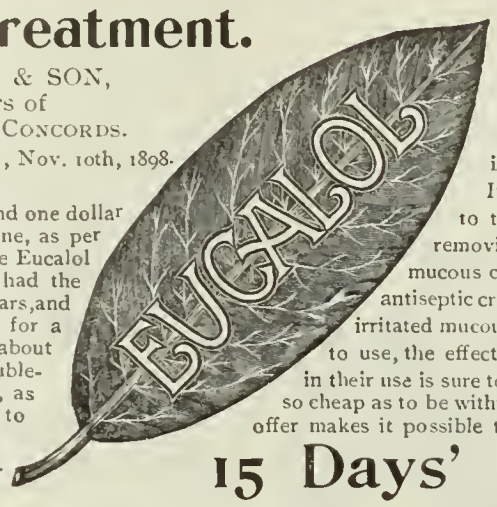
## Antiseptic Treatment.

C. F. GOODWIN & SON,
Manufacturers of
FINE CARRIAGES AND CONCORDS.
WATERBURY, CONN., Nov. 10th, 1898.

EUCALOL COMPANY.

*Dear Sirs:*—Enclosed please find one dollar ($1 00) for catarrh remedies sent me, as per enclosed bill; also one bottle of the Eucalol Cream (to be sent me). I have had the catarrh now for some twenty-five years, and have paid as high as ten dollars for a single treatment, and have tried about all the remedies known for this troublesome disease, and your treatment, as far as I have tried it, seems to me to be the most scientific of them all.

GEO. H. GOODWIN.




## No Cure, No Pay.

**The Eucalol Treatment** is based on absolute cleanliness. It consists of an antiseptic wash to thoroughly cleanse the noistrls, removing all accumulated mucus and mucous crusts, and the application of an antiseptic cream, healing and soothing to the irritated mucous membrane. Both are pleasant to use, the effect is instantaneous, and persistency in their use is sure to effect a cure. This treatment is so cheap as to be within the means of all. The free trial offer makes it possible to try it without risking a cent.

## 15 Days' Free Trial.

**We will send you, free of all cost, a complete treatment with medicine and full directions. After 15 days' trial you may return the unused portion and no charge will be made. If you find it beneficial, send us 75 cents by mail or express money order. Eucalol Cream cures Colds in the Head. Price, 25 cents.**

THE EUCALOL COMPANY, 108 Fulton Street, New York.

# NASAL CATARRH

PATENT APPLICATIONS
MUST BE WRITTEN WITH
PERMANENT INK

The attention of patent attorneys in particular, and the legal profession in general, is called to the recent decision of the Patent Office to refuse admission to papers written with fugitive inks—see Patent Office Gazette of September 13, 1898, page 1732.

**CARTER'S IDEAL TYPEWRITER RIBBONS:**
***INDELIBLE OFFICIAL*** *(which yields copies)*
***and BLACK RECORD*** *(which does not copy)*

are absolutely permanent, will stand the chemical tests of the Executive Departments, and are so guaranteed. **No other colors will.** For all machines, delivered charges prepaid, single ribbons, $1.00 each, $4.50 per half dozen. Safety and security are obtained only by using standard goods made by reliable manufacturers.

**The Carter's Ink Co.**
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO...

# DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS.

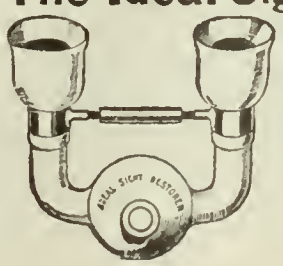
This one in Oak

DELIVERED EAST of the MISSISSIPPI

**$33.33**

Send for Catalogue No. 63, describing and illustrating more than 200 styles.
(ESTABLISHED 1868.)
AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO.,
Howard and Crosby Sts., NEW YORK.

# The Ideal Sight Restorer.



A MOST VALUABLE AND SUITABLE PRESENT. THE INESTIMABLE BLESSING OF SIGHT. AVOID SPECTACLES, HEADACHE AND SURGICAL OPERATION. READ ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON THE EYE. PAMPHLET MAILED FREE.
THE IDEAL COMPANY,
239 BROADWAY, N. Y.

## CHESS.

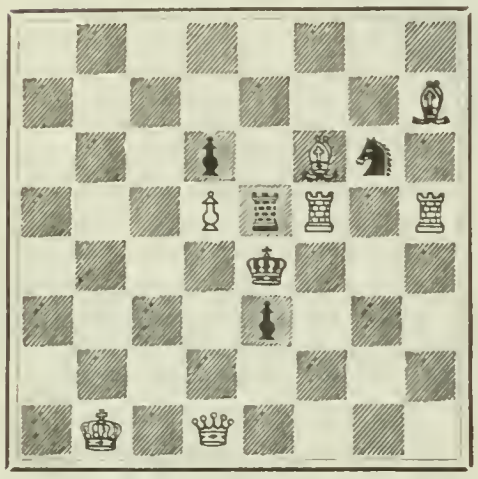
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 335.

BY W. GLEAVE.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Five Pieces.



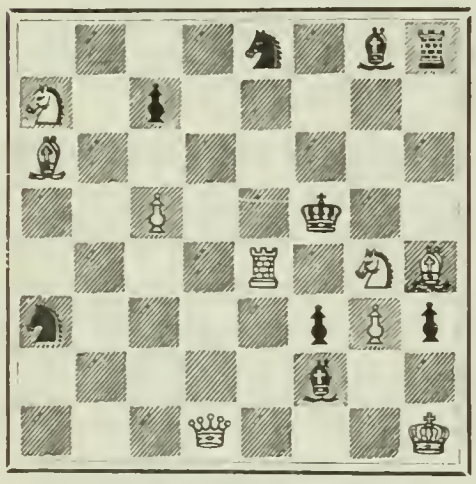
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 336.

BY JOSEPH KOHN.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 330.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. K—Kt 5 / K—Q 3 | 2. Q—R 2 ch / K—Q 4, must | 3. P—K 4, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—B 4 | 2. P—K 4 ch / K—K 4 | 3. Q—R 2, mate |
| | 2. .... / K—B 5 | 3. Kt—Q 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / P x P | 2. Kt—Q 3 ch / K—Q 3 | 3. Q—B 6, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 4 | 3. P—K 4. mate |
| 1. .... / P—B 4 | 2. Kt—Q 7 ch / K x P or—Q 3 | 3. Q—B 6, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 5 | 3. P—K 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—R 6 | 2. Q—Kt 3, ch / Any | 3. P—K 4, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Mich.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; G. M. Fowle, Scio College, Ia.

Comments: "Very *nice* problem, but quite easy"—M. W. H.; "A pretty wrinkle, smoothed in a twinkle"—I. W. B.; "A remarkably fine problem"—F. S. F.; "A delightful study"—R. M. C.; "A beauty, and not so small as it looks"—C. F. P.; "Not difficult but ingenious"—F. H. J.; "An excellent piece of Chess-strategy"—Dr. H. W. F.

Dr W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; and W. G. Randall, Riverside, Cal., were successful with 328. C. R. Oldham also solved 329.

S. S. Simpson, San Francisco, sends solutions of 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325.

### The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press 4 games have been played, with the following result: Janowski, 3; Showalter, 0; Draws, 1.

FIRST GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* | SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 18 P-R 3 (f) | P—R 3 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 19 B—Q 3 | Kt—Kt sq |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 20 R—Q B sq | Kt—Q 2 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | B—K 2 | 21 Q-Q sq (g) | Kt—B 4 |
| 5 B-K B 4 (a) | Castles | 22 P—Q Kt 4 | Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 P—K 3 | P—Q B 4 | 23 P-Kt 4 (h) | P—Q R 4 |
| 7 P x Q B P | B x P | 24 P-Q Kt 5 (i) | Kt—B 4 |
| 8 Q—B 2 (b) | Kt—B 3 | 25 R—Kt sq | Kt x B |
| 9 P—Q R 3 | R—K sq | 26 Q x Kt | B x B P (k) |
| 10 B-Kt 5 (c) | P—Q 5 | 27 R x B | R x R |
| 11 Castles (d) | P—K 4 | 28 Q x R | Q x Kt |
| 12 Kt-Q 5 (e) | B—K 3 | 29 Q-Q 5 (l) | Q—Q 6 ch |
| 13 P—K 4 | R—Q B sq | 30 K—R 2 | R—Q B sq |
| 14 K—Kt sq | B—K 2 | 31 R-Q Kt sq | P—R 5 (m) |
| 15 Kt x B ch | Q x Kt | 32 P—R 4 | R—B 6 |
| 16 Q—R 4 | P—K R 3 | 33 Resigns. | |
| 17 B x Kt | Q x B | | |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) The text move gives the Q B a favorable development, yet most players prefer the (3) B—Kt 5 move.

(b) Since White played P x B P, he should have continued with P x P, isolating the Black Q P.

(c) In order to guard against the threatening P—K 4. Better, perhaps, was P x P.

(d) R—Q sq, followed by B—K 2 and Castles, was much better. By Castling Q R White can not pursue aggressive tactics without exposing his King.

(e) Preferable was the Kt—K 4. The text-move is not sufficiently aggressive, and gives Black the opportunity to develop the Q B.

(f) Necessary, since B—Kt 5 was threatening.

(g) Hardly satisfactory, for it will enable Black to play Kt—B 4, where it occupies a commanding position. Much better was P—B 5.

(h) A disastrous mistake. Better was K—Kt 2, or Q—K 2.

(i) After this move White is bound to lose a Pawn.

(k) The winning move.

(l) White's game at this stage was a hopeless one Black was a Pawn ahead and bound to win at least another one.

(m) Much superior to R—B 7 ch or R—B 6, in which case White might have prolonged the struggle by interposing the Rook.

### Chess Notation.

The following from the Nashville *Star* is of special interest:

"The betterment of Chess-notation is a matter of frequent comment in these days. It is admitted that the Germanic naming of the squares is superior to ours. With us each square has two designations, with them but one. Thus, White's Q R square is A 1 in the German code, in the English it is for White Q R square and for Black is Q R 8, losing in distinctiveness and also the number of letters used. On the other hand, our notation of the moves is a little simpler than theirs, as, for instance, our move P—K 4 is recorded by them E 2—E 4. When we have to note moves on the King's or Queen's wing, we save nothing; thus our move, P—Q R 4, is marked by them A 2—A 4.

"A blending of the two would produce a perfect system. A German and American, residents of this city, on coming together and having a few informal games, agreed to a more formal match. But there a difficulty occurred. The German didn't know the English method and the American didn't know the German, so they agreed on a new code based on each. The German plan of naming White's first row after the first eight letters and the other squares by figures, and the English method of naming the piece moved, was adopted. Thus P—K 4 in the English and E 2—E 4 in the German code became P—E 4, and P—Q R 4 in English and A 2—A 4 in German became P—A 4. The simplest notation ever used in English is Lowenthal's edition of Morphy's games. Besides other forms, he dropped the dash between the letters, which if misplaced, as it often is by the compositor, will stop any but an experienced player."

### Morphy Against a Whole Club.

The following game was played by Morphy blindfold against the whole Versailles Chess Club.

French Defense.

| MORPHY. *White.* | VERSAILLES. *Black.* | MORPHY. *White.* | VERSAILLES. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 3 | 15 P—K Kt 4 | Kt—B 3 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 16 P—K R 3 | R—B sq |
| 3 P x P | P x P | 17 P—R 3 | R—K sq |
| 4 Kt-K B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 18 Kt—K 2 | P—K R 4 |
| 5 B—Q 3 | B—Q 3 | 19 Kt—B 4 | K—K R 2 |
| 6 Castles | Castles | 20 Kt x B | P x Kt |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | P—B 4 | 21 R x P | B x B (a) |
| 8 P x P | B x P | 22 R x P ch | K—B sq |
| 9 B-K Kt 5 | B—K 3 | 23 Q x P | R—B 2 |
| 10 Q—Q 2 | Kt—B 3 | 24 Kt x B | K R—K 2 |
| 11 Q R-Q sq | B—K 2 | 25 Q—R 6 ch | K—K sq |
| 12 K R-K sq | P—Q R 3 | 26 R-Kt 8 ch and mates in three moves. | |
| 13 Q—B 4 | Kt—K R 4 | | |
| 14 Q—K R 4 | P—K Kt 3 | | |

*Note.*

(a) Versailles had figured, no doubt, that at this point Morphy would have to sacrifice the R to save the Q, but his next move awoke them.

### Chess-Nuts.

*The B. C. M.* is rather hard on Mr. Franklin K. Young's "Grand Tactics of Chess," when it says: "'Grand Tactics' is a book that should be taken as read. On the table or shelf it can do no harm. But, at best, it must be useless to the Chess-player—*in esse* or *in posse*—so far as the matter of Chess is concerned."

Lasker thinks that Dr. Tarrasch will change his mind about retiring from tournament and match play. Maybe Lasker purposes to prod the Doctor.

The final rounds in the Continental Correspondence Tournament are nearly finished. Charles W. Phillips, of Chicago, wins first prize with the score, 12 wins, 4 drawn games, and 1 loss. Mordecai Morgan of Philadelphia take second prize with a score of 12½ to 4½. The best scores, after the leaders, are: G. A. L'Hommede, Chicago, 10 wins, 2 to play; N. A. Voss, Kansas, 9 wins, 3 to play; W. P. Shiply, Philadelphia, 9½ wins, 2 to play; Frank Smyth, Philadelphia, 10 ½ wins, 1 to play, C. F. Urich, Philadelphia, and J. E. Naraway, Ottawa, Canada, with a completed score of 10½ each.

No lamp is a good one without the chimney made for it.

Go by the Index.

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CESSION OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE Spanish Peace Commissioners last week followed instructions from Madrid in the face of demands (described in press reports as an ultimatum) by the United States Commissioners, and agreed to incorporate the cession of the Philippine Islands in the treaty of peace. It is understood that this concession, following those on the other three articles of the protocol, assures the formulation of a treaty by the joint commission, altho negotiations on numerous subsidiary questions continue. The United States Commissioners are said to have offered to assume obligations for "pacific improvements" in the Philippines amounting to $20,000,000; to have agreed to the establishment of equal trade privileges in the islands, mutual relinquishment of claims for indemnity, and release of prisoners. Further, our commissioners seek to treat of religious freedom in the Carolines, to secure a naval station in the Carolines, to get cable rights at other places within Spanish jurisdiction, and to revive Spanish-American treaties.

In agreeing to the cession of the Philippines, the Spanish Commissioners recalled the fact that their suggestion of arbitration on two material points had been rejected, and declared that "they recognize the impossibility of further resisting their powerful antagonist," and "to save greater loss and hurt to Spain" they "feel that no other course is open to them but to accept the victor's terms, however harsh," relative to the Philippines.

News of this result of the negotiations at Paris caused many expressions of rejoicing in our newspapers. Some of them expressed the opinion that Spanish dilly-dallying cost that nation $20,000,000 of a reduction from the supposed first offer of not more than $40,000,000. Other journals printed tabulations of national gains and losses by the war. The New York *Journal* printed among other exhibits, the following:

"Spain had the satisfaction of blowing up the *Maine* and killing 266 American sailors.

"It has cost her:

"Twenty-one war-ships.

"Two armies defeated and captured.

"Cuba, 41,655 squares miles and 1,600,000 inhabitants.

"Porto Rico, 3,550 square miles and 800,000 inhabitants.

"The Philippines, 114,326 square miles and 8,000,000 inhabitants.

"The Sulu Islands, 950 square miles and 75,000 inhabitants.

"Stray islands in other groups.

"A year ago Spain governed over 10,000,000 people outside of her own limits. Now she governs less than 200,000.

"Other powers with colonial empires which they would like to keep, please take notice."

The New York *Tribune* said, in part:

"Two hundred and twenty-two days ago Spain forced upon us the gage of battle, which we accepted with reluctance, but not with fear, knowing full well that 'chains are worse than bayonets,' even tho the chains were on the limbs of others and the bayonets directed at ourselves. One hundred and nine days ago we granted to Spain the armistice for which she sued. And yesterday, by virtue of our moral right no less than of our material power, we dictated to Spain the terms of final and enduring peace. It is done, and it is done well. And neither in the entrance upon the quarrel nor in the prosecution of the campaign by land and sea, nor yet in the disposition of the fruits of victory and the determination of the grounds of peace, has the honor of the American name been marred. . . .

"Each of these nations has now entered upon a new era in its career, from which there can be no return. The change is not in either case, however, a revolution, radical tho it may seem. It is rather a step in consistent evolution. For three centuries Spain has been losing her colonies one by one. This year she has merely lost the bulk of those that still remained to her. For nearly a hundred years the United States has been acquiring from time to time new territories. Expansion began with Thomas Jefferson; imperialism arose under that stern Democrat. The acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines is nothing but the logical and coherent continuation of his policy and of the policy of his successors. Whether the new relationship shall prove to be for better or for worse is for each nation to determine for itself. Toward Spain, if we can feel no great degree of sympathy, we have assuredly no malice, but a sincere desire that from her self-brought woes she may win chastened profit and thus rise to new and nobler life. For the United States we have no illusions and no fears. To underestimate the responsibilities, the costs, the labors we have undertaken, would be fatuous. To shrink from them would be cowardly. It is in meeting them and worthily dealing with them that we shall add to this peace its highest honor."

Of papers hitherto opposing the acquisition of the Philippines, most notice appears to have been taken of the change of attitude on the part of the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), which now considers it impractical to carry its opposition further. Nevertheless a number of papers declare that our demands upon a much weaker government can scarcely be called generous, and the majority of the papers which have antagonized "imperialism" continue to argue against the ratification of a treaty acquiring the Philippine archipelago. The organization of an "anti-expansion league" in Massachusetts, led by Edward Atkinson, Erving Winslow, and others, attracts considerable comment in this connection.

As to the proposed payment of $20,000,000 to Spain, there are papers, like the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) and New York

*Press* (Rep.), which see no valid reason for it, since we are victors. On the other hand, the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Ind-Rep.), New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), and Providence *Journal* (Ind.) consider the offer a considerate and generous act. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) is one of papers which declares that "we have, in effect, paid an enormous price for it [a treaty of peace] in assuming responsibility for the Philippines and embarking upon the great South Sea Bubble of the nineteenth century." The Boston *Pilot* (Irish-American) remarks:

"The Government of the United States offering to buy the Philippines from Spain, paying her a ridiculous small fraction of their value, the price being fixed by the buyer, offers a noble object-lesson of republican honor. We prefer the more humorous expedient of the beggar in 'Gil Blas,' who barricaded the road, and, pointing a long rifle at the casual wayfarer, beseeched him for 'alms.' He did not specify the amount demanded. He was content with accepting all that the traveler had about him."

### THE OPEN DOOR.

But the newspapers have taken up the reported intention of inaugurating an "open-door" policy in the Philippines as the chief bone of contention now, and Congressman Dingley, as the Republican tariff leader, has contributed an interpretation of the term "open door" to the press. Mr. Dingley said:

"The phrase 'open-door policy,' which is now being talked about so much in the newspapers, means simply equality of treatment and not free trade. As applied to the dependencies of a country, it simply means that imports from all countries are to be admitted on the same terms as imports from the mother country. As applied to the Philippines, it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all other foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States.

"Of course, this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the Union with territorial form of government, because the Constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States, unless there should be an amendment to the Constitution permitting this.

"Whether it would be possible to apply this policy to the Philippines after they should become a party of the territory of the United States under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to 'make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States,' I am not prepared to say. It is noticeable, however, that in the resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, passed at the last session of Congress, it was provided that the Hawaiian tariff should continue in force until Congress should otherwise determine.

"It is to be borne in mind, however, that the present talk about an 'open-door' policy for the Philippines is intended to apply entirely to these islands while under a military administration, which would be permissible, and not to apply to those islands after they shall have been formally recognized as a part of the United States.

"Of course, it would be competent for the Paris commissioners to incorporate in the treaty with Spain a provision granting to Spanish imports into the Philippines equality of treatment with imports from the United States for a term of years, and that provision in the treaty, when ratified by the Senate and projected into law by Congress, would be the law of the land.

"In the discussion of the 'open-door' policy I notice that many papers assume that it is the uniform policy of Great Britain in her relations with her colonies. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a conspicuous exception to this in the case of Canada, her most important colony, which admits imports from Great Britain at 25 per cent. less duty than they are admitted from the United States and other countries. It is understood that this policy was adopted by Canada, if not on the suggestion, at least with the approval, of Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary for the Colonies, and that he is urging other colonies of Great Britain to give a similar preference to that country.

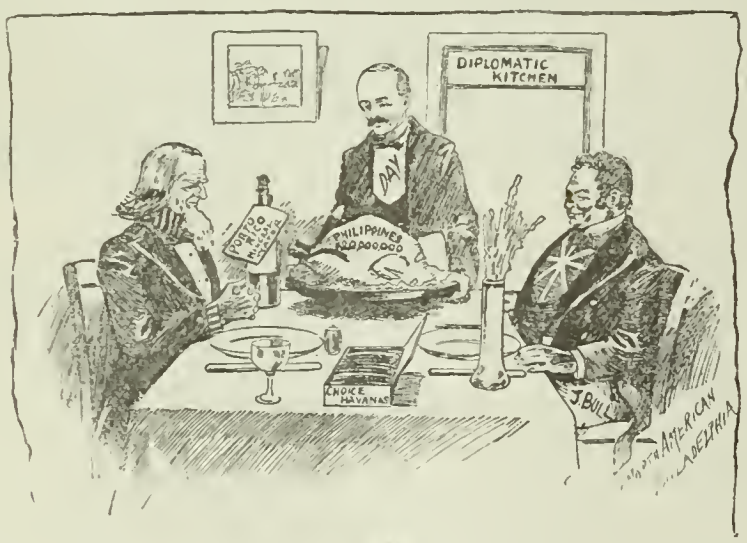
"It should be borne in mind that a very vital point as to revenue is involved in the possible admission of Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines into the Union as Territories or States. These tropical islands are capable of producing every pound of sugar and many other tropical products that the United States consumes. If they should be admitted into the Union in such a manner as to extend our tariff over them, and thereby allow the free importation of their products, we should probably lose not less than $60,000,000 of revenue annually, which would be a very serious situation under existing conditions.

"All of these difficulties only serve to emphasize the soundness of the suggestion that the true policy for the next year is to continue the military administration of whatever islands fall into our hands, and in the mean time make such a thorough investigation of every phase of the serious problems which must be met as will properly prepare us to meet them with wise legislation."

The quality of current discussion of the "open door" is indicated by several representative quotations appended:

**"Open Door is Not Free Trade."**—"The discussion of that feature of the President's ultimatum to Spain which provides for the establishment of the 'open-door policy' in the Philippines indicates that there is some misapprehension in regard to the exact meaning of this policy.

"The term is perhaps misleading to those who have acquired the notion that the British policy in China is the only one to which the phrase 'open door' can be applied. In the policy which the President proposes to establish in the Philippines, the 'open door' means equality of treatment in the matter of collecting customs duties, not free trade. As applied to the Philippines it will mean that the United States must pay the same duties upon goods that are shipped to the Philippines as are paid by Great Britain or Spain upon the same class of goods. Under this




UNCLE SAM AND HIS $20,000,000 TURKEY.

J. BULL: "That's a fine bird Sammy, a fine bird!"
UNCLE SAM: "Yes, friend Johnny, and here's hoping that she'll agree with me!"

"HOORAY FOR IMPERIALISM!"
—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

CARTOONS

plan the export trade of any country to the Philippines must be built up on the merits of the goods offered for sale and not by preferential tariffs, such as Spain established to force her exports upon the people of the islands.

"While Great Britain has adopted the open-door policy for the regulation of commerce with most of her colonial dependencies, she has made a conspicuous exception of Canada, as Congressman Dingley points out, which grants British imports a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular customs duties. But this was a present from Canada to the mother country during the jubilee year, and is almost certain to be abolished as a result of the adjustment of our relations with Canada by the Anglo-American commission now in session at Washington.

"It is also to be borne in mind that such a policy as the President embodies in his ultimatum can only be applied to the Philippines while they are under a military protectorate. If they become a part of the Union and are formally annexed, they will be subject to the same tariff regulations as are in force in the ports of the United States. The President's present policy for the Philippines, however, represents economic wisdom and good statesmanshp."—*The Times-Herald* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Chicago.*

**Abolish Dingleyism.**—"If the constitutional provision for uniform taxes can be set aside in the case of the Philippines, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks it could be done with any other territory of the United States, and it adds:

"'When peace is declared and military rule ceases, the power of Congress to make different laws for the annexed territory is likely to be a very lively question. There is a way out of this. Why not give our own people the benefit of the 'open door,' subject only to revenue needs ofthe Government?

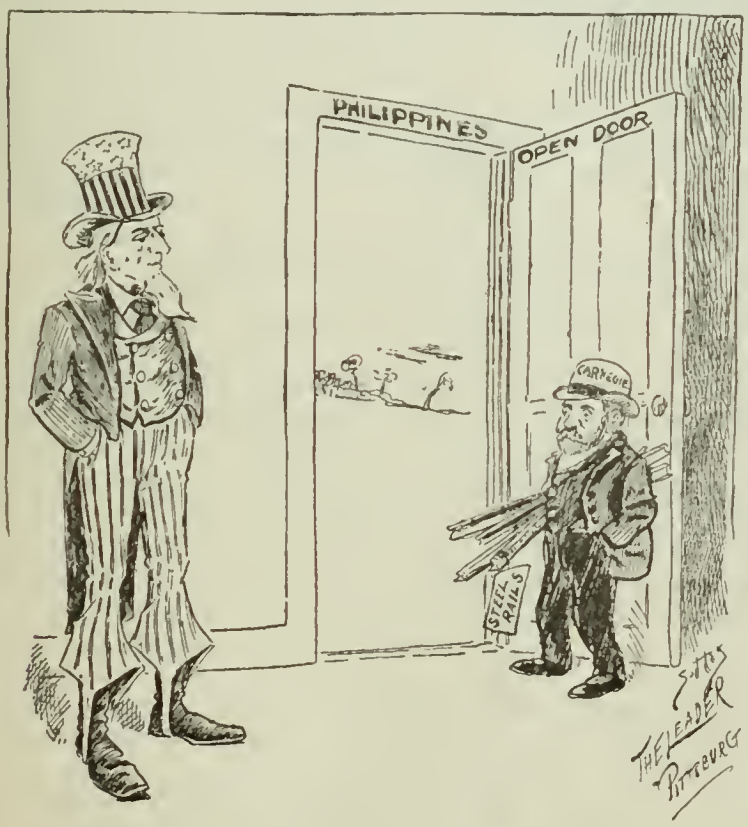
"Why not? One of the benefits we shall derive from the acquisition of the Philippines will be found in the fact that the adoption of the 'open-door' policy must surely in time force the abolition of so-called protection in the old Union. Why not recognize the inevitable and abolish Dingleyism to begin with?"—*The Herald* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

**Self-Contradiction and Grabbing.**—"Here we strike another peculiar quality of the imperialists, namely, in answering one objection by one assertion and then answering another objection by an assertion directly contradictory to the first. When Mr. Carnegie in New York points out the crime against American principles of holding other nations in subjection, the New York *Sun* says the Philippines will be a part of the United States and have a share in the government. When he points out in Washington the destruction of our tariff system that this will entail, the Cabinet members report themselves as confuting him by telling him that the United States can establish tariff against the Philippines, and do other things, which means that we are to rule them as vassals exactly as Spain did Cuba—for which she has received the just penalty.

"In other words, the imperialist logic is simply that the United States will and it won't; while the Philippines shall and they shan't. No self-contradiction matters, so long as the great object of grabbing the raw material for extra offices and speculative concessions goes through successfully."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

**A Foolish and Expensive Policy.**—"If the Philippines are annexed they will be as much a part of the United States as Arizona or Alaska, and the revenue laws must be extended to them. It is possible that an attempt may be made to get around the provisions of the Constitution governing the matter by a resort to some method unknown to that instrument, but it will not succeed. The project could not be carried through, even tho the Senate should approve a treaty drawn on the lines indicated in the dispatches. The House in that event would be certain to assert its rights in the premises. If it failed to do so at the first session after the treaty was consummated, it would as soon as the pressure of public opinion made itself felt, and that would be immediately upon the discovery of the fact that the United States was engaged in the foolish and expensive task of supporting a standing army, a largely increased naval force, and a corps of officials to preserve order on a lot of islands in a remote part of the world in which we would have no greater commercial interest than outsiders who do not help to pay the fiddler."—*The Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *San Francisco.*

**Open Door Intolerable.**—"The terms are preposterous. The men who put them forward have forgotten the traditions of the government, the principles of our whole financial policy, and the final prerogative of a Republican majority in the Senate to reject the treaty. If all the concessions the most objectionable is that declaring the 'open door' or practical free trade in the Philippines. This is intolerable because it brings the question of our domestic policy into a war treaty and recognizes the principle of foreign meddling with our revenue system. The offer is entirely




"UNCLE SAM: "If you don't like it, Andrew, don't use it."

UNCLE SAM: "Good-by, Mr. Monroe!"—*The Herald, New York.*

ON EXPANSION.

gratuitous, because Spain required no such concession as a *sine qua non*, and it is of less benefit to her than to the commercial rivals of the United States.

"What a farce this offer of anything like an open door to the Philippines must seem to President McKinley, with his life-long championship of protection in mind, and with the McKinley bill and the Dingley law before him! It seems incredible that a President pledged to a tariff policy in the United States and a Congress that redeemed that pledge to the people in the passage of the Dingley law should approve a treaty stipulating that the 'open door' should be one of the conditions of our retaining the Philippines."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

**Development as a World Power.**—"The terms of the ultimatum of the United States to Spain leave no room for misapprehension about the policy to which this country is committed in Eastern Asia. The leading English newspapers show their good sense in hailing these terms as a substantial recognition of the identity of American and British interests in keeping the great and populous territories which border on the China seas open to the commerce of the world. In 1896 the volume of the trade of the United States with China represented more than one seventh of the entire foreign trade of that empire. Our annual exports to China are 50 per cent. more than those of Germany. Three fifths of all our cotton textile exports for the China market find their way to the North, the region around which the power of Russia has been rapidly closing. Nowhere will the significance of the declaration in favor of the 'open door' involved in the ultimatum to Spain be more clearly understood than in St. Petersburg. It means a check to the policy of overriding treaty rights by a transfer of sovereignty over parts of China, and it is a notice to all concerned that the power newly in evidence in the Pacific proposes to retain all the privileges of trade which it possesses, while freely granting, within its own sphere, equality of opportunity to others. In presence of an advance of policy so significant and so final as that, it is puerile to indulge in gloomy reflections over the concessions made to a narrower spirit in dealing with Porto Rico. The larger and broader view of our national responsibilities is much more likely to modify the narrow one than the latter is to affect the development of the United States in its rôle of a world power."—*The Journal of Commerce (Fin.), New York.*

## A POLYGAMOUS CONGRESSMAN.

THE election to the next House of Representatives, from the State of Utah, of Brigham H. Roberts (Dem.), who admits having more than one wife, has created an immense amount of discussion in the newspapers. Eugene Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, writes to the New York *Herald* that Mr. Roberts has four wives, three taken before polygamy was prohibited and one since the anti-polygamy manifesto was issued. Among Republican papers, the Cleveland *Leader*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Boston *Advertiser* insist that Mr. Roberts should not be allowed to take his seat in Congress. The Chicago *Times-Herald*, New York *Tribune*, and Philadelphia *Press*, however, deal less insistently with the complications of the case. Interviews with Congress men indicate wide differences of opinion regarding the question of unseating Mr. Roberts. Aside from the imputed disgrace which would mark his admission, Utah is charged with bad faith regarding the institution of polygamy, supposed to have been outlawed by the constitution passed before Utah was admitted as a State in 1896.

Mr. Roberts, in an interview, admits the plurality of his marital relations, originating before polygamy was prohibited by law, and says: "The settlement of that question, after years of strife and heartache, left upon men moral obligations from which no decree of the church could release them and no act of the State absolve them." "Besides," he adds, "no law is being violated":

"The demand of the American people, as expressed through their representatives in the American Congress in the enabling act, went no farther than this: 'That perfect tolerance of religious sentiment shall be secured, provided that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.' Thus the demand went so far as to prohibit future polygamous marriages, but no farther."

The Salt Lake City *Tribune* says:

"We did not oppose B. H. Roberts because he was a high churchman, but because he was nothing else. He has made his fame that way; he had never, except for three months three years ago, been a factor in Utah politics. We believe that his nomination was given him through the influence of the high churchman who coaxed him, three years ago, to go back on the solemn pledges he had made the Democratic Party then, and which caused him to be dropped by the party, only to be resurrected through the influence, chiefly, of one apostle, this year. His candidacy was as unnatural as would be that of Bishop Scanlan or Dr. Iliff for the same office, for he, all his life, has given his chief work to the creed to which he belongs. As for John Henry Smith, the support given him [by *The Tribune*] was when Utah was yet a Territory, when we had no constitution, no status as a State, and when we knew no more of his domestic relations than we know now of those of the editor of *The Herald*.

"Next *The Herald* says we have declared that the practise of polygamy is the rule in Utah, that former relations are not severed, etc.

"What we did do was to quote the constitution and the statutes of the State, the wording of the petition for amnesty, the enabling act, and the testimony of the late and present president of the Mormon church as to the meaning and scope of the manifesto of President Woodruff, and then to declare that in case of Roberts's election this nation would instantly decide that the Mormon church and people had obtained Statehood through a conspiracy, and that they were now breaking their most solemn pledges. Now that *The Herald* sees what kind of a storm is gathering, it is seeking to locate the blame for it, and does not hesitate at any needed statement to accomplish its purpose. It thinks our charge that there are polygamous wives in Utah who were in short clothes when the manifesto was issued is a serious charge; that it is against the church and church leaders. We exonerate the first presidency and the older apostles from any part or knowledge of this. But any Mormon elder can perform a marriage ceremony, and we yesterday published a communication from a prominent Ogden Mormon, justifying any fraud or deception necessary in order that Mormons may 'live their religion.'

"If that is a serious charge, what does *The Herald* think of the sworn statements of the late President Woodruff and of President Snow, in which both declared that the manifesto meant the complete stoppage of every phase of polygamy; of the wording of the proclamations of both Presidents Harrison and Cleveland; of the law legitimatizing the children of polygamous marriages up to a certain date? Do not all those facts point directly to the full understanding that polygamy was to stop? If that is so, is it a special extra-serious charge to make that every other covenant having been broken, new plural marriages have been celebrated?

"It wants us to name the parties. Should we, then it would tomorrow want us to state whether we saw the ceremony or had seen some one who did see it. We know it is true."

And the Salt Lake City *Herald* answers:

"The charge that plural marriages are being solemnized in violation of the state constitution is not a charge against a Democrat; it is not a charge against a candidate; it is not a charge against any individual. It is a serious charge against a whole people, against a church and its officials.

"It is no excuse to exonerate the old men of the church by placing the blame upon the younger ones. If the practise of solemnizing plural marriages is still going on, as a contemporary declares that it is, the leading officials of the organization must know of it; they are responsible, anyhow.

"The insinuation that Mormon elders are performing such forbidden ceremonies in defiance of the law reflects upon almost the entire male membership of the church.

"No elder has the right to solemnize a marriage except when contracting parties have a license, duly procured, which authorizes him to perform the ceremony.

"This covert charge against the elders of the dominant church

is serious and sweeping. They owe it to themselves, to the church, and to the State, to demand an immediate investigation."

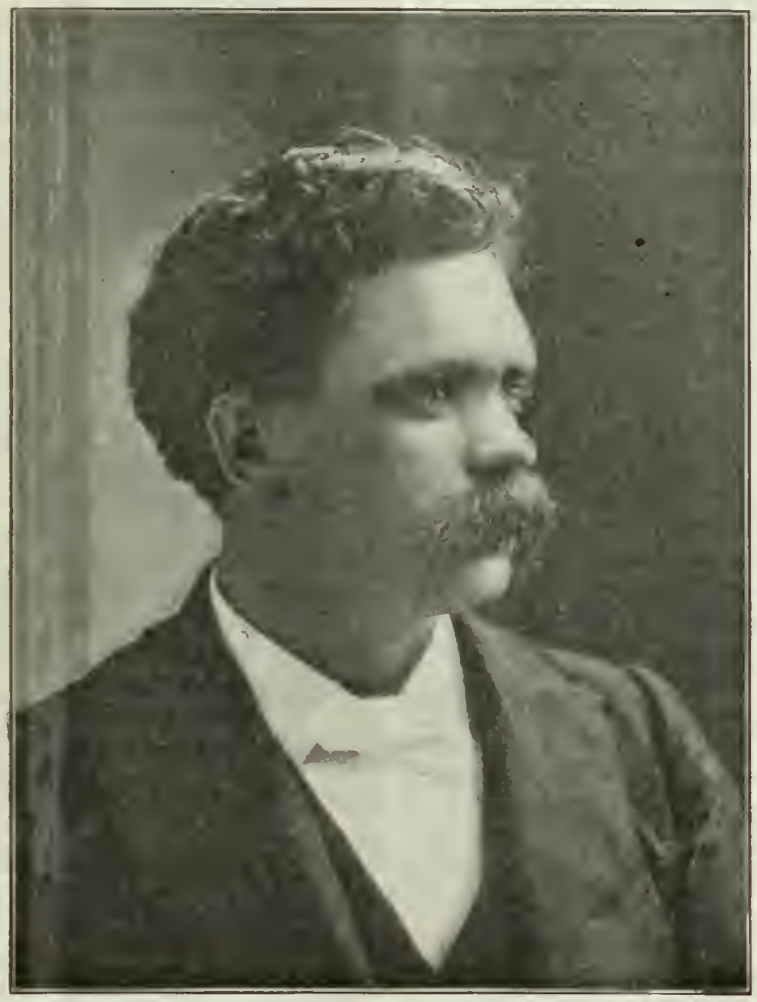
**Statutes Not Retroactive; A Moral Question.**—"Mr. Roberts, according to the press reports, admitted during the campaign that he practised polygamy and that he was then living with three wives. His matrimonial alliances, however, were contracted in the territorial days, and altho the state constitution of Utah prohibits polygamy and the statutes provide for punishment for the practise of it, yet they are not retroactive and can have no bearing upon his case.

"There is nothing in the federal Constitution which disqualifies a polygamist for duty as a Congressman, and altho the territorial law against polygamy still applies in the District of Columbia, Mr. Roberts could not be punished there for the reason that the offense was committed elsewhere.

"While we agree with Mr. Dingley that it was a very bold act on the part of Utah to send a polygamist to Congress in the face of the State's constitutional pledge to abolish polygamy, still the bold act has been committed, and in facing the disagreeable situation it is well to consider the rights and the feelings of the new member.

"The marriages of Representative-elect Roberts were contracted under the sanction of his religion, and he no doubt regards the obligations as sacredly as the non-polygamist regards his monogamous marriage. He can not put aside his wives with any more justice than a man could renounce one wife. But this is a personal and not a political aspect of the case. Whether or not the members of the next House will be governed by personal considerations and retain Mr. Roberts or exercise an unquestioned prerogative and unseat him, is a question yet to be determined.

"The power of Congress to eject him is found in that section of the Constitution which makes the legislative branches of the Government the sole judges of the qualifications of members. It would be a case to invoke either law or precedent. The only charge necessary would be that Mr. Roberts, in committing polygamy, was guilty of an offense against good morals, and that to seat him would be to give national recognition to what the law has made a crime."—*The Times-Herald (Rep.), Chicago.*



REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS, OF UTAH.

**Time for Toleration.**—"Under such circumstances the question to be considered by the opponents of polygamy is not so much the moral principle involved in plural marriages as the practical effect of making an issue of Mr. Roberts's right to a seat in Congress. Polygamy in Utah will not survive for long in the face of hostile laws; the real struggle is over. Hasn't the time now come when toleration for such cases as that of Mr. Roberts may be wisely practised? Human nature must be given some leeway. No one had the right to expect that all the marital relations of polygamist Mormons could be suddenly sundered by an act of Congress, any more than one could reasonably have hoped that conferring freedom upon millions of blacks would raise them at once in the social and political scale.

"The Utah people may safely be left to settle this question themselves. In the recent election both the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress were Mormons, and polygamy was not a paramount issue. The defeated Republican candidate says that he shall make no contest for Mr. Roberts's seat, and if any contest is made it must be by a Populist who polled but 2,000 out of a total of 65,000 votes."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

**A Complicated Case.**—"The case is a complicated one, and Congress may not see its duty so clearly as the public evidently wishes. Utah was admitted as a State under a distinct pledge from the Mormons that polygamy should cease. The promise was given that the practise should be abolished and never re-established and that the constitution should be framed and laws passed in accord with this promise. This pledge was kept and Utah was admitted as an independent State. And now being an independent State Congress can not interfere. The laws of the State may be violated and polygamy practised by every man and woman within its limits, but so long as the constituted authorities do not call on the national Government to enforce the laws Congress is powerless. This is exactly the situation which many predicted would come about. They warned Congress and the public of the folly that was being committed in placing trust in the word of the Mormons, but their predictions were disregarded. If it is any satisfaction to them they can point now to the fulfilment of their prophecies when an avowed polygamist is sent to Congress and he is virtually asking the public: 'What are you going to do about it?'

"It is a mistake to suppose that the Mormon church is not trying to extend and strengthen its influence and power. The State of Utah is entirely within its grasp. Two thirds of the members of the legislature are Mormons, and probably four fifths of the offices in the State are filled by Mormons. The adjoining States are feeling the touch of Mormonism also. In Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, and Colorado a steady growth of Mormons is evident, and they make no secret of their purpose to gain political power. As the women are voters in all these States, except Nevada, and as they are the most bigoted and active adherents of the church, the prospect of the Mormons gaining control in three of the States is more promising than pleasing. They are also settling their adherents and propagating their doctrines in Arizona and New Mexico, and if those Territories should ever be admitted to the Union as States the Mormons doubtless expect to repeat the situation now existing in Utah.

"What can or will be done in the matter is not clear."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

"The House is sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and can shut out Mr. Roberts if it sees fit to do so. It may hesitate to shut him out for causes utterly unconnected with his election and in no way reflecting on his ability to legislate creditably. It would hardly shut out a New York saloon-keeper because he had been a notorious violator of the liquor laws and had two or three places under Tammany protection while in Congress. Certainly Mr. Roberts is quite as respectable, even if he does defy the marriage laws. And yet the United States must not become the patron of polygamy, and the Government would be justified by the nature of its compact with Utah on this subject in applying a more rigid test concerning a representative's personal obedience to this law than it would ordinarily think of doing concerning other statutes."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

"There is only one way to eradicate the twin relic of barbarism in Utah, and that is by a constitutional amendment giving Congress authority to enact a uniform marriage and divorce law for all the States; to impose penalties for its violation, and giving the federal courts jurisdiction to try the cases arising under such a law. In this way only can the long arm of federal power be made to reach Utah and put a stop to bigamous practises."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

## DEMOCRACY AS A "MAN-OMETER."

MR. JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, whose critical essays on literature and politics have been attracting, by their trenchant style, no little attention both in this country and in England, has now issued a volume of five essays on political conditions in the United States. Mr. Chapman treats in these essays of the effect of selfishness upon our Government, and the return effect of our form of Government upon the selfish man; Democracy in operation, from this point of view, is a man-measure, or "man-ometer," to use Mr. Chapman's phrase. The first two essays aim to show that our political corruption can be traced to the temporary distortions of human character by the dominant forces of commerce. Part of one of these essays has been quoted in our columns (February 26, 1898). The fourth essay, on "Democracy," sets forth the idea that our democratic form of government is a constant influence tending to correct these distortions.

Mr. Chapman begins this fourth essay by a consideration of the United States Constitution and the widely different kinds of society that, in the North, the old South, and the new West, have flourished under it. The primary principle of the Constitution, Mr. Chapman finds, is Democracy; and the primary principle of Democracy, unselfishness. Every man, under a democracy, "is turned into a custodian, a part of him is dedicated to the public. He is prevented by fundamental theory of law from being absolutely selfish. Corrupt him how you will, deflect him, play upon him, degrade, deceive him, you can not shut him off from this influence. The framework of government makes continuous appeal to the highest within him. It draws him as the moon draws the sea."

The merit of Democracy, Mr. Chapman argues, "lies in the assumption imposed upon every man that he shall serve his fellow men. . . The concentration of every man on his own interests has been the danger and not the safety of democracy; for Democracy contemplates that every man shall think first of the State and next of himself. This is its only justification. In so far as it is operated by men who are thinking first of their own interests and then of the State, its operation is distorted."

This brings Mr. Chapman to his main discussion. If the operation of democracy is distorted by selfishness, it becomes, as Mr. Chapman says, a "man-ometer":

"Democracy assumes perfection in human nature. In so far as an official or a voter is corrupt, you will have bad government. Or to put the same thing in another way, all corruption is shown up as a loss of the power of self-government. The framework of government lies there exposed in all its parts like a vast and complex dial, recording with the nicety of a scientific instrument every departure from virtue of the human beings whose lives, whose standards, whose very thoughts are registered against it. When selfishness reaches a certain point, the machine stops. Government by force comes in. We have railroad riots and iron-foundry riots."

Before we reach that point, however, the boss system appears:

"The boss system is the half-way house in the breakdown of free government. In the Boss system we have seen a lack of virtue in the people show itself in the shape of a government, in fact autocratic, but in form republican. Here again the loss in the power of self-government is apparent."

Mr. Chapman writes some entertaining and enlightening paragraphs, in this connection, on anti-boss movements. He shows, for example, how money considerations will affect a Good Government club:

"A Good Government club is formed by X, and every member is called upon for dues and work. It thrives. Another is founded by Y and supported by him because of his belief that reform can not support itself, but must be subsidized. Inside of three weeks the existence of X's club is threatened, because the members hear that Y's club is charitably supported and they themselves wish relief. They are turned from workers into strikers by the mere report that there is money somewhere. Spend one hundred dollars on the club, and Tammany will be able to buy it when the need arises. So frightfully accurate is the record of an appeal to self-interest made in the course of reform that no one who watches such an attempt can ever thereafter hope to do evil that good may come.

"The system lays bare the operation of forces hitherto merely suspected. Democracy makes the bold cut across every man and divides him into a public man and a private man. It is a man-ometer. You could by means of it stand up in line every man in New York, grading them according to the ratio of principle and self-interest in each."

The English idea of public service is then contrasted with the American, to the latter's discredit:

"The men and women who in the last ten years have taken hold of the municipality of London, and now work like beavers for its reform, are not rich. Some of them may be rich, but the force that makes them toil comes neither out of riches nor out of poverty, but out of a discovery as to the use of life. These Englishmen have outlived the illusions of business. As toward them we are like children. . . . . .

"The American is ashamed to lose a dollar. He does not want the dollar half the time, but he will lose caste if he foregoes it. Our merchant princes go on special commissions for rapid transit, and receive $5,000 apiece. They must be paid. Out of custom they receive pay because 'their time is valuable,' and thus the virtue and meaning of their office receive a soil; they do not work. All this is, even at the present moment, against the private instincts of many of them. It is apparent that they stand without, shamefaced. It needs only example to give them courage. A few more reform movements in which they see each other as citizens will knock the shackles from their imagination and make men of them. And then we shall have reform in earnest."

"If commerce has been our ruin," says Mr. Chapman, "our form of government is our salvation." He continues:

"The interests now dominant know the ropes and do their best, but they can not corrupt the sea. They can not stop the continual ferment of popular election and reform candidate. The whole apparatus of government is a great educational machine which no one can stop. The power of light is enlisted on the side of order. . . . . .

"We find then in democracy a frame of government by which private selfishness, the bane and terror of all government, is thrust brutally to the front and kept there, staring in hideous openness. . . . . .

"Let no one worry about the forms and particular measures of betterment. They will flow naturally from the public acknowledgment by the individual of facts which he privately knows and has always known and always denied.

"This goes on hourly. Those people who do not see it look for it in the wrong places. You can not expect it to show itself in the public offices. They are the strongholds of the enemy. . . . What we want is assertion, and it is coming like a murmur from the poorer classes who desire the right and who need only leadership to make them honest."

As a conclusion, Mr. Chapman draws a striking picture of American society as it appears in the battle between the system of democracy and the passion of commercial greed:

"The example of a whole people mad with one passion, living under a system which implies the abnegation of that passion, has laid bare the heart of a community, has shown the interrelations between the organs and functions of society, in a way never before visible in the history of the world. Everything is disturbed, but everything is visible. We see literature, a mere thread, yet betraying all things; architecture, still submerged in commerce, but showing every year some vital change; social life, the mere creature of abuses, like a child covered with scars, but growing healthy; the drama, a drudge to thrift every way and yet palpably alive. By the light of these things and their relation to each other we may view history.

"The American is a typical being. He is a creature of a single passion. In so far as Tyre was commercial she was American. You can reconstruct much of Venetian politics from a town

caucus. In so far as London is commercial it is American. You can trace the thing in the shape of a handbill in Moscow. Or to take the matter up from the other side: you can, by taking up these correlated ganglia of American society, which do nevertheless simply represent the heart of man, and are always present in every society—by imagining the enlargement of one function, and the disuse of the next, you can reconstruct the Greek period and reimagine Athens.

"No wonder the sociologists study America. It seems as if the key and cause of human progress might be clutched from her entrails."

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## "THE NEW PROTECTION."

THE *Manufacturer*, organ of the Manufacturers' Club in Philadelphia, long known as one of the foremost protective tariff organizations of this country, contains, in its issue of November 26, a remarkable editorial on "The New Protection." *The Bankers' Magazine* (New York) for November declares that the war with Spain is not the immediate cause for the strong sentiment for expansion of trade in foreign markets, but that the results of the war may be expected to modify our general tariff policy without exposing those who change it to charges of inconsistency. Taken together, these two articles, in mediums representing influential class-views, seem sufficiently important to be quoted without abridgment.

*The Manufacturer* says:

"That a man can be a protectionist without being a fool, which some free-traders would like us to think is an absolute impossibility, is a fact that is gaining wider acceptance in the world of science and letters. There was a time when it seemed hard to persuade many men that there was any difference between protection and idiocy, and the unpleasantness that resulted from such allegations which were rather impolitely circulated in this country is now almost past history. It is well to look at the facts as they are, find out what has brought us to this happier condition, and while we are taking a mote out of a brother's eye, go well over our own optic. Certainly protectionists, barring a few cases, are not making such extreme claims in this country as we used to hear. There is not such wanton disregard of the teachings of science now as there used to be in stump speeches, campaign literature, and newspapers which are trying to serve the party. On neither side, protectionist or free trade, is there such sweeping cocksureness as there one time was; no such doubt cast upon the motives of manufacturers who exerted themselves in behalf of the protective policy, and no such bitter counter charges from our own quarter. All this is a step forward. In the last few congressional campaigns scarcely anything has been said on the tariff text one way or the other. The currency has engaged public attention to the exclusion of the old issue, and altho we may have to come back to it again, it will be perhaps as wiser and politer men.

"The truth is, that the old protectionist with the stock arguments about the influence of the tariff upon wages and all the rest of it is beginning to die out. He told us all he had to say about the 'pauper labor' of Europe, by which he often meant the best educated and most skilful artisans in the world. We got tired of hearing about how the importer paid the tax, how it was Europe and England in particular that was all the time squeezing our lives out till nearly all of us, being of English ancestry ourselves, wondered whether we, even, could be so good as we hoped we were, if we had sprung from something so essentially perverted and bad. We were told, too, that American tourists who went to Europe and spent money there which they ought to have squandered at home were not friends of their country, and that they did us a particularly hostile act when they brought clothing, statuary, or diamond rings back with them from foreign parts. A season of high prices was a real heaven, and wars and fires were good things because they destroyed property that would have to be replaced and this would create that demand which reacting on supply would increase prices. To say that an article was cheap was to say that the political party in power was no longer worthy of public confidence. It was related that each government could make its people so rich, and the idea was thought to have been traced down from Henry C. Carey, that the rest of the world could be safely disregarded altogether. It was accepted as a fact that we would sell our wheat and cotton to England, but this we did simply because England wanted them and came here after them (this was very literally true, for we had no ships). We could cut off Britain's bread supply any time we chose. Think of that; and the Irish Fenians who flourished among us never failed to rub that into England every four years and sometimes at the two-year intervals.

"Seriously, who believes any of this stuff nowadays? It is a sign that this part of the world is growing better when ridiculous things of that sort are not said even in the heat of election. Protection in America is being put on a scientific basis. The theories are being straightened out until our protection is not so very different from the same thing in Europe. That may be an unpleasant thought for the ultra-patriotic, but it is a fact nevertheless. It is understood that protection is a part of a great system by which organized society, acting through the state, aims to develop the public economy, increase the productive capacity of the people, and augment the natural wealth. To do this public support to technical and commercial schools, a definite policy respecting the canals and railways, shipping communication on the high seas, and many another subject, are as essential as a protective tariff. Protection will not give us good or permanent gain if there be no knowledge and force among the people so that they can avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them to press in to occupy the market. If they still halt, complain about not being able to produce cheaply enough or well enough to sell their goods, and show no signs of learning how, we would despair of the national future. We then might as well admit that we are no better than Turks. The protectionist is not reckoning with such popular impotency and stupidity. He believes in his fellow man and wants to give him a helping hand. He does not care what effect it has on England or Ireland. He is not sure that a protective tariff in and of itself will increase the wages of the workmen. He is even inclined to think that less wages and profits would do well enough for every man, if it were cheaper to live and there were not such extravagant demands upon every person from all sides—this without being a Socialist. He is certain that 'a cheap coat' does not necessarily make 'a cheap man,' but the cheaper the coat the better it will be for the wearer. That is what we are all trying to do, improve our processes, increase our effective working power, which means, if you please, to make things cheaper. Protection, in a word, is good, not for what it is doing to-day, but for what we expect it to do after a while, as a result of our consistently pursuing this policy. There are sure to be permanent gains in the end. Some of them we are enjoying now as a reward for right-doing in the past; the future will yield us many more."

*The Bankers' Magazine* (consolidated with *Rhodes's Journal of Banking*) holds that the war "has merely hastened what otherwise would have been inevitable later on":

"The production of raw material and manufactures in the United States has for several years shown symptoms of having outgrown the home markets practically monopolized by us under a protective tariff, and has been pressing hard for new fields.

"The extremely low prices following the financial crisis of 1893 resulted in an exportation of American manufactures unprecedented in the history of the country. This increase in exportation has opened many new foreign markets, and has given to American manufactures an ardent desire to still further develop foreign trade. It is now seen that the doctrine of the protection of home industries can not be accepted in too narrow a sense. Protection of the producers, manufacturers, and business men of the nation involves a consideration of chances of competition not only in domestic but also in foreign markets. It requires for its proper development into a practical system the increase of tariff protection in some directions and its relaxation in others. The lines of protection laid down at earlier stages of national development have been successively outgrown. The nation has at certain periods found it necessary to enlarge the garments of its policy. Such a period of automatic enlargement had nearly if not quite arrived when war was declared by Spain, and therefore care must be taken not to ascribe to the war results which are in reality due to causes lying much further back and which sooner

or later would have manifested themselves, even if there had been no war.

"It is a very common fallacy to treat coincident events as cause and effect, particularly when one or the other of these events is calculated to make a great impression on the human imagination. Nothing could be more conspicuous or striking to the imagination of the people of the United States than the Spanish war, with its attendant sequels, the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, the acquisition of Porto Rico, the probable annexation of Cuba and the possible retention of the Philippine Islands.

"The impulse toward the expansion of trade in foreign markets, which was just making itself felt, would no doubt have continually increased, and have affected state policy just as surely if there had a been no war. More properly the demand for an aggressive policy toward Spain was one of the symptoms of the state of unrest and suppressed force which precedes great national changes.

"The territory and population which may be actually acquired by the war are in themselves of comparatively little importance in affording the foreign market which the energy and enterprise of the nation require. The acquisition of this territory, however, gives a valid and convincing reason for a departure from the lines of protection hitherto pursued by the part of the nation which has devoted itself to building up the manufacturing and producing forces of the country from a state of weakness to a condition when the home market is inadequate.

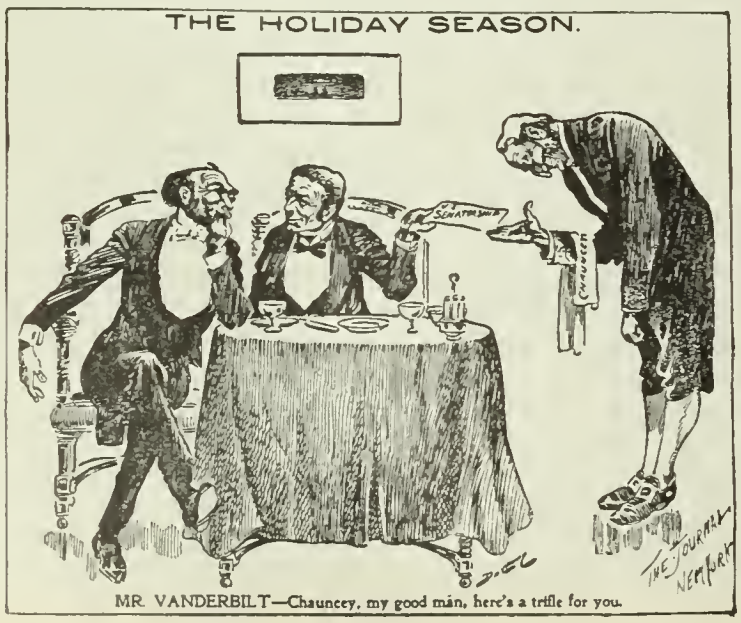
"It is reasonable that these forces should still be suitably supported by state policy, under their new conditions as they were under the old. Without being paternal, a government should pursue a policy that puts no hampers on the industrial and commercial strength of its people.

"In the protection and improvement of the populations of the new territory which may be acquired the United States will find it necessary to adopt methods which will apply equally well to the protection and advancement of the foreign commerce of the nation in all parts of the world.

"It is not unusual to hear trade spoken of as peaceful. All trade, however, implies a contest, even for the possession of domestic markets, and much more for the possession of foreign markets. It requires the strong hand of government to prevent ordinary domestic competition from degenerating into riot and war. All commercial nations engaged in foreign trade recognize the necessity of the maintenance of powerful navies to insure that commerce under the national flag shall be sustained in all its recognized rights. The development of the foreign commerce of the United States requires that this country, like other commercial nations, shall have a powerful navy to maintain these rights. The acquisition of territory that can not be reached by land carriage encourages the development of a navy more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case, and the existence of this navy will render the entrance of American enterprise in foreign markets all over the world more easy.

"It is probable that there would have been expansion of the foreign commerce of the United States if there had been no Spanish war, and that the expansion would have been followed by the development of a state policy, more or less imperial, as it is styled, to sustain it. But without the war great political contests might have been necessary before this new policy could have been inaugurated. The war, in other words, gives an easy introduction to what otherwise would have eventually forced its way to popular recognition, with great political turmoil which might have indirectly cost the country more than the war.

"It is to be anticipated that under present conditions a modification in the general tariff policy of the United States will be gradually brought about, without exposing those who make the changes to charges of inconsistency."



MR. VANDERBILT—Chauncey, my good man, here's a trifle for you.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

DOUBTLESS we have some infant industries that couldn't stand the draft from the open-door policy.—*The News, Detroit.*

STILL AT IT.—"The rough riders have disbanded, haven't they?"
"Yes; all but Kaiser William."—*The Record, Chicago.*

HIS friends say McKinley is very far-sighted in his new policy, but others are of the opinion he's hardly looking beyond 1900.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY has declined to write for a magazine his own story of the battle of Manila. How many kinds of a hero is Admiral Dewey, anyway?—*The News, Baltimore.*

IT might have been better if Great Britain's friendship for the United States were less intense and had been stretched over a longer period of time.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

A DEFINITION.—Professor Wigwag: "What is a savage?"
Willie Winkle: "One who does not possess the benefits of civilization."
Professor Wigwag: "And what is civilization?"
Willie: "The art of concealing the fact that one is a savage."—*The American, Baltimore.*

HIS DEFINITION.—"What are the powers of Europe that the Americans allude to so frequently whenever there is any rumor of war?" inquired the favorite of the harem.
"Those, my dear," answered the Sultan, lazily, after pausing to drink a cup of coffee and light another cigarette, "are merely conversational powers."—*The Star, Washington.*

NEGRO PARODY ON "AMERICA."

At a negro mass-meeting held in the Bethel Methodist Church, Chicago, November 22, "the audience sang with great gusto the following parody on 'America'":

O Country, 'tis of thee
Pledged to fair liberty
  For thee we cry:
Land where our fathers came,
Land of our mothers' shame,
Land of our toil and pain,
  Must thou too die?

Die in the sense of wrong,
While on our lips the song
  Of liberty?
False to thy sacred trust,
False to thy hallowed dust,
False to the true and just
  Who died for thee.

Shame on the starry crown!
No black hand tore it down
  In days of strife:
But blood of bond and free
Thy black sons gave to thee;
And saved by loyalty
  A nation's life.

These black sons have no right
For which thou needst fight,
  Thou now dost say.
We hurl the sentence back
From million throats of black.
Pray God thou clear the track,
  For Freedom's way.

Shall Justice longer call,
From legislative hall,
  To thee in vain?
Where is thy boasted power?
Thine is the waiting hour;
Rise, and no longer cower.
  Remove thy stain.

Then shall we sing of thee,
Land of the noble free,
  Thy name we love:
Ours too, this land so bright,
Ours Freedom's holy light,
Protect us by its might,
  Just God above.

## LETTERS AND ART.

### HAS THE PUBLIC A RIGHT TO "THE WHOLE TRUTH" ABOUT GREAT WRITERS?

THE discovery and republication of one of the five lost Shelleys, the "Original Poems by Victor and Cazire," have aroused discussion beyond the ranks of the bibliophiles. Shelley's own maturer judgment suppressed this little volume, and the critics differ sharply as to Dr. Garnett's discretion in editing and giving to the world what are probably the worst verses that any great poet has written in his boyhood. The editor himself says, in his preface to the reprint: "Fervently as we hoped that a copy might one day be found, we must now hope with equal fervor that no one may ever find another." Literary beginnings, it may be urged, are legitimate material, and have technical value for the student of literature. On the other hand, has any one the right to heap the tomb of a great man with the rubbish of his workshop, which during his life he had taken pains to destroy?

But the question of general interest arising out of this particular instance is: How far has the public a "right" to know "the whole truth," as the saying is, about poets and other great men? "A. T. Q.-C." (Mr. Quiller-Couch) takes up the question in the following manner in *The Speaker* (November 12):

"It seems to me, for example, quite a bold assertion to make, that if by chance I happened on letters or documents which revealed the private life of Shakespeare in a base light, I should destroy them. And yet that is what any man of decent feeling ought to do, keeping the secret to himself and dying with it. In saying this, I assume that the letters or documents would not serve to remove obloquy or serious blame attaching to the memory of some other person. Having assured himself of this, the scrupulous man would reason thus: 'These things are neither mine nor the public's, in so far as they relate to the dead man's private life. But in so far as that dead man has laid me under obligations and I dare to feel toward him as a friend, it is my duty and shall be my privilege to protect his memory.'

"Let us take a second and more difficult case. Suppose that the documents, while slurring Shakespeare's memory, removed or helped to remove a stain which under misapprehension had rested on the memory of another man. We might ask leave to discriminate here. If the injured man be by this time a mere *nominis umbra*, with no living descendants, we might argue that no harm can be done by keeping silence and destroying the papers. But I find it hard to take this view, holding that even a dead man has a lasting right to the reputation he deserved. We may lament that a great man's memory must suffer that justice may be done to a man of little account. But neither his greatness nor our affection gives him the right to injure a fellow creature. The documents ought to be published.

"Case No. Three is difficult too. Suppose that while clearing Shakespeare the documents bring obloquy on a man who has living descendants. In this case our decision should depend on the nature of the obloquy. In almost all circumstances it would (I think) be legitimate and even right to publish. But if the descendants would be seriously injured and if we had cause to think that, foreseeing this, Shakespeare voluntarily accepted the misunderstanding and its consequences, there would, I think, be at least a considerable argument for reticence.

"Case No. Four. Suppose we unearth a packet of Shakespeare's love-letters; and that while exhibiting foibles and on the whole lessening him in our esteem, they do his memory no severe injury. In this—and in the case of all intimate writings—we have first to remember that at the time Shakespeare meant them for no other eye but the recipients, and next to ask ourselves most carefully if, were it possible to hold speech with Shakespeare today, he would give us leave to publish. If I may presume (and one *must* so presume in these matters) to guess the wishes of a great man, I should say that certain letters are holy to great men as well as to small, and that the very greatest men at times unburden their hearts in writings which—however lofty, however pure their passion—they intend to speak to one understanding soul alone, and to be hidden from the rest of men forever. It is not (I protest) a question of helping or hurting Shakespeare's memory. It is a question of what Shakespeare himself would wish; and no time can loosen, to scrupulous minds, the imperativeness of that wish. And this (I think) should be remembered far more carefully than it is by a generation which at least continues to pay lip-service to the doctrine of the soul's immortality.

"Let us turn now from strictly private writings to those which were, when composed, at least presumably intended for publication. Case No. Five. The poet has written in his youth, and actually published, verses which he afterward judges to be contemptible and attempts to destroy off the face of the earth. But a single copy escapes and falls into the hands of an antiquarian. What should the antiquarian do? Well, to ask him to destroy the volume is perhaps to demand too much of human nature. But at least if he love the poet's memory and have cause to feel gratitude toward him, he should be loyal and hide his poor treasure. That seems to me a duty in any case; but when the man's own judgment assures him that the poet was right and the verses are indeed contemptible, there can (I submit) be no two questions about it. I simply can not understand the affection which violates a loved one's wishes without even the excuse of doing honor to the loved one's memory. Duty! To whom? To the seedy crew who 'take an intelligent interest' in the poet? Or to the poet himself, whose face (you know) would flush with intolerable shame to see the sorry volume in any man's hand? Friendship! If this be friendship, then small men may put up thanks that death soon puts an end to friendship for them.

"'But,' says the public in all these cases indiscriminately, 'let us have the whole truth. He was a great man, and we have a right to it.' To this I answer, 'You can not possibly have the whole truth; and if you could, you have not the shadow of a right to it.' 'The whole truth'—my dear sirs, what is the whole truth about any man? And can any other man get at it? You must, if you but ask yourselves, know perfectly well that—happily for each of you—the thing is impossible; and that a portrait composed on any fraction of the truth may be falser than one composed on complete ignorance. But suppose it to be possible. What earthly right have you, when Shakespeare has closed the door, to be prying in at his parlor or his bedroom window? You know what would happen if you were caught doing this to A or B or C. 'But Shakespeare is not A or B or C; Shakespeare belongs to the nation, to the world.' Indeed! Did Shakespeare recognize this to the extent (for instance) of washing himself in public. Really, you exaggerate the world's indelicacy by giving it the lengths to which the members of some Browning societies are prepared to go. Nay, yourself can not be quite so indelicate as your contention implies. Let me test you by a simple *sorites*, instancing one by one the details of a great man's private life into which you claim to poke your nose. At some point I must pay you the compliment to assert—you will be compelled to cry 'Hold!' Let us, pray, have done with this canting phrase 'the whole truth.' There is no question of the whole truth, for there is no possibility of getting at it. But there *is* a question of how far the inquisitiveness of some men may be allowed to go, and how far it will go before other men's sense of decency awakes to the pertinacity and moral obtuseness of the offenders, and substitutes for hints a few stringent and salutary laws."

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**Are German Authors Theory-Ridden?**—Literary "movements," we are told by the editor of *Literature*, which pass like an epidemic from one end of Europe to another, only slightly influence the literary production in England and America. Comparing England and Germany in particular, the writer says:

"Englishmen have never battled much about theories of literature, nor do we quite understand the influence of abstract doctrine upon the creation of imaginative works. German literature is at once more theoretic and more experimental than ours. The ordinary process of composition would seem to be almost reversed; the criticism comes first and the book afterward. An author, that is to say, belongs consciously and conscientiously to a literary school whose position he proposes to vindicate; he holds tenets which he means to enforce; he intends to write up to a general theory and to bring his creations into harmony with it. His own personality becomes thus of less importance than the

party to which he belongs and the tendency he represents. With us it is different. Our writers have cared little for the feuds of naturalists and Romanticists, by which continental literature has been convulsed. Each has gone his own way, developing his own style, his own methods, his own conceptions, supremely indifferent to the question, which none but foreign readers think of asking, by which of the rival factions he may be claimed as an adherent. A writer like Meredith or Stevenson belongs to both parties and to neither. He is Realist or Romanticist according to the angle from which you choose to look at him; but before everything else he is himself."

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## REMBRANDT, THE MAN AND THE MASTER.

THE Rembrandt exhibition in Amsterdam, opened while the eyes of the world were still on that little Northern country that had just celebrated the coronation of its girl queen, has now closed its doors and the pictures have gone back to their owners. But the interest thus recentered on the greatest of Dutch masters is still fresh and curious. Altho a number of his masterpieces were not available for the exhibition, those that could be brought together were insured for four million pounds sterling. This gives some idea of the value of a Rembrandt on the financial side.

REMBRANDT LAUGHING.
Fragment from the picture of "Rembrandt and his Wife," painted by himself, and now in the Dresden Museum.

Mr. William Sharp contributes to *Cosmopolis* (November) a timely and interesting study of the artist and his work. Mr. Sharp would not have us forget the indebtedness of genius to the great formative forces of racial temperament and national character. If we find in Holland to-day a living art which we trace back to Rembrandt, the master-spirit, we must not fail to recognize, behind Rembrandt, the genius of Hals, of Ravesteyn, of Lastman; nor can we ignore, behind these again, the noble burghers who struggled and conquered for liberty; nor the shepherds and fishers who fought unceasingly against men, beasts, and the elements; nor the tameless Northerners who defied omnipotent Rome. "For out of all these did Rembrandt, the most individual and independent of Dutch artists, come." Thus Mr. Sharp regards the individual genius as a development of the national genius, and holds that because Rembrandt is so supremely typical he is strong enough to be also universal.

Speaking of the absence of what is commonly understood as beautiful from much of Rembrandt's work, Mr. Sharp suggests the explanation that the only dominant appeal to him in a face was that of the mystery of color, the value of tones, and the indices of character, and he painted only what he saw and knew. Yet Rembrandt's imagination is the greater and not the less because it is so deeply dyed in actuality. This is wonderfully illustrated in his portraits of old men and old women. Never before had there been such tender and reverend portrayal of old age. And it is significant to note that it was through the study of the head and face of an old man that he discovered "that secret of focused light, that excelling power and beauty of light, which at its highest manifestation won for him a supreme place among the artists of Europe." But Rembrandt's absolute supremacy, Mr. Sharp goes on to say, is by common consent in the field of etching. Yet it is here that he has occasionally been most repellent in his disregard for beauty.

An anatomist, a psychologist, and a profound student of human nature, Rembrandt was quick to catch whatever of spiritual life dwelt in the sitter, whatever of spiritual suggestion in the subject. The wonderful use and control of light in his pictures have deeply influenced the work of some of the greatest painters since his day. After an analysis of some individual masterpieces and a reference to his later work in landscape, Mr. Sharp turns to a consideration of the man himself. He says:

"No artist ever made so many portraits of himself—even than those frankly admitted as such, while there are scores of instances wherein Rembrandt Harmensz van Ryn poses as disguised model. The great painter has been taken to task for this, as tho vanity had led him into an egregious display. It is quite clear from what we know of him, both as man and painter, that vanity had little or nothing to do with these multiplications of himself. He had from his youth a passionate interest in character, and the marked changes in his own face could not but strongly appeal to him. Whenever he was without a sitter, he turned to himself, or to his wife Saskia, or to his old mother; three ever near personalities in whom he was ceaselessly interested. Wherever he looked, he could have seen no more striking face than his own, with its massive contours, its dauntless expression, and its large, laughing, keenly observant dark eyes. At all ages, and in divers modes, he portrayed ihmself, tho as he advanced in years it is noticeable how little the garb or pose mattered to him, but only the living face, the outward expression of the inward self.

"In these portraits we have Rembrandt's personal record, his autobiography. Possibly he painted them with something of the self-consciousness of those writers who oblige posterity with a systematically compiled autobiography; possibly, as has been suggested, he painted them in the belief that a study of himself would lead, for himself and others, to a deeper knowledge than he could otherwise obtain; but most probably he began to portray himself out of a natural and passionate curiosity that was yet more of an impersonal than a personal kind. These—I do not know exactly how many, acknowledged and indirect—are scattered broadcast over Europe. As a series, the accepted portraits

are of the utmost importance, for not only do they demonstrate the growth and development of the artist as observer, craftsman, colorist, in a word as a master-painter, but they are convincing life-chapters which contemporary and later records can serve only to illustrate. Even the nine pictures at the Amsterdam exhibition afforded a fair purview of the different phases of Rembrandt's life, both as painter and as individual. Therein was to be traced the development his genius underwent, for therein were depicted his several stages of prosperity, happiness, and clouded fortunes; from the youth with dancing eyes and unruffled brow, to the thoughtful man, to the prosperous artist who has 'arrived,' to the *insouciant viveur* who finds life the rarest of the arts, and to the strangely and swiftly aging master whose nature has deepened as he has passed through suffering and adversity, who has lost wife and fortune, but to the end never wavers in stedfast devotion to his work—revealed to us, at the last, in the well-known portrait belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, in the lined, rugged features with hair now white, with tired mouth and furrowed brow, and with strong hands patiently folded, yet still with the same great, clear, bright eyes. The man and his work and his genius are closely wrought. In Rembrandt there was till the day of his death an eager, dauntless, and insatiable spirit of life. In the last painting that left his easel there is the power and promise of assured and unexhausted mastery. And to-day, to this hour, his influence is that of the only 'younger generation' which long prevails—the eternal 'younger generation,' the enduring youth of genius.

"It is characteristic of the man, of the superb artist, of the great and vital persuasive influence, that in the latest portrait which Rembrandt painted of himself, he looks out with the laughing eyes and genial smile of one who, after all, has found life well and the end not ill. It is thus we have the most inspiring as well as the final sense of him, brave, strong, and laughing across the years."

## EVOLUTION IN MUSIC.

THE music of Central India, while remarkably rich in rhythm, is incomprehensible from a harmonic point of view to an Occidental musician. Similarly incomprehensible, suggests Dr. Waldtern Pegge, might our modern music have seemed to the masters of the art prior to John Sebastian Bach's day. In line with this thought comes the statement of Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, that music furnishes, and is still furnishing, a most striking instance of evolution. Mr. Mathews sketches at some length the course of musical art from its beginnings among the Egyptians, through its tonal development in ancient Greece and its elaboration in the Netherlands, to the beautiful and complex art of today which forms the basis of our symphony concerts, operas, and oratorios. Of the modern subtleties and future possibilities of musical elaboration he writes as follows (*Music*, November):

"Our modern art of music differs from that of the ancient world to a degree which at first glance seems to place it in a wholly different world, having no relation with that of the ancients. . . . The melody is vastly more melodious. In place of the one melody four, eight, ten, or twelve are going at the same time. A dramatic action instead of being repeated to an insignificant tune, stanza after stanza, is richly scored for instruments and voices so that the most astonishing stimulation is given to the imagination of the hearer; then, too, we have harmony and especially tonality; harmony being the art of combining sounds rationally and tonality the art of grouping chords rationally, so that there is a unity and a capacity for rational development. . . . . .

"Having once got itself upon the track of rational tonality, in which every chord bears a certain relation to a tonal-center of gravity called a 'tonic,' and thereby has in it a certain quality of emotional force (as if leading forward toward a longer story, or returning again toward a repose), a wholly new career of elaboration has been begun and has already reached a very complicated development, the essence of which is the temporary disturbance of harmonic repose through arbitrary substitutions of dissonant tones for one or more of consonant tones of the chord supposed to be sounding. Every such substitution has to be corrected or terminated by the appearance of the tone temporarily displaced; but at this moment a new substitution is possible in some other voice, or even in the same voice in the new chord. This principle, which began long before the time of Bach, has reached in Richard Wagner's opera of 'Die Gotterdaemerung,' a development so excessive as for nearly a generation to render that work unpleasing if not incomprehensible. Later experience, however, has educated the ears of the generation until nothing of this kind any longer surprises it, and young children seem to start out in their musical life with a heredity (or at least with an unconscious training of ear) enabling them to receive such like evasions of pure harmonic writing with intelligence and sympathy. In fact, a brilliant genius of the modern school not long ago gave utterance to the sentiment that perhaps the time would come when dissonance would be so well understood that it would no longer require to be resolved."

One thing, at least, is certain, concludes Mr. Mathews: it is that music, the most subjective of the arts, is bound to bring to expression the entire content of the human spirit. But as human nature, he claims, changes its form of consciousness in every generation, so must the art of music continue to develop along a constantly changing line of demand.

## MAETERLINCK'S VIEWS ON WISDOM AND DESTINY.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK began some time since to write an essay of about twenty pages on "Wisdom and Destiny." The idea grew upon him and the essay expanded into a book. It is a book difficult to describe. He himself speaks of it as "a few interrupted thoughts that entwine themselves, with more or less system, around two or three subjects." It undertakes to prove nothing, there are none whose mission it is to convince. Morality, conduct, life, are surveyed, as the translator, Alfred Sutro, says in an introduction, "from every point of the compass, but from an eminence always."

Mr. Sutro further informs us that we shall have from Maeterlinck no more plays like "Pelleas et Melisande" or "Aglavaine et Selysette." "Real men and women, real problems and disturbance of life—it is these that absorb him now. His next play will doubtless deal with a psychology more actual, in an atmosphere less romantic; and the old familiar scene of wood, and garden, and palace corridor will be exchanged for the habitual abode of men."

The thought that lies at the root of the philosophy expounded in Maeterlinck's book is that of goodness, happiness, love, supporting each other, intertwined, rewarding each other. "Let us not think virtue will crumble tho God Himself seem unjust. Where could the virtue of man find more everlasting foundation than in the seeming injustice of God?" M. Maeterlinck's philosophy, springing from a poet's world, is essentially religious in its nature. It rejects all the truths that clash with or diminish a serene consciousness of joy, and it seeks to determine all consciousness of tragedy, evil and suffering as secondary and inferior to the consciousness of goodness and confidence, or indulgence and love.

In pursuing his "few interrupted thoughts," M. Maeterlinck speaks interestingly of the relations of the sage to the drama. The sage is his supreme type of man, filled with the single supreme aim toward the good, who moves among men conscious of an immense inner world of love and purifying joy. At his coming worldly strife and sin and tragedy sink abashed. His mere presence paralyzes destiny, and for this reason there exists scarce a drama wherein a true sage appears. We quote from the author on this subject as follows:

"It is only in the passion of Christ, the Phædo, Prometheus, the murder of Orpheus, the sacrifice of Antigone—it is only in these that we find the drama of the sage, the solitary drama of wisdom. But elsewhere it is rarely indeed that tragic poets will

allow a sage to appear on the scene, tho it be for an instant. They are afraid of a lofty soul; for they know that events are no less afraid, and that a murder committed in the presence of the sage seems quite other than the murder committed in the presence of those whose soul still knows not itself. Had Œdipus possessed the inner refuge that Marcus Aurelius, for instance, had been able to erect in himself—a refuge whereto he could fly at all times—had he only acquired some few of the certitudes open to every thinker—what could destiny then have done? What would she have entrapped in her snares? Would they have contained aught besides the pure light that streams from the lofty soul, as it grows more beautiful still in misfortune?

"But where is the sage in Œdipus? Is it Tiresias? He reads the future, but knows not that goodness and forgiveness are lords of the future. He knows the truth of the gods, but not the truth of mankind. He ignores the wisdom that takes misfortune to her arms and would fain give it of her strength. Truly they who know still know nothing if the strength of love be not theirs; for the true sage is not he who sees, but he who, seeing the farthest, has the deepest love for mankind. He who sees without loving is only straining his eyes in the darkness.

"We are told that the famous tragedies show us the struggle of man against Fate. I believe, on the contrary, that scarcely a drama exists wherein fatality truly does reign. Search as I may, I can not find one which exhibits the hero in conflict with destiny pure and simple. For indeed it is never destiny that he attacks; it is with wisdom he is always at war. Real fatality exists only in certain external disasters—as disease; accident, the sudden death of those we love; but *inner fatality* there is none. Wisdom has will power sufficient to rectify all that does not deal death to the body; it will even at times invade the narrow domain of external fatality. It is true that we must have amassed considerable and patient treasure within us for this will power to find the resources it needs."

Turning to some of Shakespeare's great tragedies, M. Maeterlinck says:

"Where do we find the fatality in 'Hamlet,' 'King Lear,' in 'Macbeth'? Is its throne not erected in the very center of the old king's madness, on the lowest degree of the young prince's imagination, at the very summit of the Thane's morbid cravings? Macbeth we may well pass by; nor need we linger over Cordelia's father, for his absence of consciousness is all too manifest; but Hamlet, Hamlet the thinker—is he wise? Is the elevation sufficient wherefrom he looks down on the crimes of Elsinore? He seems to regard them from the loftiest heights of his intellect; but in the light-clad mountain range of wisdom there are other peaks that tower far above the heights of the intellect—the peaks of goodness and confidence, of indulgence and love. If he could have surveyed the misdeeds of Elsinore from the eminence whence Marcus Aurelius or Fénelon, for instance, had surely surveyed them, what would have resulted then? And, first of all, does it not often happen that a crime which is suddenly conscious of the gaze of a mighter soul will pause, and halt, and at last crawl back to its lair; even as bees cease from labor when a gleam of sunshine steals into the hive? . . . . . .

"Let us imagine a sovereign, all-powerful soul—that of Jesus, in Hamlet's place at Elsinore; would the tragedy then have flown on till it reached the four deaths at the end? Is that conceivable? A crime may be never so skilfully planned—when the eyes of deep wisdom rest on it, it becomes like a trivial show that we offer to very small children at nightfall: some magic-lantern performance, whose tawdry imposture a last gleam of sunshine lays bare. Can you conceive Jesus Christ—nay, any wise man you have happened to meet—in the midst of the unnatural gloom that overhung Elsinore? Is not every action of Hamlet induced by a fanatical impulse, which tells him that duty consists in revenge alone? and does it need superhuman effort to recognize that revenge never can be a duty? I say again that Hamlet thinks much, but that he is by no means wise. He can not conceive where to look for the weak spot in destiny's armor. Lofty thoughts suffice not always to overcome destiny; for against these destiny can oppose thoughts that are loftier still; but what destiny has ever withstood thoughts that are simple and good, thoughts that are tender and loyal? We can triumph over destiny only by doing the very reverse of the evil she fain would have us commit. For no tragedy can be inevitable. At Elsinore there is not a soul but refuses to see, and hence the catastrophe; but a soul that is quick with life will compel those around it to open their eyes. Where was it written that Laertes, Ophelia, Hamlet, Claudius, Gertrude, should die—where, save in Hamlet's pitiful blindness? But was this blindness inevitable? Why speak of destiny when a simple thought had sufficed to arrest all the forces of murder? The empire of destiny is surely sufficiently vast. I acknowledge her might when a wall crashes down on my head, when the storm drives a ship on the rocks, when disease attacks those whom I love; but into man's soul she never will come, uncalled. Hamlet is unhappy because he moves in unnatural darkness; and his ignorance puts the seal upon his unhappiness. We have but to issue commands and fate will obey—there is nothing in the world that will offer such long and patient submission. Horatio, up to the last, could have issued commands; but his master's shadow lay on him, and he lacked the courage to shake himself free. Had there been but one soul courageous enough to cry out the truth, then had the history of Elsinore not been shrouded in tears of hatred and horror."

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## NOTES.

THE sequel to Mr. J. M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" is now in process of evolution, and will appear serially in *Scribner's Magazine* in 1900. Its title at present is "The Celebrated Tommy."

A NEW novel from Count Tolstoy is about to appear serially as a supplement to a Russian newspaper. The proceeds from its sale in book-form are to go toward the furtherance of some of the writer's philanthropical schemes.

LOUIS ERNAULT, a French romance writer, is nearly 106 years old, and has written almost as many novels as he has lived years. Ernault was born at Isigny in 1792. He writes steadily, and declares his purpose of bringing out a new novel to commemorate his 106th birthday.

NOT only among the artificers of verse have there been remarkable instances of laborious composition. Buffon wrote his "Epoques de la Nature" eighteen times before he allowed them to appear in print. Gibbon wrote his memoir six times over, and left it a fragment at the last. Almost all of Sismondi's historical works, until his later years, used to be written three times before they were given to the public.

SHAKESPEARE'S birthplace is threatened with a new danger. The peril this time does not menace the whole building, as the practise of burning open coal fires in Anne Hathaway's cottage is said to do, but relates to the walls and ceilings of Shakespeare's cottage, which, even in Washington Irving's day were "covered with names and inscriptions in every language by pilgrims of all nations, ranks, and conditions, from the prince to the peasant." Now the heat from the hot-water pipes is causing the plaster to peel off; the names of Tennyson and Dickens have already disappeared, and it is suggested that the remaining autographs should be encased in glass to save them from the same fate.

A FUND for the relief of the oppressed Doukhobortsi in Russia is now being raised in this country and in England, the fund to be called the Tolstoy Fund. The Doukhobortsi are a Protestant sect whose tenets resemble those of the Quakers, and whose only offense is their refusal from conscientious scruples to serve in the Russian army. For this reason they have been prosecuted by the Government, and repeatedly exiled from one part of the empire to another, until their position in their own country has become intolerable. With much difficulty they have obtained permission to emigrate to foreign lands, and steps have been taken to settle them for a time in the island of Cyprus, with a view to their eventually reaching America. These people are thrifty and industrious farmers, about ten thousand in number. Count Leo Tolstoy urges the raising of funds to aid in this emigration, and the following committee has been formed in this country: William Dean Howells, New York; Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; George Dana Boardman, D.D., Philadelphia; N. O. Nelson, St. Louis; Bolton Hall, New York; Ernest H. Crosby, New York. Contributions in any amount may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Esq., treasurer of the committee, Mills Building, New York.

THIS is from the pen of R. K. Risk, in the London *Academy*:

PROTEST OF THE KIPLING-LOG AGAINST THE HARDNESS OF THEIR DAY'S WORK.

Here we sit in a thoughtful row,
Conning the wonderful things you know—
Grades and switches and loco-brakes,
Upper-deck stringers and garboard-strakes,
Roaring scuppers, full furnace-draft;
Thrustblock, cylinder, flawed tailshaft.
We have struggled, in every deed,
Master, thy tale is hard to read.

All your talk we have ever heard
Uttered by bat or beast or bird,
Hide or fin, or scale or feather,
Jabbered at high speed and all together—
Give us that over and over again,
But don't make machinery talk like men.
Yea, by our aching heads we plead,
Master, these tales are hard to read.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MUSIC.

THAT music produces certain effects on the human organism has long been recognized. It has even been proposed recently to utilize these in the treatment of nervous disease. The fundamental facts that underlie this relation between music and physiological conditions are treated by M. Laverune in an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 9), the greater part of which we translate below:

"Every emotion is the correlative of a special physical state. Joy, sorrow, anger, fear, show themselves by characteristic attitudes and expressions. When we produce these attitudes in the subject, when we cause him to imitate these expressions, we can easily rouse in him the corresponding ideas. This is a common experiment in hypnotism, but it is often possible to carry it out even in the waking state, especially with children and impressionable people.

"Certain physical agents modify our mental states, because they impress the organism in a determinate direction. The pulse beats more slowly in darkness than in bright light, and in darkness man is more inclined to sadness; there is a connection between these two facts, for sadness, among its physical conditions, means the retardation of the pulse and an enfeebling of all the voluntary muscles. Every paralyzing impression will have a tendency to cause sadness, and on the contrary every force arousing action should give an impulse toward joy.

"The observation of the physiologic effects of music supports this theory. Before explaining them theoretically we knew how to make use of them. Thus laborers, to stimulate and coordinate their movements, have recourse to singing; this kind of music sustained the ancient Egyptians in their fatigue and their labor, their motions being regulated by measure and rhythm. The water-carriers and boatmen of the Nile, says Fétis, have preserved their traditional songs, and an intelligent and conscientious observer, Villobeau, does not hesitate to trace these back to remote antiquity. 'By this means' (the rhythmic song), says he, 'they regulate their movements so well in the most strenuous labor requiring the harmony of united efforts that two of them will often succeed in doing with astonishing ease what could not be accomplished without much trouble by four of another nation who did not know how to time their movements with the same precision. Whether they are carrying burdens or doing some other hard work in which they are obliged to unite the efforts of several, and which require both skill and united movement, they never fail to sing together or alternately in cadence, in order that each may act at the same moment uniformly, and thus best aid all the others.'

"Fétis, who quotes these lines, adds that, when we examine the enormous works accomplished by the ancient Egyptians, and the huge masses that they hewed from the quarries and transported to great distances, at a time when physical and mechanical science had not reached the developments that they have now attained, we are at liberty to think that the power of rhythmic song, acting on crowds of slaves, must have had a great share in the realization of these marvels of patience and will. He cites several of these traditional chants, preserved from age to age, which are full of interest for students of ancient Egyptian music. . . . . .

"In other circumstances, music acts more directly on the intellect by putting into play, by means of various associations, an emotional memory.

"Rambosson, in a very well-known work, brings out the difference between these two kinds of music very clearly.

"Let us take the two extremes. Here, for instance, is a regiment led by a band playing a simple march; every one is roused by it; even the children unconsciously mark the time; the passers-by fall into step instinctively, and many are drawn to follow the troops.

"Evidently this kind of music acts specially on the locomotor nerves and on that part of the mind that comprehends number and measure.

"Now turn to a social gathering sitting silently in the rooms of a musician; the melodies of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, or some other great master are being played. The prelude, like the stroke of a magic wand, affects every one; emotion rises, and soon tears, kept back with difficulty, shine in all eyes and betray the deep feelings that have taken possession of all the assemblage.

"Evidently this kind of music acts specially on the feelings and the nerves of sensibility.

"He reaches the following conclusions:

"1. There is a kind of music that acts specially on the mind and the motor nerves.

"2. There is a kind of music that acts specially on the nerves of sensibility and the feelings.

"3. There is a kind of music that acts at once on the motor and sensitive nerves, on the intellect, and on the feelings; in general, this is what usually takes place.

"4. But between the kind of music that acts principally on the intellect and on the motor nerves, and that which acts chiefly on the feelings and the nerves of sensation, there are an infinity of degrees.

"It has been proposed recently to utilize the properties of music in the treatment of nervous maladies.

"Except in some isolated cases, the question has made no great progress, and there are great difficulties in carrying it out practically. It would be possible, by a melody appropriate to each morbid state, to bring about a momentary modification of the course of ideas. But these would be merely temporary modifications that would not strike to the root of the malady and act upon the physical alteration of the organs that lie at its foundation. This result of experiment is the reason why music has not taken a prominent place in therapeutics."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

RETURNS from observatories in various parts of the United States show that the passage of the earth through the "Leonid" swarm of meteors on November 15 did not give rise to any remarkable display, indicating that the portion of the swarm traversed this year was comparatively thin. As the swarm or trail will be several years in passing the spot where the earth crosses its orbit, we shall have several more opportunities to see its effects, and the probabilities are that in one or more years there will be a brilliant November display. The following summary of the chief results of this year's observations is from *The Scientific American*, November 26:

"In the last Leonid shower in 1866, 8,000 meteors were counted at one observation-station, but the shower of 1866 did not compare with the one in 1833, when the number of the meteors made some people think the world was coming to an end. Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton University, observing with an assistant, reports that he saw 100 Leonid meteors on the morning of November 15 [1898]. He said: 'My assistant, Mr. Reid, and myself conducted the observations, which were much more successful than I thought they would be. Between the hours of 3:15 o'clock and 5 o'clock we saw about one hundred meteors which were Leonids, that is, they belong to the meteoric swarm that gave the shower. Perhaps one dozen were as bright as first-magnitude stars. The rest were faint and left trains which continued from one to ten seconds. The maximum of the shower was at 3:45 o'clock, at which time there were two or three meteors per minute for about twenty minutes. The radiant point seemed to be in the Sickle of Leo and a little further south and west than in 1866. It was a distinctly meteoric shower, but a very faint one, and augurs well for a good display in 1899.'

"Professor Rees, of Columbia University, saw no Leonids. 'As a matter of fact,' says the professor, 'I saw only two meteors. They came from the direction of Ursa Major, and not from Leo, as had been expected. I watched the sky every hour from sunset to sunrise between the southwest and the west.'

"At the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., the shower was also observed. The fore part of the evening the sky was overcast, but about midnight the sky cleared, and in a short space of time, during which they were visible from the observatory, two hundred meteors were seen. Dr. William L. Elkins, of the Yale Observatory, photographed thirty meteors. Six cameras were

used, two at the observatory, two from the church steeple, and two in one of the suburbs. Professor Prentiss, of Rutgers College, states that while the display of the meteors was not unusual, this scarcity is not regarded by astronomers as a disappointment; furthermore, they are valuable indications of large showers of meteorites for 1899 and 1900."

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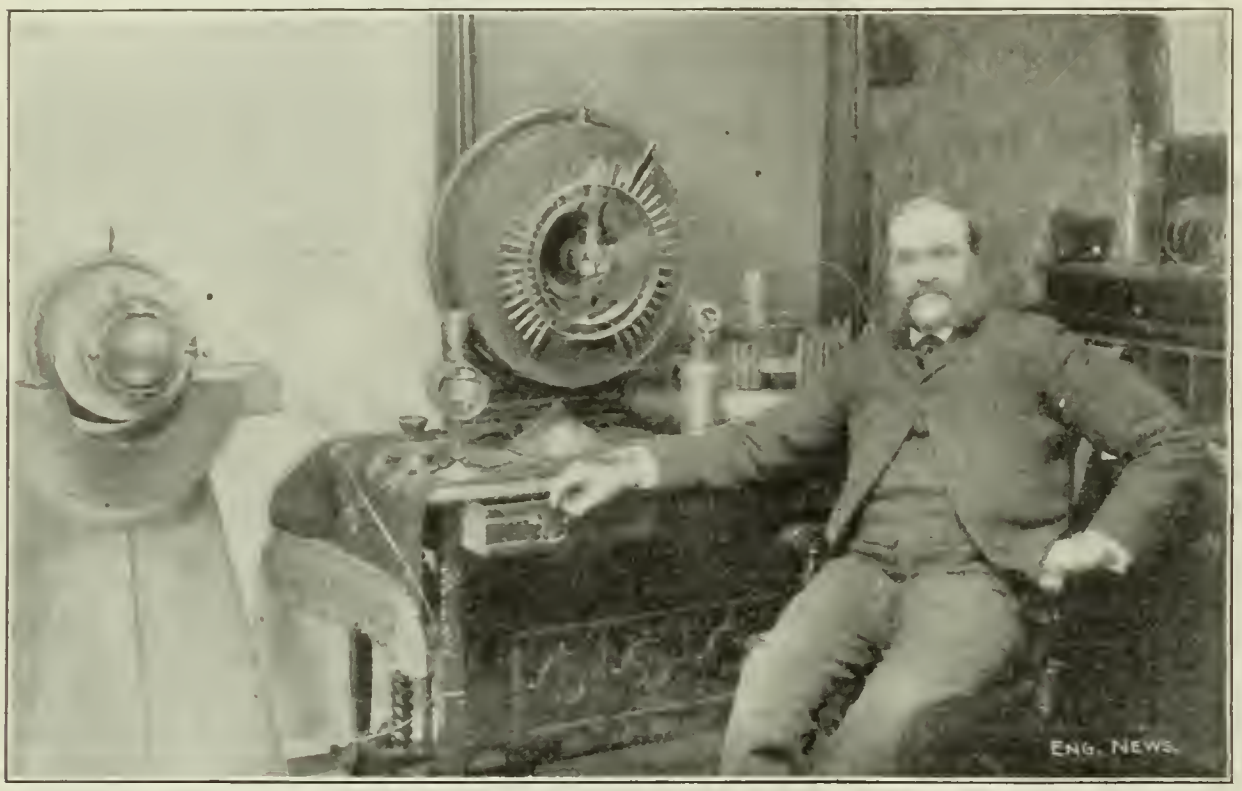
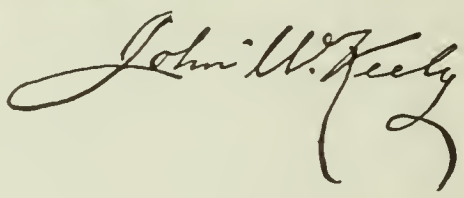
## KEELY AND HIS MOTOR.

THE death in Philadelphia on November 18 of John Worrell Keely ends a curious page in the history of invention, which should not pass unnoticed. Very few scientific men of reputation, it is true, ever believed in Mr. Keely's celebrated motor; but as an intermittent popular sensation it held the field without a rival for many years, and this altho its inventor had never done anything else to give him a standing before the public. The whole phenomenon probably belongs to psychology rather than to physics. We quote from *The American Machinist* (November 24) the following condensed history of the "Keely motor":




Courtesy of *The Engineering News.*



"John Worrell Keely . . . burst into notoriety in 1873 as the alleged discoverer of a new means of power development, by means of which, as he claimed, power in unlimited quantity could be obtained at little or no cost. A company was formed and Keely was supplied with funds to develop the invention. In 1874 he gave exhibitions in his workshop. A committee of the Franklin Institute witnessed some of his experiments, but were permitted to see nothing of the means by which certain results were accomplished. Pipes were burst, weights were lifted apparently by the disintegration of a few drops of water; weights seemed to float in water, to rise and fall at the will of Mr. Keely upon his sounding a chord on a jew's-harp. The shares of the Keely Motor Company mounted rapidly and were dealt in in the principal cities of the Union. Keely from time to time announced new features of his discovery, but never got ready to apply for patents. Dissensions arose between him and the Keely Motor Company. His bills were not paid, and he was practically abandoned by the company.

"About this time a Mrs. Moore, a wealthy lady, formerly of Philadelphia, gave him the means to continue his investigations, and soon after he announced a new discovery, and proposed to abandon the first for the second, which precipitated a lawsuit against him by the original company. In connection with this Keely was committed to prison for contempt of court in refusing to divulge secrets pertaining to his invention. During the next eight or ten years several public experiments were made by Mr. Keely, one in 1887 at Fort Lafayette for the United States Government.

"The principle of the new discovery, so far as announced by Mr. Keely, was based upon an intermolecular vibration of the ether, to which he gave the name 'apergy.' He claimed that there was a perpetual flow of vibrations through space, polar and depolar, or positive and negative, and that it was only necessary to produce a machine which would respond to these vibrations to secure the power. The apparatus which he constructed he claimed to put in harmony with this flow by sounding on some instrument a 'chord of mass,' and for this he used jew's-harps, triangles, mouth-organs, tuning-forks, harps, and other musical instruments.

"About three years ago Mrs. Moore permitted two gentlemen well qualified to express an intelligent opinion to see Mr. Keely's latest experiments and to listen to his explanations. They reported to Mrs. Moore that they saw nothing which could not be explained by well-known physical laws, and that in several instances they had demonstrated that they were so produced. Professor Lascelles-Scott, of London, soon after this spent a month in Philadelphia in association with Mr. Keely, and announced at a Franklin-Institute meeting that Keely had certainly discovered a new force. One of the gentlemen before referred to was asked to visit the laboratory in the presence of the professor and Mrs. Moore, that he might be convinced. He spent the afternoon there and then spent the evening with the professor, on which occasion the professor was enlightened upon some points and left the city within forty-eight hours. He did not return to give a promised second lecture before the Franklin Institute. Mrs. Moore the next day announced in the evening papers that the agreement to furnish Mr. Keely with funds had been abrogated.

"Since then Mr. Keely has been engaged in the construction of an engine which he claimed would develop 60 horse-power, altho in none of his experiments had he ever given any exhibition of operative power by continuously driving anything. It is also stated that complete specifications of the alleged invention to be embodied in applications for patents have been prepared.

"Keely was supplied with sufficient funds to enable him to live comfortably for fifteen years, which is the only actual result accomplished by his performances, which have had throughout all the characteristics of imposture.

"The stockholders of the Keely Motor Company number, it is said, more than three thousand, and the history of the Keely motor up to date is a history of successful imposition upon the credulity of the capitalist without scientific knowledge. We do not believe that any secret of value is buried in Keely's grave, or that the world would have been practically richer if he could have gone on indefinitely in the course which he had followed since he first attracted the attention of the public."

The attitude of the writer of the foregoing is that of the scientific world in general. On the other hand, the author of a notice in *Engineering News* (November 24), from which paper also our picture is taken, is inclined to be a little more generous. He says:

"In the minds of the general public . . . the 'Keely motor' has been held to be a gigantic fraud, notable chiefly for its long life. Keely's name will undoubtedly go down to history as that of the greatest pseudo-scientific humbug of the nineteenth century. Whether this verdict is a just or an unjust one, the death of the inventor leaves as an unsolved riddle. It is true, on the one hand, that Keely never, so far as we know, with one possible

exception, submitted all the apparatus by which he performed an experiment to such a thorough examination in detail by competent experts, simultaneously with the experiment, as would remove the last possibilities of doubt as to its absolute genuineness and the entire absence of fraud. It is true, on the other hand, that those who witnessed his experiments, and who were competent to judge of them, were almost invariably completely nonplussed and unable to explain the things they saw according to ordinary physical laws. If Mr. Keely performed his experiments by fraudulent means, he was certainly one of the most clever and ingenious mechanics and electricians who ever lived. If he was a genuine discoverer, he lost the fame that might have been his by his eccentric insistence on secrecy, and refusal to submit to investigation. We can, perhaps, sum up the whole matter by saying that Keely's experiments and methods generally had most of the earmarks of a fraud; but it confounded the ablest men who examined his work to tell how it could possibly be accomplished by fraudulent means."

As an example of Keely's extravagant promises, *Electricity* (November 23) quotes the following, made in 1875:

"'I propose in about six months to run a train of thirty cars from Philadelphia to New York at the rate of a mile a minute with one small engine, and I will draw all the power out of as much water as you can hold in the palm of your hand. A bucket of water contains enough of this vapor to produce a power sufficient to move the world out of its course. An ordinary steamship can be run so fast with it that it would be split in two.'"

The same journal goes on to say:

"In spite of Mr. Keely's wonderful predictions, however, the motor never got beyond what might be termed the experimental stage. Exhibitions were occasionally given of its working in his laboratory before engineers and scientists, who endeavored in every possible way to solve the problem of its working, but without avail. Some of those who looked into the matter thought the propelling force was compressed air cleverly arranged to pass through minute tubes resembling in outward appearance wires, but as the motor was never allowed to be taken apart for inspection, these surmises could never be verified. It came generally to be believed, however, after thousands of dollars had been spent by outside parties interested in an endeavor to perfect the motor for practical use, that the machine was a humbug so arranged as to operate by some one of the well-known forces of nature, and the fact that the motor was never put to practical use altho backed by moneyed men would seem to bear out this belief. In any case the inventor of the Keely motor was undoubtedly an extremely clever man, and managed to derive, so it is alleged, a good living from the enterprise. If the carefully guarded secret of the operation of this machine was kept by the inventor to the last, little more will probably be heard of this Keely mystery, which has from time to time been exciting the curiosity of two continents during the past twenty-five years."

We close with a paragraph from *The Railroad Gazette*, which again gives the popular estimate:

"Keely was a circus performer with a 'gift of the gab' and an air of conviction, and the intuitions of a born bunco-steerer. In all the twenty-three or twenty-four years that he worked his slick game he has never, in explanation of his 'motor,' written or uttered an English sentence that we have seen. He has put into print a great many English words with which we are all familiar, and a few words of a jargon invented by himself; but in the combinations in which he used them these words had no meaning whatever. No living man can remember the sense or meaning of any sentence of Keely's concerning the physics of his discovery, for the sufficient reason that he never wrote a sentence that had any sense or meaning, or into which he intended to put sense or meaning. All of this has been apparent for twenty years or more; and yet there are still left in the world people who take Keely seriously."

## THE PASSING OF THE VICTORIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

THE Victoria tubular bridge at Montreal, which, when it was built, was regarded as the greatest bridge in the world, has been replaced by a modern truss bridge, to be known as the "Victoria Jubilee Bridge." The old bridge carried only one railway track, while the new has two, besides roadways. The change has been made without interrupting the running of trains. *The Scientific American* (November 26) remarks, in a comparison of the old bridge with the new:

"The illustration . . . showing the old within the new structure forms an admirable object-lesson in the progress of bridge construction during the past fifty years. The square tubes of solid plate iron represented the accepted theories of construction in the forties and fifties, just as the open, skeleton-like, pin-connected trusses of the new bridge embody the latest ideas of long-span structures at the close of the century. The change from the one style to the other has been very gradual. It has been brought about partly as the result of a clearer apprehension

VICTORIA JUBILEE BRIDGE—END VIEW, SHOWING PIN-CONNECTED STRUCTURE ERECTED AROUND THE OLD TUBULAR BRIDGE.

of the principles which govern the strains in engineering structures, and it is partly due to the improvement which has taken place in the materials of construction.

"In early days the strength of materials had not been determined with the accuracy which marks the modern testing laboratory, nor did they possess that uniform quality which we now look for in the product of our rolling-mills. There was a certain measure of distrust inseparable from work which, for want of precedent, was frequently of an experimental character.

"The simple wooden beam thrown across a creek is the simplest form of the bridge, and the earliest attempts at building iron bridges, of the beam as distinguished from the arch construction, show a reluctance to depart from the solidity of the prototype. The tubes of the Menai and Montreal bridges were simply hollow beams, and as such contained an excess of material above that which would be necessary to provide the same degree of strength in a bridge of modern construction. . . . . .

"The web systems, which in the tubes are solid plating, have given way first to the 'lattice' web, composed of multitudinous intersecting bars, then to the 'double-intersection' web, in which rectangular posts for compression and flat-eye bars for tension made their appearance, and these have been replaced in turn by the modern 'single-intersection' system, in which the last ambiguity as to the strains is removed and the construction is greatly simplified. In place of the single solid plate top and bottom chords, we have each web system associated with its own separate chords—a latticed rectangular construction being used for the top chord, which is, of course, in compression, and flat-eye bars for the bottom chord. The moving loads are carried by a system of longitudinal stringers and transverse floor beams, the latter being carried at the panel points.

"The modern pin-connected truss bridge is, perhaps, the most perfectly scientific structure in the engineering world. The static stresses to which it is subjected under given conditions of loading are known to within a few score pounds, and not a pound of material is put into it that can be called superfluous."

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**Some Great Explosions.**—"Among the many accidents which are on record," says Prof. Charles E. Munroe in *Cassier's Magazine*, December, "one of the most notable is that of the explosion of 55 tons of blasting gelatin which was being unloaded from a railway train at Braamfontein, 300 yards west of Johannesburg, in South Africa, on February 19, 1896, and which was exploded by an end-on collision. The result of the explosion of this enormous quantity of one of the most powerful explosives used was to produce a crater 300 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 30 feet deep in soft ground; or, taking a cubic foot of earth as weighing 100 pounds, the superficial explosion of this 55 tons of explosive gelatin excavated about 30,000 tons of soft earth. Besides this, there was a total destruction of all buildings within a radius of 330 yards, while from that distance to 660 yards all the buildings were shattered, and the roofs were battered in up to about 1,000 yards; but all these buildings were built chiefly of corrugated iron and mud, and therefore were of a most unsubstantial character. On the other hand, we have in the United States the blowing up of the Hudson River Palisades at Fort Lee in 1893, when the explosion of 2 tons of dynamite, placed in a chamber in the rock, brought down 100,000 tons of rock; the blasting at the Dinorwic quarries, Lamberis, in the same year, when 2½ tons of gelatin-dynamite, placed in chambers in the dike, overthrew 180,000 tons of rock; and the destruction of the famous Talcen Mawr in 1895, when 7 tons of powder, poured into two shafts, dislodged a mass of rock computed to weigh from 125,000 to 200,000 tons. From this we find that the dynamite on the interior at Fort Lee was over forty times as efficient as the explosive gelatin on the surface at Johannesburg, while the powder at Talcen Mawr was over forty-two times as efficient. It is, hence, not surprising that the superficial explosion of the 300-pound charges of gun-cotton thrown by the *Vesuvius's* guns at Santiago during the late war between the United States and Spain produced no serious structural damage, and simply harrassed the enemy by their frightful reports, which occurred at infrequent intervals and unexpected times."

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**Long Heads and Thick Heads.**—In an article on "Selection in Man," contributed by Dr. Beddoe to *Science Progress*, November, a curious light is thrown on the way in which the race is influenced by emigration and by intermarriage between communities. "Roughly," the author tells us, to quote an abstract in *The Hospital*, "the inhabitants of Europe may be divided into long heads and broad heads—thick heads, if one likes so to call them. This division is one which any one can verify, it is a mere matter of measurement, and of the relation between head-length and head-breadth. The interest of the fact, however, lies in this, that these two types of head are associated with two distinct types of man, distinct in their intellects, their tendencies, and their ambitions. The long heads are the salt of the earth; the stirring, active, ambitious, independent, courageous, locomotive element of mankind; and 'it appears to be this character, which is connoted by that projection of the occiput, which is more common to the inhabitants of these islands than in those of almost any other country.' The broad head, on the other hand, 'is frugal, laborious, or at least economical, remarkably prudent, and, tho not cowardly, not warlike. His intelligence is usually mediocre, and he works out patiently his limited ideals.' The adventurers, those who are not content to pass their lives as they were born, who do not seek their wives in their own village, and finally who emigrate and crowd into the towns, are the long heads. Thus it is not the whole of the country population which gravitates toward the towns. It is on the long heads that the attractions of city life chiefly tell, so that an over-large proportion of the broad heads is always left to stagnate in the country. Nevertheless, altho most of the great things in the world have been done by the long head, both he and his progeny is very apt to perish. 'How few descendants can be found of great soldiers, travelers, discoverers, inventors, poets! The higher and more enlightened classes in communities, the producers and assimilators of new ideas, have repeatedly in the course of history been swept away or decimated, while the proletariat survive.'"

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

STUTTERING.—"Liebmann maintains that stuttering consists in a rushing together of the consonants," says *Der Kinder-Arzt*, as translated in *The Medical Record*, November 19, "and consequently his method of treatment has for its object the teaching of the relative significance of the vowel and consonant sounds. The patient is made to speak sentences with prolonged vowels and short consonants, so that even at the first lesson many sentences are spoken easily and fluently. The psychic effect is soon apparent, the patient regaining confidence in his ability to speak plainly, and the result is excellent in a very short time. This method can also be employed with young children. Stuttering may be caused by the infectious diseases, injury to the head, imitation of other children, or it may be due to heredity. Its more frequent occurrence in males than in females is to be explained by the greater motility of all the voluntary muscles in women than in men, the tongue included."

"A PHYSICIAN of Gannat, Dr. Sahut," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "has had occasion to observe a new so-called 'Paris-pointed' nail that had remained for several days in the gastro-intestinal tube of a child, and he has shown that the digestive juices acted on the smaller parts of the foreign body so as to cause the edges and the point to disappear, and that the brilliant metallic surface was replaced by a brownish tint. This demonstration will explain the methods used in Italy to make 'antique' medals supposed to date from the most ancient times. The people who make a living by this industry, it is said, are accustomed to cause large birds, such as peacocks, to swallow coarsely counterfeited coins of Tiberius or Caligula. After some time the birds excrete the coins, which have acquired a more or less perfect 'patina.' If the time has been too short, the coin is sent on another gastro-intestinal trip, and this is kept up until the piece has acquired a look that permits of no possible doubt of its authenticity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"SOME years ago," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "Branly demonstrated before the French Academy that carefully cleaned disks of certain metals, when pressed upon a polished steel plate, offered a remarkable resistance to the passage of an electric current. Such metals were iron, aluminum, bismuth, lead; while copper, tin, brass, silver, of which the electrician makes habitual use, did not show any resistance to speak of. He has now repeated the experiments, piling upon one another many metal disks all over the same metal, and supported by a central rod which passes loosely through them. Some very curious observations have been made. With some metals, *e.g.*, zinc, it made no difference whatever, or only a very slight difference, whether the 45 disks were very gently laid upon one another or whether they were dropped upon one another. With other metals, aluminum for instance, the resistance was in the first case 1.5 ohms; in the second, 40 ohms. When the same pile was built up again the next day, the tests gave resistance of 2.2 and 2.16 ohms. This latter resistance decreased slowly to 86 ohms within twenty-four hours, but the spark discharge of a radiator striking the pile at once reduced it to 0.5 ohm. Similar observations were made with iron and bismuth, and also with piles built up of alternating metal. One fancies that the air layer on the metal and oxidation must have something to do with the phenomena; but Branly himself says that the suggestion of imperfect contacts offers no real explanation."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN INDIA.

VAMADÉO SHASTRÉ draws a parallel between the religious condition in India at the present time and that which prevailed in Western Asia sixteen centuries ago, when the latter section of the world was under the supreme dominion of the Roman state, but not yet under that of the Catholic church. India has to-day the same sort of incoherent, immoral, and irrational paganism that Western Asia had then, and the same sort of doubt-provoking philosophies that stir up no emotion and take no hold of the multitude. But in Western Asia this immoral paganism and these inept philosophies were confronted by a well-disciplined, fearless church militant, with all the momentum of a cause for which men might fight and die. And at this point the analogy fails; for there is no such force confronting the paganism and theosophy of India. Mr. Shastré continues as follows (in *The Fortnightly Review*, November):

"Our whole country is within the realm of a powerful empire, governing impartially by codes which embody the customary gentile laws, and sedulously abstaining from interference with religion, so long as religion does not meddle with politics. The masses have preserved their immemorial polytheism; they worship innumerable gods directly by prayer and sacrifice; the middle class adores the great gods of the Hindu pantheon as the signs and figures of ubiquitous divinity. The superior minds among the sacred castes and the students of orthodox Hinduism are still engaged in discussing the same problems, the same difficulties, the same metaphysical solutions, as those which were current in Antioch, Ephesus, and Alexandria some sixteen centuries ago. We are still outside the pale of Islam and Christianity; we can not accept religion within a ring fence; we are still professors of the divine science, searching incessantly for the knowledge of the Supreme Being, One without a Second. We admit, provisionally, the conventional world of appearances; we quarrel with no form of worship, with no miracles, with no sacred history; we recognize the moral significance and disciplinary influence of faith in authoritative creeds. But we are nevertheless incapable, intellectually, of understanding how such things can be conceived as imposing finality, how spirit can be brought into relation with matter, and how the persistence of evil is to be explained; and these problems are debated, not as mere subjects for academical inquiry, but as the necessary foundations of satisfactory religious convictions."

In short, we are further told, while the real basis of religion among all Western civilizations has become no longer metaphysical, but moral, among the Hindus all rules and codes become submerged in a vague fluctuating intellectualism. For them salvation comes not by the casting out of sin, but by emerging out of ignorance. Moreover, the schools of Hinduism are as various as were the gnostic heresies in the early church, so that the spectacle of India to-day is that of "an immense and intelligent society much given to dreamy meditation over insoluble problems, and practically unanimous in rejecting any solution that stops short of Pantheism."

Mr. Shastré considers at some length the advantages and disadvantages of a dogmatic and systematic religion such as England (his article is addressed to the English) has, and concludes that, on the whole, the advantages probably counterbalance the drawbacks. Nevertheless, he does not see that this fact nor the fact that England holds dominion in India is likely to give any aid to India in the way of securing religious unity; for the government is and must remain neutral in India on the subject of religion. Nevertheless, despite this neutrality, Mr. Shastré warns the English that they can not afford to be mere unconcerned spectators of the scenes enacting in India, and he goes on to point out certain indications of the tendency of Brahmanical revival toward political revolt.

## THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

THE number of native Christians in China has been roughly estimated to be about seventy thousand, with rapidly augmented ranks. In view of recent political developments in that country the missionary outlook there becomes a matter of timely interest. On this subject we quote briefly from some communications to *The Record of Christian Work* from men who speak with authority. The Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, after speaking of the mission-schools and the increasing interest manifested by the natives, continues:

"The state of the mission-churches in China is also most cheering. Not only are they increasing in numbers, but in ability and disposition to help themselves. In not a few of these churches the pastors receive their entire support from the congregations to which they minister, and the movement in this direction is gathering momentum with every year and every month.

"The new respect for foreign nations and for foreign arts and sciences, which is widespread in China, is incidentally favoring the missionary work in a marked degree. The imperial Government and the provincial government are favoring the foreign missionary, affording him protection and requiring the people to keep the peace, not because they love the work or those who represent it, but because the circumstances demand it. The late disturbances at Peking, which imply the triumph for the time of the party of reaction, and which seem to threaten new outbreaks in different parts of the empire, must be viewed as temporary and as by no means indicating the permanent set of feeling and action. Veteran missionaries, like Dr. Muirhead and Dr. Edkins at Shanghai, express the opinion, without hesitation, that this is a time of marvelous opportunity for missionary work everywhere in China."

Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, thinks that even the collapse of the revolutionary program of reform, which had apparently met the approval of the Emperor, was not entirely a misfortune, because the movement which it checked was premature. He says:

"It would be unwise accordingly for the friends of missions to look for catastrophic conditions in China. It is undesirable that such should come. It will be better for missions that China shall move slowly and that the spiritual motives drawing men into the church shall not be confused, as they were in Japan, with political, economic, educational, and diplomatic conceptions of Christianity. In the absence of any cataclysmic avalanche there will still be, in the slow onward movement of the Chinese, all that the missionary movement can take care of. In every part of the empire open doors invite entrance more earnestly, and closed doors swing slowly ajar. Especially in South China, least afraid of the West because best acquainted with it, baptisms by the score are reported where a few years ago missionaries rejoiced at conversions one by one."

Rev. A. B. Leonard, D.D., secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, thinks that altho China more than any other nation obstructs the progress of Christian civilization in the far East, to-day the outlook for Christianity in that land is brighter than ever before. "Success," he writes, "can be limited only by inadequate agencies; and the first quarter of the twentieth century should witness the evangelization of China on a tremendous scale."

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**Emperor William's Rebuke to Missionaries.**—According to press reports the Emperor of Germany gave a number of pastors whom he met during his visit in Jerusalem "a good scolding" for the alleged lack of spirituality in their preaching and their insistence upon the non-essentials in religion to the neglect of more important and vital matters. Among other things, he is reported to have said:

"During my visit to the holy places and to the Protestant and Catholic institutions of Palestine, I met with one disappointment

after another. Here, in the Church of the Nativity, which ought to serve as an example of pious charity and pure Christian life, I meet the very reverse of charity and Christianity.

"I am not surprised that Christianity remains unpopular in the Orient, and that Mohammedanism, with its fallacious teachings, still holds sway. How can it be otherwise, when you clergymen are everlastingly quarreling over dogmatic questions, neglecting to teach true Christian charity and a pure life in emulation of Jesus Christ?

"I admonish every one of you to repent of your life of callous indifference and cold, formal worship. Leave the ways of the old church and enter at once upon the higher and broader principles of the new Christianity, which seeks to live as much as possible in the spirit of the Gospel. I warn you that unless you do this you will exert but little influence on the Mohammedans, and you will blight the hopes of your brethren who have sent you here as missionaries."

In editorial comment on these utterances *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) says:

"Here is a king who knows what is the chief business of a Christian ministry, and who tells it plainly. It would be well if the Kaiser were to deliver a similar rebuke to the quarrelsome dogmatizers in Germany, where it is quite as much needed as among the Lutheran missionaries in Palestine and other dominions of the Sultan. By their dogmatic intolerance and quarrels about speculative non-essentials, they distract the church, alienate the people from Christianity, and thus enable the Romanists and Socialists to grow in numbers and in power from year to year. The Kaiser's lecture would not be out of place if addressed to some similar Lutheran dogmatizers in this country, and for a similar reason."

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## DR. RYLANCE'S PLEA FOR FREEDOM IN BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION.

THE Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, the late rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church (New York) has published in book-form a half-dozen of essays, under the title of "Christian Rationalism," in which he makes a vigorous plea for the rights of scholarship in the interpretation of the Bible. He begins with the proposition that men shall be suffered to think freely and freely to assert the conclusions they may reach concerning religion. He has no fear of intellectual anarchy as a result, much less the destruction of all faith in the foundation facts and doctrine of Christ's Gospel. In such a case faith in the essential things taught and enjoined by Jesus and His disciples would be much stronger, because freer and more intelligent. Take away all dictatorial authority affecting religious beliefs, and all the evidence upon which these beliefs profess to rest would remain to us, begetting conviction in all men capable of appreciating the evidence and leading to a general convergence of opinions and feelings sufficient to satisfy all reasonable requirements as to a "unity of the faith." Authority has very much less to do with inspiring faith than those men think who dwell so appealingly on the virtues of authority.

Dr. Rylance says that what is greatly to be feared in the present unsettled condition of the public mind touching matters of a religious nature is such a preaching and teaching of authority as may spread the suspicion abroad that the faith of the Christian world rests on nothing deeper than authority, or that at the touch of free thought all the creeds of Christendom would melt into mist. The faith of those men who so persistently hold to authority, when analyzed, is found to have no better basis than the faith of the free-thinker. Therefore men should be permitted to think freely and know the mind of God as best they can, whether it is written in books or on rocks or in the constitution and intuitions of the human soul; and the sooner our religious guides begin to suffer such seeking to go on without hindrance, the better it will be for the cause they represent.

The free-thinker should be given to understand that there are but few vitalizing and essential things in Christianity absolutely necessary to be taken on faith, and these should never be confused with the many difficult and perplexing problems in theology which bewilder men of independent temperament and cause them to make a general denial of Christianity. The church is chiefly responsible for the infidels. The superstitions and impostures of the Romish church have begotten such men as Voltaire, while Protestant preachers have been doing the same thing in their assertions that every syllable of the Bible is "inspired," and all *equally* inspired, and therefore of divine and unvarying and everlasting authority. We have simply to open the Bible and take whatever we find there, and esteem it divine. There are the story of the apple and the serpent, of the woman turned to a pillar of salt, the account of the wholesale slaughter of the Canaanites and the treacherous murder of Sisera, the legend of Jonah and the whale; and the Free-Thinker takes all these and turns them as weapons on the preacher. And it is all because authority does not discriminate, does not sift the chaff of the book from the wheat.

In his essay on "Reason versus Faith" the author points to the fact that all the Christian libraries are filled with works, the product of reason, which authority demands that we accept without the exercise of our own reason. We are asked to take all these *credenda* of the churches and sects, which warring minds have produced out of their own reason, as divine truth. He protests that the claims of reason on man are first and fundamental. "You may philosophize," said Aristotle, "and if any man say you must not philosophize, yet in saying that he doth philosophize." "You reason when you deny reason or even deem reasoning sinful."

But saying this does not imply that there should be any war between reason and faith. There has been war on account of the unbecoming conduct of the extreme disciples of each, and thousands of men on the one hand have become rank agnostics and thousands on the other hand have gone over to the church of Rome, with its passion for "pilgrimages" and "relics," to the shame of all the boasted progress of the centuries. We need not become blasphemers in the name of Reason nor cowards in the name of Faith.

But faith is as indispensable as reason even in the ordinary affairs of life. Every one recognizes its indispensableness in common things; but when it comes to the higher truths of religion, how prone are men to fall out over it! This is because authority seeks to limit reason in the domain of the sacred and the supernatural, and the skeptic is equally determined here to limit faith. But there is no defining the line of demarcation between the two. They meet and mingle and are constantly balancing and adjusting themselves. The only limit that can be set upon our belief is that no statement or inference can be accepted as reliable which is a manifest contradiction to any well-authenticated principle or law bearing upon the matter submitted for belief. There should never be discord between the two. Neither has any place in the life here or in the aspiration to the higher life hereafter without the other.

Dr. Rylance attacks with much vigor the doctrine of the inspiration of the entire Scriptures. He dismisses the so-called verbal inspiration of the Bible with the remark that if such were the fact (which he denies) the many translations and verbal changes would have long since destroyed such inspiration. But he is surprised how many people of good intelligence otherwise hold to such an absurdity. And the alleged *equal* inspiration of every part of the Scripture is just as absurd, and such belief is still responsible for much of the crime and injustice of the present day and has done a great deal to discredit Christianity. There are times, says Dr. Rylance, when certain men have been inspired; but such times are confined to no particular epoch of history, to no particular age. At certain moments of their lives the

great sacred writers were inspired, at certain other moments they were not. The orthodox Jew will tell you that men were divinely inspired only during the Old-Testament era. Others will tell you that only Christ's disciples and the early Christian saints were genuinely inspired. As a matter of fact, Sakya-Muni, Marcus Aurelius, Dante, and Shakespeare were inspired just as well as Moses, David, Isaiah, John, and Paul. Indeed, many of the great thoughts that the inspired sacred writers have given us have come to them hot from the minds and hearts of great pagans, philosophers, and poets of every age and race. Whence words like these, are they of heaven or from men?—

"A sacred spirit dwells within us; the observer and guardian of all our evil and good."

"When the intellect is pure as well as the heart, to it the region of the Deity becomes visible."

"God is near you, is with you, is within you."

"Be self-denying, but do not boast of it; keep a watch upon yourself as your own most dangerous enemy. Do not plume yourself upon intellectual knowledge, which in itself is quite valueless, but upon a consistent nobleness. Never relax your efforts, but aim at perfection."

"Bury my body as you please, but do not mourn as if you were burying Socrates. Think of me rather as gone to be with the wise and good; and with God the fountain of all wisdom and goodness."

These voices come to us out of the old heathen world; but judging them from their spirit and contents, they are as worthy to be counted divine as some of the sayings to be found in the book of Canticles. Some of the finest things in Paul's Epistles are taken from pagan writers. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," found in his First Epistle to the Corinthians, he takes from Meander.

Dr. Rylance points to a danger to-day that he fears is menacing the reputation of Christ's religion. There is in the religious world a *credenda* for the esoteric few and a *credenda* for the esoteric many. In other words, the great scholars and critics are sifting the chaff out of the wheat in the Bible, while the preachers and the Sunday-school teachers continue to teach without any heed to the new discoveries and the weight of new evidence; and the consequence is, the church will have to confront an appalling and wellnigh overwhelming army of infidels.

Dr. Rylance closes this essay with the following remarks in justification of his own position, as assumed throughout the entire series of essays:

"Yet will it seem to some of my readers, I suspect, that I have myself been occupied thus far in this essay in the work of undermining the credit of Holy Scripture. I am willing to risk the imputation, however; relying upon the reader's ability to perceive that I have been seriously intent upon establishing confidence in all the essential facts and doctrines of Scripture; by clearing out of the way of the inquirer into the Bible's claims to respect and reverence certain needless hindrances; so revealing, or leaving to be discovered, firmer footing for faith in 'things which can not be shaken.' I have been simply counseling—putting my aim otherwise—that the Bible shall be read and interpreted with an honest and a duly enlightened *discrimination;* that sayings or sentiments that have come down to us from ignorant and superstitious ages shall not be counted divine and eternally true merely because they are found in a certain record of those ages; that whatever may be discovered in the Book that a progressive knowledge, or a progressive spiritual insight and sensibility, has discredited, shall not be imposed upon men as inspired by a spirit of truth and holiness; that deeds which are counted criminal in men shall not be imputed to the wise and ever-righteous God at the requirement of any merely pious conceit; that whatever in books or in churches, in brief, is found to be contrary to 'the mind that was in Christ,' shall on that account be dismissed from among the things which a Christian man 'ought to know and believe to his soul's health'; leaving *opinion* free to play about such matters, and to make of them what it can. *These* are the demands I have made, expressly or by implication, in the conduct of this discussion; nor are they very threatening, I take it, to faith in divine revelations. All of them being conceded, the Bible's claims to our veneration and love would remain what they were."

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**The Religion of the Future.**—An address was delivered before the Church Congress recently held at Bradford, England, by the Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, bishop of Ripon, containing some passages which have excited a great deal of comment. Bishop Carpenter was president of the congress, and his subject was "The Opportunities, Needs, and Characteristics of Our Age." The closing passage, on the "Religion of the Future," which is copied from the report of the London *Chronicle*, is as follows:

"The future of the world does not belong to sectarianism, and so the dream of Catholicity will be fulfilled. Of another thing I am certain. As increasing light falls upon great problems, and men begin to realize how much of Judaistic, pagan, and scholastic thought is mingled with popular Christianity, how many accretions due to human weakness and race prejudice have been incorporated in our conceptions, they will distrust the church. For every new epoch has added new dogma to faith, and with every new dogma has gone further from the simplicity of Christ. The future of the world does not belong to Latinism, and so the vision of Protestantism will be fulfilled. But of a third thing I am convinced even more surely. The religion of the future will neither be Protestant nor Catholic, but simply Christian. The dogmas of the churches which have separated communion from communion will fall off as autumn leaves before the fresh winds of God. Many views which in the very Providence of God have played their part in clearing the thoughts of men will pass into forgetfulness. Men will not grieve to see the old things go, for a larger faith will be theirs; they will not think God's world will fall apart because we tear up parchments more or less. The church of God will renew its youth. It will be content with a simpler symbol because it will have learned Christ. It will not need any longer Trent, or Westminster, or Lambeth, or the Vatican to lead it. It will be satisfied with simpler thoughts and a purer faith. It will be satisfied to realize that there is one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all."

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## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the regular meeting of the Andover Association of Congregational Ministers held at Methuen, Mass., last month the usual license to preach was given to the Rev. W. J. Long, who was refused ordination by the Cambridge Council last summer and whose case aroused much discussion at the time. The vote to license was a unanimous vote.

*The Cumberland Presbyterian* concludes an editorial on the present status of the Mormon church with these words: "Nobody who knows anything about the purposes and spirit of the Mormon church, particularly no man who has seen Mormonism as it is in Utah, believes that our troubles with polygamy and its kindred evils in Mormonism are over."

A MISSIONARY in Japan writes to *The Advance* as follows: "As to the general evangelistic work in Japan, the prospect has never been more encouraging. The war with China and the treaty revision have left the Japanese more approachable and there is a lessening of official bigotry. At the same time the people are more preoccupied. They are more disposed to 'get along and have a good time'; hence more indifferent to the gospel."

*The Christian Register* (Unitarian) says: "The trouble in many evangelical churches is that the pulpit has been divorced from the "Amen corner." Dr. Withrow, returning to Park Street church, Boston, quotes with approval the last lines of a Methodist poem:

"Bring back the Amen corner that has long been frozen out,
For nothing scares the devil like a grand old Methodist shout.
Bring back the faith of the fathers, its spinal column and grip,
In place of the limp, loose wriggling of a higher criticship."

*The Inquirer* of London gives the platform of an organization within the Church of England, of which the object is "to reconcile the Established Church with modern knowledge and progress." "It has now been decided that the Churchman's Union for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought will be inaugurated during the meeting of the church congress at Bradford on the 29th inst., when lay and clerical sympathizers will meet in conference at the Great Northern Hotel. The editor of *The Church Gazette*, whose journal is the official organ of the union, furnishes us with the following exposition of immediate policy and principles: (1) the reform of abuses within the church; (2) the assertion of the right of laymen to an adequate share in church government; (3) a conciliatory attitude toward nonconformists, with a view to making the Church of England inclusive and truly national; (4) the optional use of the Athanasian Creed; (5) the frank acceptance of ascertained truth, tho affecting dogmatic interpretations."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## FOREIGN COMMENTS ON OUR RECENT ELECTIONS.

EUROPE, on the whole, expected the late American elections to result in favor of "imperialism," hence the result of the balloting has caused little comment. The British journals welcome the United States as an ally, tho a few English papers doubt that the United States, from an American point of view, has acted wisely in adopting the new policy. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"The practical acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rico can obviously be regarded only as a *chose jugée*. It seems very doubtful if the masses have yet really awakened to the significance of the Philippine problem. . . . On the whole, we may say that our expectation is being realized. There has been no 'landslide,' no great and general movement of opinion, tending to reverse the decision of two years ago. Still less, we think, do the results affect the policy which the force of circumstances is bringing the nation to adopt. Possibly critics may find in its acquiescence another example of the 'fatalism of the multitude.' Nevertheless we can not profess to wish its attitude were otherwise."

*The Spectator* is not quite sure that the silver issue is dead, and sets forth its reasons as follows:

"You can not rid an average American farmer of the impression that if there is much currency, gold, silver, or paper, 'money' will be cheap, and the grip of the usurer, the tax-gatherer, and the forestaller upon his small income will be lighter and more capable of postponement. Nor can you convince him that it is neither the duty nor within the power of the state to produce such cheapness by law. Those two ideas are always present with him, and until they are removed there will always be danger in America of a 'currency craze,' which may be monometalist, or bimetalist, or 'silverite,' or paperite, but will be governed in any case by feeling and not by hard scientific reason. For the moment wheat pays, and wages are fairly high, but let there be a turn in the industrial tide, and we shall hear again of silver, of state loans to pay off mortgages on real estate, and, it may be, of much more imaginative plans."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect.

Altho there are still in the United States many cautious people who do not believe that the new policy of expansion is free from danger, both as regards foreign relations and the future of the republic, the majority of the people seem determined to acquiesce in "imperialism." The traditional view that it is un-American to meddle with foreign affairs is, therefore, thrown overboard, for even among the Bryanites some of the most hot-headed jingoes are to be found. The fact is, the United States feels its power, and it is only natural that there should be a desire to exercise it.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out that the result of our election must convince the Spaniards of the hopelessness of their case. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The decision is in favor of 'imperialism'—rather a misnomer, by the way, as there is no *imperator*. The new idea is so powerful that it seems to have wiped out completely the currency question. Certain it is that the President will be backed in his policy of expansion by representatives willing to execute his every wish. The European powers must reckon with the fact that the Union has abandoned for good its policy of isolation, and entered upon a course which must bring her in contact with other nations in all parts of the world."

The same paper believes that much of the imperialist enthusiasm in America has been fostered artificially, "the ignorance of history on the part of the Americans rendering easy the task of convincing them that the late war was one of the most glorious achievements of the kind, and certainly the most stupendous victory accomplished during the last few centuries." What kind of liberty will be conferred upon its subjects by a republic in which workingmen are shot down as soon as they seek to better their condition, remains to be seen, thinks the *Kölnische*.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## IS A EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT PRACTICABLE?

THE European press is still much occupied with discussion of the question of general disarmament. In Russia we find the most optimistic views, and the farther West we go the less favorable do we find the expressions made.

The most important work that has appeared on the subject is a book by I. P. Blioch. A great amount of material has been accumulated by the author, including information concerning war weapons, special technical facts, political and social, and suggestions of means to prevent war in the future. The author has the same views as those expounded by the renowned Russian professor Mendeléiff, namely, that the improvement of war implements tends to make war practically impossible. Of modern arms he writes:

"Bones are shattered into bits and scattered in the interior of the organism as by force of dynamite. The liver, heart, kidneys are converted by the bullet into a thin powder; the other intestines are torn in shreds, the muscles are rent asunder. What is worse, the steel-faced bullet, after forcing its way into the body, changes its appearance, crumbling into sharp splinters which tear the tissues. On the whole, a thorough investigation shows that the round bullet of the past and even the wonderful missiles of 1870 were almost 'good-natured' in comparison with the cruel bullet of recent date with its beautiful nickel-plated form."

The war implements in the armies have since 1870 many times multiplied in amount and power. The French artillery is now supposed to be 116 times stronger in acting power than in 1870, and that of the German 42 times. The figures of possible losses would sound fabulous, just as the numbers of soldiers in the armies of to-day are bordering on the fantastic.

According to the figures of 1896, the powers of the Triple Alliance, Germany, Austria, and Italy, could produce on the field of battle as many as 5,135,000 soldiers; France and Russia, as many as 5,354,000. The superintending of the movements of so vast a multitude and providing them with the necessities of life in time of war would be a problem of seeming impossibility for human strength and foresight to accomplish. The cost of war for the five leading powers would amount to 105,000,000 francs daily, and this fearful expense would have to be met at a time of general paralysis in industry. War would prove an unprecedented universal catastrophe, a magnificent suicide of the civilized world, not to be considered even in a paroxysm of insanity.

Under such circumstances nations must give up their dreams of warfare and leave the settling of their difficulties to an international court of arbitration. The author assures us that the idea of an international court of arbitration would be accepted by all if there could only be found an initiator. We quote again:

"There is no obstacle in the way to the attainment of the greatest need of mankind, a lasting assured peace by the creating of a peaceful systematic outlet for international friction. And it would be erroneous to consider this idea impracticable simply because it was not realized before. Only let the noble initiators to this great undertaking be found and let them bring it before the nations, and surely there will not be found a nation or kingdom which would dare to decline it."

The *Vestnik Evropi*, reviewing the work of Blioch, says:

"The idea of war is a relic of those times when it emanated from the very conditions of life and suited the social customs. Military glory and military might, deeds of bloody assault and annihilation, are till this day extolled in the text-books of history, but actual war is coming more and more in conflict with the thoughts and interests of the present day, and is getting strange

and obscure. The intricate economical and intellectual ties between nations, active, social, and political life, the great and difficult problem of peaceful evolution in national life, the habit of unceasing work on different branches of industry, science, and art —all this makes the thought of war incompatible with the general character of everyday reality."

Professor Komarovsky, in his work, "Successful Results of the Peace Idea," comes out as a vigorous and consistent adherent of the idea of lasting peace. He finds that this idea is by no means a new one, and that in gray antiquity the thoughts of a general peace were already to be met with. Viewing the history of mankind as a whole and in parallel with it the history of evolution of the peace idea, it is easy to discern four phases through which the idea has passed.

Antiquity refused to recognize the right and dignity of the individual and saw in national power the only means of regulating the intercourse of nations.

In the Middle Ages Christianity penetrated among the masses, and this tended to establish a common standard of morality.

Count Komarovsky thinks that the third period had begun when Europe formed into independent kingdoms. By the force of circumstances a system of political equilibrium was established between the different governments; and from this time date the congresses for adjusting international affairs, and the governments began to acknowledge the newly reconstructed international law: religious and political tolerance, the inviolableness of diplomatic agents, etc.

Only with the nineteenth century, when more numerous and closer ties had formed between the nations in their economical life, did the fourth stage in the evolution of the idea of peace begin.

Prof. L. von Bar, of the Göttingen University, who, according to the *Viedomosti*, has the reputation of being the greatest living authority on international law, has come out with an article in *Die Nation* (Berlin, October) in which he shows the instability of the general-peace idea. To the question: Can the further armament of Europe be stopped at once? Count Bar replies that the conference which is soon to meet by the invitation of the Czar will not be able to allow it, and will hardly dare to catch the bull directly by the horns. When France, Germany, or any other country enlarges her army or improves her guns, she invariably gives as a motive for her actions the fact that she is behind others in that respect, and is fearing a possible or a probable enemy in a future war. Right after this the neighboring power from its side also hurries to enlarge its armament, also stating before its parliament that it is behindhand. In this way there are always some in advance and some behind; but who is able to determine the comparative condition of the armaments of Europe? It would be necessary to demand of the powers that they should spread out their cards on the tables and lay open all their secrets, something they will not do. Under such circumstances the international conference will come to an indecisive conclusion; it will be nothing but "a high-flown phrase of no meaning and powerless to hinder the forming of new army corps and navy squadrons."

To hope that this conference will be able to remove a long chain of international misunderstandings which have served as reasons for war is also vain, altho history shows instances of international gatherings (for example, the Vienna and the Paris congresses) which had insured peace for a certain time. But, firstly, those congresses were not the only factors in keeping the peace, the main factor being the exceptional conditions of Europe at that time (for instance, the general debilitation after the Napoleonic wars). The conditions of Europe are now entirely changed. "We must now reckon with the growth of the national idea, and to our sorrow also with the growth of national hate."

But to demonstrate that there is nothing to be expected of the coming conference, not even the perfecting of the international law, is not to say that it will not lead toward the longed-for goal. As reasons for war are more rarely to be found in the disputable questions of the law than in other spheres, Count von Bar proposes that the conference should at least create an international academy, the members of which should be entirely independent.

Touching the subject of creating a new academy in place of the existing institution of international law, as proposed by Professor von Bar, the *Viedomosti* remarks that for this all Europe need not have been excited and so many great hopes awakened.

In *The Nineteenth Century* (October) Sidney Low says that "a general disarmament of all the civilized states of the Caucasian world will assuredly not happen for some time to come, if ever." Stating that war has carried with it some priceless blessings under its iron vestments and has been the inexorable teacher under whom nations have been trained, Mr. Low continues:

"But there are special reasons at the present time why the civilized states of Western Europe and America should not deprive themselves of all the power so obtained and fostered. . . . If the Czar's rescript could deliver us from the 'curse' of armament—if the navies could suddenly be sunk in mid-ocean and the armies melt away, with all their weapons and munitions given back to the elements—it might be the profoundest misfortune that could happen to humanity. For that disarmament would leave the world of civilization naked before its enemies, external and domestic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## LOMBROSO ON THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

IN an article entitled "Zola and the Year 1789 in France," Cesare Lombroso contends that the Dreyfus case, with all its attendant injustices, is but one of the symptoms which go to prove that France is not only conservative, but reactionary. He even finds in the present movement a great similarity to that of 1789, which was the forerunner of the encyclopedists, and thinks that the reaction of 1898 will prove to be the forerunner of numberless publications in philosophy, science, and literature. But while France has produced many great men, he says, such as Taine, Renan, Comte, they have had more followers in England, Italy, and even Germany than in their own country. He continues (*Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart):

"Notwithstanding their great men, it is to be observed that no breath of modern times is to be found in the spirit of the real Frenchman. There is no French drama in which any one is to be found who is not either a priest or a military person. In France the Pope has really more followers than he has in Italy, so much so that the newspapers of the first rank speak of him at much greater length. . . . If there are not now thousands having their heads cut off, it is because murder is no longer customary; but there are very many who are unjustly condemned, as Zola and Picquart. . . . . .

"Do we not see in all this a backward tendency? A complete renunciation and even an actual scorn of that liberal hegemony which was the true, great, explosive strength of France in Europe —an inclination ever hastening toward the opposite pole; shown on the one hand by the alliance with Russia . . . which, politically speaking, is the least liberal country of Europe. In the schools we find the pedantic scholastic instruction after the stiff manner of the Jesuits and under their influence, as well as the petrifaction of science in the academies, the secondary schools, and the universities, and the repulse of that social reform attempted by Napoleon III., of which those now in authority desire to know nothing more, because everything which appears to them to point toward cooperation seems revolutionary. There is, beside, that brutal greed of conquest which is continually spreading and which has, it may be said, no other aim than to overrun the distant provinces with bloody soldiery to the ruin of the inhabitants and even the nationalists without any hope of colonization. . . . These phenomena have their root in a doubly bitter foundation; the military and the bureaucracy, which, particularly the first, are the greatest curses of a half-barbarous people.

"An officer who should dare to say that the military honor of France is laughable and that Cæsarism is a shameful institution

would soon be deprived of his office, so that any such thing as a liberal spirit vanishes before the fear of losing one's daily bread."

Lombroso quotes from an article by Henri Berenger which gives the following facts: In Paris alone there are 1,200 physicians and 2,200 lawyers who can not live by their profession. Among 150,000 teachers, 100,000 are next door to poverty, and for every 150 positions of teachers there are 15,000 candidates. In that city there are more than 25,000 little offices which can scarcely support life. The reason of all this, reasons Lombroso, is the military system, the fact that several years, and indeed the most important ones of a man's life, are spent in the barracks. Among the citizens of military states their children are hindered from learning trades, and are pushed into the universities in the attempt to find illusive means of making a living, and are left with no means to that end.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

## PANISLAMISM.

ALTHO Turkey has lost many of the provinces which she held in vassalage, there is no proof that the expectation of a speedy downfall of Moslem power will be fulfilled. Indeed, having been rid of her outlying dependencies, Turkey has become stronger. In 1878 she proved too strong an adversary for Russia lightly to attempt another attack upon her. In the war against Greece a comparatively small Turkish force sufficed to place the enemy's country at the mercy of the Sultan. In the mean time the Moslems have been awakened to their danger. They accept enough of modern improvements to strengthen their position, and they foster everywhere the spirit of solidarity. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* expresses itself on this subject to the following effect:

The new Islam does not at all despise modern intellectual weapons, and it makes free use of the press. The *Malumat* and the *Servet*, published in Constantinople, two good and cheap illustrated newspapers, carry on a determined crusade against all Christian nations that rule Mohammedans. In India, in Africa, in the Indian archipelago the faithful are exhorted to hold themselves in readiness. These papers, circulated in hundreds of thousands of copies, have their special correspondents in all Mohammedan centers, and they take care to publish all real or alleged cases of oppression practised upon the followers of the Prophet. The Dutch Government, on account of the Atchin war being the object of special attacks, has been compelled to prohibit the *Malumat*. But of what use is that? The paper is smuggled in by thousands of copies into the Dutch colonies.

Another means to foster the spirit of solidarity is the encouragement given to Moslems who visit Constantinople, where they are specially received by the priesthood and prepared for their journey to Mecca. The English and French governments have prohibited these voyages to Constantinople, but without entire success. Indian princes encourage their subjects to make these pilgrimages, and try to reach Constantinople themselves whenever they can. The Maharaja of Capuri, who had been specially honored in London during the Queen's Jubilee, had to be interviewed several times by the British ambassador ere he would return to his country.

Several of the Mohammedan princes entertained at the coronation of the Queen of Holland will also call at Constantinople. Moreover, promising young men are called to Constantinople to be educated there, as the following from the *Rotterdamsche Courant* shows:

"Last year three young Moslems came to Constantinople from Batavia. Recently four others followed. They are educated at the expense of the Sultan, and do not consider themselves Dutch subjects any longer. They take no notice of our embassy and consulate, and are prevented from coming in touch with us. As this sort of thing is prohibited by the colonial government, they obtained passports to Singapore, where they were received by a mullah and placed on board a French steamer *en route* for Constantinople."

Russia, too, has begun to notice this new Panislamic movement. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* expresses itself on the subject, in substance, as follows:

Since the war with Greece the mullahs and ulemas come in droves to Constantinople from Asia. Their agitation is directed chiefly against England, but Russia, too, is likely to suffer. The Mohammedans in the Caucasus are getting very obstreperous, especially in the khanates and emirates which have not been entirely subjected. It is curious to note that the only Western nation which does not arouse hatred and distrust in the Moslems is Germany. They actually hope that Germany would rather protect the Sultan than allow his dominions to be divided among the powers. Even among the Austrian Moslems in the Herzegovina great hopes are built upon the German Emperor.

These accounts tally with what the German correspondents noticed during the Emperor's visit in the East: that it is enough to be a "Bismarcki" to be well received among the Turks. According to French and Spanish accounts the Moors in Morocco and Algiers are also beginning to look toward Constantinople. The English, however, hope that the Mohammedan university to be founded in India will keep enterprising young Mohammedans from going to Constantinople.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE HOOLEY SCANDAL.

MR. ERNEST TERAH HOOLEY, before the registrar of the London Bankruptcy Court, has testified that he spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribery, now to influence an election, again to obtain the good will of a paper, at other times to purchase social rank. Editors and writers, lords and gentlemen, seem by his testimony to have been hungry for checks. One financial editor, Mr. Hooley states, received a "present" of $87,500, and unfavorable comments of Mr. Hooley's ventures ceased about that time in that paper. An ex-minister of the crown is said to have received $50,000 for securing Mr. Hooley's election to the Carlton Club. One of the papers that demand that the charges be sifted to the bottom is *The Daily Chronicle*, London, which says:

"The close of Mr. Hooley's examination is as curious as the opening of it. In the earlier chapters of his revelations we had fearful glimpses of a system of 'blackmail' which was to astonish the world and compel us all to sympathize with the ill-used millionaire. . . . When Mr. Hooley's colloquy with the official receiver was ended, and the usher of the court asked if any of the creditors wished to cross-examine, there was a dead silence. 'They have all fluttered away,' said the humorous registrar. . . .

"This is all very amusing for the sightseers who crowd the court; but we are bound to ask, in the public interest, what it all means, and what the authorities in bankruptcy propose to do about it? In the first place, we have had a whole cataract of disclaimers, some of them on oath, some, like Sir W. Marriott's, in the newspapers. If these disclaimers are true, Mr. Hooley would appear to have committed unlimited perjury, and should be dealt with. If they are not true, then other people have committed perjury, and have also secured ill-gotten gains which they should be made to disgorge for the benefit of the creditors and the companies. To say all these stories are now to pass into oblivion merely because Mr. Hooley 'has had enough of it' is preposterous."

*The Daily News* is very much shocked to find what terribly bad company its political opponents, the Conservatives, keep. Come now, remarks *The Outlook*, the Liberals are no better, and it suggests that the country will welcome some sort of reform. It says:

"That payments of ten thousand or fifty thousand pounds to

the Carlton or to the Reform Club for the Conservative or Liberal Party should be entertained at all is, to put it plainly, discreditable. The best men on both sides deplore the influence that money has in politics, and dislike the kind of man to whom it gives prominence. They would join heartily in such a reform of the registration laws as would do away with 'war-chests' and party 'funds.' The cancer of bribery has eaten away the commercial conscience in this generation, and the country will not allow the shameful political traditions of pre-Reform days to be revived. The Government will have next session a rare opportunity of putting 'The Man in the Moon' in his right place, and making him stay there."

*The Spectator*, speaking of the $250,000 Mr. Hooley put up for a baronetcy, says:

"The English reverence wealth, they like those who lead them to be rich, and if titles were sold in open market they would purchase them as evidences of riches. We do not hesitate to say that if the grade of viscount were openly sold there would be every two years some man ready to give £250,000 for so coveted a distinction, which of itself would then proclaim that he belonged to the 'First Fortunes' of the English-speaking race. We fear much that the only working remedy is for the premier of the day to give special care and attention to decorations. . . . He can not wholly reject the modern idea that unusual wealth means power, and all powers should be bound, when possible, into the existing system."

The Church of England also figures in the list of recipients of Mr. Hooley's bestowments. The nonconformist journals are shocked at this, but the most pointed criticism comes from the Socialist papers. *Justice*, London, under the heading "Honest John Bull," says:

"Our judges do not take bribes, they only apply for shares to sell out at a large premium; our statesmen do not speculate, they only pocket commissions; our men of God do not rob the fatherless and the widow, they only dun the man who does—a sort of vicarious expropriation. How much do you pay to get into the Carlton Club? How much did it cost to get H. R. H. to Mrs. Bustemheim's ball? How much did Lord Bunghole pay for his peerage? How much did those bills amount to that the Right Honorable James Mackerel took up for the Countess of Fishtail? . . . Of course, there is no 'dirty work' on the Liberal side; no peerages and baronetcies sold; no Parliament men-on-the-make paid regular salaries; no labor members decently 'squared'; no places promised in return for unseen trickery. Oh dear no! Mr. Massingham tells us it couldn't be. And *he* ought to know!"

Lord Russell of Killowen, the lord chief justice, on the visit of the new lord mayor of London to the law courts, said that at least $140,000,000 had been stolen from the British public by dishonest speculators during the past seven years. What of that? says *The Clarion*, London, another Socialist paper, "the public love humbugs. . . . In fact, Humbugism is the most popular cult of the day."

*Money*, London, a financial sheet which has warned the public against nearly every big shady financial concern for years, says:

"The latest millionaire financier, with that supreme recklessness which has been commented upon in the courts, has, in the language of the city—vulgar, but excessively pointed—given away the whole game, and a diligent student of the Hooley examination in bankruptcy has now an excellent inside view of company promotion. The city could afford to smile at the meanderings of a select committee, or even at the homilies of a lord chief; but when Mr. Hooley spoke the company promoter began to wear a worried look, and put away his prospectuses into pigeonholes to await the advent of better days. The public must have time given it to forget. Its memory is short, however, and in a few months' time all the old evils will be in full vigor again. The public, Lord Russell tells us in an appeal to the gallery, have lost in public companies £28,159,482 in seven years. If some reformer would only arise and tell us how this sort of thing is to be arrested in the future it would be more to the point."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THIS WONDERFUL CENTURY.

ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, who cooperated with Darwin in formulating the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and who is conspicuous in the foremost rank of writers on natural history, may be accepted as an observer eminently qualified to review from the vantage-ground of science the procession of the passing century, and to record with understanding and with conscientiousness the achievements emblazoned on its banners.

The task he has set himself has been to trace, in compact and forcible sketches, the great material and intellectual results which especially distinguish the nineteenth century from any or all of its predecessors, and to show how fundamental is the change they have effected in our civilization; for the passing century must be held to constitute the beginning of a new era of human progress, and in order to estimate its full importance and its grandeur we must compare it, he declares, not with any preceding century, or even with the last millennium, but with the whole historic period—perhaps even with the whole period that has elapsed since the Stone Age.

"The one step in material progress that seems to be really comparable in importance with several of the steps we have just made, was when fire first became the servant and the friend of man." Without fire there could have been neither a bronze nor an iron age, and without these there could have been no effective tools or weapons—with the long succession of mechanical discoveries and refinements that have come of them. Without fire there could be no rudiment even of chemistry; with our fire much of the earth's surface would be uninhabitable by man, and much of what is now wholesome food would be impossible to him.

By the magic of fire we are led to the locomotive and the ocean-steamer, those overcoming glories of our century. An ancient Greek or Roman, Egyptian or Assyrian, could travel as rapidly and as comfortably as could an Englishman, down to the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was mainly a question of roads; and until the beginning of the nineteenth century, English roads were commonly far inferior to those of the Romans. It is not improbable that during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, the journey from London to York could have been made in less time than in 1750.

And so of ocean-steamers. Five hundred years ago Vasco de Gama sailed from Portugal, round the Cape of Good Hope, to India, and in the next century Columbus crossed the Atlantic, in its widest part, to the West Indies and Mexico. From that time sailing-ships were gradually improved, until they culminated in formidable frigates of war, and the swift clipper ships of the China and California trades. But during all that period of development there was no change in principle, and the grandest three-decker on the full-rigged clipper was but an inevitable growth from the rudest canoe that ever a primeval savage paddled.

Now we have the bicycle, and the principle is old enough. But in the last century it would not have been possible to construct a first-class bicycle at less cost than seven or eight hundred dollars. And all this wonderful advance in the means and methods of locomotion has been achieved within the memory of a man of threescore and ten.

Then came the sewing-machine, which at first was for embroidering only. About 1790, one was made for stitching shoes; a crocheting-machine was patented in 1834, one for rough basting somewhat later; but it was not until 1846 that the first effective lock-stitch machine was produced by Elias Howe of Massachusetts.

Then followed the typewriter, and the wonderful harvesting-machine—reaping, threshing, winnowing, and sacking, ready for

the granary or the market. And these were all conceived in the first half, and brought to perfection in the last half, of this wonderful century. Nor must we forget the Jacquard loom, the revolver, the machine-gun, the iron ship, and the screw-propeller.

The invention of writing superseded the slow functions of the messenger, the herald, the ambassador. Henceforth the progress of communication was inseparable from that of locomotion.

Even with good roads and mail-coaches the actual time taken in the despatch of a letter to a distant place was hardly less than that required by the runner or the mounted courier. With railways and steamships came activity, regularity, economy to the postal service—Rowland Hill and penny postage, and the money order.

It was not until 1837 that the efforts of many workers, striving to the same end, overcame the practical difficulties, and the electric telegraph was set up. The first submarine line was laid from Dover to Calais in 1851; and in 1856 a company was formed to lay a cable across the Atlantic; another, more successful, was completed in 1866, and now all the seas are electrically bridged.

And then came the telephone, with its vibrating disks, culminating in a line of a thousand miles, bringing the ear of Chicago to the lips of New York. At Budapest they have a telephonic newspaper:

"At certain hours throughout the day a good reader is employed to send definite classes of news along the wires, which are laid to subscribers' houses and offices, so that each person may have the particular items he desires, without the delay of printing and circulating in successive editions. The news is supplied to subscribers at little more than the cost of a daily paper."

In such facilities of communication the advance made in the present century is not only amazingly greater, but is even more solemnly impressive in its bearing upon human destiny than all that was achieved in the whole preceding period of history.

About 1827, Mr. John Walker, a chemist of Stockton-on-Tees, invented friction matches, by dipping splints of wood in chlorate of potash and sulfur, mixed with gum; phosphorus was added in 1834, and by 1840 these matches became so cheap as to popularly supersede the old flint and steel; and thus, by a new departure, only sixty years ago, the means of procuring fire, which had remained unchanged over the whole world, were transformed by the magic of a chemist's simple trick.

In the illuminants—beginning with the resinous torches, when link-boys were as common in the streets of London as are the match-peddlers now—we have done some wonderful conjuring. The three modes of obtaining illumination for domestic purposes—the torch, the candle, the lamp—remained unchanged in principle, and but slightly improved, throughout the whole historic period, and down to the end of the eighteenth century; even the Argand lamp did not come into common use until 1830, and candles were used in lighthouses in the first decade of the nineteenth.

A few houses and factories were lighted with gas at the very end of the last century, but its first application to general purposes was in 1813, when Westminster bridge was illuminated.

And now we are examining the larynx with an incandescent (electric) lamp, and even letting it down into the stomach. Says the writer again:

"Whether we consider the novelty of the principles involved, or the ingenuity displayed in their application, we can not estimate this advance at less than that effected during the whole preceding period of human history—from that very remote epoch when fire was first taken into the service of mankind, down to the time of men now living among us."

Photography has come to the aid of the arts and sciences in a way that would have been utterly inconceivable a century ago. It has equipped the meteorologist, the physicist, the biologist, with self-registering instruments of extreme delicacy, and enables them to preserve accurate records of the most fleeting natural phenomena. In the field of astronomy its achievements are astounding; by the aid of photography stars are shown which no telescope that has been, or that probably ever will be constructed, can bring within the field of human vision.

And the photographer's dream has been fulfilled—to obtain pictures which shall reproduce all the colors of nature, without the intervention of the artist's manipulation. Professor Lippmann, of Paris, in a lecture before the Royal Society in 1896, fully described his method and exhibited many beautiful specimens. The effects are fascinating, the only fault being that the colors are more brilliant than in nature, just as they are when viewed in the camera itself.

And the Roentgen ray, that most recent of all the discoveries in connection with light and photography, discloses curious secrets. This new form of radiant energy opens up so many possibilities, both as to is own nature and as to the illimitable field of research in the properties and powers of the mysterious ether, that it forms a fitting and dramatic climax to the scientific discoveries of the century.

The overwhelming importance of the small things, even of the despised things, of our world has never, perhaps, been so impressively demonstrated as in the recent investigations into the beneficial influences, widespread and far-reaching, of atmospheric dust. Few of the fairy tales of science are more marvelous than these recent discoveries as to the important functions and the kaleidoscopic enchantments of dust, in the economy of nature.

To the earlier physicists the blue of sky and ocean seemed but the natural color of pure air and water, so pale as not to be visible when but small quantities were observed, and only seen through vast depths of atmosphere or organic water. We quote again:

"But this theory did not explain the familiar facts of the gorgeous tints revealed at sunrise and sunset—not only in the atmosphere and on the clouds near the horizon, but equally resplendent when the invisible sun shines upon Alpine peaks and snow-fields. . . . Every one has seen the floating dust in a sunbeam when sunshine enters a partially darkened room; but it is not commonly known that if there were absolutely no dust in the air, the path of the sunbeam would be totally black and invisible, while if only a very little dust were present in minute particles, the air would be as blue as a summer sky. . . . So, when the great luminary has passed from our direct vision, his light shines on the under sides of all the clouds and air strata of different densities; a new and more brilliant light flushes the Western sky, and a display of gorgeous ever-changing tints occurs, which is at once the delight of the beholder and the despair of the artist. And all this glory we owe to—dust!"

Thus, it is dust that gives us the pure blue of the empyrean, the glories of the sunrise and the sunset, and all the splendors that are the wonders of high mountain regions. Without dust the sky would appear absolutely black, and the stars would be visible at noonday. Half the beauties of the world would vanish; and diffused daylight, or skylight, that most equable, soothing, and useful of all illuminating agencies, would be no more. From this cause alone the world would be so changed that all vegetable and animal life would be developed in very different forms, and even our own organization must be modified for adjustment to such harsh and violent contrasts. It is barely twenty years since Coulier and Mascart in France, and John Aitken in England, demonstrated that to the presence of dust in the higher atmosphere we owe the formation of mists, clouds, and gentle rains, instead of waterspouts and destructive torrents.

The dawn of history disclosed to us the Arabic numerals; the fourteenth century gave us the mariner's compass; the fifteenth, the art of printing, and to the seventeenth century we owe the telescope. But this wonderful nineteenth century has brought us railways, steamships, electric telegraphs, the telephone, lucifer-matches, gas and electric illumination, photography, the Roentgen ray, spectrum analysis, anesthetics, and antiseptic surgery. And the demon of greed, and the plunder of the earth, and the arming of the nations!

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Advices received from Seoul say that the Korean Government has issued orders that foreigners are to be stopped from trading in the interior.

The growth of "the bicycle habit" in Java has been extraordinary. Three or four years ago bicycles were unknown. Now, according to the estimate of Consul Everett at Batavia, there are between 3,000 and 4,000 in the islands and the number is constantly increasing. Most of the wheels in use are of cheap German make. The better grade ones are English. Roads are good in Java and good wheels last there. As it is considered immodest for a girl over fifteen to ride a bicycle, it is not advisable to send ladies wheels, but good general roadsters will find a market. The consul says that double-tube tires seem to be preferred, and strongly recommends American firms to send out representatives. The Javanese do not want catalogs. "They have been fooled too often." The best way to ship wheels is via Liverpool, London, or Southampton, and thence by English steamer direct to Batavia.


Reduced Prices on

# Suits and Cloaks

WE wish to close out our Winter Suitings and Cloakings during the next few weeks in order to make room for Spring goods. We have, therefore, made decided reductions on almost every suit and cloak in our line. You have now an opportunity of securing a fashionable garment **at a reduction of one-third from former prices.**

SUIT No. 520.

**No. 520**—Tailor-made gown, consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and new Paris skirt. This costume is handsomely braided and lined throughout. A suit of this kind is sold in the stores for $20. Our regular price has been $14.

**Special Price for this Sale,**

**$9.34**

If wanted without the braiding our Special Price will be only

**$6.67**

We are also closing out the sample garments which we have had on exhibition in our salesroom

**Suits $5.00 to $10.00**; have been $10.00 to $20.00.

**Jackets and Capes, $4.00 to $6.00;**

Have been $8.00 to $12.00.

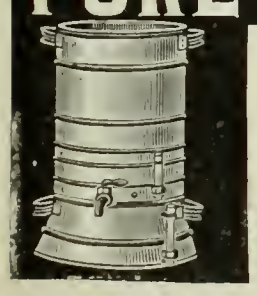
We tell you about hundreds of other reduced price garments in our Winter catalogue and bargain list, which will be sent *free*, together with a full line of samples to any lady who wishes it. Be sure to say whether you wish the samples for suits or for cloaks, and we will then be able to send you exactly what you desire. Any garment in this sale that is not entirely satisfactory, and not worth double the amount asked for it, may be returned and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

*Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first*

**THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,**
**119 and 121 W. 23d St., New York City.**



# PURE WATER!



is distilled water. Nothing but distillation will eliminate both organic and inorganic impurities. An ordinary cook stove is all you need with

**THE SANITARY STILL**

to give you plenty of pure, sparkling water, aerated with sterilized air. Free booklet. Our $10 STILL has twice the capacity of others. Write at once for special offer.

**CUPRIGRAPH CO., 128 North Green St, CHICAGO.**

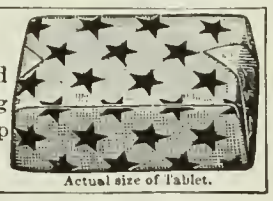


# Armour's Extract of Beef

**"has that rich, beefy flavor."**

For preparing soups, sauces, gravies, etc. "Culinary Wrinkles" gives many ways of using Extract. It's mailed free for the asking.

**ARMOUR'S CONCENTRATED TABLETS of BEEF EXTRACT and VEGETABLES**—condensed food—for home use or travelers—**Sample Box** containing sufficient for three meals, **free**, for a two cent stamp and your dealer's name.



Actual size of Tablet.

Address ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.


The accompanying table, recently published in one of the leading newspapers of France—*Le Temps*—shows the number of acres of sugar beets under cultivation in the European countries during the year 1898–99 and the estimated production; also the production by countries for the season of 1897–98. The total estimate of the crop for the present season will fall 375,000 tons short of the production of raw sugar for last season. Holland is the only country in which an increase is shown.

| European countries producing beets for sugar. | Under cultivation, season 1898–99. | Production per acre. | Quantity of beets produced. | Percentage of sugar yielded. | Amount of sugar estimated, 1898–99. | Production of sugar in 1897–98. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Acres.* | *Pounds.* | *Tons.* | *Per cent.* | *Tons.* | *Tons.* |
| France | 573,803 | 50,930 | 5,458,125 | 12.95 | 705,000 | 821,000 |
| Belgium | 121,093 | 58,882 | 1,314,180 | 13.75 | 180,000 | 237,000 |
| Holland | 108,296 | 53,194 | 1,057,405 | 13.80 | 145,000 | 125,000 |
| Germany | 1,054,229 | 64,223 | 12,388,801 | 13.50 | 1,670,000 | 1,847,000 |
| Austria | 750,196 | 43,571 | 6,099,204 | 13 | 795,000 | 820,000 |
| Russia | 836,351 | 30,818 | 5,913,257 | 12.40 | 730,000 | 735,000 |
| Sweden | 56,627 | 64,735 | 672,935 | 12 | 80,000 | 90,000 |
| Denmark | 31,628 | 65,833 | 382,195 | 12 | 45,000 | 50,000 |
| Other countries | 24,710 | 66,138 | 300,000 | 12 | 65,000 | 35,000 |
| Total | 3,558,322 | 47,795 | 33,586,102 | 13.06 | 4,385,000 | 4,760,000 |
| Total in 1897–98 | 3,749,151 | 52,085 | 37,121,000 | 12.82 | 4,760,000 | ..... |

The Spanish-American Iron Company is a Cuban concern which is doing a large business. Says an article in a recent number of *La Gaceta de los Ferrocarnles*, Habana (*The Railroad Gazette*, Havana):

"The iron ore of this company, which formerly was shipped solely to the United States, where about 3,000,000 tons have been sent in the last few years, has begun to be exported to Europe. It is well thought of in the United Kingdom, as also in Belgium and Germany, thirty-eight cargoes with 121,925 tons having been despatched for that part of the world.

"The progressive exports of this ore in the last

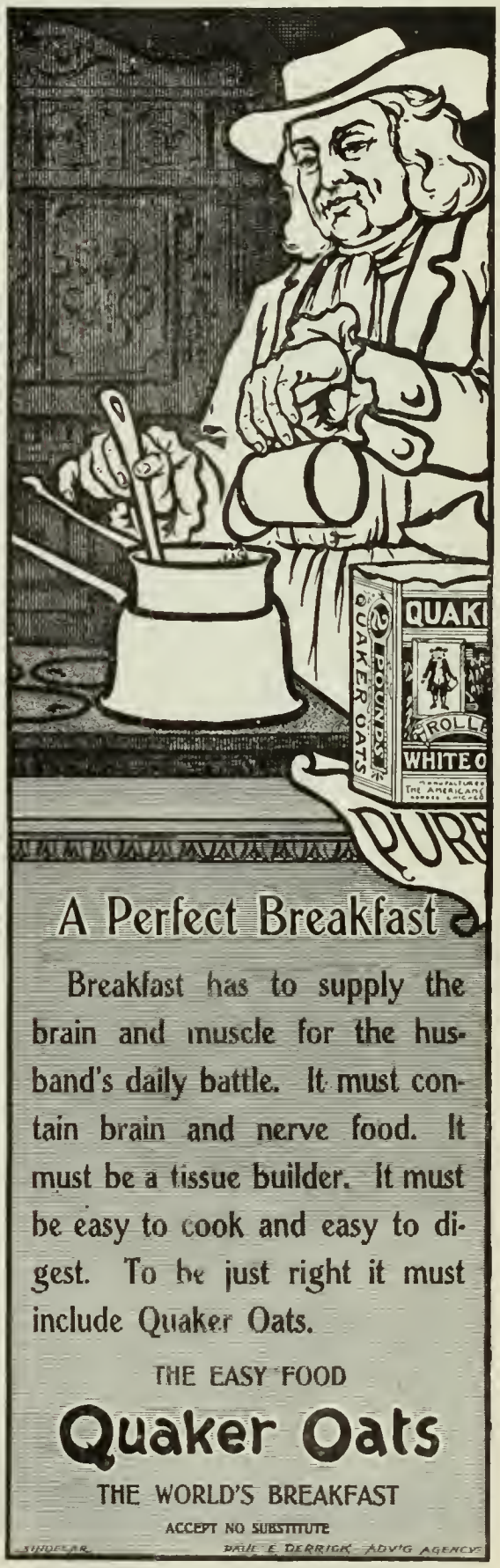

About half the lamp-chimneys in use are Macbeth's.

All the trouble comes of the other half.

But go by the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa






A Perfect Breakfast

Breakfast has to supply the brain and muscle for the husband's daily battle. It must contain brain and nerve food. It must be a tissue builder. It must be easy to cook and easy to digest. To be just right it must include Quaker Oats.

THE EASY FOOD

**Quaker Oats**

THE WORLD'S BREAKFAST

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

SINGLEAR PAUL E. DERRICK ADV'G AGENCY



**THE MAGAZINE, EDUCATION,** oldest of the high-class educational magazines, should be read by all who wish to keep in touch with the freshest thought on educational topics. Commended by leading educators. **$3.00** a year. Sample copy for **6 two-cent stamps.**

**KASSON & PALMER, Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.**

three years have been as follows: In 1895, 74,000 tons; 1896, 115,000 tons; and 1897, 206,000.

"The exploitation and shipment is done with little expense, most of the work being automatic. The mines are situated on the southwest of the island, and the shipment is made through the bay of Daiquiri, on the Caribbean Sea.

"Of course, the reason of the general good acceptance of this ore is its prime quality, as demonstrated in the following analysis:

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Metallic iron | 62 |
| Metallic manganese | 0.097 |
| Metallic copper | 0.057 |
| Sulfur | 0.072 |
| Phosphorus | 0.029 |
| Aluminum | 0.712 |
| Lime | 1 |
| Magnesia | 0.381 |
| Silica | 7.225 |

"As can be readily seen, it is an excellent ore for Bessemer steel and one of the best hematites known. The mines are on the surface, the extracting being done in the open air; and thousands of tons of ore are dislodged at a single blast with powerful explosives, after which all that is necessary is to reduce it to suitable size for the ovens. It is carried on inclined planes on trucks to the railroad cars, of 23 tons capacity each, and these discharge into chutes on the company's wharf, from which it is loaded into ships.


# The Singer No. 27.

DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH.
VIBRATING SHUTTLE.

**This sewing-machine is specially adapted for Family Sewing, and more generally used throughout the world than all other machines combined. The self-threading vibrating shuttle is the perfection of simplicity; its movement being shorter than in any other similar machine, less effort is required for its operation.**

**Every genuine machine carries the trade-mark.**

**Sold on Instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.**

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES ARE MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.**

**OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.**



# CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

**A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for it.**

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn, and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.



**The Ralston Still**

MANUFACTURED BY

THE A. R. BAILEY, MFG. CO.

54 Maiden Lane - - NEW YORK



**DEWEY'S** Great book **free**, sells $2.50. Tells how to Cure Disease without Medicine; the curative power of pure water and how to secure it. Address,

The Sanitary Still Co., 26 H. St., Atlanta, Ga.


## Current Events.

*Monday, November 28.*

—**Spain agrees to our peace terms**, to accept $20,000,000 offered by the United States, and to relinquish Cuba, cede Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands.

—The United States Supreme Court announces the new rules of procedure under the **bankruptcy act**.

—It is estimated that about **thirty-five vessels were wrecked** and forty lives lost in Boston harbor in the storm of Saturday.

—It is reported that trouble has been renewed in the Swat Valley, India, and that the **Mad Mullah** has defeated the Dir tribesmen.

—It is said that Emperor William of Germany contemplates taking some action in the **Dreyfus, Esterhazy, and Picquart** cases.

*Tuesday, November 29.*

—The War Department **Investigating Commission** begins taking testimony in Boston.

—The **steamer** *Portland* **is reported lost** off Cape Cod with 65 passengers and a crew of 50.

—The Czar assures the Sultan that while Prince George of Greece will go to Crete as commissioner of the powers, **Turkish sovereignty in Crete** will be maintained.

—General Kitchener proposes a public subscription of £100,000 to found **a Gordon memorial college** at Khartoum.

*Wednesday, November 30.*

—Governor Black receives the **report of the Canal Investigation Commission.**

—Lord Strathana, Canadian High Commissioner in London, arrives in Washington to participate in the deliberations of the **Canadian-American Commission.**

—The **report of Admiral Sampson** on the naval operations at Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's squadron is made public.

—At a meeting of the **Joint Peace Conference** in Paris, mutual agreement is reached in regard to the first four articles of a treaty.

—**Aguinaldo demands $1,500,000** for the release of Spanish friars held prisoners by the Philippine insurgents.

—Marshal **Blanco sails from Havana** to Spain.

—**The United States of Central America**, composed of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, is dissolved.


**Over-Exertion of Brain or Body.**

**Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

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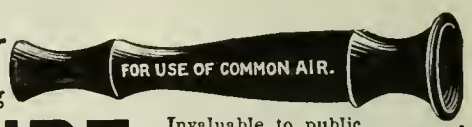


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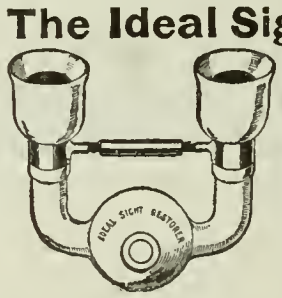


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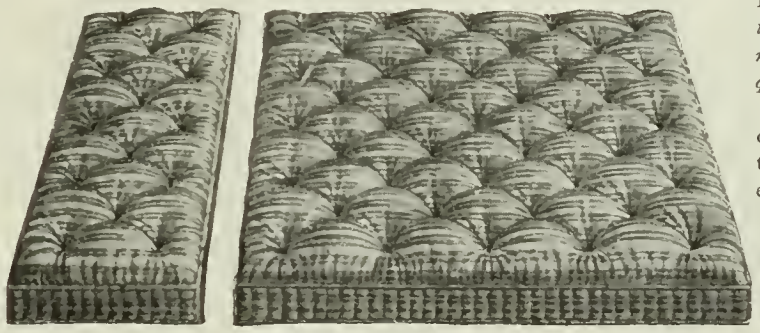

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—A plot to **assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria** is discovered in Sofia.

*Thursday, December 1.*

—The annual **report of the Secretary of Agriculture** is made public.

—The demurrers to the **indictments against Senator Quay** and his associates are overruled and the trial is set down for December 12.

—The Independent party of the **Filipinos say** they will decline to accept the result of the peace deliberations at Paris, but will fight for their independence.

—Germany is negotiating with Spain for the **purchase of the Caroline Islands.**

—The **French Government issues a decree** forbidding the admission into France of fruit and plants from the United States.

*Friday, December 2.*

—The annual **report of the Secretary of War** is made public.

—W. Hardin, Commissioner to investigate industrial and financial **conditions in the Philippines,** submits his report to the Treasury Department.

—**Governor Black, of New York, suspends** from office George W. Aldridge, superintendent of public works.

—The **Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria celebrates** his fiftieth year on the throne.

—**A message alleged to be from Andree** has been found in a bottle in the Ural mountains.

*Saturday, December 3.*

—The bill for the **government of the Hawaiian islands** is completed and placed in the hands of the President.

—The **Philippine insurgents** capture the town of Capiz, on the island of Panay.

—Nicaragua issues a decree resuming independent sovereignty, owing to the collapse of the **United States of Central America.**

*Sunday, December 4.*

—A **fierce hurricane** sweeps Chesapeake bay and the city of Baltimore. A **fire in New York** city causes a loss of $1,000,000.

—The **Philippine insurgents** attack the city of Iloilo, island of Panay, and hard fighting is reported.

—A number of **Carlists are arrested** in Spain.


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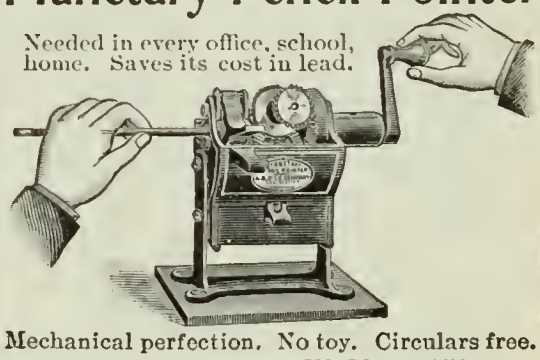

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## CHESS.

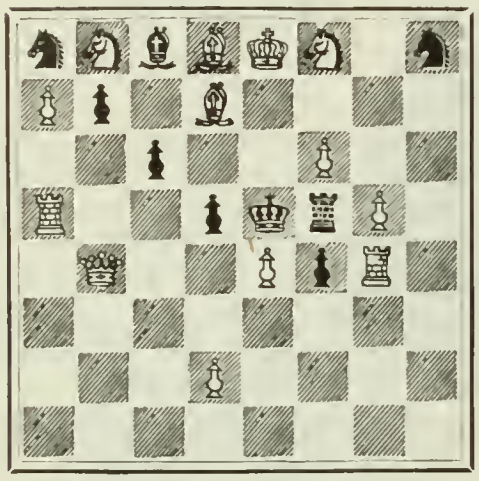
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 337.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

Author of "Chess-Harmonies."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

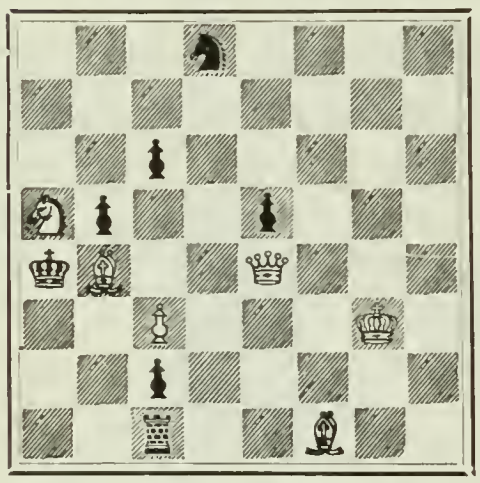
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 338.

BY J. JESPERSON.

*From Wiener Schachzeitung,*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 331.

Key-move, R—K 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. A. M., Hinton, W. Va.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; E. Bayliss, Bessemer, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.

Comments: "One of the most puzzling 2-ers I have seen"—M. W. H.; "Equal to anything I have ever seen. It is both difficult and beautiful"—H. W. B.; "Brilliant and bewildering, a Blake-beauty without blemish"—I. W. B.; "Fully equal to 320"—F. S. F.; "Key somewhat apparent, but a fine problem notwithstanding"—C. F. P.; "An elegant problem, full of instructive interest"—R. M. C.; "A First-Rater"—C. R. O.; "Enjoyed this very much, as there are so many seeming defenses"—C. D. S.

Altho C. F. P., found the key "somewhat apparent" yet many of our solvers went astray with four keys: B—K 7; R—K sq; B—B 3; Q—Kt sq. Of these B—K 7 looks the most promising, and there is but one answer, R—K 4. As several answered this by R x P mate, or Kt—Kt 3 mate, we call their attention to the fact that neither of these gives mate, for K—K 3. Those who sent R—K sq overlooked the only answer, P—B 6. In the solution $\frac{\text{R—K 3}}{\text{P—B 6}}$ the mate is given by Q—B sq. With R—K sq as the Key, there is no mate after P—B 6, for Q—B sq ch, B—B 7. The other two incorrect keys are hardly worth considering, for $\frac{\text{B—B 3}}{\text{P—B 6 etc.}}$ and B—Kt 4 is not mate, for K x R. The other, Q—Kt sq, might do if Black did not have B—Q 2 ch.

No. 332.

1. $\frac{\text{Kt—Q 4}}{\text{K—K 6}}$ 2. $\frac{\text{B—K sq, ch}}{\text{K x Kt (must)}}$ 3. $\frac{\text{B—B 2, ch}}{\text{K—B 5 (must)}}$ 4. $\frac{\text{Kt—R5, mate}}{}$

1. $\frac{\text{.....}}{\text{K—B 5}}$ 2. $\frac{\text{B—R 5}}{\text{K x Kt}}$ 3. $\frac{\text{B—Kt 6, ch}}{\text{K—B 5 (must)}}$ 4. $\frac{\text{Kt—R5, mate}}{}$

1. $\frac{\text{.....}}{\text{Any other}}$ 2. $\frac{\text{B—R 5 ch}}{\text{K x Kt}}$ 3. $\frac{\text{B—Kt 6, ch}}{\text{K—B 5 (must)}}$ 4. $\frac{\text{Kt—R5, mate}}{}$

2. $\frac{\text{.....}}{\text{K—B 5}}$ 3. $\frac{\text{B—Kt 6}}{\text{Any}}$ 4. $\frac{\text{Kt—R5, mate}}{}$

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., C. F. P., R. M. C., C. R. O., F. A. M., F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Comments: "The key is obvious, and the continuation not difficult; but the mating position, tho solitary, is very fine"—M. W. H.; "Shows fine construction"—H. W. B.; "Full of dash, but solved in a flash"—I. W. B.; "Fine from beginning to ending"—C. F. P.; "An exceedingly clever problem; requiring study after key is found, but absolutely without any variety"—F. H. J.;

H. W. B., and W. G. Randall, Riverside, Cal., were successful with 330. E. Rottot, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., got 328.

### The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press the score stands: Janowski, 3; Showalter, 2; Draws, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Vienna Opening.

| JANOWSKY. *White.* | SHOWALTER. *Black.* | JANOWSKY. *White.* | SHOWALTER. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 32 R—R sq | R x R |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 33 B x R | P x P (d) |
| 3 Kt-B 3 (a) | Kt—B 3 | 34 Q P x P | K—K 2 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | B—Kt 5 | 35 K—Q 2 | Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | Castles | 36 B—B 3 | K—Q 2 |
| 6 P—Q 3 | P—Q 3 | 37 K—Q 3 | K—B 2 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | Kt—K 2 | 38 B—Q 2 | K—Kt 3 |
| 8 B—Q B 4 | P—B 3 | 39 P—B 3 | K—R 4 |
| 9 Q—K 2 | Kt—Kt 3 | 40 P-K Kt 4 (e) | P—K 3 |
| 10 Kt-K R 4 | Kt x Kt | 41 P—R 4 | Kt—K 2 |
| 11 B x Kt | B—K 3 | 42 P-Kt 4 ch | K—Kt 3 |
| 12 B-Q Kt 3 | P—Q R 4 | 43 P-K Kt 5 | R P x P |
| 13 P—B 4 | B—Kt 5 (b) | 44 R P x P | Kt—Kt sq |
| 14 Q—K sq | Q—Kt 3 ch | 45 P x K B P | Kt P x P |
| 15 K—R sq | Kt—Q 2 | 46 B—K sq | K—B 3 |
| 16 P—B 5 | P—R 5 | 47 B—R 4 | K—Q 2 |
| 17 Q—Kt 3 | P x B | 48 K—B 2 | K—B 3 |
| 18 Q x B | P—B 3 (c) | 49 K—Kt 3 | K—Kt 2 |
| 19 R P x P | B x Kt | 50 K—R 4 | K—R 3 |
| 20 P x B | Q—B 4 | 51 B—B 2 | K—Kt 3 |
| 21 P—B 4 | R—R 6 | 52 B-K 3 (f) | Kt—K 2 |
| 22 R x R | Q x R | 53 B—R 6 | Kt—B 3 |
| 23 Q—Q sq | R—R sq | 54 B—B 8 | P x P |
| 24 Q—B sq | B—B 4 | 55 P x P | K—B 2 |
| 25 Q x Q | R x Q | 56 B—Kt 7 | Kt—Q 5 |
| 26 R—Q B sq | Kt—Kt sq | 57 B x P | Kt—K 7 |
| 27 B—K sq | Kt—B 3 | 58 B—R 4 (g) | Kt—B 6 |
| 28 B—B 3 | K—R 7 | 59 K—Kt 3 | Kt x P |
| 20 K—Kt sq | K—B 2 | 60 P—B 6 | P—Q 4 |
| 30 K—B 2 | Kt—R 2 | 61 P—B 7 | P x P ch (h) |
| 31 K—K sq | P—Kt 4 | 62 K—B 2 | Resigns. |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) P—K B 4 or P—K Kt 3 is the usual continuation.

(b) A tempting move, which, however, proves disadvantageous. White can not answer Q x B, followed by B x Q, for Kt x Q and B—B 4 ch would give Black an easy win. Nor could he play B x Kt and B x Q, for Black, with B x Q and B x R, wins the exchange. Obviously, White can not move Q—K 3 or Q—B 2 on account of B—Q B 4 winning the Queen. White has thus no other answer than Q—K sq or Q—Q 2, which enables Black to continue R—R 5 and eventually P—Q Kt 4, winning the Bishop. Black, however, overlooked White's P x K P; B x Kt and Q—Kt 3 continuation, which would regain the piece, with a decided advantage in position.

(c) A defensive move, which, however, involves the loss of a Pawn. It seems Black abandoned too quickly his Pawn.

(d) The exchanges of pieces were rather favorable for Black, for having a Kt against a Bishop, and White's Q B P being doubled, he had the best drawing chance. The text move, however, is inferior, and actually causes defeat. The move will enable White to obtain a strong majority of Pawns on the Queen's wing, which will suffice to enforce a win. Black should have moved P—Kt 5, followed by Kt—B 3. It seems Black missed a pretty safe draw.

(e) White on the Queen's wing threatened P—Q Kt 4, establishing a passed Pawn. Black will be unable to defend both wings.

(f) Well played. Black can not move K—B 3, for K—R 5 would follow. He is thus obliged to move his Kt.

(g) White calculated accurately. He can afford to lose the K P, since Black will be unable to stop the K B P.

(h) The final effort, which of course does not prove a success. If White captures the Pawn, then Kt—Q 3 ch and Kt x P would draw the game.

THIRD GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* | SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 24 R(B 2)Kt 2 | K—R sq |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 25 K—R sq | P—K 5 (e) |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 26 Q x P | R—R 4 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | P—B 4 (a) | 27 Q—Kt sq | P—K 6 (f) |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | B P x P | 28 B—K 2 | R—R 5 |
| 6 K Kt x P (b) | P—K 4 | 29 R-Kt 4 (g) | R x R |
| 7 Kt—B 2 | P—Q 5 | 30 R x R | Kt—Q 6 |
| 8 Kt—Q 5 | P—K 3 | 31 B x Kt | Q x R |
| 9 P—K 4 | B—K R 3 | 32 Kt-B 2 (h) | Q—B 4 |
| 10 B x Kt | P x B | 33 Kt x P | Q—Q 5 |
| 11 B—Q 3 | R—Kt sq | 34 B—B sq | R—Q B sq |
| 12 Castles | Kt—Q 2 | 35 P—K R 3 | R—B 6 |
| 13 P—B 4 | B—Q 3 | 36 Kt-B 4 (i) | R x Kt |
| 14 P—B 5 | B x Kt | 37 B x R | Q x B |
| 15 K P x B | Q—Kt 3 | 38 P—Q 6 | K—Kt sq |
| 16 P—Q Kt 4 (c) | Castles | 39 Q—Q sq | K—B sq |
| | | 40 Q-K sq | Q—B 3 |
| 17 P—B 5 | B x P | 41 Q-K 7 (k) | Q—B 8 ch |
| 18 P x B | Kt x P | 42 K—R 2 | Q—B 5 ch |
| 19 R—Kt sq | Q—Q 3 | 43 K-R sq (l) | Q—B 8 ch |
| 20 B—B 4 | R—Kt 4 | 44 K—R 2 | Q—B 5 ch |
| 21 Kt—R 3 | P—R 3 | 45 K—R sq | Q—B 8 ch |
| 22 R—B 2 | R(Q sq)-Kt sq | 46 K—R 2 | Q—B 5 ch |
| 23 R-Q B 2 (d) | K—Kt sq | 47 Drawn game. | |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) In the first game of the match Janowski played B—K 2. The text move is more aggressive.

(b) Preferable is Q x P. The text move enables Black to advance the K P, and the centre Pawns become threatening.

(c) Well played. Black can not answer B x P, for R—Kt sq, followed eventually by P—Q R 3, would win the Bishop. Black is pretty nearly obliged to sacrifice a piece, for if he plays Q—Q sq or B—B sq, White, with P—B 6, obtains an overwhelming advantage in position.

(d) This move, in connection with R—Kt 2, causes loss of time. White, tho a piece ahead, had by no means an easy game. Instead of R—Q B 2, White might have played B—B sq, followed by Kt—B 4. White then would be enabled to make counter demonstrations on the Queen's wing.

(e) A highly ingenious move. Black sacrifices the Q P in order to open the diagonal for his Queen.

(f) A powerful play, which threatens Kt—K 5 and Kt—Kt 6 mate. White hardly has another defense than B—K 2 attacking the Rook.

(g) Which loses the exchange. White, however, had no better play.

(h) Better was Kt—B 4. The text-move enables Black to play Q—Q 7, which should win a piece and the game. Black, however, failed to make the proper reply, and the game becomes equalized.

(i) This gives up the piece. White was obliged to adopt this play. Had he moved Kt—Kt 4 Black would have answered Q x P, threatening R x P ch, as well as Q x B P, and he would have obtained the better game.

(k) The play, of course, leads to a draw, Black having a perpetual check on hand.

(l) K—Kt sq was not any better. The moves were repeated three times, after which the game was drawn.

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE President's message (about 21,000 words in length) was read at the opening of the second regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress on Monday of last week. It opens as follows:

"Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity, evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the Government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country."

Then follows a succinct history of the war with Spain, comprising more than one third of the whole message and constituting a comprehensive account, in Presidential perspective, of the inception of hostilities, the chief details of the conflict, and the progress of the negotiations for peace.

Forecasting the Administration's policy in the Philippines, it may be noted that the President holds that Admiral Dewey's victory "annihilated Spanish naval power in the Pacific Ocean"; that "only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city" of Manila "and therewith the a olute military occupancy of the whole group"; and that upon the taking of that city in August "the conquest of the Philippine Islands, virtually accomplished when the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's victory of the 1st of May, was formally sealed." In another part of the message the President says:

"The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines resulting from the war compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about two million of dollars, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets as well as with trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable, and liberal."

Upon the government of new possessions, the President says:

"I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the mean time, and until the Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property, and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

"As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

"Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent, and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry, and prosperity, and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquillity in the island and a stable government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued."

On other questions of policy growing out of the war, the President approves the recommendation of the Secretary of War for a permanent increase of the army to 100,000 men; he suggests that the president be given discretion to enlist that force, direction also being given to recruit for the army within that limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged. He adds:

"It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency."

The President also earnestly approves the increase of the navy recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, including three battle-ships and twelve cruisers; he also joins in recommending that the grades of admiral and vice-admiral be temporarily revived for officers who specially distinguished themselves in the war. The President further approves of an international agreement upon the exemption of private property at sea from seizure during war, and he recalls with satisfaction the acceptance by

both Spain and the United States of the Red Cross convention extending to the conduct of naval war.

Foreign relations occupy about one third of the message. The President says, in his story of the war, "It is not among the least gratifying incidents of the struggle that the obligations of neutrality were impartially discharged by all [foreign governments], often under delicate and difficult circumstances." Thereafter, he takes up first the developments in Central American republics, including the apparent failure of the "Greater Republic," declaring that this Government has maintained "an attitude of friendly expectancy." He also praises the work of the Bureau of American Republics in promoting commercial intercourse and fraternal relations among the countries of the Western hemisphere. Reviewing the Nicaragua-canal project, upon which a commission is about to report, the President concludes that all the circumstances

"suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session, if the labors of the past are to be utilized, and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our Eastern and Western seaboards, demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which I doubt not the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon."

The President recommends an appropriation for a commission to study conditions in China and says of American interests there:

"The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses have built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants, has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. Our position among nations having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard, and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our Government. The territories of Kiao-Chou, of Wei-Hai-Wei, and of Port Arthur and Talienwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain, and Russia respectively for terms of years, will it is announced be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist, or be hereafter developed, the desire of this Government would appear to be realized. . . . . .

"Meanwhile, there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kutien in 1895, the United States Minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American in this country, and to demand, in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. War-ships have been stationed at Tien-Tsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the Minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ."

Relations with England have continued on the most friendly footing. British consuls assumed the protection of American interests within Spanish jurisdiction during the war, and United States revenue-cutters were allowed to pass through Canadian waters after the declaration of war, upon assurances mutually satisfactory. The President says further:

"It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this Government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development."

Arbitration over a boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile has been resorted to upon the suggestion of this Government. Various claims upon Argentina, Peru, Venezuela, Siam, Greece, and the Dominican Republic have been adjusted. Austria-Hungary still claims indemnity for subjects injured at Latimer, Pa. Efforts are making to continue the United States and Chilean Claims Commission. Peru desires to abrogate the commercial treaty of 1887. The boundary issue between Great Britain and Venezuela is to be arbitrated at Paris this month. The President recommends an amendment to the extradition statute, in view of the differences with Mexico, suggests a conference of the representatives of the two governments upon the problem of the Mexican free zone, and asks for a continuance of the Mexican Water Boundary Commission.

The part taken by this country in the Brussels Exposition is referred to, and an increase of the appropriation for an exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900 to at least $1,000,000 is recommended.

Negotiations under the reciprocity section of the tariff law have been inaugurated between this country and France, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland.

The Czar of Russia has been informed of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference on reduction of military establishments.

The President suggests an international agreement to regulate cable service.

The Minister to Turkey has been instructed to press for a settlement of the claims of the American missionaries and of other questions of citizenship in dispute.

Differences between Italy and Colombia remain unadjusted; the Samoan situation is problematical.

The annexation of Hawaii and the report of commissioners upon a form of government for the islands, the enlargement of the postal service, and the necessity for a commission of sanitary experts in view of our new relations, are touched upon.

Following a statement of federal finances the President recommends legislation to provide for redemption of greenbacks in gold, to be paid out again only for gold. Beyond that he says:

"It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals is generally recognized. The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe, and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs, is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of the Congress."

Other paragraphs of the message deal with Pacific Railway sales; pensions, patents, public lands and forests; the Indians; work of the Department of Agriculture; a new building for the Department of Justice; the fitting celebration, in 1900, of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the capital at Washington, and labor legislation.

**Maker and Writer of History.**—"It is the distinguished lot of President McKinley both to make and to write history with a master-hand. For more than twenty months he has been the central figure, active, puissant, and triumphant, in one of the most gigantic dramas of the age. To-day he lays before the

world the written record of his deeds, impartial, dispassionate, concise, comprehensive; marked throughout with the mature judgment generally found only in the historian in posterity. The message is, in its major part, a volume of authoritative history; a sequel to that of a year ago. It sets forth few theories; there is no need of them when we have already reached the stage of accomplished practise. It contains few arguments save those which are most direct and convincing of all, the arguments of deeds and facts. Self-restrained, yet self-reliant, and frank and lucid in an exceptional degree, it is the typical utterance of one who is at once a man of action and a man of thought, and always and above all a man of principle. To every one who wishes to have right knowledge of the origin and circumstances of the colossal crisis through which this nation has just passed, and from which it is at this moment emerging resplendent and victorious, the President's words are to be commended as a manual as authoritative in history as their author has been and is in the statecraft of the nation."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

**Admiration and Approval Compelled.**—"Posterity will judge of the Spanish-American war by a thousand signs that are hidden from us, but whatever may happen to modify or intensify public opinion the President's presentation of the reasons and motives which actuated his conduct must carry conviction to every fair mind and compel approval and admiration. It is a splendid case that we review in yesterday's message, and it is set forth with perfect lucidity and sincerity. The historic utterance shows beyond a doubt that the war was undertaken under the highest moral sanctions, and that it is to these that the executive has ever appealed."—*The Times-Herald (Ind. Rep.), Chicago.*

**McKinley and the Stop-Watch.**—"We should be glad if we could overlook the first part of the message altogether. It must have cost the President severe toil to make it appear that he approved of the war in the beginning when everybody knows that he was utterly opposed to a war with Spain until forty or fifty Republican members of Congress 'held a stop-watch over him,' as Congressman Boutelle said, and gave him forty-eight hours in which to surrender to them. After he had surrendered to them he held the same stop-watch over Spain, and altho he had led her Government to expect that a fair trial would be given to the plan of Cuban autonomy which had been adopted at our instance, he changed his tone suddenly and ordered her to haul down her flag within forty-eight hours. This was done in pursuance of a resolution of Congress which, he says, 'was approved by the executive.'

"Now the point of criticism is that the President tries to make it appear that these contradictory steps were taken, and the nation was plunged into war, with his concurrence, when everybody knows that he was dragged along unwillingly, and that he had not sufficient firmness to resist a policy which he believed to be, up to that time, unnecessary, and therefore wrong. As he was under constraint to go to war he is under constraint now to justify it, and for this reason many facts are slurred over which the 'opposing counsel,' if there were any, would use against him most effectively; for instance, his bringing in of the *Maine* explosion, but his failure to notice Spain's offer to submit it to impartial arbitration and to abide by the award. Another instance is his allusion to the sufferings of the reconcentrados and to our demand that Weyler's order of reconcentration be revoked. He does not mention the fact that this demand of ours was immediately complied with, but submerges this fact under a general statement that 'negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers which could not but be regarded as inadequate.' Regarded by whom? Not by William McKinley, as we all know, but by the forty Republican members of Congress who held the stop-watch over him."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

**War for the Benefit of Dependent Industries.**—"The fact is that the President lost his head and yielded to the clamor of the yellow newspapers and yellow Congress for war. Yielded when peace was in sight; when he knew that the United States were not prepared for war; when we were without ships or soldiers; when the entire coast of the country was defenseless; when actual hostilities could only result in the further suffering of the unhappy people of Cuba; yielded against his own better judgment and against the better sentiment of the country. 'In the entire campaign, by land and sea, we did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport or a ship, and with the exception of the crew of the *Merrimac*, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.' But the public debt of the United States was increased by several hundred millions of dollars, and 'a war for humanity' has degenerated into a war of conquest, and obligations have been assumed which will in time—how quickly no one can tell—subject the country to foreign complications of 'far-reaching consequences'; conditions that will require enormous expenditures for a permanent military establishment. Behind all the hullabaloo about our glorious navy and victorious army, and our policy of 'humanity,' there stands the 'open door' for the benefit of the dependent industries of the United States; and that, as events will prove, was at the bottom

THE NEW "ISM.
—*The Herald, New York.*

Intervention in the Interest of Humanity is Not Bad.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

of the whole horrible business."—*The News and Courier (Dem.), Charleston, S. C.*

**The People Want to Know.**—"Without a word to the people or the slightest attempt to explain and justify his policy, the President has committed the country to the policy of expansion and has contracted an obligation to pay $20,000,000. . . . . .

"President McKinley would have been wise to devote a great part if not the whole of his message to the new policy. These are stirring days of great events, but he gives us a perfectly humdrum message. The people do not care for a Presidential recital of the perfectly well-remembered events of the Spanish war; they turn with impatience from a rehash of department reports. History is making before their eyes, but their servant who is making it, with their money, renders no account of his work. It can not be urged in defense of the President that the public interest would have suffered or that the success of diplomatic negotiations would have been put in jeopardy by an official revelation of our policy. The whole world knows it. The President's Peace Commissioners at Paris have given to the press practically a full report of all their important proceedings. We knew weeks ago that we were to take the Philippines. We knew that we were to pay Spain $20,000,000. Why did not the President tell us his reasons for taking the islands, and for what we are to spend the $20,000,000?

"We hope President McKinley will presently repair this omission by sending to Congress a special message on imperialism. The people want to know what he has to say for his policy. They want to know what reason he can show for adding $20,000,000 to the heavy cost of the war. The treaty will go to the Senate for discussion in secret session. The President ought not to work in the dark. He should take the people into his confidence to the extent of discussing their own affairs with them."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

**Reticence Justifiable.**—"The reticence of the President's message as to the future status of the possessions coming to us under the Paris treaty will be generally accepted by the American public as prudent and sagacious. This reserve of the executive respecting the disposition of our prospective island acquisitions and the relation in which they shall stand to the Union is entirely proper at this time, and in taking this course the President has observed the limitations of executive functions. The Paris peace negotiations are not completed. While an agreement has been reached concerning the cession of Spanish islands, they are not yet ours, and title to them will not vest in us until the treaty is formally ratified by the federal Senate and by the Spanish Cortes. Inasmuch as the treaty will require a money payment to Spain, the federal House of Representatives must be consulted on the question of the appropriation of the sum named for this object. Whatever the probabilities may be that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate, and that the necessary appropriations will be made by the House to make the treaty effective, the President can not assume, at this stage of the treaty proceedings, that these steps confirming the action of the Peace Commissioners will be taken. The expectation that the President would make elaborate reference to the Philippines and present his views *in extenso* as to a Philippine scheme of government under our flag was unreasonable. Criticism of the President's silence upon this point is unjustified."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

**Looking to the "Far East."**—"The remarkable thing, the revelation of the message, is the extent to which China has come to enter into calculations at Washington. So far have the navigators there chartered new voyages for the ship of state. To be sure, the President gives no encouragement to the 'forward policy' in China; he expresses no sympathy with the suggestion that the time has come for us to take a hand in the partition of that country, but, on the other hand, he declared in even more solemn language in his message of April 11 that the acquisition of territory as a result of conquest was not to be thought of, would be criminal, and he distinctly says now that so long as our citizens and trade are not the objects of discrimination in the ports which European powers have acquired, we have no grievance demanding governmental action, the deduction from which would naturally be that when discrimination begins we have got the ships and got the Philippines from which to speed them into the storm-centers the more readily."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston*

**"No Hurry."**—"The assurance of the President that military government will be continued until Congress provides something better is calculated to inspire confidence at home and abroad—for the whole world knows that the American army and navy contain sufficient ability and honesty and administrative skill to carry on good government wherever it is placed in charge. This has been demonstrated already both at Santiago and Manila, and will be further demonstrated as the rest of Cuba and the Philippine group pass under American military control.

"The spirit of our institutions would contemplate and tolerate military government only as a temporary expedient; but the term temporary, in the life of a nation, may mean a number of years, and with our outlying possessions in such good hands Congress may take ample time to determine upon a permanent form of government for them. It is a matter in which the old saying 'the less haste, the more speed' will emphatically apply. It is better to delay the start upon a permanent governmental system for the colonies than to make a false start. The President is criticized in some quarters for not making more positive recommendations, but his non-committalism at this juncture is wise. It is not as if the countries involved were suffering from the absence of government. They are enjoying, and will continue to enjoy, all the blessings of civilization, substantial personal liberty, and full protection under military control, and they will get along very nicely while the President and Congress are deliberating further upon their case. This deliberation should be exhaustive, if the fruits are to be satisfactory."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

**Currency Reform Slighted.**—"Upon this question, we regret to say, the President's tone is by no means such as to satisfy those who appreciate its importance. We have never been among those who thought it possible to push a currency measure through at the present session, or wise for the friends of currency legislation to attempt it. But the President might have done better for the cause than merely repeat his very inadequate recommendation of a year ago, with the very colorless addition that 'it is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it.' The truth is that the establishment of the currency on a firm basis is to-day an incomparably easier task than it has been at any time since our monetary troubles began; and the President might well have indicated in his message to-day the conviction that it will be the clearest duty of the Fifty-sixth Congress thoroughly to accomplish that task."—*The News (Ind.), Baltimore.*

**Conciliatory Statesmanship.**—"*The Eagle* thinks that the message is to be commended precisely because of reasons on account of which others may withhold commendation from it. It is moderate, but we think it ought to be. It is general, but we are convinced that that should be its character in circumstances as they are. It is suggestive rather than prescriptive or mandatory, but precisely that tone seems to be required in the transitional stage of unsettled questions, when light should be waited for, when dogmatism should be wanting, and when the best aids of reflection, of comparison, of study, and of time should be placed at the service of patriotic purpose and of national duty. In the very respects in which Mr. McKinley is sometimes critically called a halting, cautious, or impositive President, he has shown himself in the past the master of a clement and conciliatory statesmanship, needful to the unity and efficiency of the republic in great crises, and we think he will show himself, and wisely, that kind of a President always. As, however, he has never failed to act with precision and wisdom, when action has been called for, so will he fail neither to denote nor to take effective action when it shall again be called for, as often it will be, in the days that are at the door."—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.), Brooklyn.*

**Afro-Americans Disappointed.**—"There are about ten million people in the United States who finished reading President McKinley's second annual message to Congress with a profound sense of disappointment and sorrow. In all the fourteen columns of nonpareil type there is not a word of reference to the extraordinary attitude of Governor Tanner in the Pana and Virden coal-mine riots, in Illinois, nor to the murderous and revolutionary condition of affairs that prevailed in North and South Carolina from the first to the eighth of November.

"We do not wish to believe that the President regards these extraordinary happenings in those States as beneath his notice or

that of the Congress, of which he is the constitutional adviser, and that they do not call for a reference from the chief executive of the nation and for some action on the part of the Congress. We prefer to believe that in a second message, when domestic subjects will be treated more at length than in the first, this vital matter will receive adequate treatment by the President with appropriate recommendation to the Congress."—*The Age* (*Afro-American*), *New York*.

### COMMENTS IN BRIEF.

"The word imperialism does not occur in this modestly phrased record of an illustrious year in an Administration that will be forever memorable; but the spirit of imperialism in the new American sense is there, in every line of the document."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

"The document as a whole is so much better than what we have been led to expect as to arouse a hope that future events will show the talk of 'imperial policy' and 'conquest' to have been simply the vaporing of political windbags, who knew no more of the President's intentions than they do of American principles or constitutional law."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg*.

"The message as a whole is wise and conservative, altho we can not agree with it so far as the Cuban question is concerned. [Annexation is advocated.]"—*The Inquirer* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia*.

"The critics of the President's message who found nothing positive in it on first reading are now vexed that, as to Cuba and its future government, the President speaks very definitely. His position is characterized as absurd. Possibly it is; but it is the position of an honest man who finds himself and his associates pledged to certain lines of action, and who adheres to that line, let the chips fall where they may, no matter that the log is only basswood when it was thought to be at least oak."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Detroit*.

"From the character of the message it would appear that the President expects little legislation from the present Congress and will withhold recommendations relating to Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Cuba until the Fifty-sixth Congress, which ordinarily will not meet until a year from this month."—*The Capital* (*Rep.*), *Topeka, Kans*.

"That [the opening sentence of the message] is the whole story in brief: A successful war, conducted during the recess of Congress, and the business of the country in a better condition than ever before! The brilliancy of our naval and military achievements, equaled only by the marvelous strength of the finances, trade, and commerce of the nation while conducting a foreign war on both sides of the globe! No wonder the world looks on in amazement, and the President, with a patriotic pride, yet modestly, transmits to Congress the glorious record."—*The Hawkeye* (*Rep.*), *Burlington, Iowa*.

"The President discusses our trade relations on the Pacific and with the West Indies and urges prompt action on the report of the Hawaiian commissioners, but he gives most emphasis to his recommendations as to the Nicaragua canal, the army, and the navy. This is as it should be. This nation must cross the threshold of the next century able and willing to hold the great opportunities that have become its own."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago*.

"The message is that of a President who looks up to, rather than down upon, the people, and as such it will still further endear to the hearts of the masses one who has always been proud to be one of them."—*The Dispatch* (*Rep.*), *St. Paul*.

"*The Dispatch* is not in sympathy with the policy which this message outlines, but we have no fault to find with the leisurely method the President has adopted of bringing that policy before the country. He gives himself plenty of time to feel the pulse of Congress and to gage public opinion before committing himself as to important details. But all the same, he is the chief of the expansionists, notwithstanding the fact that it was only a few months ago when he declared that 'forcible acquisition is criminal aggression.'"—*The Dispatch* (*Dem.*), *Richmond*.

"What a pity that the true leadership that fought for conscientious deliberation before the war and spared the nation the embarrassment and burdens of unprecedented and illogical action relating to Cuban independence, is not now in evidence, sounding a clear and ringing note on the subject of territorial aggression and pointing the way to rational and positive currency and banking reforms. The President McKinley of the *antebellum* negotiations last spring was a leader. The President McKinley of the message of last Monday was not."—*The Free Press* (*Dem.*), *Detroit*.

"It is appropriately dignified in tone, with a justified strain of national triumph elevating it above many of its predecessors in American history. But it is not a great message in the sense of voicing to the people the judgment of a national leader as to the settlement of new problems."—*The Republic* (*Dem.*), *St Louis*.

"The President thinks it incumbent on him to tell us the history of the recent war. He tells us nothing new about it, nor is there anything novel or attractive in his way of telling. He is much pleased with everything that has happened, and congratulates everybody who had anything to do with the matter, and asks that business be conducted in the same manner at the old stand, and that Congress supply money for the purpose."—*The Register* (*Dem.*), *Mobile, Ala*.

"One can get an excellent idea of the workings of the Government by a study of this message. It shows that much has been done, and well done. Our foreign affairs have beeen ably handled, our finances wisely managed, and generally the interests of the people have been carefully looked after. The country is prosperous, and the nation is strong enough to handle any problems that may present themselves. The message, while it is not a great document, will nevertheless strengthen the confidence the people have in the Administration."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Indianapolis*.

"The entire tone of the document is one that speaks for the great future of the country. It points the way to a greater America. With the addition of all the strange territory will come added responsibilities and added advantages in the accumulation of wealth and homes and happiness. The treatment of all the questions of importance to the nation is in every sense thorough, and even those opposed to the Administration will hardly claim that the executive has not been fair in his treatment of the great questions of the day."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Denver*.

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## IRISH-AMERICAN PRESS ON "ENGLAND FIRST."

AT the brilliant banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce last month, having Lord Herschell, president of the joint commission with Canada, as a guest of honor, the assemblage drank first a toast to Queen Victoria and sang "God Save the Queen"; then drank a toast to President McKinley and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Two leading Irish-American papers were quick to take up the incident, in their strenuous opposition to an "Anglo-American alliance" and to the policy of "imperialism" on the part of the United States.

*The Irish World* (New York) of November 26, devotes the first three columns of its editorial page to the subject, printing a double-column cut of the Union Jack raised above the Stars and Stripes upon a flagstaff, and the legend underneath: "England Must Be First! That Is Now the Order Established for Society by the New York Chamber of Commerce." The editorial which follows the cut notes that this order of toasting is the one observed "at public dinners in all British dependencies—first the Queen and then the local governor-general of the province." "That is the way they do it in Sydney and in Ottawa," says the paper. "Is this to be hereafter the order of proceeding in the United States of America?" President Orr's "pretext of 'gallantry to a lady,' which he advanced as a reason for his unprecedented act [reversing the universally established order] is too thin to deceive any one." "William McKinley is a man for whom we would not vote if he were again a candidate; but he is now President of the United States, and a public insult to him, in his official character, as was offered by the Chamber of Commerce, is an insult that is offered to the republic, and that every American is bound to resent."

Proceeding to emphasize the "infamy" attaching to the Chamber of Commerce for its action, *The Irish World* says:

"But the obsequious behavior toward England of the New York Chamber of Commerce to-day is in perfect keeping with its base, servile, and treasonable conduct in the past. In the war for independence the Chamber of Commerce as a body took the side of England and against this country. It poured out its money in the service of King George III.; it offered four guineas per head to all who enlisted in the King's service against Washington; it fitted out armed privateers to prey on the property of patriotic Americans; it cooperated in all sorts of ways with the British authority, naval and military, to bring to naught the Declaration of Independence and to uphold England's standard in America. This was the work the New York Chamber of Commerce was en-

gaged in the interest of England's king while the king himself, Victoria's ancestor, 'plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.'

"In the War of 1812, also, the sympathies and evil activities of the Chamber of Commerce were with England and against the United States. And only three years ago, when Cleveland's Venezuela message reasserted the Monroe doctrine and called a halt to England's maraudings on the American continent, this same Chamber of Commerce passed indignant resolutions denunciatory of President Cleveland's action, thereby giving such aid and comfort to England as it was possible to give her under the circumstances, and demonstrating that the traitorous spirit which dominated it in its evil past still holds possession of the body for evil work in the present and the future.

"Never yet has the New York Chamber of Commerce failed to improve any opportunity to remind England of its devotion to the 'mother country' and its loyalty to the reigning sovereign. Here is one of its reminders, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, eighteen months ago:

"The Chamber of Commerce of New York, through its president, cabled this greeting:

NEW YORK, June 21, 1897.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which received its original charter directly from the hand of your illustrious ancestor, King George III., tenders its congratulations on this happy occasion, and, in the spirit of national amity, unites with your loving subjects in the earnest prayer that God may save and bless the Queen.

ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR.

"The pernicious influence on society, political and social, which an association like the Chamber of Commerce can exert, with its great wealth and its 'respectability,' is beyond measurement. In their hearts these men do not believe in the republic. England is for them the center of all that is grand and desirable in this world. To England their hearts ever turn. There they would like to live. Having wealth, they now want honors; and what honors can be had in a republic? They would bask in the sunshine of royalty; they would associate with dukes and lords; they would marry their sons and daughters into the nobility. That for them is life. A country whose government is based on the equal rights of man—bah! what is such a country worth? In this way and under such influences society is poisoned and the stability of our institutions is put in jeopardy.

"The traitors are waxing in force and in insolence. They are moving boldly to their point objective. They understand business. They know their own mind, and they are bound to have what they want if money can buy it. What are we doing to block their villainous game?"

The Boston *Pilot* thinks that Lord Herschell must have received a queer impression of American manhood from the banquet. It says:

"When our new imperialists shall have achieved their desires and added the Philippines, etc., to our territory, it will be in order for us to turn the whole American empire over to our natural sovereign the British Queen; that is, if the chambers of commerce are to represent American spirit.

"Napoleon Bonaparte, who had a way of estimating men and things at their true value, thus expressed himself on the subject of chambers of commerce, in a letter to Comte Fouché, minister of police, under date July 28, 1809:

"'I have received a farrago which you have sent me on the subject of the corn trade, and which is perfectly ridiculous. I do not know why you begin there. I wonder you did not begin by teaching me the alphabet. It is mere political economists' chatter. . . . The chamber of commerce knows nothing at all, and only chatters theories. I beg you will not expose me to the annoyance of receiving such memoirs.'

"Chambers of commerce have not changed one whit from that day to this. The jingling of the guinea is to them as the music of the spheres. The flag is to them no more than 'a textile fabric.' They are ready to denounce the government that enforces the Monroe doctrine, and immediately afterward favor foreign conquest and distant colonies.

"One among many things for which we admire the English people is the fact that they never subordinate their flag or their sovereign to that of any foreign power. It is their Queen and their Union Jack first and always. Our servile snobs are always ready to bend the knee before the foreigner, until it becomes almost a question whether or not self-respecting Englishmen can afford to accept an alliance with a people who have no national pride and do not seem to know the meaning of national independence. Lord Herschell must have gone away from that New York banquet with a very queer impression of American manhood as exhibited by his entertainers."

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## PROPOSED GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

THE report of the Hawaiian Commission—United States Senators Cullom and Morgan; Representative Hitt; Sanford B. Dole and W. F. Frear, of Hawaii—upon a plan of government for the annexed Hawaiian Islands, was made to Congress last week. The plan provides for the establishment of the "Territory of Hawaii," with a territorial form of government. The governor, secretary of the Territory, United States district judge, attorney, and marshal are to be appointed by the President of the United States. A two-thirds vote of the Hawaiian legislature may override the governor's veto.

The legislature is to consist of fifteen Senators elected for a term of four years, and thirty Representatives elected for two years. The bill covering the commission's recommendations provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." Further, the qualifications for a Senator are that he must be a male citizen of the United States, thirty years of age, must have resided in the Territory three years, and must be the owner in his own right of $2,000 of property or possess a yearly income of $1,000. A Representative must be twenty-five years old and possess property worth $500 or an income of $250 yearly. Voters for Representatives are required to be able to speak, read, and write the English or Hawaiian language, and those for Senators must, in addition, possess property valued at $1,000 or an income of $600. All voters are required to register. Persons qualified to vote for Hawaiian Representatives may also vote for a territorial delegate in the House of Representatives in Congress.

Existing laws in Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States continue in force subject to congressional action, and United States laws applicable to local conditions are extended to the Territory, laws against contract labor being specifically mentioned. The Chinese are required to take out before July 4, 1900, the certificates prescribed by the Chinese Exclusion act. Except that no declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required of residents during five years prior to July 4, next, when the territorial government is to be effected, United States naturalization laws are extended to the Territory. The Territory is made a customs district of the United States, and it is provided that foreign goods and articles imported into the islands after July 7, 1898, shall, if afterward brought into the United States, pay the same duties charged upon like articles when imported from any foreign country. Provision is made for the recoining of Hawaiian silver into bullion and the redemption of Hawaiian silver certificates, and the Hawaiian Postal savings-bank laws are to be repealed and depositors paid off.

President Dole makes a minority report on one point, advising the creation of a territorial cabinet or advisory council to the governor.

The commissioners expressly disclaim that their plan for the government of Hawaii constitutes a precedent to be followed in Porto Rico or the Philippines.

**"Hawaii Must be Americanized."**—"In thus constituting the islands an integral part of the American Union—or, rather, in

taking the initial steps toward such a transformation—the commissioners accept the principle that the so-called 'peculiar conditions' of Hawaii must adapt themselves to our laws rather than that the laws, as the sugar-planters desire, should be made to conform to the conditions.

"In other words, labor for the cane-fields of Hawaii must be obtained in the same way that it is for the cane-fields of Louisiana, the wheat ranges of California, and the potato-diggings of New Jersey. It must be got in the American market and not abroad, as now, by means of contracts. The contract system will be abolished to make room for free labor, and free labor, in the opinion of the commissioners, will answer every purpose. These officials do not accept the theory that Americans and Europeans can not do manual labor in the islands, or that they ought to be excluded from it. . . . . .

"When the country is fairly opened to the labor of the United States, we do not doubt that the labor will be found. That the planters must reduce their swollen dividends to pay for it is one of the best things which can happen to Hawaii, where the same amount of wealth will still be at hand, but where it will reach more people and do vastly more good.

"No doubt the planters will resist the new program to the last. We do not doubt that they will send a strong lobby to Congress. They will fight hard to secure American protection without American institutions, but it can avail them nothing. The demand that Hawaii shall be Americanized and that the sugar-fields of the mainland shall have some form of defense from cheap contract-labor competition is one that must control the policy of the Government in all its branches."—*The Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *San Francisco.*

**"The Proposed Oligarchy."**—"The plan of government proposed for Hawaii is about the most astonishingly un-American thing that our history has yet produced. It is a combination of oligarchy and absolutism.

"Under it a great part of the very small population is entirely disfranchised. More important still, it is disfranchised because of 'race'—a thing forbidden by the Constitution in any State of the Union. The proposal is therefore that the national Government shall do in a Territory what the Constitution forbids any State to do within its own borders.

"But the bill not only creates an oligarchy of voters representing a minority of the population. It establishes proscriptive property qualifications for suffrage, and clothes a governor to be appointed from Washington with powers so nearly unlimited that even the late Dictator Dole has felt himself constrained to protest against the despotism in a minority report.

"If Hawaii becomes first a Territory and afterward a State, a perilous precedent will be established. Porto Rico, with its mongrel and illiterate population, will send two Senators, before the new century enters its teens, to equal New York's or Pennsylvania's, or Illinois's representation in the Upper House. The Philippines, with their 8,000,000 Polynesians, will make several more States, and so on to the end of the chapter.

"The only safeguard against these dangers lies in the adoption now of the constitutional amendment proposed by *The World*—an amendment forever forbidding the admission of any of these conquered, half-savage, and temperamentally un-American peoples to the American Union as States."

"This Hawaiian bill is the camel's nose under the tent flaps.—*The World* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

**Practical Common-Sense Solution.**—"There will be no more 'barbarian' participation in the national Government than there now is in the case of Arizona and New Mexico. There will be no more 'taxation without repesentation' than thirty and more of our States have suffered. There will be no more disfranchisement of the people than there is in Massachusetts and South Carolina.

"The fact is conspicuously emphasized, however, that it is as a Territory and not as a State that Hawaii is to be organized. That is to be clearly understood, and it is to be assumed that it is to be regarded as a permanent principle. It is on that ground that the propriety of having an Hawaiian delegate in Congress may be questioned. The people of this nation did not desire the annexation of Hawaii as a State. They do not now desire it. The time when they will desire it, or consent to it, if it shall ever come, is yet too remote for other than purely academic speculation. Nor is there in this arrangement any unjust discrimination or any deviation from the long-established policy of the nation. We have hitherto held land for more than fourscore years before admitting it to statehood. We are now holding Territories which we have held for half a century without admitting them to statehood. From fifty to eighty years hence it may be time to begin to think of statehood for Hawaii. . . . . .

"The commission appears, then, to be, in the main, simply applying the principles of the Constitution and of practical common sense to the solution of the Hawaiian problem, and we doubt not that the results will be entirely satisfactory. A year ago the welkin was rent with wild talk about war with Japan and war with Great Britain as an inevitable sequence of annexation. How ridiculous it all seems now! So ridiculous will seem, one of these days, all the lurid prophecies of trouble that have been made, and Hawaii will be confirmed in its place among our territorial possessions without the slightest hitch or jar to our republican institutions."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

**The Item of Home Rule.**—"Mr. Dole, former president of Hawaii, demurs at the power granted to the governor in the proposed bill, claiming that under its terms he will have authority verging upon that which, abused by the former kings and queens of the islands, caused such trouble for the progressive citizens. He points to the danger of an unlimited power of removal and to the chance that the governor may abuse the power of making recess appointments. It is well that Mr. Dole's views have been set forth, tho it is not likely that many will share his pessimistic apprehension. He does not seem to rely sufficiently upon the restraining power of the President. It is advisable, however, that some attention be paid early to the item of home rule. As the bill now stands there is nothing to guarantee against the appointment as governor and secretary of the Territory of men from outside the islands. The bill stipulates that these officials 'shall reside within the Territory,' but it does not require that they shall be residents of the islands when appointed. The provision that they 'shall reside within the Territory' seems at first reading to mean only that these officials shall reside therein during their incumbency. Hawaiians will doubtless protest vigorously against any form of carpetbagism, and on this point an interesting controversy may arise."—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

"The system of government is a very liberal one, affording the Hawaiians substantial home rule and adapting in the main their existing laws and privileges to the new conditions. The Hawaiian Senate is made less of an exclusive white body than the Hawaiian constitution intended it should be, tho the property qualification fixed for membership sounds rather un-American. The law relating to citizenship is framed to exclude rigidly the Chinese and Japanese. *The Express* already has pointed to the constitutional question which this involves. It is no different question, however, than applies to Chinese born in San Francisco or New York. *The Express* is unable to see how a Chinaman born anywhere in this country can be denied citizenship with all its privileges, inasmuch as the Constitution declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens, and forbids race or color discriminations in fixing voting qualifications."—*The Express* (*Rep.*), *Buffalo, N. Y.*

"'Anti-imperialists' may regard the proposed scheme of government as violative of the spirit of republicanism in that it excludes certain elements of the population from participation in public affairs. But a similar restriction is contemplated or even enforced in various States of the Union with the outspoken approval of individuals who find such a provision objectionable when applied to Hawaii. The solution of the problem presented by the Sandwich Islands in their new political status, as outlined in the report of the commission, seems to meet the special requirements of a peculiar situation."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"Plainly there is no necessity for constitutional amendments or even laws to prevent the admission of alien and inferior races to the Union. We have the horoscope of the Hawaiian Commission, and that is an all-sufficient safeguard. . . . The intimation from the Foreign Relations committee that the territorial delegate article will be stricken out of the bill was scarcely needed. For, if the Foreign Relations committee wished to wreck all the plans of expansion in which its members, and particularly its

chairman, are interested, it could find no surer way of accomplishing its purpose than by favoring this measure as it stands."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

"The bill does not entail upon the nation any more responsibility than it assumed when the territory from which Florida, Texas, California, and other States were carved was annexed, and perhaps not so much as that which the constitutional amendment conferring citizenship upon the freedmen entailed. Whatever responsibility the annexation imposes the United States is fully able to discharge to the satisfaction of its own people and the world, and this bill should be passed without unnecessary delay."—*The North American (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

## "MR. DOOLEY" ON TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

STIRRING events in American history generally bring to the front not new heroes alone, but new humorists also. The war with Spain has not been an exception in this regard. The comments of "Mr. Dooley," a Chicago saloon-keeper, on affairs of men and state during the past year, have delighted a host of newspaper readers. Peter Dunne, the creator of the character, usually gives Mr. Dooley's views in the shape of morning conversations with a friend, Mr. Hennessy. We reproduce one of Mr. Dooley's latest (copyright 1898, Chicago *Journal*):

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "we've got 'em."

"Again?" said Mr. Hennessy, with a faint attempt at a joke.

"Niver mind," said Mr. Dooley. "We've got th' Ph'lippeens. Th' Spanyards withdrew to th' anti-room an' says wan: 'Let's get through.' Says another: 'I say so, too. If I et another dinner I'd bust. What do they want?' 'Th' Ph'lippeens.' 'Will they take thim?' 'We'll thry an' see.' An' they come out, an' says the chairman, Seynor Morte Rice, he says, 'Oh, crool an' avaricious foe,' he says, 'wretched vampires,' he says, 'that wud suck th' las' dhrop iv blood frim th' fallen form iv poor Spain,' he says. 'We have no other recoorse,' he says. 'We must surrinder to ye,' he says, 'th' brightest flower in th' diadam iv lovely but busted Hispynolio,' he says, 'th' Peril iv the Pass-ific is yours,' he says. 'Take it,' he says, 'anless,' he says, 'ye're such monsthers iv croolty that ye'd rayfuse,' he says. An' we've got th' Ph'lippeens,' Hinnissy; we've got thim th' way Casey got the bulldog—be th' teeth.

"What're we goin' to do with thim, says ye? That shows, Hinnissy, ye're a mugwump. A mugwump's a man that always wants to know what's goin' to happen nex' an' hopes it wont. What d'ye think we're goin' to do with thim? Sthring thim an' wear thim f'r beads? Hinnissy, if all th' people in this counthry was like th' likes iv ye, they'd be on'y enough iv ye to hold a rayform meeting' an' ye'd be livin' in a balloon off th' coast iv Maine, ye—ye dam'd Pilgrim father, ye!"

"I have a cousin that lives in Lynn," said Mr. Hennessy.

"What diff'rence does it make to you an' me what we do with th' Ph'lippeens annyhow?" Mr. Dooley went on, not heeding the interruption. 'I'm here an' th' Ph'lippeens are there, an' there's too much wather between us to make frinds. But I know what'll happen. 'Twill be, what has happened in this very town manny a time. They'se a sthretch iv prairie just outside th' city limits an' nobody iv our kind wants to live there because it's too quite. But bimeby some people moves in frim Ohio an' builds a house or two an' th' aldherman frim this ward moves f'r to annix it to th'city. An' ivry ol' lady says: 'Haven't we growed enough? What's th' use iv takin' in more territory? Isn't our governmint bad enough as it is?' An' thin th' good Irish people moves in an' conquers th' savidge inhabitants, an' th' nex' ye know that prairie is blossoming like a rose garden an' has become a dimmycratic sthronghold. That's expansion.

"Th' throuble with you, Hinnissy, is ye think you an' Congressman Noonan can set down in th' back room with a piece of chalk an' an ol' slate a' figure out what's going to happen, but ye can't. Ye can't figure it about ye'ersilf, an' how can ye figure it about th' Ph'lippeens, that ye niver see? As Hogan an' McKinley both says: 'Th' nation's in th' hands iv th' Lord, an'll give Him what assistance it can spare fr'm its other jooties.' Th' first thing to be done is to appint a sthrong ar'rmy iv officials that we can' find annything f'r in this counthry. Th' committyman tol' me yesterdah that there was three hundherd applications f'r th' bridge whin Dorsey, that was there befure, passed over to th' other shure an' got th' job in th' planin' mill. An' ye think they'se no wan fit to conthrol a popylation iv naygurs. I tell ye, anny man that's sthrong enough to even think he can get a job tur'rnin' a bridge in this counthry has force enough to be king iv th' Ph'lippeens in wan year! 'Tis so.

"Well, some iv these la-ads'll be kilt an' some'll come home an' thin wan day a la'ad that's been bumped-agin in th' sthreet car'll sthretch himsilf an' say: 'Glory be, but this is a small counthry afther all,' an' he'll sail away an' he wont have anny job to eat off an' he'll have to make a living' be lickin' th' poor, benighted haythens that we've got to lift up, an'others like him'll go along afther him an' whin th' dimmycratic con-vintion meets Aguinaldo O'Brien an' Perforated Don Carlos Cassidy'll be contistin' which'll cast th' vote iv th' imperyal state iv Ph'lippeens f'r William J. Bryan, th' boy orator iv th' Plate.

"That's what'll happen, Hinnissy. 'Tis not th' la-ads th' govermint'll sind out, but th' la-ads that go out on their own hook, an' have to fight to eat. Be hivins, Hinnissy, they'll be great doin's down there whin wan iv thim opprissed an' tortured people that f'r hundherds iv years have been undher th' ir'n heel iv th' tyrant gets gay with a la-ad that's r-run a Bohemyan prim'ry in this counthry. 'Twill be like th' foolish German man that escaped from jail be jumpin' from th' roof onto a picket fence. We're a gr-reat civilizin' agent, Hinnissy, an' as Father Kelly says, 'so's th' steam roller. An' bein' a quiet man, I'd rather be behind thin in fr-ront whin th' sthreet has to be improved."

"'Twill cost a power iv money," said Mr. Hennessy, the prudent.

"Expand, ixpind," said Mr. Dooley. "That's a joke, an' I med it."

**The Wilmington Race Troubles Again.**—The account of the race conflict in Wilmington, N. C., given in this department November 26, was based on Associated Press despatches and special correspondence to the Atlanta *Constitution* and New York *Herald*. A. L. Manly, editor of the wrecked *Record*, writes to THE LITERARY DIGEST that "the city government was changed November 9 [the day after election]; Waddell elected himself mayor, and notice was served on the leading white and colored men to leave the city *afterward!* *The Record* office was not attacked until next day, November 10, and the murders followed." Furthermore, Mr. Manly says that he never made the statement quoted in interviews sent from Asbury Park, that "through the misconstruction of his article the whole trouble at Wilmington was brought about." He adds: "The whole scheme seems to be to push the blame along to some one in no way responsible for the disaster and trouble in Wilmington."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is Spain's cede-time.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

THERE is a widespread disposition to connect the open door w th the story of the stolen horse.—*The News, Detroit.*

IT might establish a bad precedent to permit Congressman Roberts of Utah to try to support several families on his official salary.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THERE is some disposition to demand that the War Department go and get a reputation before asking to be entrusted with 100,000 men.—*The News, Detroit.*

SPAIN is awakening to the fact that the loss of the *Maine* was a much more serious accident than it was at first disposed to admit.—*The Star, Washington.*

PERHAPS the whole difficulty might be settled if somebody would offer Aguinaldo $50,000 for fifty lectures on what he knows about resurrecting insurrections.—*The American, Baltimore.*

GENERAL KITCHENER wants $500,000 for the erection of a Gordon memorial college at Khartoum. Such of the natives as have survived the Kitchener preparatory school are invited to attend.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

HOW SUCH THINGS HAPPEN.—"It can not be denied," said the ponderous citizen, "that we have taken Spain's possessions by mere superiority of force."

"Well," answered the superficial person, "that's how Spain got the most of them in the first place, isn't it?"—*The Star, Washington.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

### NEWLY DISCOVERED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LAMB, COLERIDGE, AND OTHERS.

IN 1894 a mass of correspondence was discovered relating to the family of Charles Lloyd, the Quaker philanthropist of Birmingham. The papers, which are very numerous, contain more than a score of letters of Charles Lamb, some of them worthy to rank with his very best, and other letters, also hitherto unpublished, of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, Thomas Manning, Robert Southey, and others.

Mr. E. V. Lucas has collected and edited this correspondence, and now publishes it in a volume entitled "Charles Lamb and the

Courtesy of the J. B. Lippincott Company.

Lloyds." The Lloyds, tho not a family of great intellectual achievement, were of such character as to win the most intimate friendship of men like Lamb, the Coleridges, Wordsworth, and Southey. Charles Lloyd, something of a poet himself, was for a while under the tutelage of Coleridge, and he and Lamb wrote frequently to each other. Robert Lloyd, his brother, was for a long time Lamb's bosom friend.

Charles Lloyd was a morbidly sensitive young man, and his relations to Coleridge and Lamb seem to have been the means of a temporary rupture between these two. The elder Lloyd sent Charles to Coleridge with the hope of making a physician of his son. Charles Lloyd reached Coleridge's house on the very day that David Hartley Coleridge, the poet's first child, was born. Coleridge addresses a sonnet to Charles, entitled: "To a Friend who Asked How I Felt when the Nurse First Presented my Infant to Me." The sonnet begins thus:

> "Charles! My slow heart was only sad, when first
> I scanned that face of feeble infancy;"

And ends thus charmingly:

> "So for the mother's sake the child was dear,
> And dearer was the mother for the child."

Coleridge was at first much attracted to young Lloyd, whose mind was acute enough to help even his great master at times. For instance, in writing to his friend Poole, the poet acknowledges Lloyd's help: "It is strange, that in the sonnet to Schiller I should have written, 'that hour I would have wished to *die*—lest anything more mean might stamp me *mortal*';; the bull never struck me until Charles Lloyd mentioned it."

But Coleridge, with no money, a growing family, and his active mind full of great schemes and grand ideas, soon lost interest in his unhealthy, morbid, pupil and wrote his father that it would be best to take Charles away, to have him get married and settle down as a farmer. The elder Lloyd in return asked how Coleridge could live without companions. In a letter to Poole, Coleridge answers: "I shall have six companions, my Sara, my babe, my shaping and disquisitive mind, my books, my beloved friend Thomas Poole, and, lastly, Nature, looking at me with a thousand looks of beauty and speaking to me in a thousand melodies of love. If I were capable of being tired with all these, I should then detect a vice in my nature, and would fly to habitual solitude to eradicate it."

Charles Lamb met young Lloyd while he was staying with Coleridge, and instantly they became friends. Lloyd joined the poetical partnership of his two friends. At first Coleridge and Lamb were to make the volume between them, but when in March, 1797, the printing was almost complete, Coleridge wrote to Cotta, the publisher, saying that Charles Lloyd's poems were to be included too; adding with more commercial acumen than was usual with him: "Lloyd's connections will take off a great many (copies), more than a hundred." Coleridge wrote a motto in Latin on the title-page of the poem, a free translation of which runs thus: "Double is the bond which binds us—friendship and a kindred taste in poetry. Would that neither death nor lapse of time could dissolve it." But this proved to be a luckless book. Something (Mr. Lucas is not certain what, but thinks it was Lloyd's fondness for Southey) caused a coolness to spring up between him and Coleridge after they had separated. Coleridge and Southey, tho brothers-in-law, could not agree. Coleridge wrote three mock sonnets ridiculing Lamb's and Lloyd's poetical efforts. Lamb probably laughed at this, but Lloyd took it seriously and it served to destroy the circle of friendship.

But the loss of Lloyd's friendship seems to have made a deep impression on Coleridge's sensitive mind. His grief caused him to have recourse to opium, and under its influence he composed "Kubla Khan." About this time Lloyd published a novel, "Edmund Oliver," in which he depicted Coleridge's character in such a manner as greatly to annoy the latter. Then came Lamb's scornful "Thesis." Coleridge wrote, presumably to Lloyd: "Poor Lamb, if he wants any *knowledge*, he may apply to me"; and when the passage was brought to Lamb's notice, he replied with a sarcastic letter and the famous "Thesis Quædam Theologicæ." Coleridge, more in sorrow than anger, sent the letter to Cotta, remarking: "These young visionaries will do each other no good," and thus was broken the friendship between Coleridge and Lamb. A few years later, however, it was renewed.

The chief interest in the volume is in the newly discovered letters of Lamb. Mr. Lucas considers some of these as fine as anything the gentle Elia ever penned. Lamb's letter to young Robert, Charles Lloyd's brother, on the beauty of Jeremy Taylor, Mr. Lucas considers a service to literature. It is in part as follows:

"Coleridge was the man who first solemnly exhorted me to 'study' the works of Dr. Jeremy Taylor, and I have had reason to bless the hour in which he did it. Read as many of his works as you can get. I will assist you in getting them when we go a stall-hunting together in London, and it's odds if we don't get a good Beaumt. and Fletcher cheap.

"Bishop Taylor has more and more beautiful imagery, and

(what is more to a lover of Willy) more knowledge and description of human life and manners than any prose book in the language: he has more delicacy and sweetness than any mortal, the 'gentle' Shakespeare hardly excepted—his similes and allusions are taken, as the bees take honey, from all the youngest, greenest, exquisitest parts of nature, from plants, and flowers, and fruit, young boys and virgins, from little children perpetually, from sucking infants, babies' smiles, roses, gardens—his imagination was a spacious garden where no vile insects could crawl in; his apprehension a 'court' where no foul thoughts kept 'leets and holydays.'

> 'Snail and worm, give no offense,
> Newt nor blind-worm, be not seen,
> Come not near our fairy queen.'

You must read Bishop Taylor with allowances for the subjects on which he wrote, and the age *in* which. You may skip or patiently endure his tedious discourses on rites and ceremonies, baptism and the Eucharist, the clerical function, and the antiquity of episcopacy, a good deal of which are inserted in works not purely controversial; his polemical works you may skip altogether, unless you have a taste for the exertions of vigorous reason and subtle distinguishing on uninteresting topics. Such of his works as you should begin with, to get a taste for him (after which your love will lead you to his polemical and drier works, as love led Leander 'over boots' knee-deep through the Hellespont), but read first the 'Holy Living and Dying,' and his 'Life of Christ and Sermons,' both in folio. And, above all, try to get a beautiful little tract on the 'Measures and Offices of Friendship,' printed with his *opuscula* duodecimo, and also at the end of his 'Polemical Discourses' in folio. Another thing you will observe in Bishop Taylor, without which consideration you will do him injustice. He wrote to different classes of people. His 'Holy Living and Dying' and 'Life of Christ' were designed and have been used as popular books of family devotion, and have been thumbed by old women, and laid about in the window seats of old houses in great families, like the Bible, and the 'Queene-like-Closet or rare boke of Recipes in medicine and cookery, fitted to all capacities.'

"Accordingly in these *the fancy* is perpetually applied to; any slight conceit, allusion, or analogy, any 'prettiness,' a story true or false, serves for an argument adapted to women and young persons, and 'incompetent judgments'; whereas the 'Liberty of Prophecy' (a book in your father's bookcase) is a series of severe and masterly reasoning, fitted to great clerks and learned fathers, with no more of fancy than is subordinate and ornamental. Such various powers had the Bishop of Down and Conner, Administrator of the See of Dromore!

"My theme and my story!"

Robert Lloyd seems to have replied asking Lamb why he did not make a selection of Jeremy Taylor's "beauties." Lamb was indignant:

"To your inquiry respecting a selection from Bishop Taylor I answer—it can not be done, and if it could it would not *take* with John Bull. It can not be done, for who can disentangle and unthread the rich texture of nature and poetry, sewn so thick into a stout coat of theology, without spoiling both *lace* and *coat?* How beggarly and how bald do even Shakespeare's princely pieces look when thus violently divorced from *connection* and *circumstance!* When we meet with 'To be or not to be,' or Jacques's moralizings upon the deer, or Brutus and Cassius's quarrel and reconciliation, in an Enfield speaker, or in elegant extracts—how we stare, and will scarcely acknowledge to ourselves (what we are conscious we feel) that they are flat and have no power. Something exactly like this have I experienced when I have picked out similes and stars from 'Holy Dying' and shown them *per se*, as you'd show specimens of minerals or pieces of rock. Compare the grand effect of the star-paved firmament, and imagine a boy capable of picking out those pretty twinklers one by one and playing at chuck-farthing with them. Everything in heaven and earth, in man and in story, in books and in fancy, acts by confederacy, by juxtaposition, by circumstance, and place. Consider a fine family (if I were not writing to you I might instance your own) of sons and daughters, with a respectable father and a handsome mother at their heads, all met in one house, and happy round one table. Earth can not show a more lovely and venerable sight, such as the angels in heaven might lament that in their country there is no marrying or giving in marriage. Take and split this body into individuals—show the separate caprices, vagaries, etc., of Charles, Rob, or Plum, one a Quaker, another a churchman. The eldest daughter seeking a husband out of the pale of parental faith—another warping, perhaps—the father a prudent, circumspective, do-me-good sort of a man *blest* with children whom no ordinary rules can circumscribe. I have not room for all particulars—but just as this happy and venerable body of a family loses by splitting and considering individuals too nicely, so it is when we pick out best bits out of a great writer. 'Tis the *sum*-total of his mind which affects us."

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## THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON TOLSTOY'S JUBILEE.

AT the time that the meetings in commemoration of Count Tolstoy's seventieth birthday were being held in Western Europe and America, in Russia the occasion passed almost unnoticed. This is what *Russkoe Bogatstvo* says in comment on that fact:

"The 28th of August was the seventieth birthday of Leo Nikolaievitch Tolstoy, and the papers brought us the information of the festivals celebrated in honor of that day abroad. To our regret we must say that with us the day passed unnoticed. It is true that the papers have now begun to publish articles concerning the great artist, and one of them, *Birjevia Viedomosti*, even issued a jubilee number; but that number appeared ten days after the 28th of August. Among others, this paper contains an article beginning in this wise: 'We can announce to the men of Russia the arrival of a great feast; on this day (that means ten days after the jubilee) all spiritual Russia must unite in unanimous admiration,' etc. This would sound very comical if it were not so bitter."

After stating the well-known fact that the activity of Count Tolstoy is sharply divided into two phases, the *Russkoe Bogatstvo* says that the first phase of his activity, that as an artist, is indisputably appreciated by all, and that the universal literature possesses in his person a great master, endowed with a wonderful power of imagination, who has set in motion such a mass of images as could only have been achieved by a giant, and has penetrated into the meaning of life with a deepness of artistic analysis worthy of a great genius. Referring then to the second phase of his activity as a social reformer, and to his limits in this capacity, the same journal goes on to say:

"But whenever, as on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of our great writer, we throw a glance backward on his astonishing activity as a whole, then the details disappear and we involuntarily encompass the colossus in one enraptured gaze."

The *Syn Otechestva* (October 18), while citing the enthusiastic comments of the *Neue Freie Presse* and *Zukunft*, wherein Count Tolstoy is placed on a level with Shakespeare, remarks with bitterness:

"We quote the enthusiastic comments of the foreign press to compare the deep reverence shown to our great writer in Western Europe with the very frequently frivolous and often depreciatory manner in which the works of Count Tolstoy are met in the land of his birth."

Minsky, the critic of the *Novosti*, came out with a long article, in which he endeavored to prove that Count Tolstoy is the veritable writer of the Russian soil. At the time that Turgeneff and Dostoievsky had listened to the vibrations of the moment and replied to every new turbulence in the minds of the intelligent city element, Tolstoy remained deaf to all this and concerned himself more with the vague dreams of a dying Andrey Bolkonsky, or the naïve aphorisms of Karataéff, because the townsfolk, mercantile class, and priesthood are nothing more than the outgrowth

of the Russian soil. Certainly, at the appearance of "Fathers and Sons," every word of Bazaroff stirred the reading public a thousand times more than the fate and feelings of a Bolkonsky or Nechludoff; but now we all know that the great writer of the Russian soil was right in the choosing of his heroes, and, "thanks to the deep coherence of Tolstoy, to the genius of the Russian soil, the reading of his works is made easy for every one; but it becomes extremely difficult to put them under the light of criticism, as was also the case with the works of Shakespeare in England and Goethe in Germany. Tolstoy's creative power has overgrown the measure of esthetic criticism and has become a part of national history, and can only be explained in the light of the history of the Russian soil."

On the 4th of October a literary-musical reception was given by the Literary Fund Society in honor of Tolstoy's jubilee. According to the *Syn Otechestva* the tickets were sold beforehand and the hall was overfilled.

## READING AS A NARCOTIC.

DOES that which professes to instruct and enlighten, to feed the mind and the spirit, in reality perform the same office as opium or tobacco? In other words, is reading, as the millions read, merely an intellectual narcotic? The suggestion comes from a writer in the London *Speaker* (November 19). He says:

"Not every kind of reading, doubtless. We put on one side that reading which is wrestling with an angel in the dark, where mind struggles with mind, the disciple is locked in a heavenly combat with his teacher, and new creative thoughts flash from the page into the brain, as sparks smitten out of the anvil by incessant hammering. Such active reading takes the elements offered it up into its own flame, and there transmutes them by an alchemy no less potent than eager, to the quintessence of personality, making that which was outside it and merely strange a part of the innermost self. But pass down a corridor-train and watch the faces of them that read in it their magazines, newspapers, novels, *Tit-Bits*, *Scraps*, *Answers*, and threepenny-worths of short stories; their paragraphs of varieties, and four-line American jokes; their cricket scores and sporting news, and columns of advertisements. Tho money or place should be their object, and gambling their intention, yet is the narcotic influence plainly to be seen in their eyes and lips—their very expression is half asleep, and here is the stage far down on the path of Nirvana, whither they have arrived. Until this day women light neither pipe nor cigarette in railway carriages; but they read, and the effect is much the same. Imagination wakes, yet languidly; judgment sleeps. The dangerous mental twilight, called by the French reverie, sets in. One train of impressions follows another without logical sequence, or sifting out of the irrational, or revolt against the anarchic, or indignation at the too suggestive. Lotus-eaters, 'falling sleep in a half dream,' these multitudes drowse and stupefy themselves by a whirling dance of images, good or bad, clean or unwholesome, ludicrous, trivial, vulgar, and sometimes criminal, that come and go, race and run, strike the fancy as they fleet by, and, tho forgotten, have done their work of narcotizing the nobler parts. To weaken the judgment, to blunt the finer instincts, to produce a vague familiarity with evil, and to throw into circulation a vast number of doubtful ideas, that is the effect of reading for reading's sake, as a pastime, where no faculty is called into exercise beyond the taking in of superficial phantasms and filmy vapors, on which the hurly-burly of existence is painted in flickering evanescent tones."

But these fleeting images and broken trains of suggestion fade and vanish as completely as do the visions which pass before a smoker's eyes; and it would seem that there is no worse charge to bring against them than that they consume time. But the real danger lies, the writer says, in the mental state which results from this kind of reading when habitual. The ethical temper, which implies effort and discrimination, drowses, and the condition of mental relaxation tends to become chronic. This narcotic reading may even, by its subtle influence, change our standard of values, and thereby change the world.

## THE ART OF SEEING THE LANDSCAPE.

THIS is not a lost art, says Mr. N. S. Shaler, but one which is yet to be invented and applied to the profit of our kind. The hurry of modern life tends to separate men from the charm of the world about them. The first requisite for the student of landscape is the power of contemplation, and against this the spirit of the times has set itself. But we all possess some portion of that love for the outside world which is innate in man, tho too often buried beneath crowding interests. Contemplation is not a state of indolence, but an intellectual labor. In the esthetic, as in the scientific, contact with the world around us, "answers come only to our interrogations; the supreme art is the art of questioning."

Next in importance to the contemplative attitude of mind, in the effort to obtain the full esthetic value of the landscape, is singleness of impression. "Panoramic or even wide-angled seeing, while it gratifies the curiosity, is destructive to all valuable effects so far as the sense of beauty is concerned."

Mr. Shaler then considers the relation between the purely intellectual interest a student of landscape may find in a view, and the esthetic impression he seeks to gain from it. There can be no doubt, he says, that knowledge may vastly enhance the intensity of esthetic impressions. But the facts, whether they be historical or geological, which a student brings to the imaginative understanding of a scene must be so assimilated by his mind that they come forth unconsciously and without command. Otherwise imagination will build without them. This dictum, of course, only applies to the details of scientific fact. The more general conceptions which relate to the application of the natural forces to the earth, Mr. Shaler considers as essentially poetic. He says (in *The Atlantic Monthly* for December):

"On an ocean-beaten shore we may feel the power of the sea in the overhanging cliffs even when there are no waves. In the river, the waterfall, or the glacier, the energy which enters into the work appeals to the informed imagination scarcely less than do its visible results. This enlarged conception is what makes the difference between the ignorant and the cultivated appreciation of the beauties of nature."

After speaking of the humanizing instinct which people unconsciously bring to the viewing of a landscape, Mr. Shaler goes on to say:

"With the advance which an assiduous training of the landscape sense brings, the observer finds himself less in need of the human note in the view; his development follows the course by which the landscape motive became established. In its earlier stages, only the regions of garden-like aspect commanded esthetic approval; then only so much of primitive nature as would make a foil for the culture was admitted to be good. Even the Alps, tho they rise from fertile plains, in no wise charmed the ancients; until within two centuries they were utterly repugnant to refined minds. Now those of well-trained eye find satisfaction in the wilderness, tho all alike will confess that the scenes which yield the most pleasure are those which are at once humanized and historic. All this points to the conclusion that the novice will do well to begin his studies of the landscape with its more domesticated parts. Even the cities and great towns commonly afford prospects which are sufficiently gratifying to the esthetic sense to give it nurture. The many strong impressions arising from the grouping of buildings, which even when bad in themselves often afford agreeable masses and sky-lines, make them profitable to the beginner by the easily acquired impressions they present. Moreover, our cities, by the very badness of their smoke and dust-laden air, are richer in atmospheric effects of a striking kind than is the open country; by them the observer may be led to

note those more delicately toned qualities of atmosphere which, tho they are the very flower of the landscape, are so generally overlooked. . . . . .

"A common error on the part of those who seek to acquire some sense of the beauty of the landscape is that its charm exists only in certain very select places, to which it is necessary to resort in order to obtain such impressions. So they hide away from the beauty which is about them, to seek, at much cost, that which is usually far less comprehensible than what they left at their doors. It may well be said that all landscapes are beautiful, and that while the harvest which may be won from them by those who know how to gather it varies greatly in kind, its value changes in no like measure. It is the part of fancy to separate the dross from the gold. This is to be done in the appreciation of the beauty of a landscape, however limited that may be, as it is in other work of the ideals. There are few, if any, scenes deserving the name of landscape so utterly ignoble that they yield nothing to such assay. They may foil the eye of the novice, but not that of the master in the art of seeing.

"One of the evils which come from overmuch search after rarely composed and famous landscapes is that the memories they leave become false standards, leading their possessors to overlook the beauty which is about them, because it is other than they have had chosen for them as the proper fashion for nature to follow. One of the best results of a critical method with this art of beholding the face of the earth will be the clearing away of this false view. Every student should be on his guard against it. Let him go as far as he will, see as much of the earth as he can, but let him not forget that it is about as reasonable to go on long journeys to make human friends as it is to seek in that way for the friendship of nature. The chance for both is at its best near home."

Some people, continues the writer, will resent the idea that the instinctive pleasure derived from the landscape should be made the subject of deliberate training. The emotions, they will say, lie beyond the field of schooling. Yet the same objections might be raised against a cultivated appreciation of music or the drama. The art of appreciating the landscape is now in the same period of development that music and acting were before the score and the stage had been invented. And no one will deny that these arts have gained by formal elaboration. We quote the author's final plea for the new art:

"If, as seems likely, we can bring into definite shape, by educative means, the emotions which lead to pleasure in the landscape, we shall thereby add another important art to those which serve to dignify our lives. The art of seeing the landscape has a certain advantage over all the others we have invented, in that the data it uses are ever before those who are blessed with eyes. Outside of prison, a man is sure of the sky—the largest, most varied, and in some regards the richest element of all scenes. The earth about him may be defiled, but rarely in such measure that it will not yield him good fruit. Every look abroad tempts him beyond himself into an enlarging contact with nature. Not only are the opportunities for this art ever soliciting the mind, but the practise of it demands no long and painful novitiate. There is much satisfaction at the very beginning of the practise; it grows with exercise, until it opens the world as no other art can do."

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**Poetical New England.**—James Whitcomb Riley, on a recent visit to Boston, expressed surprise at the high quality of verse found in the newspapers there. He said:

"I have been looking over some of the verses published in your daily papers here. This is real poetry—all of it. Some of it is very good. It is verse that would undoubtedly cause Longfellow and Holmes to institute inquiries as to the writer's identity. Most of it is anonymous. I should judge that it was written largely by people living in the country, who have had time to think deeply and the ability to put their thoughts into verse."

The Boston *Journal* acknowledges the compliment, and avers that the New England mind is normally in a poetic mood:

"Mr. Riley has touched on a subject that seldom draws out public comment, and rarely the comment of one so distinguished in the profession of literature. Yet, somehow, perhaps through the occult influence of the great poets who have sung in our cities and among our hills, versifying is a common avocation or recreation in New England. The fact is, from days immemorial New Englanders have been accustomed to think for themselves, to delve among the ever-changing glories with which nature has so prodigally supplied our territory. In New England the brain rests the body. It is custom, tradition, inheritance, all in one. It is the same influence or impulse that, in the West, produced a James Whitcomb Riley; that here, right out of the plain people, built a Ralph Waldo Emerson and a John Greenleaf Whittier.

"It is the Lincolnian literature, by the people, of the people, and for the people, and, like unto the trees, among which much of it is written, its spirit is ever green."

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**Swinburne's Tribute to Mrs. Browning.**—Mr. Swinburne, in a "Note" prefixed to a new edition of "Aurora Leigh," gives the following enthusiastic estimate of Mrs. Browning's poetry:

"No English contemporary poet by profession has left us work so full of living fire. Fire is the element in which her genius lives and breathes; it has less hold on earth than Tennyson's or Browning's or Miss Ingelow's, and less aerial impulse, less fantastic or spiritual aspiration, than Miss Rossetti's. But all these noble poets seem to play with life and passion like actors or like students if compared with her. The devout and undevout imaginations which caught hold on her passionate fancy and her sensitive conscience flew up at once into utterance, and became as Marlowe's—'all air and fire'; which by no means always 'made her verses clear' as those of that prince of poets. Nor was the fine madness of her inspiration always such as 'rightly should possess a poet's brain.' But in moral ardor and ethical energy it is unlike any other woman's; and the peculiar passion which it gave to her very finest work, the rush and glow and ardor of aspiring and palpitating life can not properly be compared with the dominant or distinctive quality of any other poet."

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## NOTES.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S reputation is rapidly growing in France. Translations of several of his stories have appeared recently in Parisian periodicals.

SÁDI, the greatest of Persian poets, wrote his "Bustan" and "Gulistán," the latter his most widely known work, after he had passed his seventieth year.

CARLYLE'S "Sartor Resartus" reached its apotheosis last year, when four firms issued an edition. Now we are to have, for the first time, this work illustrated.

THERE have been many attempts to persuade the Sirdar to write a book, but he is not yet willing to experiment as to the relative potency of pen and sword.

"THE Modern Marriage Market" is announced. The book is contributed to by four authors: Miss Marie Corelli, Lady Jeune, Susan (Countess of Malmsbury), and Mrs. Flora Annie Steel.

A BOOK on the Dreyfus case is soon to be published. The writer is Mr. F. C. Conybeare, a son-in-law of Prof. Max Müller. Owing to this connection the author has been able to give the opinions of many eminent Germans on the question.

STATUES are to be erected in Paris in 1900 to the memory of some twenty French men of letters. These statues will stand in various public places throughout the city. Among the men to be thus commemorated are Voltaire, Rousseau, Hugo, Baudelaire, Balzac, Lamartine, Gautier, Daudet, and Verlaine.

THE Anglo-Saxon poet Caedmon is to have a memorial at Whitby, where he lived and died. "The English have been a little slow," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "in getting ready this mouument to the first of English poets. Nobody can deny that a thousand years is a good while to wait for monumental enthusiasm. Yet now when three hundred years more than a thousand have gone by Caedmon is to have placed in his honor at Whitby a cross twenty feet high, with a dedication and probably a poem by the laureate of England."

MR. HARRY THURSTON PECK, in *The Bookman*, claims that the English tongue possesses one great advantage over every other modern language spoken in the Occident in the very sharp line which it draws between the vocabulary of its poetry and the vocabulary of its prose. It may even be said to possess a third group of words which are used chiefly in the colloquial intercourse of ordinary life. The fact that there are thousands of words which we meet familiarly in poetry, but would stare at somewhat strangely in prose, proves at least that the language is amazingly rich in synonyms.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## A PHILOSOPHY BASED ON SCIENCE.

HAS the day of philosophical systems passed? On the contrary, it has just come—so we are assured by M. Léonce Ribert. M. Ribert is about to publish a book entitled "Attempt at a New Philosophy Suggested by Science," the introduction to which appears as an article in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 12). M. Ribert tells us that the old philosophies were failures because they had no basis in experimental science, and that such a basis has been possible within the last few years only. The article is remarkable for its omission of any reference to the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, who has done on a comprehensive scale just what M. Ribert appears to be attempting. We translate below portions from this introductory article. Says M. Ribert:

"A system of philosophy which, if not solid beyond all proof, is at least more substantial than any of those hitherto attempted, is now possible. This possibility rests on two points: first, the scientific base, alone capable of solidly supporting a philosophic system, has never been so broad as in the second half of the nineteenth century; second, the explanation of the failure of all the great synthetic systems by a radical incapacity of the reason does not bear scrutiny. These are the two points that I must unfold to make clear a truth with which I think are bound up the present and the future of philosophic speculation. I proceed at once to the first point:

"If scientific studies are the necessary basis of all speculation on the inner nature of things, it is for the simple reason that we do not know how to discover the principles of anything about which our notions are imperfect. Outside of science, in fact, the ideas that we form of the actual world are inevitably more or less superficial, vague, incoherent, and erroneous. Now to speculate on such an object is really to seek the profound reasons of the unknown. When we know how the world is made and how it is operated, we may hope to get at its primal causes; but if we possess but a vain image, how shall we pretend to penetrate its secret? We can not know too well what we wish to probe to its depths. A truth so evident could not escape the founders of philosophic systems, but it did not stop them, for they believed that they did know the things that they undertook. Nevertheless, when science was still in its infancy, its teachings being either non-existent or very limited, they must have had to draw from a very turbid spring such ideas as they had of humanity and nature. This source of very defective theoretical notions I will call empiricism and I will thus distinguish three regions, or, as I may say, three circles of the products of human thought: empiricism, science, and philosophy.

"Empiricism consists of notions acquired, with or without reflection, during the course of existence, by the daily contact of the mind with persons and things; science, of those due to patient, laborious, methodical investigations of a special object clearly defined; philosophy, of those resulting from studies conducted also by regular methods, but bearing upon the universe and aim of things."

The first of these regions of thought we have left behind us, except as we pass through it in the course of our education; we live in the second; the third we are now prepared, owing to our superior knowledge of basic principles, to enter. M. Ribert's article is chiefly taken up with a detailed discussion of our present conditions. We had not reached a favorable position for attacking the problems of philosophy until the past few years, he says. To be sure, in the middle of the present century we had made immense scientific progress. Had the time, then, come for a philosophy with a scientific basis? M. Ribert answers:

"It is very doubtful; there was still a great blank; the sciences of life, of the organism, of the functions, of the sensible and mental faculties were yet in a very imperfect state.

"Here was a very weak point; an essential resource that was wanting, was it this that weakened the system of Hegel? He had surely too much confidence in the combinations of a wholly verbal logic, and this fault of his mind perhaps prevented him from asking of science all that it might have given him; but even if he had conscientiously examined it, in my opinion he would not have found in a cyclopedia of his time a starting-point sure enough and a force just enough to carry him to his goal.

"But to-day, after the luminous works of Helmholtz, of Sir William Thompson (now Lord Kelvin), of Crookes, of Cornu, on the constitution of ponderable matter and of the imponderable ether; after those of Kirchhof and Bunsen, of Lockyer and Huggins, of Deslands, on the revelations of the spectroscope; those of Faye, Wolf, and Croll on the constitution, motion, and relations of the celestial giants; those of Claude Bernard, Berthelot, Lewes, and Preyer in organic chemistry and physiology; those of Pasteur on the infinitely small organisms; those of Darwin on the origin of species; those of his disciples and followers, such as Huxley in England, Haeckel in Germany, E. Perrier in France; those of Broca and Ferrier on cerebral localization; those of Herbert Spencer, Bain, and Ribot, in psychology; those of Taine, on sensation and intelligence; those of Renan and Lubbock on historic and prehistoric races; finally, those of Mayer, Joule, and Hirn, on the conservation of energy; after, I say, all these works of illumination, accumulated in a half century, has not that which appeared scarcely possible been actually accomplished? And, to speak more precisely, is not science, having arrived at maturity, already strong enough to aid philosophy to surpass herself?

"Those who would hesitate to answer in the affirmative will perhaps be decided by a fact of great importance of which we have been witnesses. I refer to a veritable revolution that is taking place in the minds of scientific men themselves. In fact, if we examine some of their latest works we shall find ourselves taking part in an unexpected renascence of metaphysics. . . . It is of course not the first time that savants have made incursions into the territory of metaphysics, but it is the first time that their studies have led them up to its frontier, the first time that they have boldly crossed it while duly warned by the critics of all the misfortunes that attend them after the first few steps. . . . . .

"The time of great synthetic systems has not passed, then, as has been asserted; on the contrary, it has just come; the hour has struck at the end of the century, and it is science herself who gives the signal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## HOW THOSE BORN BLIND LEARN TO SEE.

THE entire number of those who have received their sight by means of an operation in mature years is scarcely eighteen, according to a writer signing himself "Dr. K.," who devotes some pages to the subject in *Vom Fels zum Meer* (Stuttgart). These belong with a single exception to our century, and fully one third of them owe their sight to the skill of one man, Dr. Louis Fialla, of Bucharest. The writer gives some very interesting examples of the mental processes by means of which people who were born blind and afterward recovered their sight learn to see. We quote as follows:

"The first successful operation he [Dr. Fialla] performed was on a seventeen-year-old peasant girl by the name of Despa Christea, who had been blind from birth. . . . Mentally the girl was very backward; she could only answer set questions with difficulty, and entirely failed in everything which indicated a mental individuality. The operation succeeded excellently, but the patient had to be kept in the dark for some time in order to grow accustomed to the light gradually. When she began to use her eyes she first recognized objects when she had touched them with her fingers. For instance, she was obliged to feel a piece of money before she could say whether it was a franc or a sou. Besides, she had no correct idea of distance. If two objects were shown her at different distances from her she was without the slightest idea which was nearest and which furthest from her. It was only after it became clear to her that she could reach the nearest one with her hand, but could not reach the farthest, that she began to form an idea of distance.

"She learned to distinguish colors gradually, first black and white, then red and green, but was undecided as to the others. 'I was present,' says Dr. Fialla, 'when the parents visited their

child after the operation, and witnessed one of the most extraordinary spectacles which could be offered a physician. The patient, in spite of her limited intelligence, showed the greatest emotion. First she observed her father, then she felt the face of her mother in order to assure herself of its appearance. She observed her clothes, named the colors, and said that her mother's skirt was striped red. She held her mother by the hand as if she feared to lose from her sight a being who had loved her from her earliest childhood, and whom she was now able to see for the first time. It is impossible to describe this scene. Two months after the operation the patient was given eye-glasses, but these she did not wish to wear, and indeed, as I later found, out of pure vanity, a quality which had formerly not belonged to her, and which was awakened after she had received her sight.'"

A second case mentioned by the writer is that of a peasant girl from the village of Idnor, ten years of age. This child had never been able to distinguish between darkness and light. After the operation she was kept in a dark room for a long time. When later she was removed from this and asked what she saw, she had no answer. The only expression on her face was one of "stupid joy." Said Dr. Fialla:

"At last I showed her my hand and asked what it was. She observed it for a long time without saying a word. Then I took her own hand and held it before her eyes; she said, with a sort of deep breath, 'That is my hand.' One who is born blind has no exact idea of his own body. I was obliged to show the child her own hand in order that she should have any idea of mine. I held before her a glass, a gold piece, and a spoon, objects which she knew very well through touch. She observed them for a long time, but could not recognize them afterward. It was only after being allowed to feel the object that she was able to name it.

"On the following day I repeated the experiment with the same objects. Now the child gave them their right names without hesitation after she had looked at them for a minute. This proved to me what a great rôle thought plays in connection with sight. I convinced myself of this still more strongly by showing her an object which she had never seen, namely, a watch. I told her it was a watch, and the child repeated the word immediately, but eight days after she had to think a long time before she could think of the word 'watch.'

"I took colored glasses and gave them to the child to look through; she had not a single word to say, but stood in deep thought as one who is overcome. From now on I could observe from day to day how her sight was being perfected. Every day she went about in the room, observing and feeling the furniture and utensils in the hospital. She easily recognized the colors black, white, and red, but sometimes hesitated about green, and found it impossible to comprehend the other colors. At least this was the case while the child remained at the hospital, but it is possible that she conquered this difficulty later by practise. When she was given a mirror for the first time and saw her face in it, she blushed from emotion, and stroked her forehead with her hand in order to brush back her disordered hair. I decided from this motion that vanity had been aroused."

After the preceding quotation from Dr. Fialla, Dr. K. continues:

"Peculiarly interesting are the observations made on a gypsy who was born blind, who traveled as a musician through the villages. One day a dog bit him, and because of that, at the age of twenty-seven, he was taken to the hospital to Dr. Fialla. . . . Altho born blind and only able to distinguish day from night, he had lived among strangers and had been obliged to work for a livelihood; and he had therefore become mentally developed to a considerable extent. . . . The operation [on his eyes] succeeded remarkably well, and he was soon able to go about the yard and the halls. His astonishment over the objects which came before his observation was great, and he was never tired of talking of what passed before him. For example, one day, after having observed the stars the night before and being asked what they looked like, he said, 'like little lights.' He only recognized his former acquaintances when they first came by hearing their voices. As long as he was still blind, he went about without difficulty; but as soon as he could see, he was completely helpless in the streets. . . . . .

"Not less interesting are the experiences of a twenty-nine-year-old blind man operated on by Dr. Dufour. When he was first led to the light after the cure was somewhat advanced, he acted as if he were still blind, so that it was thought that the operation had not succeeded. . . . Upon Dr. Dufour placing his hand before the patient and asking him what he saw, he said, 'I see something light.'"

This experiment was repeated several times, the hand being sometimes held still and sometimes moved. But all he said was 'Ah!' Then he was taken back into the dark room. The next day a watch was shown him and he then said, 'I see something white.' Being asked whether it was round or four-cornered, he made no reply. He was asked what four-cornered was, and replied by making a square with his hands, and to the question as to what round means, he made a circle; but no matter how long he looked at the watch he could not tell whether it was round or four-cornered. The next day he was asked the same question without being able to give an answer. It was only upon being allowed to handle the watch that he immediately said, 'It is round; it is a watch.'

From the foregoing Dr. K. draws the following conclusions:

"A clear representation of the outer world is impossible to a blind person, and further, as with all the other senses, . . . so with the eye, great practise is needed in order to perfect its use; and finally that man must learn to see as he learns to walk and to speak."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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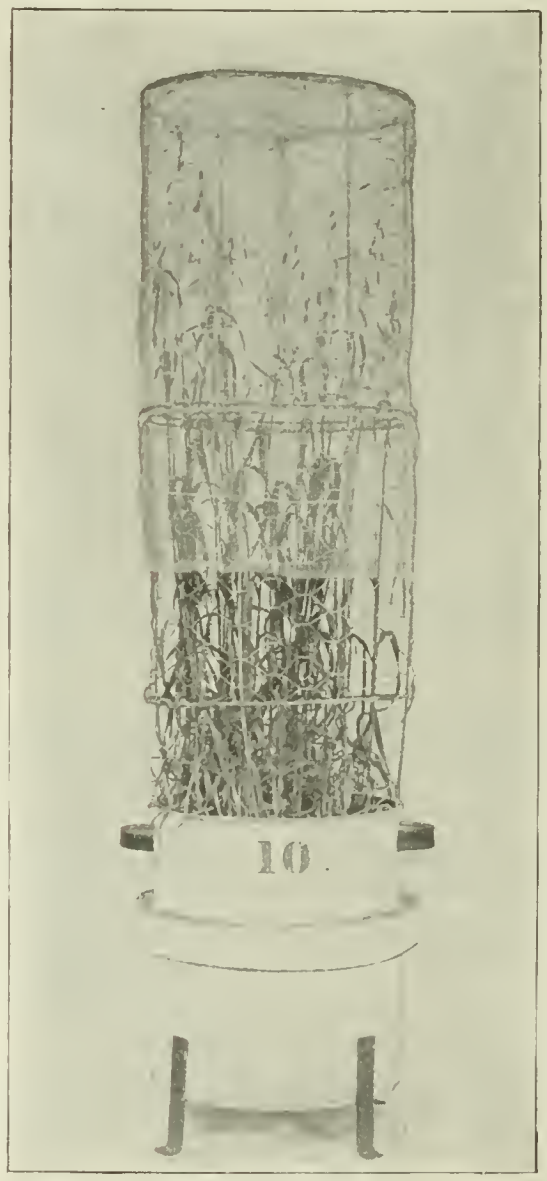
## THE STUDY OF SOILS.

THE scientific experimental study of agriculture has nowhere been carried on more systematically than in the United States, and while those who do not know of its results still sneer at "scientific farming," the day is probably not far distant when all our farming will be carried on in the light of the knowledge gained by such experiments. As an example of what is being done in this line, we quote part of an illustrated article contributed to *The Scientific American* (December 3) by Dr. Marcus Benjamin, describing an experimental investigation of soils now being made at the Agricultural Department in Washington. Says Dr. Benjamin:




VEGETATION POT CONTAINING GROWING OATS.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"Typical soils from between thirty and forty places scattered throughout the United States were procured through the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and a direct comparison was instituted with samples of soils of known constituents obtained from Rothamsted [England].

"A plot of ground in the rear of the main building of the Agricultural Department was set aside for

these experiments, which were begun in 1892, and a small greenhouse erected in which the plants are kept during the night and in rainy weather, but at other times they are rolled out into the air. This is easily accomplished, as the pots are all on trucks which may be moved at will along the tracks, as shown in illustrations.

"For a portion of the season oats and beans were grown in duplicated samples of typical soils. After the crops from these plants had been harvested, the soil in the pots was again prepared for planting, and a crop of buckwheat grown. By this means two crops are secured during each season, so that the value of the experiment is largely increased, in consequence of duplicating the data obtained."

The measurements made relate to the water supplied daily, which is distilled, and the amount of moisture present in each pot, which is determined by weighing, besides laboratory determinations of the total amount of dry matter produced in each pot, together with the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash removed from the soil by each crop. Says Dr. Benjamin:

"The data from seven seasons is now at hand, and the preparation of a preliminary report is under way. It will contain statements in regard to the composition of the soils, their physical character, their water-holding capacity, their contents of humus, and the percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash contained therein, both as regards total content and in respect of the quantities removed by different solvents. This report will be illustrated, not only by analytical tables, but also graphically in such a way as to show in the most evident manner the relation which exists between the physical and chemical composition of the soil, its contents of moisture, and the quantity of dry organic matter produced.

"This is but one of several investigations now being conducted under the direction of the chief of the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture. The great value to the farmer is obvious, for as a result of this investigation a chemical analysis of a given soil will at once determine what plant foods may be deficient in it for the production of a given crop, and at the same time it will show the farmer how to supply these deficiencies when practicable by the judicious application of fertilizers or by a suitable rotation of crops."

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**Blasting with Steam.**—It is proposed by Mr. H. Schaw, in a paper read by him before the British Institution of Mining Engineers, to blow out coal or ores in mines by means of high-pressure steam instead of by using inflammable explosives. Mr. Schaw's paper appears in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (December 3) He says:

"A disastrous explosion in a coal-mine at Brunnerton, New Zealand, in 1897, attended with great loss of life, which was caused by a shot-hole loaded with gunpowder having blown out its tamping and ignited the coal-dust in its vicinity, led the writer to think that high-pressure steam might be used instead of dangerous explosives in fiery coal-mines.

"Briefly, the suggestion is that a cartridge of pure water lodged in a shot-hole should be converted into steam at a pressure of about 150 pounds per square inch by means of electricity of low tension, the cartridge or boiler to be made of such strength that it would burst at about this pressure, when the force set at liberty would break down the coal.

"The writer made an experiment to ascertain whether it would be possible to boil water by the heat produced by a current of electricity passing through a platinum wire similar to that used for firing mines immersed in water, and found that it was successful."

Mr. Schaw is of opinion that at the moment when the boiler bursts the wire will fuse and the electric circuit will be broken, and no risk of ignition of firedamp or coal-dust will remain from the heated wire. But the main question is, Would this force be sufficient? It is, of course, very much inferior to the expansive force of gunpowder or other explosives. Mr. Schaw continues:

"Under the supposition, however, that the force so developed would be sufficient to break down the undercut coal in a mine, the writer thinks that the practical working of the proposed method would present no great difficulties, and that it would be perfectly safe in any coal-mine; and this is its only recommendation, for it certainly would be more expensive and troublesome than the usual methods of blasting.

"As an approximation, the writer would observe that a water cartridge 1¾ inches in diameter and 3½ inches long, to be used in a 2-inch blast-hole, would hold about 8.4 cubic inches of water. It would be converted into high-pressure steam and burst the cartridge in about 1½ minutes with the electric power the writer suggests, and would thus exert a sudden force of about 1⅓ tons."

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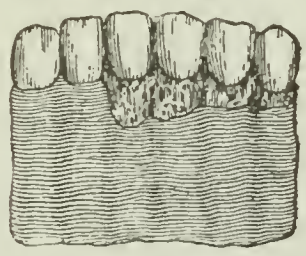
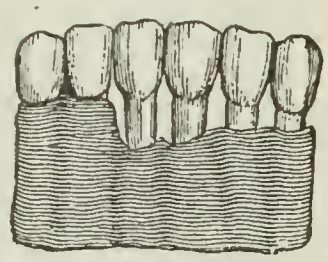
## IS MAN TO LOSE HIS TEETH?

DECAY of teeth is much more common now than it was among our fathers, so we are told by the editor of *Good Health*, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, in an article entitled "Are We to Be a Toothless Race?" Dr. Kellogg argues that the fact just mentioned is an indication of constitutional decay in the human race, and the greater part of his article is taken up with telling us how we may combat this tendency. Says the doctor:

"This decay of teeth is not a local accident or a matter of mere local interest; it is an indication of constitutional decay—of the decay of the human race. A horse-dealer would not buy a horse



HUMAN TEETH COVERED WITH TARTAR.



HUMAN TEETH INJURED BY TARTAR.

that had decayed teeth; he would know that that horse was losing his vitality and growing weak; and yet people offer themselves to the world as being strong and vigorous when they have scarcely a sound tooth in their heads. We find young people from twenty-two to twenty-five years of age getting married—and without a sound tooth. Such people are not fit to be fathers and mothers. Their constitutions have already begun to decay, and their decayed teeth are an evidence of that constitutional deterioration.

"Teeth decay just as apples, potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables decay, just as dead animals decay—through the action of germs. Germs, when allowed to take up their abode in the mouth and to develop in large numbers, form colonies upon the teeth. They accumulate in the mouth, and grow there in the form of patches. In the morning the teeth will feel rough, and will be covered with a yellow or whitish slime. This roughness is due to germs. They come from the food, the air, and the water, and feed upon the remnants of food which they find in the mouth and between the teeth."

These germs of decay are powerless against the defensive power of a perfectly healthy body, and so, Dr. Kellogg thinks,

BACTERIA OF DENTAL CARIES.

BACTERIA FOUND IN PUTREFYING MATTERS.

the fact that they do so much harm shows that too many of us are constitutionally defective—the result, in most cases of improper diet. Of the actual method of decay, he tells us:

"The decay of the teeth is accomplished in this way: Some of the germs that form colonies in the mouth and upon the teeth secrete a substance which is capable of dissolving the enamel, and then the germs gradually work their way into the teeth.

You have probably noticed old crags and rocks upon mountain tops where mosses and lichens have grown, destroying a portion of the hard substance beneath them. These mosses are capable of forming substances which can dissolve the hardest rock, crumbling it and finally disintegrating it. So it is with the germs that grow in the mouth; they are capable of gradually dissolving the enamel and crumbling it off, after which they work their way down into the teeth."

Is candy bad for the teeth? That depends, Dr. Kellogg thinks. He says:

"It seems to me to be a question of digestion rather than of sweets. There are certain persons who can eat candy with impunity, because they have the ability to resist that particular cause of indigestion; but in other cases it produces indigestion, and indigestion diminishes vital resistance, thus favoring the attack of germs and dental decay.

"Another cause of the premature decay of the teeth is amylaceous or farinaceous dyspepsia, or starch indigestion. This is becoming an almost universal disease among the American people. It greatly lessens the vital resistance of the body in every part, including the teeth. Germs being more numerous in the mouth than in any other part of the body, their effects are produced in the mouth and upon the teeth to a greater degree than elsewhere when the teeth are left covered with fragments of meat and other *débris*."

Among other causes of decay, Dr. Kellogg places uncleanness, a coated tongue caused by biliousness, and failure to feed the teeth properly. Of this he says:

"The popular idea is that there are not enough salts in our food, but the difficulty does not consist in a lack of these elements in our food, but rather in a lack of ability to absorb and digest them. Grains and nuts contain an abundant supply of salts. It is the acid of the stomach which prepares these salts for absorption; and when this is not present in proper quantity, we are unable to digest and absorb them, and thus become subject to softening of the teeth from lack of nutrition.

"It is supposed that phosphate of lime and carbonate of lime are necessary for the teeth, because, when the teeth are burned, these elements are left. It is thought that we do not get a sufficient quantity of these elements in our food, hence doctors prescribe doses of them for the teeth. But any one who wishes to take a dose of phosphate of lime for the nourishment of the teeth, only needs to eat an extra slice of Graham bread or a granose biscuit."

Dr. Kellogg does not agree with those dentists who urge the removal of ugly teeth in order to improve the appearance. He advises:

"Never lose a tooth if you can avoid it. I have known some people to have sound teeth taken out in order to have some new and handsome 'store-teeth' put in. That is the greatest possible mistake. Keep your teeth as long as you can, even if they are not handsome. Get them filled as soon as there is the slightest decay perceptible.

"To lose a tooth is to lose a part of one's life. We are not aware how dependent we are upon our teeth for our physical welfare, because we do not stop to think what a beautiful apparatus they form for grinding our food. . . . If there is a tooth gone, when a coarse particle of food comes along to that place, it drops down into the empty space, and is not properly masticated. These coarse portions of food slip into the throat, and are swallowed into the stomach in an improper condition, and make trouble. A person suffers from the same cause if his teeth are not in perfect apposition, because in that case also the food will slip into the stomach without being properly masticated."

The writer's advice may be summed up as follows: Keep your teeth clean and your digestion good. As to the constitutional decay of the human race, which, according to Dr. Kellogg, is at the bottom of all our toothaches, he offers no remedy for that, probably because he feels that it is beyond the reach of medical science.

**Animals that Do Not Drink.**—There are in the world, according to *Le Chasseur Illustré*, Paris, "several kinds of animals that, during their entire life, have never swallowed a drop of water. Of this number are the llamas of Patagonia and certain gazelles of the far East. A paroquet lived fifty-two years in the Zoological Gardens at London without touching a drop of water, and several naturalists believe that hares take no other liquid than the dew with which the grass is often covered. A considerable number of reptiles, serpents, lizards, and certain batrachians live and prosper in places entirely deprived of water. We are also told of a kind of mouse that lives in the arid plains of western America, notwithstanding the absence of all moisture. Finally, we have in France, in Lozère, herds of cows and goats that almost never drink, and that nevertheless give the milk of which the famous Roquefort cheese is made."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Coinage-Reform.**—"The advocates of the metric system in Great Britain—or some of them—propose to add to their movement the advocacy of a decimal coinage," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "They do not propose to alter the present standard, but to divide the pound sterling decimally. The study of a decimal system of weights and measures serves to show what many merchants already feel, the inconvenience and incongruity of the present system of division of the pound into shillings and pence. The saving of time and trouble in all calculations would be very great, as every one who has had occasion to use English money knows. In this connection it seems strange that no movement has ever been started for the unification of the coinage of the great commercial nations. Slight mutual concessions—so small that they would hardly be felt—would make our $5 piece, the English pound, the French 25-francs, the German 20-marks, and the new Russian 10-roubles of equivalent value. There need be no change in the names or divisions of the national coins. This unification would be of very great commercial value, as every merchant engaged in foreign trade will readily understand, and would involve changes in weight hardly greater than the limits of wear which most mints now permit in circulating coins."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A RATHER ingenious method of replacing the roof of a standpipe was resorted to this week by the water-works department at Napoleon, Ohio," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, Chicago. "Some time ago, in a violent wind storm, the roof was blown off, together with the upper part of the ladder leading to the top. Since then several plans for making the repairs have been considered, but the following was decided upon as the most feasible: The water was withdrawn from the standpipe and a raft was built inside. When the water was turned on, the raft, laden with workmen and their utensils, was gradually sent upward at the rate of 25 feet per hour, it requiring five hours to make the ascent. Hooks and pulleys were then attached to the pipe and material was drawn up on the outside, while the men performed their work, using the raft for a platform."

THE SENSE OF TASTE AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES.—"Dr. Mendelsohn publishes some interesting observations on this subject," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*. "The differences in taste are merely qualitative and depend upon the varying intensity in the transmission through the sensory nerves and nerves of taste. Taste is much influenced by considerable differences in temperature, and may temporarily even be stopped entirely. If, for example, the tongue be held for about one minute in water of 50° to 52° C., the sense of taste for cane-sugar is completely lost for the time being. If the tongue be held about 40 seconds in cold water of 1° to 10° C., the power of taste is entirely lost for a time. The sense of taste is strongest between 10° and 20° C. Beverages having this temperature are also the best for quenching thirst. Water of 3° to 5° C., which is usually looked upon as the best for relieving thirst, on the other hand is in reality much less suitable for this than water having a temperature of 12° to 14° C."

COINCIDENCES.—"Under this title," says Dr. D. G. Brinton in *Science*, November 11, "Prof. Max Müller has an article in *The Fortnightly Review* which he closes in these words: 'I shall remain true to my conviction that all coincidences, whether in mythology, religion, art, or literature, have a reason, if only we can find it.' It is evident from the examples in the article that the professor means an objective reason, one from external suggestion, and that coincidences to him signify appropriations. Of course, in a certain percentage of cases this is so, and nobody would deny it; but in another and large percentage it is not so. The coincidences are due to independent mental evolution along the same lines, under the impulse of the same desires. This is true in all four of the fields named by the essayist, as well as others; and it is perhaps the most significant discovery in modern ethnology. That Prof. Max Müller has refused to accept it is the reason why his vast labors on comparative religion have exerted such incommensurate influence on anthropologic science."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## MAGNETISM AND IMMORTALITY.

A NEW guess at the problem of personal immortality is offered by Mr. F. Reginald Statham in *The Westminster Review* for November. In his paper Mr. Statham merely attempts to indicate a possibility, not to formulate a theory. May not that force which we vaguely call magnetism, he suggests, be the medium through which we may hope for the carrying over of individuality into another existence? But we will let the writer speak for himself on this rather shadowy subject:

"What becomes of the magnetism which is associated with abstract thinking, with the study of intellectual problems, with the appreciation of moral principles? With regard to this question we find ourselves at once in the presence of a probability and a certainty. The probability is that a higher class of magnetic force is associated with abstract thought than with mere ordinary acts of will. The certainty is that this magnetic force is indestructible—that it persists and continues unextinguished. And then arises the question again—What becomes of it?

"The question places us on the brink of an abyss of speculation so profound as to be almost paralyzing. The problem presented to us is of this kind—how to project ourselves, without any pretense of a revelation and in contempt of all *a priori* theories, into the conditions of an utterly unknown, intangible, and extraphysical state of existence. Granting that the force we have dimly revealed to us under the name of magnetism is an extraphysical force—granting, that is to say, that it is energy as distinct from matter—it seems clear that, in spite of all changes in the physical universe, that energy will still persist and go on. It will persist and go on even if all that we know as human should utterly vanish from the face of the universe. Is there, then, any possibility of a footing for our individual consciousness in such an extraphysical existence? Is it possible that there may be in the magnetism associated with abstract thought, with the appreciation of abstract principle, an individual quality or character that will in some way reconstruct for us an individual consciousness in an extraphysical existence?

"The question is one that touches that profound problem of personality which orthodox theologians profess to find so simple. The mystery that hangs round the problem has been well expressed by Arthur Hugh Clough in his little poem headed 'Through a Glass Darkly':

"'What we, when face to face we see
The Father of our souls, shall be,
John tells us, does not yet appear;
Ah! did he tell what we are here!

A mind for thoughts to pass into,
A heart for loves to travel through,
Five senses to detect things near—
Is this the whole that we are here?'

"That problem of personality is like the problem of electrical science; it becomes less comprehensible the more we attempt to unravel it. It is no use trying to satisfy ourselves with phrases. Phrases are only labels for our ignorance. This, however, seems certain, that the more we explore the problem of personality, the more does personality seem to depend on inner tendencies than on external acts. It is a matter of experience that men and women who think little tend more and more to resemble each other. Individuality, the strongest witness to personality, gets rubbed out. It is when you get among the thinkers that personality becomes conspicuous, and it is when you get among the thinkers that the question—'Can death be an absolute and final obliteration of consciousness?'—seems to be met by the most decisive negative. Well, then, if we may go as far as this, would it be unreasonable to go a step farther and ask whether this energy, which we call magnetism, which seems so closely associated with thought and with appreciation of abstract principle, may not possibly, in some way which is beyond the reach of our present comprehension, form the basis of a conscious existence in a new environment? Might it not be possible to believe, or to hope, that the indestructible energy, which has taken from us a personal impress, may still belong to us; and that through some slow process of realization those who have achieved their highest possibilities in the moral victories or the intellectual advancement which we have agreed to regard as good and desirable for our physical being, will awake to find in truth

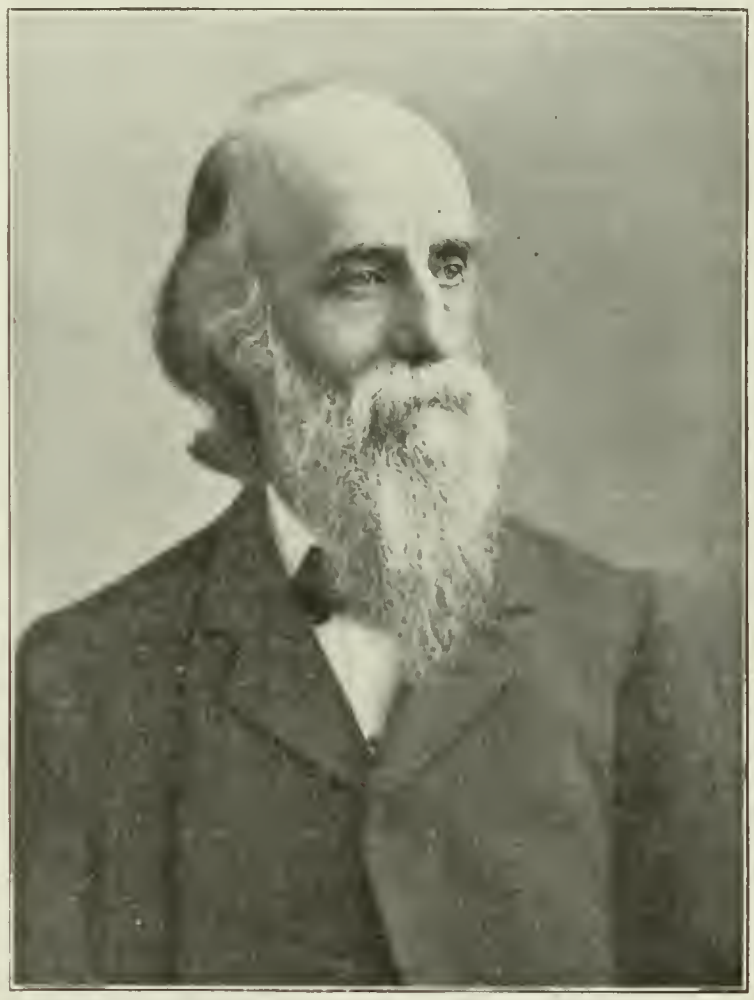
'The sense of self on dawning shores'

marking the commencement of a magnificent and imperishable existence?"

## RESIGNATION OF THE REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

ON Sunday morning, November 27, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott announced to the congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, his intention to withdraw from its pastorate. After speaking of the increasing demands upon him as pastor and editor, he said:

"It is not that your demands or those of my editorial associates are excessive. You have both asked less than you had a right to ask. It is with the demands of my own conscience I must reckon.



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REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

I have endeavored to avoid the inevitable conclusion or delay it by withdrawing from the lecture-field, refusing all invitations to sit on boards and committees of philanthropic and Christian societies, and discontinuing literary work to which I had pledged myself. Perhaps, so reluctant am I to sever my pastoral connection with Plymouth Church, I should still have hesitated had not a warning been given me this fall which scarcely needed the doctor's interpretation. He tells me frankly that I am using up vital energies faster than nature supplies them; he imperatively declares that I must prepare to discontinue the attempt to fulfil the duties of two such offices, and he leaves me no option but to withdraw from the pastoral work and devote myself to the quieter work of the pen. I have therefore no choice but to resign into your hands the office with which for these ten years you have honored me."

Dr. Abbott's resignation came to his congregation as a surprise and has elicited many expressions of regret and of esteem. It has also elicited discussion anew as to Dr. Abbott and his influence in the theological world. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (November 28) says:

"We are aware that both the Bethel and the Mayflower [missions of Plymouth Church] were organic facts in the later years

of Henry Ward Beecher's life. But we also note that, under the ministry of Lyman Abbott, they have become factors of power as well as facts of organization, and that, with other influences which have been perfected, they have made the Plymouth Church of the last ten years a much more self-contained, interiorly efficient, compactly aggressive, and united power in the land than it was before his time. This is without reflection on Henry Ward Beecher. Details were not his forte. The inspiration of others, rather than their enlistment, discipline, mobilization, and employment, answered to his genius. The superb capacity for continuance which Plymouth showed, after his death, was a great tribute to the manhood and to the womanhood of the church, but that continuance was assured and vivified and vitalized by the great executive gifts which Dr. Abbott either had in himself or which he discovered others had, and which he made constant, active, and resourceful in their case. With all respect, it will be much easier to find a successor to Lyman Abbott than it was to find alike the necessary complement and antithesis to Henry Ward Beecher that were found when Lyman Abbott was secured as his successor. . . . . .

"He has not courted popularity or feared the reverse of it. He has not sought sensationalism nor feared the charge of it from those who do not know what it is. His sermons have been very potential in breaking down dulling and deadening formalism of thought, in detaching faith from superstition, and in implanting in men the desire to do their work as the followers of Christ, in Christ's way, as it has been given unto them to see that way.

"He is going to leave pastoral work altogether and preaching work statedly, because the condition of his health requires him to choose a single channel in which to address mankind. The same conditions prescribe the pen and not the pulpit, the editorial chair and not the preacher's desk, as that channel. In ethical journalism, he has long been a bright, honorable, earnest, and fearless director and writer."

*The Standard-Union* (Brooklyn), after an account of the resignation, says:

"Dr. Abbott's influence upon congregationalism in this vicinity has been wholesome and stimulating. During his pastorate the two bodies into which Congregationalists were unhappily divided have come together, and there is now one united, enthusiastic, and strong association. Dr. Abbott and Plymouth Church have been potent factors in bringing about this happy condition of things, and as a result the denomination is now making important advances."

*The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) says (December 1):

"It is not a surprise to us that a man of Dr. Abbott's untiring activity, with a constitution and temperament to which work itself is a constant stimulus obscuring the sense of fatigue, laden with numerous responsibilities and responsive to every vibration of this electrical age, should discover that tho his limitations are not so near the center of action as is the case with most other men, they really exist. A man may have one vocation and several avocations, and these last may really aid him in the performance of the first; for change is often rest, and the fruits of various occupations may contribute in a measure to the adequate performance of the main work of life. But *The Outlook* is a great paper and Plymouth Church is a great organization. For ten years Dr. Abbott has carried two comprehensive and expanding vocations, and his avocations would occupy most men to the full measure of endurance."

*The Evangelist* (Presby., New York), speaking of the relations between Dr. Abbott and his congregation, says:

"There was from the first a strong bond of sympathy between the parties, in their purpose to maintain the spirit of things under Mr. Beecher, and this while the new pastor, with his cultured ability, was content to be himself, and not at all Mr. Beecher in the pulpit. Thus he may be said to have tided Plymouth Church, in these ten years, past the danger-point, and into smooth waters. He has done a grand, constructive work, which his people will not be slow to recognize. Plymouth Church was an organized force for good under Mr. Beecher, and the public loss, should it have become disintegrated, would have been great. There are ministers that destroy, and ministers that build and compact and strengthen. We rank Dr. Abbott with these latter, albeit we have not accorded with all his deliverances from that famous pulpit.

"We should add that Dr. Abbott's health and strength remain good, and the present step is merely one of prudence. Now in his sixty-third year, he feels no longer able to do the work of two or three men, but he can do the part of one man, as editor or preacher, in a way to win, not only the respect and confidence of the Christian public, but their love and admiration. We trust that he is yet to have a long and most useful career."

In *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) we find the following note:

"We have had occasion to criticize what seemed to us a very serious mistake that he has made in both capacities. But, nevertheless, we join most heartily with his friends and admirers in praising the work which he has done. Taking Plymouth Church in what seemed to be a dangerous crisis in its fortunes, he has maintained its credit, he has given added force and direction to the liberal impulses which have made this church for fifty years a power for good. He has 'shied' at some things that ought not to have startled him; but, nevertheless, his influence has been that of a pure, strong, religious man, speaking and acting with courage, and in such a way as to win a wide hearing and fellowship. Where, if a Unitarian should say exactly the same things, he would have been contemned, he has been listened to, admired, and accepted. In all his good work we rejoice; and now that he is laying off part of the burden at the grand climacteric, which, happily passed, should be the beginning of a green old age, we wish for him long life and many happy days."

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## THE PERSECUTED "SPIRIT-WRESTLERS."

PUBLIC attention in this and other countries has been drawn recently to a quiet but persistent religious sect in Russia, which has been suffering severe persecutions from the Russian Government for refusing to bear arms. The persecutions have become so merciless that these Doukhobors, or Spirit-Wrestlers, as the sect are called, or Universal Brotherhood Christians, as they prefer to be called, have decided to leave their fatherland and seek refuge on freer soil. Canada and the United States are looked upon most favorably by these Russian Pilgrim Fathers, and after a sojourn in Cyprus, where they will probably go first, they expect to cross the Atlantic. Their greatest friend in Russia is Count Leo Tolstoy. Prince Kropotkin is also one of their friends and lives at Parleigh, Essex, in England, with the colony of Doukhobor refugees there. He speaks of them as "followers and friends of Tolstoy." Count Tolstoy and his influential friends have obtained the cooperation of eminent men in different parts of the world to aid in the emigration. By Russian imperial decree, the emigration must be accomplished in two years. The committee in the United States is composed of Isaac N. Seligman, the well-known banker, who is the treasurer; William Dean Howells, of New York; Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; George Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia; H. O. Nelson, of St. Louis; Bolton Hall and Ernest H. Crosby, of New York. Mr. Aylmer Maude, a wealthy Englishman who has spent years with Count Tolstoy, has lately been in this country and Canada as a personal representative to establish the exiles on their American farms. He gave the land for the colony of 250 of the sect in Purleigh, Essex County, England. The Government of Canada not only gives them land and a liberal bounty, but exempts them from military duty in deference to their religious convictions and faith. A colony on the island of Cyprus will soon receive the members yet remaining in Russia.

Their worst sufferings began about ten years ago, when the system of universal military service decreed by the Czar was introduced into the Caucasus. The persecutions are described by a writer in the New York *Herald* as follows:

"Their property was plundered by the Cossacks quartered in their villages. Men were insulted and maltreated, while the women were flogged and subjected to unprintable violence. Men who refused army service were thrown into prison or sent to a penal battalion. More than four hundred families were dragged away from their highly cultivated farms, which at a forced auction were sold for a trifle, and their owners banished to other districts or scattered among the Georgian villages. The plan was to isolate them, allowing from one to five families to a village. Thus they were abandoned to their fate without farms or implements for cultivating the soil or arms to defend themselves. The villages of that country are merely ruins, a sort of New Mexican dugouts, full of dogs, filth, and fleas. The fugitives were in the condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba. They were stricken with deadly fevers—typhus, typhoid—with diphtheria and dysentery following. Their only food was bread—the black, suffocating bread of the Russian peasant, with now and then a little native fruit. Poverty of blood and flesh brought diseases of the eye, followed by scurvy.

"In one district of exile there were 106 deaths in 100 families. In the Gory district 190 families had 147 deaths. In the Tionet district there were 83 deaths in 100 families, and so on through the list of mortality.

"Among the prisoners in chains and filthy dungeons many were beaten to death. The knout (pronounced noot) and the Cossack braided whip, with its heavy short handle, in the hands of savage Russian torturers, flogging innocent men and boys, did terrible execution—the victims dying in exaltation, singing psalms and murmuring prayers. In the compiled records the names of these victims are all given, with dates, details, and circumstances. Some in the last agonies of death were dragged away and locked up in separate rooms. Neither their fellow prisoners, nor parents, wives, and children, who had come to bid them farewell, were allowed even to enter the room where the dying lay, alone and helpless. . . . . .

"While these Spirit-Wrestlers were being driven away to the village of Bogdanovka to appear before the governor of Tiflis, this is what they sang as they tramped along the dusty road under a semi-tropical sun, but in sight of the snow of the mighty Caucasus. They sang like the children of Israel of old.

'For the sake of Thee, Lord, I loved the narrow gate;
I left the material life: I left father and mother;
I left brother and sister; I left my whole race and tribe;
I bear hardness and persecution; I bear scorn and slander;
I am hungry and thirsty: I am walking naked;
For the sake of Thee, Lord.'

"And the Cossacks tried to drown their voices with obscene songs. Then these Cossacks were quartered on the villagers, who received much rough treatment from them.

"And so goes the story of cruelty and outrage and persecution. Volumes could be written of the details, and throughout the spirit of the Doukhobors is illustrated by the song of one, Posniakoff, while he was being flogged. Here it is:

'Lord, my Savior, Thou art my light; whom shall I fear?
The Lord Himself watches over my life; of whom shall I be afraid?
Tho they bring my flesh to harm, my enemies shall be put to shame.
Let mine enemies rise up against me, yet will I not fear this.
Tho a host should rise up against me, my trust is in the Lord
My father and my mother deserted me in my infancy.
My Savior took me up and gave me life and prosperity.
Place me, O Lord, in the way of truth, by Thy holy law.
Let not mine enemy trouble me!
I trust in the life to come, but do not leave me in this life, O Lord, to the hands of the ungodly.
Cover me, O Lord, with thy right arm from all lying slanderers.
Let my head now be lifted up against all terrible enemies.
I offer with my heart a sacrifice.
I call upon Thee, O Lord, in the psalms of those that serve Thee.
With my heart and soul I cling to Thee.
Let me in truth not be confounded, for my trust is in God!
To our God be glory!'

The history and characteristics of these Spirit-Wrestlers are thus described by a writer in the New York *Sun*:

"When it is said that the Doukhobors are a sort of differentiated Quakers, who, among a multiplicity of curious tenets, hold so firmly to the belief that force against men is wrong, that they will die rather than bear arms, it will readily be understood why they are obnoxious to the Russian Government. Their characteristics and their history are of peculiar interest. The origin of the sect has been traced to an English Quaker. His followers first became known to the inquisitorial imperial police in 1750, when they were found at Molochnaya in the province of Taurida, near the Caspian Sea. They do not believe in a personal God, but they believe that God is in the soul, or is the soul of every man. Strange to say, they do not believe that God is in the soul at the birth of the human infant, but that the child is born soulless matter, the soul entering the body between the sixth and the fifteenth year, and that the soul is a faithful image of God. They have strangely modified the idea of the Trinity, and proclaim that in the memory is God the Father, in the reason God the Son, and in the will God the Holy Ghost. Christ's mission of redemption is abrogated in their belief that Adam's fall was merely an historical fact, that it was his own individual trouble and entailed no load of sin upon those who have come after him. They assert that each man rises or falls by his own acts. They admit the existence of Christ as a good man only. They believe in neither hell nor paradise, resurrection of the body nor the destruction of the visible world, but hold that the physical nature will exist forever, the difference between now and the future being that the good will overcome the sinners eventually and possess the world to themselves. That is their millennium.

"They consider themselves the only true worshipers of God, and the rest of mankind as idolatrous and superstitious. But they promulgated a comprehensive idea of their 'true church,' which they say is composed of all those whom God Himself has called from among the world and ordained to walk in the path of light. These chosen ones can not be recognized by any peculiar sign, nor are they associated with any outward religion, but among them are included men of all religions, all races, and all tongues. So one may be of the church and perhaps not suspect it, it would seem, if one have not wonderful spiritual insight. The name of the sect, translated into English, is 'Champions of the Spirits.' They accept the whole of the Scriptures, but hold the Old and the New Testaments merely to prefigure, in some spiritual way, the mysteries which are accomplished in the soul of every faithful man.

"Their respect for man as such is so great that they deny even the authority of father over child, and they regard the subjugation of men by force as sacrilege. In their eyes the Russian Government is, of course, an abomination, but they are not revolutionists. On the contrary, they are the most peaceful citizens of Russia. They pay their taxes scrupulously. They do not even use harsh language. . . . . .

"The sect grew in spite of everything, and between 1840 and 1860 there were never less than 25,000 of them, it is said. In 1860 they were allowed to return to Russia, but permitted to live only in the poorest parts along the eastern frontier. They were driven from section to section every six months, and their numbers have been reduced until now there are only about 10,000 of them. Tolstoy has been championing them for the past five years, and six weeks ago got the Czar's permission for them to leave the country, provided that they do so within two years."

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**Yale and the Ministry.**—Some statistics prepared by Prof. John C. Schwab, showing to what lines of activity graduates of Yale University have devoted themselves, suggest the question: Are there fewer college men preparing for the ministry now than formerly? At the end of the last century about 39 per cent. of Yale graduates entered the ministry, and during the first half of this century about 28 per cent. Since the Civil War the average figure for five-year periods has remained constant at 6 and 7 per cent. Apropos of this *The Outlook* (November 19) says:

"Various inferences might be drawn from these figures, many of which would be false. In the earlier times few but those who intended to be ministers or lawyers went to college; now great numbers who intend to follow other pursuits seek a liberal education. Moreover, the proportion of those studying for the ministry is far larger in some institutions than in others. But there are two other facts which also have to be considered. The ranks of the ministry in this country are continuously recruited from the Old World, especially Great Britain, and also from those who, if not so well educated as they should be, have by severe tests proved themselves to be efficient Christian workers. These sta-

tistics do not show that a much smaller proportion of persons are studying for the ministry, but they do show that a far larger number are studying for other professions and for business."

## MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S CONCEPTION OF CHRISTIANITY.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, who is unquestionably as eminent and successful in the field of fiction as any woman of this generation in England, has dealt more or less with theology in her four best-known books, "Robert Elsmere," "David Grieve," "Marcella," and "Helbeck of Bannisdale." The religious problem is ever with her a lurking and absorbing interest. Mr. Howard A. Bridgman, discussing the conceptions of Christianity which form the background of her work, writes (*The Congregationalist*, December 2):

"There are two ways in which the novelist may convey or fail to convey the truths of religion: first, by his underlying assumptions, and, second, by the characters which he creates. In both of these particulars Mrs. Ward's view of Christianity is, to my mind, defective and unfair. What are her underlying assumptions? First, orthodoxy and science, faith and reason, can not live together. If evangelical Christians knew more they would not believe in the miraculous birth and in the resurrection of Christ. Christianity is not to be isolated from other religions, and claims for itself exemption from the probe of history and of scholarship. Christian mythology is beautiful, but the searching criticism of this nineteenth century, so eager for facts in all departments of life, has left nothing to us of the historic Christ but an inspiring memory. Ministers and other orthodox believers who still cling to tradition do so either because they are too lazy or too busy to think, or too fearful of the consequences of thinking.

"These are Mrs. Ward's assumptions; but are they true? Does modern Christianity ask the critics to remove their ruthless hands from its sacred records? Does it ignore that order and movement in God's universe on which Mrs. Ward places such dependence? Is science to-day so dogmatic that it is ready absolutely to deny the impossibility of revelation, along with God's other disclosures of Himself through ordinary processes? Said a Columbia professor to me not long ago, speaking of the marvelous discoveries of psychical research, 'Science to-day has no criterion of the impossible.' Moreover, there are orthodox men to-day in all communions who have won, not lost, their faith through intellectual travail. At ancient Oxford, lying just over the hills which guard Mrs. Ward's beautiful country home, are keen, patient Anglican and Free-Church scholars, who have proved for themselves that faith and knowledge can live together in a mutually helpful comradeship."

Passing from the consideration of her underlying assumptions to her creations of character, Mr. Bridgman says:

"In all the range of her stories I do not now recall a sweet, strong, broad, sensible, attractive Christian put forth as a type of the species. That fine blend of qualities which wins our respect and admiration is reserved for such creations only as the delicate and talented Edward Hallin, whose faith is scarcely more than nebulous, or the sturdy, cheerful Oxford theist Gray, whose prototype was the late Professor Green. Unfair as Mrs. Ward seems in not bringing now and then to the front a genuine representative of modern Christianity, it must be admitted that agnosticism suffers still more severely at her hands. None of her many characters are less winsome than Laura Fountain's father and Squire Wendover, whose tracts, so Elsmere came to think, utterly demolished Westcott and other orthodox apologists.

"It would be an interesting study to undertake to discover through her stories what progress in theological thought Mrs. Ward has made during the last dozen years. I question whether, after all, it is away from orthodoxy. Many things in Helbeck, and in fact its very inconclusiveness, justify the suspicion that neither the postulates of rationalism nor the atmosphere of destructive criticism are fructifying to her as a novelist or satisfactory to her personally. She is, as I have said, deeply and essentially religious. Her sense of God and of the glory of the physical and moral order of the universe is the background of all her writing. She is right in thinking that Christianity means struggle and sacrifice.

"But when Mrs. Ward approaches the person of Christ she seems, to us, to go astray. For we see in Him a coming down of God to 'us men for our salvation,' which she does not discern. And yet it sometimes seems as if she saw it too, tho dimly. In an address in London in 1892 to the Students' Guild of the university she stated her faith strongly, persuasively, and, to a certain extent, constructively. There is the same positive dismissal of the miraculous as in her stories, but the personality of Jesus charms her, and she speaks of Him as one 'who stands both by inherent genius and by the irrevocable choice of men at the head of the spiritual life of Europe, and still bequeaths, even to our far-off generation, the maintenance and spread of His work.' And again as 'the chief representative in history of the indwelling, all-transforming God.' And in her stories how many signs there are of a deep and reverent appreciation of Jesus. What a scene that is in Helbeck where, after the terrible disaster in the steel-works at Frostwick, Mrs. Ward represents the panic-stricken workmen as calmed and thrilled by the reading of the burial service of the English church, beginning, 'I am the resurrection and the life.' Who can forget either the night that Edward Hallin dies? Marcella, bending over him, catches, in labored tones, these words: 'Our weakness and vagueness—want help—want the human life and voice—to lean on—to drink from. We Christians—are orphans—without Christ.'"

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Massachusetts supreme court has unanimously decided that Theosophy is not religion.

IN 1900 Iceland will celebrate the nine hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into the island.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has donated to the "Protestation Church" at Speyer, Palatinate, 10,000 kilograms of the metal from the captured French cannons for the purpose of casting an immense imperial bell.

*The Christian Commonwealth* of London says: "One is apt for the moment to get the impression that the Christian Science sect is a popular and numerically increasing body. A visit to its church will dispel the illusion."

REV. DR. R. M. PATTERSON, after a study of reports, finds that more than half the Presbyterian churches of the conntry have a membership of less than 100 each. One seventh of the Presbyterian and one fifth of the Congregationalist have less than twenty-five each.

AT a gathering of Lutheran ministers in Baltimore the other day it was decided to approve the view recently adopted by the Central Illinois District Conference of Lutherans, to the effect that the principle involved in life insurance is antagonistic to the teachings of the Bible.

IN an article in *The Congregationalist* on Christian work among the soldiers during the late war, Rev. Peter Macqueen says: "It is estimated that with the Moody meetings and all agencies combined, 15,000 young men were led to better lives. Only $60,000 was spent in all by the Y. M. C. A."

THE sect of "Irvingites" has been rent in twain. The bone of contention is the "Apostolate." The "Original Twelve" in England having all died, a faction insisted on electing successors. Recently, six have been set apart at Hamburg and two at Amsterdam, the latter two assuming the names of "Ephraim" and "Juda." The conservatives resisted the idea of electing a second series.

THE first Zionist-congress was held in 1897, the second in 1898. In the interval, according to *The Free Church of Scotland Monthly*, the 42 associations in Austria-Hungary have grown to 250; 23 in Russia to 373; 27 in Roumania to 127; 14 in Great Britain to 26; 10 in America to 60. There were none in Germany, now there are 25; none in France, now there are 3; none in Italy, now there are 12.

THE following is from *The Jewish Messenger*: "Now that the end of the century is in sight, public-spirited Christian bodies hope to celebrate it worthily. The Methodists aim at twenty millions for church purposes. The Lutherans are to raise two millions for an American Lutheran university. The Presbyterians intend to collect two millions for a Presbyterian university in Texas. And the Jews? Is it not time for an American Jewish university?"

HUGH PRICE HUGHES'S paper, *The Methodist Times* of London, brings information on an interesting character bearing on Mr. Wesley's relation to the Established church, and his views of his right to ordain ministers in England. It says that lately there has come into the possession of the Rev. C. H. Kelly, the Wesleyan book steward and custodian of Methodist antiquities, a Bible which was once the property of the Rev. Thomas Owens, one of Mr. Wesley's preachers. In it is found the certificate of the founder of Methodism that he had on the third day of August, 1788, "by the imposition of my hands and prayer, and in the fear of God, set apart Thomas Owens for the office of a deacon in the church of God." *The Times* says in comment: "It is absolute nonsense for any one after that to argue that Wesley continued to be a member and a minister of the Anglican church. Why, there is not a dean in England to-day who would dare to conduct such an ordination service on his own account."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## ARE THE TURKS A CIVILIZED PEOPLE?

THE exhibition of friendship for the Turks and the Sultan made by the German Emperor in his visit to Constantinople has aroused a more than passing interest in the status of this people among the nations of the globe, and the question has been raised whether the Turks are really a civilized people with whom a representative of Western culture should officially fraternize. In Germany the matter has become almost a burning question, as there are evidently not a few among the Kaiser's subjects who are rather ashamed of his doings at the Golden Horn. Probably the most noted of the philo-Moslemite writers is Dr. Hans Barth, whose brochure, entitled "Türke, wehre dich!" ("Turk, defend thyself!"), has in a few weeks appeared in two editions. The writer has significantly adopted as his motto the words once uttered by Bismarck: "The Turks are the only gentlemen in the Orient." Barth discusses the conflicts of recent years between the Turkish Government on the one hand and the Armenians and Greeks on the other, and in every case defends the former against the latter. Characteristic of the methods of the discussion we may select the following specimen:

"The hypocritical hue and cry raised about the atrocities of the Turks—which, *nota bene*, were never anything else than acts of defense—is best refuted by drawing attention to the atrocities committed by the Christians, which atrocities are actual facts and are proved to be such not by the testimony of paid preachers and agents, but by history. Nearly every modern Christian and civilized state has had its portion of 'atrocities,' against which, rather remarkably, the international hypocritical bands (*Mucker*) have not organized any protest agitations."

Barth makes the Armenians and the Christian missionaries chiefly responsible for the recent troubles in Turkey, but apparently is unable to adduce any facts of serious moment in favor of the civilization of the Turks.

Opposed to these views, and largely in criticism of them, we have from the pen of Prof. A. Socin, of the University of Leipsic, in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 44) a paper that denies emphatically to the Turks and their Government the claim of civilization. The article is entitled, "Die Türken als Kulturvolk" ("The Turks as a Civilized People"). As the author for many years lived in the Orient, and is the author of Baedecker's "Palestine," and also occupies a leading, if not *the* leading Oriental professorship in Germany, and is famous as a specialist in the history of Eastern peoples, his words carry with them special weight. He says in substance:

Among those who have made Oriental languages and history a specialty, there is but one opinion concerning the real character of the Turks, namely, that this people alone is responsible for the destruction of the former civilization of the hither Orient and of Northern Africa. The lately deceased Orientalist, Professor Müller, who had no predilections for Christianity, in his magnificent work "Der Islam im Morgen- und Abendland" (Berlin, 1898), says (p. 238) that the Turks are simply the successors of the Mongolians and continue the same line and policy of murder and mismanagement in general, and their advance everywhere has been marked by destruction of what others had built before them.

This opinion of Müller every Orientalist will adopt as his own. It is true that the Turkish Government has evinced a certain shrewdness in taking advantage of the weakness of other nations. Repeatedly has the weakness of others been their strength; but in these dealings, too, their career has ever been marked by broken promises and treachery. The promises made of reform have ever remained promises, and the Turkish "to-morrow" really means "never." The fact that the nations of the West have for decades and even centuries permitted the potentate on the Bosporus to pursue this policy, is very characteristic for the policy of that "gentleman."

In all my experience and travels throughout the Turkish empire very few evidences of progress appeared, even in the provinces nearest the capital city. It is true that immense sums have been expended on the development of the army, and that the German officers acting as instructors of the Turkish regiments have had considerable success; but that is practically all that has been accomplished. To all intents and purposes the Turkey of the present day stands on a level with the nations of the Middle Ages. It is an Islam state and an exponent purely of Islam ideas, altho for policy's sake Christian officials have in a number of places been appointed. The Armenians themselves stand infinitely higher than their masters in culture and civilization. Very few analphabets are found among the former, and this has made them superior to the Turks. All who have lived among the Armenians know them to be a docile and peaceable people and incapable of conspiracies that could call for the massacres of recent years.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE REGENERATION OF SPAIN.

GERMAN writers compare the defeat of Spain with the worst period of their own history. "Spain's disgraceful defeat can only be compared to the cowardly surrender of Prussia to the upstart of France in 1806," says the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin. It would seem as if the Spaniards were as determined as the Prussians of three generations ago to prove that misfortune purifies them. There are some rebellious spirits in Spain. There are some pretenders anxious to profit by the unsettled state of the country. But the majority of Spaniards—if their press, regardless of party issues, is to be trusted—are anxious only for the regeneration of their country, financially and economically as well as politically. Most Spaniards acknowledge that the misfortune of their country is due chiefly to the degeneration of their people. Thus the *Ilustracion Española y Americana*, Madrid, a paper circulating among Spanish-speaking people all over the world, says:

"Let us look the facts in the face and acknowledge that our sad state is chiefly due to our own incompetency. It is true that in bulk and wealth we were hardly able to resist our enemy successfully. It is true also that the other, still more powerful branch of the Anglo-Saxon race assisted in crushing us, giving every imaginable facility to the Americans and harboring our rebel chiefs in Hongkong according to Anglo-Saxon fashion. All these iniquities are notorious. But they did not produce our downfall. The cause lies with ourselves. We were lacking in manhood, that is all. We cried for peace when we should have sold our honor dearly. We had an army in Cuba strong enough to impose terms upon the enemy, but we did not use it."

The *Imparcial* also deplores the fact that Spain gave up so quickly, "for," says the paper, "to expect moderation, or generosity, or nobility from the Yankees was foolish. Surely we should know them by this time." Most Spanish papers urge the people to throw aside all provincial and party quarrels and to rally around the flag. The tendency to break up into a number of small states with a kind of federal government does not meet with much encouragement. Thus the *Liberal* says:

"Señor Pella in his article on the future of Catalonia advocates the separation of this richest of all our provinces from the rest of Spain. He speaks of 'federalism,' 'separation,' 'Catalanism,' 'regionalism' quite fluently. We believe there is no need for all this, considering the extremely liberal provisions of the constitution. Division can not strengthen, it can only weaken the country, as the case of Austria shows. Great Britain is too wise to adopt decentralization; the cause of home rule makes no headway there. It would seem to us that the sophistry needed to find an unobjectionable term for complete separation is about on a par with the hypocrisy of the Americans when they gush about 'justice' and 'humanity.'"

The *Epoca* remarks that Spain will indeed become a "dying nation" if she gives way to the revolutionary tendencies of any

section of the population. Unity, honesty, careful administration alone can enable her to rise again. "We do not even wish to place the Conservative Party in power," says the paper; "all we desire is that men with a little more backbone than the unfortunate persons who presided when we lost our colonial empire may be at the head of affairs."

Despite the renewed agitation of his partizans, Don Jaime does not seem to have much chance. The Viscayans may be willing to support him, but for the rest of Spain he is too reactionary. The army certainly is against him, as the military papers, such as the *Ejercito*, the *Correo Militar*, and the *Correspondencia Militar*, show, which urge the Government to put down all risings with a strong hand.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

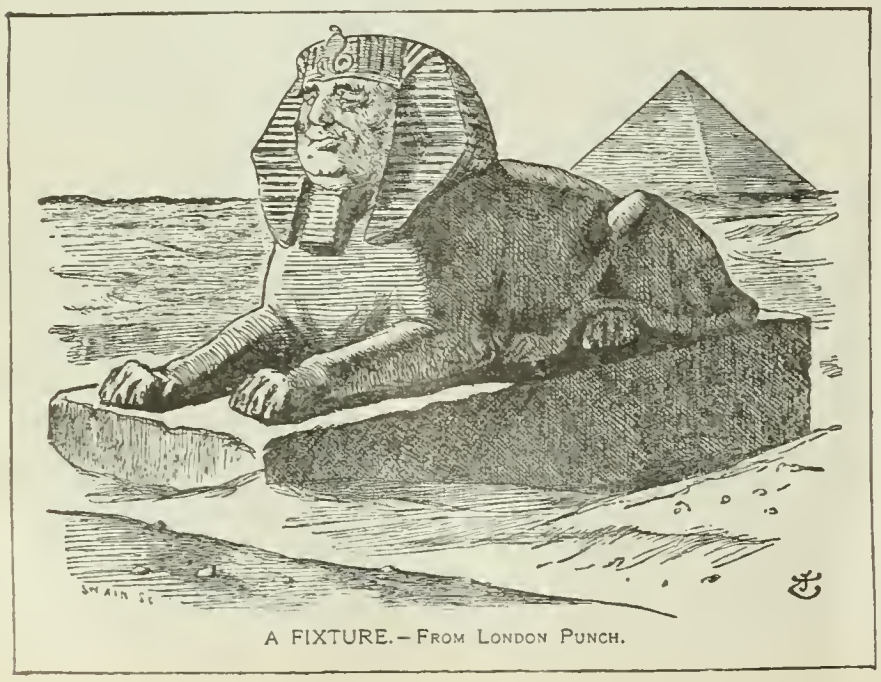
## ABYSSINIA AND THE SUDAN.

THE march of events has tended to convince the casual reader that Africa is fast becoming, as the London *Saturday Review* calls it, a British possession. There are, however, numerous native tribes left to dispute the advance of the English, Germany and Belgium still interpose their territory between the Cape-to-Cairo route, and even Abyssinia may retard the advance of British influence. General Baratieri, an Italian officer who should know something of Abyssinia, expresses himself to the following effect in the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart:

Neither Emperor Menelik nor his vassals can regard the Anglo-Egyptian occupation of the Sudan with pleasure, for they hoped to inherit the ruins of the Mahdi's empire themselves. As it is, they are prevented from continuing the raids which periodically they have undertaken into the region to the north of Abyssinia. When the Egyptians occupied the Sudan in 1840, they attempted to defend it against Abyssinia, but without success. The result was that the unfortunate inhabitants were forced to pay tribute to Egypt and Abyssinia both. When the Dervishes rose to power, they defeated the Abyssinians as well as the English, without, however, being able to enter the mountainous regions of Abyssinia proper. Afterward the Dervishes and the Abyssinians came to terms, and even formed an alliance, but they did not trust each other sufficiently to act with decision, and the Dervishes came too late to assist the Abyssinians effectively against Italy. Meanwhile the power of the Mahdists has been broken for good, and the Negus Negesti must accustom himself to the idea that the "white serpent," which is the more dangerous, has taken the place of the "black serpent," *i.e.*, the Dervishes, on his frontier.

No doubt Menelik will try to be on good terms with the English; but will he succeed? Nothing is firmly established in Abyssinia, neither the Emperor nor his feudal lords. Moreover, the Abyssinian is a born warrior and robber; he will resent it if he is prevented from capturing slaves in the Sudan as did his ancestors from time immemorial, and he is too poor to live in comfort without these plundering expeditions. The Abyssinians believe their country to be impregnable, and no fear of retribution will deter them from raiding the Sudan. Moreover, since the advent of the Italians and English in the Sudan the Abyssinians, formerly hardly a nation, have combined in their hatred of the whites and developed a kind of local patriotism. England will not be able to leave large garrisons in the Sudan, and every small outpost must expect to be attacked. This will lead to combined action on the part of the Italians and the English, a very different thing from the campaign in which a comparatively small Italian force was opposed to the whole power of Menelik. The English and Italian forces will find an easy road from Metemma to Goudar and Lake Tana, and if the attack is made at the right time, if a moment is chosen when the Abyssinians are quarreling among themselves, success is assured.

From a military point of view, therefore, the conquest of Abyssinia presents few difficulties. The same can not be said with regard to the political aspect of the question. Europe can hardly wish to see another British India established in Africa. France will not be a passive spectator while such an empire is being formed, especially as she has already a base of operations in the bay of Tajura. Nor will Russia be inclined to give up her old and new claims to consideration in Ethiopia.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A FIXTURE.—FROM LONDON PUNCH.

## JAPAN AND THE FAR EAST.

OUR complications with Spain and the colonial problems arising have withdrawn attention for the time being from the marvelous rise of that power so long dormant and so recently regenerated—Japan. The Japanese have been saying little to arouse foreign attention, but have been strengthening their position in China, increasing their navy (it is not, to say the least, inferior in ships to that of the United States to-day), and sending the most accomplished and polished diplomats everywhere. Moreover, the Japanese Government has mapped out its course with due deference to Japanese public opinion. Russia is to be kept at arms' length, China to be conciliated, the only other nation whose possessions are uncomfortably near—the Americans—to be distrusted. Regarding the feeling of Japan toward the Chinese we have an excellent exponent in the person of a correspondent of the *Revue Bleue*, Paris, who expresses himself to the following effect:

The Japanese press is inclined to regard the revolutionary movement in Japan with extreme optimism. They believe that reform has begun in earnest and that, despite momentary checks, progress will be made. I fear the wish is father to the thought in this case. The Japanese are tired of European tutelage; they dream of a powerful group of nations in the far East, able to hold its own against the West and of which they are to be the chiefs. Hence the Japanese assist as much as possible in molding China according to modern ideas of civilization. They proceed, moreover, with great circumspection and moderation. Nothing illustrates this better than the Shashi incident. The Japanese consulate at Shashi had been plundered and destroyed by a band of fanatical Chinese. This serious breach of the peace called forth only mild reclamations on the part of the Japanese Government, and Count Okuma expressed himself as follows on the subject:

"Some Japanese would want us to demand compensations such as Germany received, but the majority of our people will regard the matter in a different light. Japan may not forget that she is the pioneer of civilization in the far East, and that she must set an example of justice and moderation. We must reckon with the difficulties encountered by the Chinese Government. The anti-foreign movement in Hu-peh resembles very strongly the feeling of our own people thirty years ago. This we should remember before we show that want of toleration which for some time past has characterized the European powers."

Most of the Tokyo journals advocate a firm stand on the part of Japan for the preservation of China's integrity. The *Jimmin*, however, fears that the fate of China is sealed, and thinks Japan

must use her power to obtain her just share when the country of the Celestials is divided. There is also less distrust of Russia than formerly. The *Mainichi Shimbun* thinks Russia wants rest. "Reform," says the same paper, "is not retarded by the palace revolution. The Empress-Dowager, a very clever woman, is not opposed to modern progress." Very plain is the language of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. In a long article it expresses itself to the following effect:

It is not true that Japan is obliged to defend China on the grounds of race affinity. But she must attend to the Chinese muddle because she would be the greatest loser if China is converted into a number of modern Indias. Luckily Japan has the ships and she has the men necessary to make herself felt. Japan is one of the youngest and most vigorous powers; she need not succumb to the dictates of others, and she is too modest to claim supremacy because she has won an easy victory over an effete antagonist. But Japan has come to stay, and if robber-nations attack and despoil her weak neighbors, she will, at least, secure for herself the position which is due to a race as manly and as progressive as, to say the least, any of the nations of Europe.

But such self-satisfied talk is rare among the Japanese. On the whole it may be said that they hide their feelings. Altho extremely annoyed at the sudden rise to power of the United States, the Japanese regard the expansion of our country in a sober light. The following from the *Chiuo Shimbun* (as reproduced in *The Japan Mail*) expresses Japanese opinion with regard to American occupation of the Philippines:

"America's procedure is by no means in strict conformity with the dictates of right. The relations of amity that exist between Japan and the United States are not different from those that exits between Japan and Spain. It does not become a great power to take advantage of the state of exhaustion to which another country has been reduced by a long war that the former fomented. America's demand for the cession of the whole of the Philippines can not be reconciled with the principles of international morality. . . . Japan will have to undertake an extensive scheme of fortification in Formosa. Moreover, her trade with China and with America will be injuriously affected.

"The points of contact and possibly of collision between this country and America will be increased. Japan's natural expansion in a southerly direction will be checked. None of these disadvantages would be felt if Spain remained in possession of the Philippines. Such are the naked facts when stripped of all paraphrase and euphemism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ECONOMICAL RESULTS OF AMERICAN EXPANSION.

THE expansion of the foreign trade of the United States has naturally created some misgivings abroad, chiefly on the part of England and Germany. France believes that her specialties can not well be duplicated, and consoles herself with the thought that French wines and knick-knacks will be bought whatever duty the purchaser may have to pay. Spain, evidently, would prefer to retire from our home markets altogether. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"It is announced that Spanish goods will have certain privileges in the Philippines. This enables the Catalan manufacturer to recuperate and to look around for new markets, a protection of our interest both just and necessary. Further, the American commissioners propose the renewal of the commercial treaties in force between the United States and Spain before the war. This proposal is received with a certain amount of repugnance by our representatives in Paris and by our people in general. We can not help remembering that the Americans used certain privileges granted to them for no better purpose than to foment more easily insurrections in Cuba. But it may be that such objections will have little weight, now that we have been reduced to a power whose possessions are practically limited to Europe."

The British journals seem willing to regard the commercial policy of the United States as a matter of secondary importance if England has our political support. The London *Outlook*, referring to the exclusion of foreign shipping from Porto Rico, remarks that this need not cause anxiety, as the island will soon be incorporated in the United States and as such open to vessels of all nationalities. *The St. James's Gazette* is satisfied if American goods have to pay the same duty in our new colonies as the goods of other nations. *The Speaker* hopes that we will give free access to foreign goods in the Philippines for the very reasons which caused Canada to discriminate against our industries—sentimental reasons. It says:

"It is from the generous sentiment of the American people rather than the enlightened finance of American politicians that we must look for free trade with the Philippines. The remarkable impulse for a closer union with Great Britain which British sympathy during the war has fostered in America points in the same direction. . . . Economic results do not always spring from economic causes. The alteration in the Canadian tariff from which we have derived so much benefit was the direct consequence of the enthusiasm stimulated by the Jubilee of last year. It would be not at all astonishing, tho it would be most gratifying, if the sentiment of union in the Anglo-Saxon race led to a friendly partnership in the new markets of the far East."

*The Westminster Gazette* thinks we can not afford to incorporate the Philippines as Territories or States, hence we apply the same tariff to our own goods that we apply to others. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* shares this view, and believes that we will treat the Philippines simply as a protectorate in order to keep out cheap Asiatic labor.

The Canadian journals complain that we ignore them since our successful war, that we are "not interested" when the subject of reciprocity is mentioned. *The Weekly Sun*, Toronto, says:

"The Americans, as has already been said, are too little impressed with the value of the Canadian market. . . . It has diminished the anti-British feeling in the United States, and by opening new sources of revenue, such as the stamp tax and other internal taxes, it has shown the people that import duties are not the only, nor even the readiest, means of raising money. The annexation of the Philippines, much as it is to be deprecated on other grounds, would probably be a blow to protectionism, at least it would be difficult when the door was opened there to keep it closed at home."

*Saturday Night*, Toronto, thinks Canada need not worry over the temporary neglect she suffers, and says:

"So far as Canadians are concerned, they are not lying awake nights fretting about any proposed treaty or the unlikelihood of reciprocity clauses. We can live without any such things, and we can not be coerced. With Spain it is different. Bruised and beaten, she lies prostrate at the feet of her antagonist, and the peace conference has been nothing but a farce, in which the old nation has been despoiled by the new one."

The Germans fear that our political success will render us more unwilling to give as well as take in matters of trade, and they are more than ever anxious to find a substitute for their trade with the United States. But they will do nothing violent. The Prussian chambers of commerce, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, express themselves to the following effect:

The Dingley tariff and discrimination against German sugar cause many Germans to demand repressive measures. But, altho a tariff war may at times be desirable, and even necessary, it is in the interest of both countries to avoid it just now. There is still a margin of profit in the trade with America, tho it is a very small margin. Should the Americans raise their tariff still higher, then the economic relations between the two countries would probably cease. Not only would England and France endeavor to oust Germany, but the industries in the United States would develop to such an extent as to render competition impossible.

French opinion is well sketched by an article in the *Figaro*, Paris, which we summarize as follows:

We have no objection to freedom in trade. But will the Americans repudiate the protectionism dear to them? We hardly dare to hope it. At any rate, it would be such fun to find the Americans carrying on a tariff war from their newly acquired colonies. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE EYES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

MR. CHARLES DRAYCOTT has gathered together a quantity of curious information about the color and expression belonging to the eyes of great men. In spite of the dictum of Lavater that genius will always be best revealed in the eye, we find that Wordsworth, Hooker, Cowper, Johnson, and Sir Isaac Newton were endowed with eyes of no special brilliancy. Yet in the main, judging from the evidence of Mr. Draycott's article, Lavater was right. We quote Mr. Draycott as follows, from *Temple Bar* (December):

"According to Trelawny no man had brighter eyes than Byron; they were gray and fringed with long dark lashes. Lady Blessington, writing of him a few months before his departure to Greece, adds that one eye was visibly larger than the other.

"Charles Lamb is described as having glittering eyes, strangely dissimilar in color, one being hazel, the other having specks of gray in the iris, as you see red spots in the bloodstone.

"Eyes, as we know, are apt to vary considerably in shades of color in the same individual from time to time—a fact that explains why Wordsworth's familiar description of Coleridge as a noticeable man with large gray eyes, does not quite agree with Carlyle's impression that his eyes were of a light hazel, nor this again with the writer who found them 'light gray, prominent, and of liquid brilliancy, as tho the orb itself retreated to the innermost recesses of the brain.'

"Chatterton's brilliant gray eyes were his most remarkable feature. Under strong excitement one appeared brighter and, as in the case of Byron, larger than the other. Catcott says 'it was like the eye of a hawk, and that one could see his soul through it.' Barret 'never saw such eyes, fire rolling at the bottom of them,' and he confesses that he often purposely differed in opinion from Chatterton to see how wonderfully his eyes would strike fire, kindle, and blaze up. . . . . .

"That there is a language of the eye no one doubts, and attempts have been made to interpret it to give support to the fanciful theory that one color is the characteristic of genius, another of beauty, a third of criminal instinct, and so on. With regard to the third point, a recent Russian prison report states that, after careful investigations made by doctors in Russian jails, it was found that each group of criminals has its own peculiar color of eye. Swindlers and robbers of the violent type, for instance, have slate-colored eyes. The vagabond classes have eyes of azure-blue, while the color most observed among minor criminals and ne'er-do-wells is chestnut-brown green.

"Without attaching undue weight to such observations it is interesting to notice the prevalence of certain characteristics, viz., brilliance, prominence, depth, and color, in the eyes of famous folk."

Altho among famous people eyes of all colors are represented, continues the writer, it is curious to note the prevalence of blue and gray. Eyes ranging between these colors belonged to Napoleon, Bismarck, Lord Wolseley, Dickens, Ruskin, Lowell, Rossetti; and are noticeable in the cases of Nansen and Edison. He goes on to say:

"In contrast with eyes of the prominent type, like those of Swift and Coleridge, we find Darwin and Sir John Hawkshaw with deep-set eyes, indicating tenacity of purpose and piercing insight. Carlyle speaks of Cromwell's 'deep eyes looking from under craggy brows as if in lifelong sorrow.' President Lincoln's deeply sunk grayish-brown eyes were filled, in repose, with an expression of profound melancholy, which, however, gave way to animation and even uproarious mirth in telling or listening to a good story. Washington had grayish-blue eyes set wide apart in extraordinarily wide sockets, and to add a living President to the number, Krüger is represented to possess grave, shrewd eyes, usually half closed, but which have a knack of suddenly opening and fastening upon you with a look of intense penetration.

"The dark-eyed fraternity number many illustrious names besides that of Cæsar already mentioned. Dante's profound melancholy, according to Boccaccio, found eloquent expression in his large black eyes. Paganini's bony, lanky figure and long black hair gave him an indescribably weird appearance, as, 'with dark eyes like an inferno, he moved on the stage.' Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, had small eyes, very black and full of spirit.

"The penetrating glance of Goethe's dark lustrous eyes retained its brightness from childhood to age, and Leigh Hunt's 'wondrous eyes were no less beautiful in their aged than in their youthful aspect.' Voltaire's eyes too kept their preternatural brilliancy to extreme old age.

"In this respect Mr. Gladstone's eyes were equally remarkable, and the same may be said of his Holiness Leo XIII. Mr. Lucy, speaking of the former as he appeared in his eightieth year, writes: 'A notable thing about Mr. Gladstone's face at that time was the brightness of his eyes. They were fuller, more unclouded, than those of many a man under fifty.' The eyes of Leo XIII., in his eighty-first year, are thus described by the pen of an interviewer: 'One would think they were two carbuncles or two black diamonds, so full are they of fire, and so brilliant is their glance. They give an extraordinary vivacity to his expression, and there is something inexpressibly piercing in their regard.'

"Shakespeare's eyes were, it is said, of a light hazel color, clear, mild, and benignant in expression. Milton's were gray and vivid, and, curious to relate, preserved the same outward appearance after he became blind. Raphael had brown eyes, full of sweetness and modesty, and Michelangelo had rather small eyes of a hazel color."

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### Tissot's "Crucifixion."

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I have been looking at Tissot's "Crucifixion." It seems to me it can not be historically true. I fail to find any description of the cross that would indicate that any such appliances were used.

2. The appliances are excessively large for the amount of work to be accomplished. You would think tons and tons were to be lifted, judging from the appliances and number of men represented. It may be art—is it history and mechanics? R. N. STUBBS.

### Petroleum Mentioned by Job.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

As regards one heading in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 5, "Is Petroleum mentioned in the Scriptures?" might not a far earlier instance be mentioned? In the book of Job, chapter xxix., verse 6, occur the words, "The rock poured me out rivers of oil." Now I am no authority whatever on chemistry, geology, or biblical lore; but is not Job about the very oldest of the books of the Bible, and could not reports of the natural wonders of the oil fields of Baku be carried by traders from Armenia and Media to the desert tribes of the southern plains of the Euphrates?

BAKERSFIELD, CAL. "SUBSCRIBER."

### An Early Episcopal Missionary to Cuba.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I note in THE LITERARY DIGEST of date of October 29, 1898, under the caption "Foreign Relations of the American Church," that you state:

"The policy of the Anglican church since the Reformation has been never to send missionaries to countries where the Roman Catholic church is in authority, and the American Episcopalians have acquiesced in this policy, with the single exception of Mexico, where a few missions have been planted."

This is a mistake. The House of Bishops of the Episcopal church, shortly prior to October 1874, decided to send the Rev. Edward Kenney to Cuba for the purpose of establishing the Episcopal church in that island.

Being a brother of the Rev. Edward Kenney, I am acquainted with the arduous task committed to his charge and the many perils he encountered while in Cuba. At one time he came near losing his life by being shot at by a Spaniard, and part of the time was compelled to hold services on board a United States warship then in the harbor of Havana, so great was the opposition to his missionary work by Spaniards. However, by following "the ways of peace" and establishing a hospital at Havana, where all nationalities were received, he won his way and finally succeeded in his mission; not, however, escaping that dread disease, yellow fever, in its worst form, contracted through reading the burial service over many who had died of the fever.

"Credit to whom credit is due" I think applies to my brother's case, and I will thank you to make the necessary correction in your unique and valued DIGEST.

You will find on file in the Congressional Library a report fully setting forth my brother's work in Cuba, as follows:

[Kenney, Edward.] Report of our mission in Cuba, October, 1874, to October 1877. STATE DEPARTMENT.

On the work of a mission organized by the House of Bishops of the United States. HORACE KENNEY.

P.S.—The Rev. Edward Kenney now resides at Moriches (L. I.), New York, where he may be addressed, care P. O. Box 86.

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## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Trade conditions in Spain, especially in Eastern Spain, are improving. The Government has just abolished the export tax of 2½ per cent., which was laid during the recent war, the effect having proved hampering to trade without any special benefit to the treasury. Our consul at Groa gives this table showing the shipments from that port during September:

| Articles. | Quantity. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Kilograms. | Pounds. |
| Almonds | 476,600 | 1,050,712 |
| Dried figs | 19,235 | 42,404 |
| Goatskins | 23,949 | 52,798 |
| Sheepskins | 68,363 | 150,713 |
| Garlic | 2,550,216 | 5,622,206 |
| Melons | 3,416,781 | 7,532,635 |
| Onions | 6,146,197 | 1,354,059 |
| Peanuts | 16,905 | 37,269 |
| Potatoes | 32,220 | 71,032 |
| Pomegranates | 947,946 | 2,089,842 |
| Red pepper (ground) | 23,564 | 51,949 |
| Rice | 3,726,332 | 8,215,072 |
| Tiles | 19,599 | 43,208 |
| Tomatoes | 4,120 | 9,083 |
| Wool | 16,632 | 36,667 |
| | Liters. | Quarts. |
| Oil | 10,310 | 10,805 |
| Spirits | 4,000 | 4,227 |
| | | Gallons. |
| Wine | 14,162,500 | 3,738,000 |

The greatest activity is in trade in raisins, onions, oranges, and saffron. The consul says that the


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# CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

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Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

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time is opportune for the import from America of coal, lumber, petroleum, and bicycles.

Owing to the great scarcity of wood, the Turkish Government proposes to permit the mining of coal in Eastern Turkey, as wood has been the only fuel for centuries. The United States consul at Erzerum thinks that this will give American stove manufacturers an immense market in Eastern Asia Minor, where the winters are severe and so long that fires are necessary nearly eight months of the year. He suggests that manufacturers send circulars and price-lists to Mr. Vital Ojalvo, consular interpreter at Erzerum, "who will gladly explain their contents to dealers, who have already applied to him to be put into communication with manufacturers in this country."

Nantes, France, is about to establish a plant for the manufacture of ice on a large scale. A company has been formed headed by M. Edward Kerr, of 3 Rue Gresset, Nantes, to whom proposals and inquiries should be addressed. This gentleman has already had some correspondence with manufacturers of ice machinery in England, but he called recently at the American consulate seeking information regarding machinery made in the United States.

There is very little timber in South Africa and consequently all furniture and other wood articles must be imported. Consul-General Stowe, at Cape Town, advises the introduction of "American oak, ash, and even the cheaper woods, stained or painted and varnished. . . . Medium-priced furniture is what is wanted."

## Current Events.

*Monday, December 5.*

—The second session of the Fifty-fifth **Congress begins** at noon; President McKinley's message is read in both Houses.

—**Senator Kenney**, of Delaware, is again on trial in connection with the Dover Bank embezzlement.

—**Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews resigns** his position as superintendent of schools in Chicago.

—It is reported in London that the newspaper correspondent, W. T. Stead, is informed in a private interview, that the **Pope is ready to cooperate with the United States** in restoring order in the Philippines.

*Tuesday, December 6.*

—**General Miles's bill** for the increase and reorganization of the regular army is make public.

—The Spanish-Cuban Evacuation Commissioners notify the United States Commissioners that the **evacuation of the province of Puerto Principe** is complete.

—After the meeting of the **Peace Commissioners** in Paris, Judge Day announces that all the main features of the treaty have been settled.

The report of the **Hawaiian Commission** is received by Congress from the President.

—The President sends to the Senate the name of Powell Clayton of Arkansas, present Minister, **to be ambassador to Mexico.**

—Senator Vest introduces **an anti-expansion resolution,**

—The **German Reichstag is opened** by Emperor William.

—**France sends an ultimatum to China** threatening to order troops across the frontier unless a French missionary is released.

*Wednesday, December 7.*

—Ex-Senator **John Sherman writes to the Anti-Imperialist League** in Boston a letter expressing the hope that the Senate will reject the treaty.


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—Senator Hawley introduces the Miles bill for the **reorganization of the army.**

—The House passes the **Anti-ticket Scalping bill** by a vote of 119 to 101.

—The Senate confirms the appointment of **John Hay, Secretary of State.**

—The President sends to the Senate the names of **Sampson and Schley to be rear-admirals.**

—The British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund J. **Monson, makes a speech** at Paris which causes much excitement in French official circles.

*Thursday, December 8.*

—The House passes the **Urgent Deficiency bill.**

—The **Peace Commissioners** of Paris reach a final agreement.

—**Surgeon-General Sternberg testifies** before the War Department Investigation Commission.

—The Senate ratifies the treaty for the expansion of time for the completion of the **Mexican boundary.**

—The British Colonial Secretary, Chamberlain, in a speech at Wakefield advocates **British alliances with the United States, Germany, and Russia.**

—The French Court of Cassation orders a stay of proceedings in the **Picquart court-martial.**

*Friday, December 9.*

—An official denial is made in Washington that the **sale of the Philippines** to any other nation has ever been considered by this Government.

—John Barrett, former United States Minister to Siam, in a speech, says that **united and immediate British and American action** is needed to prevent disaster to the trade of the countries in the East.

—The British Embassy in Paris issues an explanation that **Sir Edmund Monson's recent speech** had no unfriendly purposes toward France.

*Saturday, December 10.*

—The **battle-ship** *Massachusetts* **runs aground** near Diamond Point and is badly damaged.

The **treaty of peace is signed** by the American and Spanish Commissioners at Paris.

—The **American flag is hoisted over Marianao,** near Havana.

—**William Black,** the English novelist, dies in London.

*Sunday, December 11.*

—General Calixto **Garcia dies** in Washington.

—The American Peace Commissioners decide nrt to make public **the treaty of peace** until after it is submitted to the Senate.

—The Philippine **insurgents attack Iloilo,** but are repulsed.

—A Paris paper announces the **return of Dreyfus** to France at an early date.


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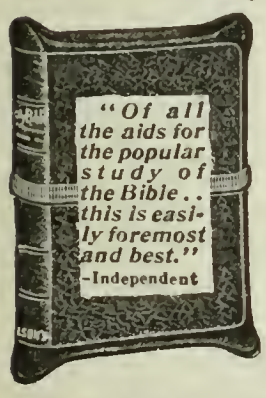


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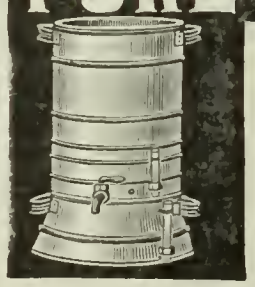

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## CHESS.

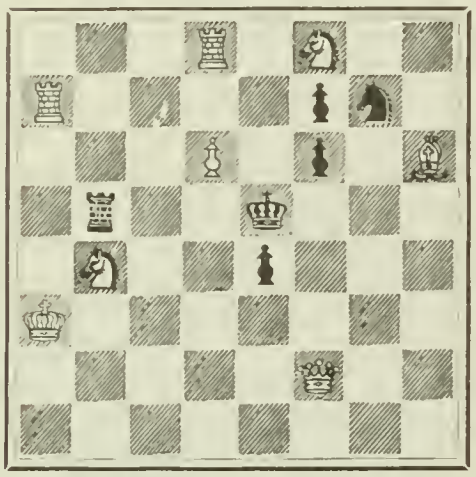
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 339.

BY C. A. L. BULL, NATAL, S. AFRICA.

First Prize, *Manchester Weekly Times* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

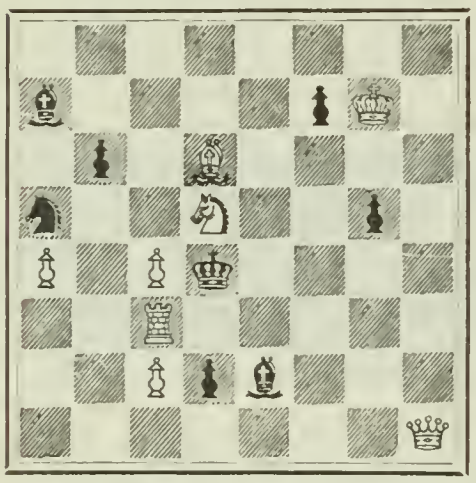
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 340.

BY J. FRIDLIZIUS.

First Prize, *St. Petersburg Zeitung* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; R. H. Connerly, Austin, Tex.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa., were successful with 331.

R. J. M. got 332, and says that the trouble with Black is that "the Knight can't reach Waterloo in time."

### The American Chess-Association.

The committee appointed some time ago to take action for the formation of the Chess-Association of the United States of America met recently and adopted a plan of organization which, it seems to us, should meet with the approval of all who are interested in this subject: (1) The organization of a National Chess-Association having as its special object the arranging for international and national Chess-matches. This provides that the Association shall arrange for and have charge of, all matches for the championship of the United States, matches between the United States champion and foreign masters, and team-matches, by cable, between representatives of the United States and foreign countries. (2) Any persons interested in Chess is eligible for membership in the Association. Five Chess-clubs were represented in this meeting: Boston, J. N. Lesser, chairman; Franklin, Philadelphia, W. Penn Shipley; Washington, Captain O'Farrell; Manhattan, New York, W. F. Morse; Brooklyn, Stanley H. Chadwick.

The dues are merely nominal: for each club-member, 10 cents; for each member at large, *i.e.*, not belonging to a Chess-club, $1.

Since the committee began its sessions, the Chicago club, through its representative, Sidney P. Johnston, has by letter advocated practically the scheme outlined by the committee.

### The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press the score stands: Janowski, 4; Showalter, 2; Draws, 3.

FOURTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

| JANOWSKY. *White.* | SHOWALTER. *Black.* | JANOWSKY. *White.* | SHOWALTER. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 20 P—B 5 | Kt x B |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 21 Kt x Kt | R—Kt 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—B 3 | 22 P x P | P x P (g) |
| 4 P—Q 3 | P—Q 3 (a) | 23 R(B sq)—Q B sq ch | K—Q 2 |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | B—K 2 (b) | 24 Kt—B 5 | B—Kt 4 (h) |
| 6 P—K R 3 | B—Q 2 | 25 Kt—B 4 | B x R (i) |
| 7 Kt—K 2 | Kt—Q R 4(c) | 26 R x B | R—Q sq |
| 8 B x B ch | Q x B | 27 Kt-Kt 6 ch | K—K sq |
| 9 Kt—Kt 3 | Kt—B 3 | 28 R—B 7 | P—Q R 4 |
| 10 Castles | P—K R 3 (d) | 29 R-K 7 ch | K—B sq |
| 11 P—Q 4 | Castles QR(e) | 30 P—Kt 5 | R—B 3 |
| 12 P—Q 5 | Kt—Q Kt sq | 31 R x Kt P(k) | K—Kt sq |
| 13 B—K 3 | P—R 3 | 32 Kt-K 7 ch | K—R 2 |
| 14 P—B 4 | P—K Kt 4 | 33 Kt—B 6 | R—K Kt sq(l) |
| 15 P—Q Kt 4 | P—Kt 5 | 34 Kt x Kt | R—B 5 |
| 16 P x P | Q x P | 35 Kt—B 4 | R x K P |
| 17 Kt—Q 2 | R (Q sq)—Kt sq | 36 Kt x Q P | R—Q 5 |
| 18 Q x Q ch | Kt x Q | 37 R x P ch | K—Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt—B 5 | B—Q sq (f) | 38 Kt-B 6(m) | Resigns. |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) This move, tho pretty generally adopted, leads to a rather slow development.

(b) P—K Kt 3, followed by B—Kt 2, might have been played.

(c) In order to force the exchange of Bishops. The play is inferior, and Black loses two moves. Better, perhaps, was Castles.

(d) Loss of time. He should have moved P—Q 4 or Castles K R.

(e) Considering White's rather obvious P—Q 5, B—K 3, P—B 4, etc., continuation, the Castles Q R is a very poor play. P x P should have been played, in order to prevent the P—Q 5 move. Black then might have continued Castles K R.

(f) Much better was B—B sq, for it would have temporarily stopped the advance of the Q B P.

(g) He could not well play R x P, on account of Kt—B 4 winning the K P; for this reason the R—Kt 3 move of Black was inferior. He should have played B—Q 2.

(h) With the intention to prevent White from Kt—Q B 4. The move, however, proves a failure. Instead of B—Kt 4, Black might have played P—Kt 4, followed eventually by B—Kt 4 or B—Q Kt 3.

(i) B—Q sq was better; after the text move Black's game becomes hopeless.

(k) Threatening R x Kt, followed by Kt—Q 7 ch and K x R.

(l) Had he moved Kt x Kt, White would have answered Kt P x Kt, followed by P—B 7 and P—B 8 (Q), winning easily.

(m) Causes Black to surrender. He can not play R x P, for Kt—K 7 ch and Kt x R would follow.

FIFTH GAME.

Vienna Opening.

| SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* | SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 25 Kt—B 5 | Q—K 3 |
| 2 Kt-Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 26 Q—R 4 | B—B 5 |
| 3 B—B 4 | Kt—B 3 | 27 R—R sq | Q R—Kt sq |
| 4 P—Q 3 | B—B 4 | 28 P—R 4 | R—Q Kt 5 |
| 5 P—K B 4 | P—Q 3 | 29 Q x P | K R-Q Kt sq |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | Castles (a) | 30 Kt-Kt 5 ch (h) | P x Kt |
| 7 P—B 5 | Kt—Q R 4 | 31 P x P ch | K—Kt sq |
| 8 B-K Kt 5 | Kt x B | 32 Kt-R 6 ch | Q x Kt (i) |
| 9 P x Kt | P—B 3 (b) | 33 P x Q | B—K 6 ch |
| 10 Q—Q 2 | P—Q R 3 | 34 K-Kt sq(k) | R x P ch |
| 11 Castles Q R | Q—K 2 | 35 K—R sq | R (Kt 7)—Kt 3 (l) |
| 12 Kt—K 2 | P—Q R 4 | 36 P—R 7 ch | K—R sq |
| 13 Kt—Kt 3 | R—K sq | 37 R x P | B—Q 5 ch (m) |
| 14 K R—K sq (c) | P—R 3 | 38 R x B | P x R |
| 15 B x Kt | Q x B | 39 R-Q sq(n) | R—R 3 |
| 16 Kt—R 5 | Q—Q sq | 40 Q x R | B x Q |
| 17 P—B 6 | K—R 2 (d) | 41 R x P | K x P |
| 18 Kt x Kt P (e) | R—K Kt sq | 42 P—K 5 | R—K sq |
| 19 R-B sq (f) | Q x P | 43 R—K B 4 | K—Kt 2 |
| 20 Kt—R 5 | Q—Kt 3 | 44 R—K 4 | K—Kt 2 |
| 21 Kt—Kt 3 | B—K 2 | 45 P—Kt 3 | B—B sq |
| 22 Q—Q 3 | P—Q Kt 4 | 46 R—Q B 4 | B—K 3 |
| 23 P x P (g) | P x P | 47 R—B 5 | R—Q B sq (o) |
| 24 Q x Kt P | B x R P | 48 Resigns. | |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) The position thus arrived at is similar to the King's Gambit Declined: Black's usual continuation is 6, B—K Kt 5, and if White answers P—K R 3 then B x Kt and Kt—Q 5. White then sacrifices the exchange, but he obtains an attack which fully makes up for it.

(b) Necessary, to prevent White's Kt—Q 5 play. The move weakens the Q P.

(c) With the intention to continue Kt—R 5, which could not be played at once, on account of Black's Kt x K P reply.

(d) He could not play P x P nor P—K Kt 3 on account of Q x K R P winning at once. The text move as well as the Q—Q sq play on previous turn were exceedingly strong for the defense.

(e) Much stronger than P x P, which would have been answered by B—K Kt 5.

(f) Which enables Black to play Q x P and the attack is neutralized. A quite promising play for White was Kt—Kt 5 ch, which, however, by correct defense would not have proved satisfactory.

(g) Which opens the diagonal for the adverse Q B and gives Black a powerful if not winning attack. White at this stage of the game had the inferior position.

(h) White's game at this point was pretty hopeless, for he could not guard against the powerful attack his opponent has established. He thus was quite justified in selecting this continuation, which, tho unsound, gives some chances of escape.

(i) Brilliant and sound play, which virtually decides the game.

(k) He could not play R—Q 2, for R x Kt P would have followed, Black winning easily.

(l) Better perhaps was B—B 4 in order to guard the Q P. Black then might have continued R (Kt 7)—Kt 3 and R—R 3.

(m) He could not play R x R, for Q x P ch and Q x R would have given White a winning game.

(n) He had no better play. Q—K 5 ch would have been answered by P—B 3, while R—R 6 could not be played on account of R—Kt 8 mate.

(o) Forces exchange of Rooks or wins the Q B P.

### Erratum.

In the game between Morphy and the Versailles Chess-club (LITERARY DIGEST, Dec. 3), Black's 19th move should be Kt—K R 2 instead of K—KR 2.

### Cards vs. Chess.

The card-games suffer from the pecuniary taint from which Chess has freed itself, and confess their inanity by the demand for stakes. Some of them, like Nap and Poker, are frankly idiotic. Others like Whist and Piquet depend on meaningless complications (there is no card-game in which the cards rank honestly by the number of pips), and all have the element of pure chance. There is no luck in Chess and no cheating is possible. If a man plays the game at all he plays it honestly and wins by sheer skill, or yields only to superior skill on the part of his opponents. The body is nothing and mind is all. The noblest of games is also the only one worthy of an intelligent bei. g.—*The China Mail, Hongkong.*

### The Book of the Hastings Tournament.

We have received many inquiries concerning the games played in the Hastings Tournament (1895). These games (230), annotated by analysts of reputation, have been published, together with other interesting matter relating to the Tournament. The Chess-player who desires to study modern Chess will find this volume the very best games of the greatest masters of Chess. One of the interesting and instructive features of the work is the variety of opinions concerning the "openings."

### Chess-Nuts.

Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, claims that the Franklin Chess-club of the Quaker City "is now *facile princeps* the champion Chess-club of America." And he gives the relative strength of the leading clubs as follows: Franklin (Philadelphia), 100; Manhattan (New York), 90; Mercantile Library (Philadelphia), Chicago, Boston, and Brooklyn, 40.

Considerable publicity has been given to a rumor that the American Champion, Pillsbury, had challenged the World's Champion, Lasker, to play a match for the championship of the world, and that Lasker has accepted the *defi*. Pillsbury, however, denies the truthfulness of this, but declares that this match is only a matter of time. All the big guns will be heard of in the great Tourney in London, in May, 1899. After that we may expect the greatest of all matches, Lasker *vs.* Pillsbury—Europe *vs.* America—for the championship of all creation.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### McKINLEY ON NATIONAL FRATERNITY AND AMERICAN CAPACITY.

When President McKinley declared to the legislature of Georgia that the time had come for the North to share with the South in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers, the sentiment aroused unfettered enthusiasm among his auditors. The speech containing this suggestion was made by the President last week upon the occasion of his visit to Atlanta to participate in the Peace Jubilee held in that city. He said:

"It is an uncommon pleasure to be thus greeted by these representatives of the State of Georgia, and it affords me much gratification to be here and rejoice with you over the signing of the treaty of peace with Spain.

"Sectional lines no longer mar the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of forty-five States and our territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common atlas of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace with new glories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause we have for rejoicing, saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on field or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others returning bringing wounds and disease from which they will long suffer! The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy, and the disabled will be the nation's care.

"A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers as we have always done will never lack defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead as well as the living have our love. What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept!

"Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor. And while, when these graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, the differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

"The cordial feeling which now happily exists between the North and South prompts this gracious act, and if it needed further justification it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead.

"What a glorious future awaits us if unitedly, wisely, and bravely we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity!"

A second speech, delivered by President McKinley as a part of the Jubilee program, contained a number of utterances upon national policy as follows:

"That [the American] flag has been planted in two hemispheres, and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?

"The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a President, or a Congress, but of the people. The peace we have won is not a selfish truce of arms, but one whose conditions presage good to humanity. The domains secured under the treaty yet to be passed upon by the Senate came to us not as the result of a crusade of conquest, but as the reward of temperate, faithful, and fearless response to the call of conscience, which could not be disregarded by a liberty-loving and Christian people. We have so borne ourselves in the conflict and in our intercourse with the powers of the world as to escape complaint or complication and to give universal confidence of our high purpose and unselfish sacrifices for a struggling people.

"The task is not fulfilled. Indeed, it is only just begun. The most serious work is still before us. And every energy of heart and mind must be bent and the impulses of partizanship subordinated to its faithful execution. This is the time for earnest, not faint hearts. New occasions teach new duties. Meeting these conditions hopefully and facing them bravely and wisely is to be the mightiest test of American virtue and capacity. Without abandoning past limitations, traditions, and principles, but by meeting present opportunities and obligations, we shall show ourselves worthy of the great trusts which civilization has imposed upon us. The glories of war can not be dimmed, but the result will be incomplete and unworthy of us unless supplemented by civil victories, harder, possibly, to win, in their way no less indispensable. American capacity has triumphed over all in the past. Apparent dangers have been averted or avoided, and our own history shows that progress has come so naturally and steadily on the heels of new and grave responsibilities that as we look back upon the acquisitions of territory by our fathers we are filled with wonder that any doubt could have existed or any apprehension could have been felt for the wisdom of their action or their capacity to grapple with the then untried and mighty problems.

"The republic is to-day larger, stronger, and better prepared than ever before for wise and profitable development in new directions and along new lines, and if the minds of our own people are still disturbed by perplexed and anxious doubts, in which all of us have shared, and still share, the genius of American civilization will, I believe, be found both original and creative and capable of subserving all the great interests which shall be confided to our keeping. Forever in the right, following the best impulses and clinging to high purposes, using properly and within right limits our power and opportunities, honorable reward must inevitably follow. The outcome can not be in doubt. We could have avoided all the difficulties that lie across the pathway of the nation if a few months ago we had coldly ignored the piteous appeals of the starving and oppressed inhabitants of Cuba. If we had blinded ourselves to the conditions so near our shores and

turned a deaf ear to our suffering neighbors, the issue of territorial expansion in the Antilles and the East Indies would not have been raised. But could we have justified such a course? Is there any one who would now declare another to have been the better course? With less humanity and less courage on our part, the Spanish flag, instead of the Stars and Stripes, would still be floating at Cavite, at Ponce, and at Santiago, and a chance in the race of life would be wanting to millions of human beings who to-day call this nation noble, and who I trust will live to call it blessed.

"Thus far we have done our supreme duty. Shall we now, when the victory won in war is written in the treaty of peace and the civilized world applauds and waits in expectation, turn timidly away from the duties imposed upon the country by its own great deeds? And when the mists fade away, and we see with clearer vision, may we not go forth rejoicing in a strength which has been employed solely for humanity and always been tempered with justice and mercy, confident of our ability to meet the exigencies which await us, because confident that our course is one of duty and our cause that of right?"

Chief interest attaches to the reception given President McKinley's utterances by the press of the South. The general attitude is a critical one. A number of papers content themselves with a mere reporting of the speeches under headlines like "Ringing the Changes," etc. In Atlanta, *The Constitution* (Captain Howells' paper) asserts that "a mere peace jubilee would be forgotten; but the jubilee of peace, unity, and fraternity will pass into history." That paper paid this tribute to the President's reference to Confederate graves:

"The idea of the President is most felicitous, and most felicitous because it comes from him. A federal soldier, who fought for the Union through the long four years of strife; whose campaigning led him up to the yawning intrenchments of the very city in which he speaks, he had a right to speak for the men upon whose shoulders rests the victory of that occasion. As a Republican, and a man of Northern birth, representing the dominant section—when there were sections—and the dominant party, as it came out of the war, he is qualified to speak for the men who answered the call of Abraham Lincoln and for those Americans who saw their duty from another side than that which was presented to us. As President of the United States, one who had camped upon tented field, placed in office by the Republican Party through votes cast almost solidly for him in the Northern States, it was the height of patriotism for him to set aside, as emergency dictated, every feeling of partizanship, of rivalry, or of personal antagonism, and to speak to Americans, whether their fate be cast upon the Great Lakes, within sound of Pacific shores, or along the coast of the South Atlantic."

The Atlanta *Journal* (Hoke Smith's paper) says that the people of the South

"will always remember his kind and sympathetic words and honor him for his non-sectional patriotism. But the people of Georgia and the South, much as they respect and admire President McKinley as a man, are not willing to follow him in his advocacy of territorial expansion and the adoption of a colonial policy. They recall the fact that when our country went to war with Spain it was for the distinctly declared purpose of serving the cause of humanity and with an emphatic disclaimer that it was a war for an increase of our power or territory. They believe in sticking to the letter of the contract."

The same issue of *The Journal* contains a number of paragraphs from Mr. Bryan's anti-expansion interview, set in black type and scattered over the editorial page.

Some Republican papers in the "border States" indulge in enthusiastic praise. The Baltimore *American* says, "President McKinley is the Abraham Lincoln of the new era." The Louisville *Commercial* says:

"No more fitting occasion for such an utterance could have been devised. Into no more generous or loyal hearts could such an appeal to national brotherhood have fallen. To no chief magistrate of the United States has it been given to exceed President McKinley in promoting concord among the American people."

But the Richmond *Dispatch* (Dem.), under the editorial caption "Presidential Cozening," remarks:

"Now, these utterances were well calculated to elicit enthusiasm. But they were also calculated to set people to thinking. If our flag is to continue to float in two hemispheres, a great standing army and the creation of hundreds upon hundreds of new civil offices will be necessities. That would increase immensely the Presidential patronage in the matter of making or bestowing both civil and military appointments. And since the South made common cause with the North in fighting the war, and has Mr. McKinley's word for it that we are in truth a reunited nation, isn't it natural for the South to look to the President for full consideration of this section in distributing the spoils incident to the consummation of his policy?—provided, of course, the South gives adherence to that policy. We rather think so.

"Yes. We repeat that we believe the President means the pleasant things he is saying to the Southern people. At the same time, we imagine, we shall be pardoned by all thoughtful readers of his speeches for entertaining the suspicion that on his tour he is trying to put in some blows for imperialism—and the Republican Party."

The Wilmington, N. C., *Star*, among Southern Democratic papers, praises the President's utterances the most highly. One editorial, entitled "A Grand Speech," contains this paragraph:

"There may be some who will attribute this magnanimous utterance partly, at least, to politics. Possibly this may have had some influence, but we have no doubt that he was thoroughly sincere in what he said, for there is very little rancor in McKinley's heart, altho in the past he as a representative Republican has stood with his party in support of harsh and extreme legislation to be applied to the South. But since he has become President he has shown no sectionalism and no narrow-mindedness. The emergencies by which he has been confronted during the past year have thrown him into more direct contact with representative Southerners, and given him a better insight into Southern character. Leaning to a great extent on their cooperation and counsel, he learned to appreciate their loyalty and profit by their counsel."

A second editorial in the same paper refers to the silence concerning Southern elections and franchise legislation in the President's recent message, and says:

"Taking this silence and connecting it with these last utterances, so broadly national and breathing such a kindly, fraternal spirit toward the South, it is significant and we think somewhat discouraging to the extremists who hoped for Presidential support in carrying out their schemes against the South."

We group below a number of Southern comments:

"It is to be hoped that Mr. McKinley's itinerary through the South will open his eyes and enlarge his views, that the warm receptions he will receive will touch his heart and dispose him to deal more gently hereafter with Southern sensibilities, and even prejudices, but until we see practical evidences of such a conversion, we need not become too enthusiastic nor demonstrative over his platitudes about the disappearance of sectionalism!"—*The Post (Dem.), Houston, Texas.*

"There has been a good deal of gush about reconciliation until the theme has become trite, but this utterance from President McKinley, a Republican and an ex-Union soldier, is authoritative. It marks the end, not only of sectional ill-feeling, but of sectional mistrust."—*The Banner (Dem.), Nashville.*

"Even if his suggestions do not have much of a practical result, McKinley will still be a gainer, for he has put a sympathetic finger on a soft spot in the hearts of Southern men and women, and by doing so has laid them under an obligation to which they will not cease to give grateful recognition. . . . If President McKinley would win the South to himself and make the obligation under which his kindly words have laid this part of the country complete, he would not only stop appointing negroes from this time forth to federal offices among the Southern people, but he would undo as far as possible the mischief which he has already done by a seemingly defiant disregard of Southern sentiment in this important particular. It would not benefit either him or us, if with

his hand he were to outrage while with his lips he blesses."—*The Times-Democrat* (*Dem.*), *New Orleans.*

"Resting their case on precedent, the Pharisees had all the better of the argument when they questioned the possibility of anything good coming out of Nazareth. Likewise if the light of the past is the best lamp for the future, it requires some stretching of the mantle of charity to make it cover that speech delivered at Atlanta by the President. Fine words butter no parsnips and actions speak louder than words. The politician does not hesitate to play on the most sacred memories to gain that which is sweet to his soul—cheers and tears—and when Atlanta recovers from her attack of hysterics she will be in the proper frame of mind to weigh the President's platitudes for just what they are worth."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Louisville.*

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* (*Dem.*) says:

"We suppose it is our duty, under all the circumstances, to express thanks for the kindly way the President spoke of the South and the Southern people when at Atlanta, but if we candidly ask ourselves what we think about it we have to confess that we are sorry that we are in a position to be addressed in that strain. He speaks the speech of forgiveness; he tells us that we have shown by our actions that we are loyal, and that, so far as the North is concerned, there is a willingness to forget the remoter past for the sake of the heroes of the recent past. He speaks in sympathetic manner of our soldier dead, and says they represent American valor, and that the care of their graves should be the common charge upon the treasury of the nation. The President has gone far along the path that leads to reconciliation, and has said words that no other Northern man since the time of Grant has had the heart to say, and we make recognition of his liberality, for it is liberality in him, when looked at from his standpoint. Let us, however, without carping or complaining, look at the matter from ours. We can not admit that we of the South did anything for which we are to be forgiven, but, on the contrary, we claim that we were true to the laws and principles of the Union while the North was not. Being in the minority we were overpowered and our action condemned, but the verdict was one of force and not of right. Some of us are disposed to shout with delight, and even cry with joy, as the old Confederate at Atlanta did when he heard the President's words, but we have had a hard time, and are like prisoners released from jail, who are easily overwhelmed by their emotions. Let the generations to come be the judge of the matter! When the North recognizes the fidelity of the South to the Constitution, and that the Southern people are not only loyal now but have ever been foremost in loyalty; when the Northern people cease to assume the attitude of right and to put us in the wrong; when they refrain from speaking to us as to children who have erred through ignorance and now are forgiven because we show signs of improvement in manners and morals, then we shall see the sectional lines mentioned by President McKinley disappear. We know that to-day they exist quite as clearly defined as ever, and that they must exist so long as the North continues to misjudge us and our part in the nation's history."

## CHICACO'S FIGHT OVER FRANCHISES.

FOR some time past the city of Chicago has been in turmoil over the proposed extension of street-railway franchises for a term of fifty years. It will be remembered that, despite a spectacular demonstration of public hostility, the state legislature about a year and a half ago passed the so-called Allen law, which authorized cities to grant such extensions. The claim has been persistently made that $1,000,000 was paid by promoters of that law to secure its enactment. Under this law an ordinance was introduced in the Chicago councils for the extension of franchises for fifty years, authorizing five-cent fares for at least twenty years, and grading compensation to the city from one half of 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. on gross earnings. None of the present franchises expires before 1903. Mayor Harrison declared that he had received information that as high as $150,000 was to be paid for a single vote to secure the passage of the ordinance, and announced that he would veto the measure. Later he favored twenty-year extensions and 10- to 20-per-cent. compensation, and then took the position that the Allen law must be repealed before any extensions should be granted. The Chicago *Tribune*, *Record* and *News*, *Times-Herald* and *Evening Post*, and *The Journal*, took sides with the mayor, while *The Inter Ocean* (Mr. Yerkes's paper) supported the street-railway interests of which Mr. Yerkes is the head. Mass-meetings of protest were held nightly in various parts of the city, badges bearing pictures of gallows for boodlers were worn by many citizens, and demonstrations called to demand "twenty-year franchises and adequate compensation" in some cases were turned into meetings demanding municipal ownership of the street railways. As this campaign progressed the ordinance received a setback in councils; ex-Governor Altgeld took the ground that the mayor and the newspapers backing him were making a feint with the purpose of obtaining a compromise which they could claim as a great victory, and Mr. Yerkes declared that Mr. Medill of *The Tribune*, Mr. Lawson of *The Record*, and Mr. Kohlsaat of *The Times-Herald*, together with the mayor were attempting to blackmail the traction companies.

We quote sample editorials from Chicago papers:

**The Street-Railway Side.**—"The contract between the mayor and the newspaper trust is substantially as follows: In return for the mayor's assisting the trust newspapers in persecuting the street-railway companies, thereby assisting the trust to levy blackmail on the street railways, or to punish them in case they do not submit, the proprietors of the trust newspapers agree not to expose any of the evil doings of the city administration, to the end that the mayor may have the assistance of politicians who 'divide' with the gamblers, policy-dealers, confidence men, and other classes of law-breakers and criminals, who are regularly licensed to ply their vocations under a guaranty of police protection. These politicians in turn guarantee to the mayor to take care of his political aspirations. The newspaper trust also guarantees to assist in keeping him before the people as a righteous man and a good mayor, help him remain in office, and to aid him to become governor."

"It is needful just now that the men of Chicago who passed through the critical days of 1886, who saw the torch and heard the bomb of the outlaw mobs of that period, should contemplate the conditions that preceded them, in the light of present events. They then can judge calmly and impartially of the efforts now making to plunge this city into another reign of terror, to paralyze its industries, and to drag its reputation once more in the dust. At the present moment we have in this city a press as lawless as the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and *The Alarm* in the spring of 1886. It is as defiant of law and order, as reckless of legal rights, and as inflammatory in its appeals to the dangerous classes as any anarchist press that this city or any other city in the United States ever has seen. Its editors, tho more intelligent, are fully as desperate and unscrupulous as any members of the Red International. In a word, substitute the titles of *Tribune* and *Times-Herald* or *Record* for those of *Arbeiter Zeitung* and *Alarm*, replace the name of August Spies with Joseph Medill, Albert Parsons with Victor Lawson, Michael Schwab with Herman Kohlsaat, and the exactness with which history is repeating itself is as evident as it is startling."

"Perhaps the time has come when the question which has been before us for years must be settled. It is a simple one: 'Shall enterprises and industries that refuse to pay tribute to the Chicago newspaper trust be protected in Chicago, or must blackmail rule the municipality?' It is a question that affects the traction companies to-day. To-morrow it will affect other enterprises and other interests. Let no business man flatter himself that the decision of this question does not interest him. It is of vital importance to every man who hopes to enjoy the fruits of his industry here. Its settlement will determine whether Chicago shall be given over to the rule of criminals, anarchists, firebrands, and assassins, or whether she shall break loose once and for all from the rule of newspaper blackmailers and their lawless allies, whose powerful influence is poisoning the business, political, social, and even the religious life of Chicago."

"All the traction companies of Chicago have ever asked for, all they ask for now, all they propose to ask for in the future, is fair play. They feel that they have a right not only to ask for this much, but to demand it.

"For the past seventeen months they have made every honorable effort possible to bring about a conference with the mayor in the hope that they might, as a result of calm deliberation and the application of established business principles, arrive at some understanding which, while satisfactory to the public, would not

imperil the interests of their shareholders. The mayor, on the advice of a blackmailing newspaper press, has stubbornly refused to meet representatives of the companies.

"The traction companies have called upon various organizations of citizens to investigate their claims, hear their arguments, and examine their books. At every move their motives have been impugned by the mayor and a slanderous newspaper press, and their professions of a desire to deal equitably with the municipality have been sneered at.

"Regardless, however, of the reckless attitude of the mayor and his newspaper allies, the fundamental facts with which the public must deal stand out in bold relief.

"Thirty-five States of the Union that have legislated on the traction question grant franchises to street-railway companies for periods ranging from fifty years to perpetuity. In not a single instance is there any clamor on the part of press or public against legitimate enterprise of any kind. The elevated railroads of Chicago are chartered for fifty years; the steam railroads centering in Chicago are chartered in perpetuity; the gas companies of Chicago are chartered in perpetuity. Against these companies there is no newspaper or official hue and cry.

"The street railroads of New York are chartered for 999 years; of Boston in perpetuity; of Philadelphia for 99 years; of Washington for 99 years; of St. Louis for 45 and 50 years; of San Francisco for 99 years; of Kansas City for 50 years. In none of these cities has a howl been raised against the 'stealing of the streets,' nor in any one of them is a Socialistic demand for municipal ownership encouraged.

"*The Tribune's* school lease [of city land] runs for 99 years; *The Daily News'* school lease runs for 99 years, and yet *The Tribune*, *Daily News*, and *Record*, published on these properties, have raised an outcry against the street-railway proposition for 50-year franchises.

"The street-railway companies of New York pay into the public treasury 3 per cent. of their gross receipts; of Boston, 4.5; of Philadelphia, nothing; of St. Louis, 2; of Washington, 4; of San Francisco, 5.15; of Kansas City, 2.5; of Chicago, 10. In addition to the 10 per cent. at present paid by the Chicago traction companies they now offer to pay 3 per cent. more, making 13 per cent. in all—a greater percentage than is paid by New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington combined.

"These facts are plain and undeniable. They can not be controverted by the most vindictive enemies of the Chicago companies. They are within the reach of the Chicago public, and the traction companies are willing to base their claims for fair treatment upon them."—*From Four Editorials in The Inter Ocean.*

**"Fair Play."**—"Mr. Yerkes says he wants fair play. He is entitled to it. But what is fair play?

"Was it fair play for Mr. Yerkes to go to Springfield and secure for himself, by some means or other, in defiance of public protest, legislation that placed him at a great advantage over the citizens in franchise negotiations? Is it fair play for him to expect the city to negotiate with him at all under that law? In order to be fair ought he not to join with the citizens in securing the repeal of the Allen law? Then the two sides to the proposed agreement can proceed to consider the street-railway situation on the basis of fair play.

"The Allen law permits Mr. Yerkes to go to the council, now or at any time before expiration, for renewals of franchises that do not expire yet for from five to seventeen years. It thus allows him to take advantage of the city at the time of its greatest weakness, when the people may not have been expecting the franchise-extension question to come up. It allows Mr. Yerkes to secure extensions for fifty years from the date of expiration, which in case of some of the more recent grants will make the life of franchises from the present time nearly seventy years. The Allen law prohibits the city from making arrangements for lower rates of fare than five cents. It gives to existing companies a status they did not possess before, and makes it practically impossible for the city to do anything but renew existing grants. It is placed outside the power of the city to give the franchises at the expiration of present grants to a new company that might be willing to take over all property now in use for street-railway purposes at a fair valuation, and at the same time offer much better terms to the municipality than present companies are willing to concede. The Allen law provides one method for dealing with new companies that may seek to enter the field, and an entirely different and more favorable method for companies that now have rights in the streets that are soon to expire. Chicago ought to have one unified and comprehensive street-railway system covering the entire city. Under the Allen law the city is practically powerless to secure such a system without the consent of the various companies now operating within its limits.

"There can be for the public no satisfactory settlement of the street-railway question under the Allen law. It is mockery to talk of fair play, therefore, until the Allen law shall have been repealed.

"However, fair play is a jewel."—*The Record.*

**"Mr. Yerkes Defames Chicago."**—"In his personal organ, *The Inter Ocean*, yesterday, Charles T. Yerkes says:

"'An American citizen may travel Europe over to-day without finding a single center of business, politics, or society in which Chicago is not stigmatized as the hotbed of anarchy and the home of lawlessness.'

"So far is this from being a statement of a fact that the very antithesis of it is true. Next to being associated in the minds and marts of the world with the marvelous Exposition of 1893, Chicago is known and honored in every center of European civilization for strangling anarchy November 11, 1887. From the day when Spies, Parsons, Engel, and Fischer paid the penalty of their war against law and organized society the propaganda of physical anarchy in Chicago has been dead.

"When Chicago emerged from that notable struggle by notifying all malcontents that justice presided between law and liberty in our courts, and would not tolerate violence in the name of agitation, this city received the plaudits of the civilized world. The anarchists had given Chicago the opportunity to vindicate that while America was the refuge for the oppressed and the distressed of all lands it was no sanctuary for criminals who preached murder in the name of liberty.

"The anarchists of to-day are the men who corrupt legislatures and purchase alderman. Their attack upon our business, political, and social life is infinitely more to be dreaded than the mouthings of Spies, Parsons, and Lingg. It is an insidious serpent that wraps its coils about the cupidity of men and deadens their consciences to the prickings of honor and honesty. It besmears all public spirit with the slime of selfishness and personal aggrandizement.

"The anarchy of corruption goes armed with boodle where the poor fools of 1886 threw bombs. It uses secret gold for arguments instead of open threats.

"It masquerades in the garb of capital, and pleads necessity for corruption while it prostitutes legislatures and city councils to steal the people's birthright.

"Against this anarchy of corruption is arrayed every honest, unpurchasable element in Chicago.

"If it prevails then will Chicago be dishonored in the eyes of the world. But it will not prevail, and Chicago will emerge from this struggle with the anarchy of corruption as it did from that with the anarchy of 1886—a better place to live in, a safer place to invest money in.

"Neither bomb nor boodle shall dim the destiny of this representative American city."—*The Times-Herald.*

**"Accessories to Crime."**—"It is a vital and essential principle of public safety that criminals must not be allowed to reap profit from their own wrong. The Allen law was a notorious boodle measure. Bribery, corruption, and prostitution of public trust secured its adoption, and every official or private citizen who in any way aids in giving it effect is an accessory to the gravest crime against popular institutions and civic virtue. No ordinance under this vicious law deserves a moment's consideration at the hands of honest and upright men.

"If there is a clean and honorable majority in the council, the fifty-year franchise ordinance will be scornfully and contemptuously rejected without any other reason save the all-sufficient and paramount one that it is an offspring of the monstrous Allen law. That disgraceful peace of legislation must be repealed, and until it is repealed the street-railway question must be ignored. Wipe that stain off our statute-books and Chicago, through its mayor and council, will be in a position to bestow candid consideration upon an extension ordinance. Then, and then only, will it be right and proper to discuss terms, provisions, and mutual obligations. Traction companies which come with clean hands and seek

justice will have the support of the press and the public. The question of time and compensation presents no insuperable difficulties, and a fair contract preservative of all legitimate interests can be easily framed.

"But the Allen law must be abrogated. This is the absolute prerequisite. He who votes for the present ordinance, or for any other, during the life of the Allen law, becomes a defender of boodle and a conspirator against the moral welfare of the community. He votes for a continuance of the *régime* of bribery and corruption. He votes for crime."—*The Evening Post.*

**"The 'Fence' for the Franchises."**—"In discussing the projected street-railway grab, it might be well to consider the position and responsibilities of the Chicago City Railway Company.

"We hear a great deal about Yerkes, and as a matter of convenience and strategy it may seem necessary to concentrate the attack on this one bold and defiant figure. But are Yerkes and Yerkes's companies alone to be reprehended? In spreading a hue-and-cry after the highwayman, are we to pass without notice the fence who has put up the job and now sits smugly at home, awaiting the rewards of this desperate enterprise?

"Yerkes has human reasons for his warfare against society. Society has warred against him. He came to Chicago an embittered man, and for twenty years he has fought with his back to the wall. He hates Chicago, and Chicago is honored by his hatred. But what decent reason has Samuel W. Allerton, 'Honest Sam,' for his contempt of the rights of a community in which he has grown enormously rich, a community that has been patient with his disagreements with the English language, and once honored him by casting a considerable number of votes for him for mayor?

"Is there any reason why Levi Z. Leiter, who built up a fortune of over $30,000,000 by honorable labor, should use his great wealth to cripple the community that gave him all he possesses? Silas B. Cobb, D. K. Pearsons, George Henry Wheeler, and Erskine M. Phelps are commonly reported to be heavy owners of City Railway stock. Do they realize that their holdings are used to corrupt the common council and prevent a fair bargain with the city?

"For one dollar of profit that would fall into the treasury of the West Chicago Company, as a result of the Lyman ordinance, five would fall into the treasury of the rich and 'respectable' City Railway Company. The fact is stated on the authority of H. H. Kohlsaat, that when the general electric ordinance was in Mayor Swift's hands the leading stockholder of the City Railway Company proposed that his company should pay 7 per cent. of its gross receipts for the remainder of the life of its franchises, on condition that the mayor should veto the general electric ordinance. It was a panic-stricken offer, for nothing came of the general electric, but it showed what the company was willing to do when pressed by competition. Then what does this offer of 3 per cent. mean? Simply that the Chicago City Railway Company knowingly proposes to *steal* $200,000 *a year from the people of Chicago.*

"There may be a certain amount of admiration for the desperate Yerkes, who has staked everything on a great cast of the dice against an antagonist whom he hates. But in naming the perpetrators of the crime now engaging the attention of the country, don't forget the smug and silent, the rich and powerful, the 'respectable' and frequently pious, stockholders of the City Railway Company."—*The Journal.*

**Franchise, Privilege, and Referendum.**—"Whatever may be the legal definition of a franchise in another State, in Illinois it is not a grant or a privilege. Illinois has given street-railway companies of Chicago, as it has given innumerable joint-stock companies, authority to transact a business they propose to undertake. But Illinois does not undertake, when it gives such companies a franchise, to furnish them with capital or means of doing business. Messrs. Yerkes do not ask franchises from the city; they are after what is called by the supreme court of Illinois a license and by the legislature of Illinois, in its definition of the powers of a municipal corporation, a grant. The city has no franchises to give nor authority to give franchises, but it has the right to accord privileges in the streets of the municipality, and, having that right, it has the right also to determine upon what conditions such privileges shall be given or whether they shall be entirely withheld. This is proper exercise of an elemental American idea—that of home rule."

"It is true that the ordinance presented to the council looks to the payment of some measure of compensation, but the proposition may be dismissed at once as entirely unsatisfactory, a mere keeping the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope. Whatever percentage of compensation may ultimately be agreed upon ought, for the protection of the city, be levied upon the gross receipts of the company, just as the State of Illinois enjoys a large percentage upon the gross receipts of the Illinois Central corporation within the State. If compensation arranged on the sliding scale proposed by the traction companies were alone exacted it would practically mean no compensation at all, for it would be levied upon the showing of the companies themselves, and the public has seen enough of their operation to know that they would not keep faith. The city would not be the bookkeeper; the companies themselves would show what their earnings were. . . . We may see in this one instance the benefit of the derided referendum. If it were the law in Illinois that an ordinance in a municipality assuming to give valuable grants to a private corporation became valid only when passed upon by the duly qualified electorate, we would then have the certainty that the wishes of the city with reference to a particular ordinance would govern, the people having the veto power. They need not threaten base aldermen with the use of ropes. They would see at once that the aldermen were powerless save as they would be sustained by the electorate itself. The traction companies, if they are resorting to bribery, would have the opportunity to see how far bribery would be effective with an electorate numbered by the hundreds of thousands."—*From Two Editorials in The Chronicle.*

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## BRYAN ON EXPANSION.

COL. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, having resigned from the army after news came of the agreement upon terms of peace at Paris, gave an interview to the press upon the questions growing out of the war, in which he said:

"I may be in error, but, in my judgment, our nation is in greater danger just now than Cuba. Our people defended Cuba against foreign arms. Now they must defend themselves and their country against a foreign idea—the colonial idea of European nations. Heretofore greed has perverted the Government and used its instrumentalities for private gain, but now the very foundation principles of our Government are assaulted.

"The imperialistic idea is directly antagonistic to the idea and ideals which have been cherished by the American people since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Our nation must give up the intention of entering upon a colonial policy, such as is now pursued by European countries, or it must abandon the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"We may believe that governments come up from the people, or we may believe that governments come down to the people from those who possess the heaviest cannon and the largest ships, but we can not advocate both doctrines.

"To borrow a Bible quotation, 'A house divided against itself can not stand.'

"Paraphrasing Lincoln's declaration, I may add that this nation can not endure half republic and half colony—half free and half vassal. Our form of government, our traditions, our present interests, and our future welfare all forbid our entering upon a career of conquest.

"Jefferson has been quoted as in favor of imperialism, but our opponents must distinguish between imperialism and expansion; they must also distinguish between expansion in the Western Hemisphere and an expansion that involves us in the quarrels of Europe and the Orient. They must still further distinguish between expansion which secures contiguous territory for future settlement and expansion which secures us alien races for future subjugation.

"Jefferson favored the annexation of necessary contiguous territory on the North American continent, but he was opposed to wars of conquest, and expressly condemned the acquiring of remote territory."

By way of opposing a colonial policy, Mr. Bryan favors ratification of the treaty and the passage of a Congressional resolution

declaring for the Philippines and Porto Rico the same national policy that has been declared for Cuba. He believes in reserving harbors and coaling-stations in these islands and in submitting the question of annexation to citizens of Porto Rico, but says, "the Philippine Islands are too far away and their people too different from ours to be annexed to the United States, even if they desired it."

A large number of papers discovered an abandonment of the money issue for the issue of "imperialism" in these utterances of the Democratic leader, but we note the following additional paragraph of the interview as printed in some papers:

"It is a mistake to suppose the financial issue is a dead issue. There are issues which just now require more direct attention, but they do not exclude that which is one of the most vital problems with which our country has to deal."

In subsequent interviews Mr. Bryan is represented as saying, with regard to Democratic issues in 1900, that the money question would undoubtedly be the issue, that the Chicago platform embodies the sentiment of the masses, and that people can discuss affairs of temporary interest without abandoning their political principles.

Mr. Bryan's utterances on expansion receive approval in a number of independent papers like the Philadelphia *Ledger* and the New York *Evening Post*, which bitterly oppose his financial views. The Baltimore *Sun* considers that "the promptness with which Mr. Bryan has placed himself upon record is greatly to his credit, regardless of any advantage which he may gain from a political point of view."

Republican papers very generally compare Mr. Bryan's "policy of negation" to President McKinley's "Americanism." The New York *Mail and Express* suggests that "after all, it is not such a long step from the proposition that 46 cents' worth of silver and 44 cents' worth of wind are worth as much as a dollar's worth of gold to the other and newer proposition that a nation has no right to the fruits of a victorious and honorable war."

The majority of Democratic papers approve Mr. Bryan's attitude, but there are striking exceptions. Among Southern journals, which have not approved his financial views, we note that the Charleston *News and Courier* maintains that Mr. Bryan should go further and oppose the ratification of the treaty of peace, while the Richmond *Times* remarks that Colonel Bryan "knows the difference between a dead issue and a live issue," and it discerns in the interview the prospect of a reunited Democracy. The New York *Journal*, however, suggests that "Colonel Bryan is not too old to correct a mistake and place himself in line with the aspirations of the American people, instead of attempting vainly to thwart them," and adds: "*The Journal* believes that any one who hauled down the flag in the Philippines would be politically as dead as Grover Cleveland, who hauled down the flag in Hawaii." On the other hand the Raleigh *News and Observer* rejoices that "Bryan is the type of man who would not dally with his conscience, even to be President." The Mobile *Register* says: "Vague expressions about the destiny of the nation, the progress of nations, and the grandeur of the republic fade into thin air before a statement of this sort. Here we see the true policy of our country set face to face with the false. Do we believe that this is a government from the people, or one conferred upon our rulers by divine right?" The Denver *News* says: "The truth can not be too seriously impressed upon the public mind that the discussion of the Philippine question is a matter by itself which has no direct bearing upon other and more vital questions that will have to be solved, and solved rightly, no matter what becomes of the Asiatic archipelago. Upon this point Mr. Bryan makes himself clear in the interview printed this morning."

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IF things keep on as they are going now, we shall presently be considering the advisability of admitting Great Britain to the American Union.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

## THE LABOR FACTOR IN RACE TROUBLES.

HOSTILITY to negro labor, which has resulted in denying membership to the colored men in leading labor organizations, cropped out again last month at the convention of railroad brotherhoods held in Norfolk, Va. Press reports of an address by Grand Master Frank P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, state that his utterances show "that one of the chief purposes of the meeting of the brotherhoods was to begin a campaign in advocacy of white supremacy in the railway service." A despatch to the New York *Sun* continues:

"Mr. Sargent said that no violation of law was intended and no threats were meant, but that the white men of the South believed that the avenue to the locomotive should be open to whites alone, and these claimed the right to man the engines upon the highways of Southern commerce. He said that the railway firemen who received in some parts of the South $30 a month, when they asked for higher wages, had been told that colored men could be secured who would work for $25. The speaker said that if this state of things continued more mutterings would be heard now in the Carolinas. He said that the South needed a civilization of intelligent workmen under the flag which has now crossed the sea. Other meetings would be held, he said, and agitation continued until the purpose of the firemen was accomplished."

Certain journals in the South have discussed for some time the phases of a negro invasion of the North. We find an interesting comment upon this alleged invasion by *The Textile Record* of Philadelphia, which says, under the caption, "Cheap Labor":

"It is remarked by a journal in New Orleans, that—

'the invasion of the North by negro labor has begun. It has been triumphant, and it will go on. The negroes can underwork the whites because they are willing to live in a way no self-respecting white man would. Northern employers will use the cheapest labor they can get, and the negroes, as soon as they find the field open for them there, will go forward to occupy it.'

"We are confident that this represents, in a large measure, what may be called 'loose talk.' We assert that no indications appear of any such invasion upon a formidable scale. We assert, also, that nobody in the North is considering any extended movement of black laborers from the South to the North. But there is an aspect of the labor question which is exciting some uneasiness among thoughtful men. As prices continue to press further and further downward, the margin of profit for many manufacturers and other wealth-producers becomes narrower and narrower. These men, with all their resources invested in productive industry, are often at their wits' end to make economies in the direction of their business which will permit them to avoid loss or to pick up a few scant crumbs of profit. When such a necessity or such an impulse drives, the time must come sooner or later when the employed man will be asked to accept a smaller return for his labor. Nobody can be blamed for this. The employer can not go on losing profits. He will soon reach the limit of economy in machine production, in saving of wastes, in purchases of material: and when that limit is attained, the turn of the workingmen will come, or else there will be complete suspension of operations. Wages in many industries are already falling, and they will fall further, and in still other lines of business, unless means shall be discovered to put a stop to the shrinkage of values, and the consequent disappearance of profits from which the nation has so long suffered. It is improbable that the North will be flooded with low-priced negro-labor from the South; but it is more than probable, it is certain, that the white workingmen in the Northern States have before them the dismal promise of less compensation for their toil and the necessity that they shall live less comfortably.

"For many months past the country has been engaged in rejoicing that our export trade has had such wonderful and unprecedented development. We are selling abroad ship-loads of stuffs with which, in the very recent past, Europe has supplied us. The reason for this remarkable growth of our foreign trade is discovered in the fact, alluded to above, that the domestic-producers, employers and employed, are obtaining no fair remuneration for their services. If we are to invade European markets at the cost

of reducing the profits of American manufacturers almost to nothing, and of paying to American workingmen European wages or less than European wages, we shall find in the growth of our export trade reason for lamentation rather than for exultation. The home market once was more valuable than all other markets: but that was when both profits and wages were high. It will be a sad day for this country when to sell abroad shall be better than to sell at home. To avert that calamitous condition of affairs, it is necessary that we should discover and peremptorily check the force that is driving down prices and destroying the value of created wealth."

In discussing the recent labor troubles in Illinois at a meeting of the Sunset Club, George Schilling, ex-State Commissioner of Labor, is reported as saying:

"The practise on the part of mine-owners of alluring men from one place to another by misrepresentation and fraud is common. I do not think the Pana or Virden operators intended to permanently use their imported labor. They desired only to use it as a club with which to beat down the wages of the white labor.

"The journalistic proprietors and aristocratic classes were shocked at the governor's action in violating the state and national constitutions. The governor said that at times the executive had the right to anticipate a new law. I do not believe the charge that Governor Tanner acted as he did because the imported laborers were negroes is true. I think he would have acted the same with imported white labor. According to the printed interviews given by the negroes themselves, the agents of the coal company came to them with a lie on their lips and told them there was no strike, no trouble between the operators and the miners.

"Within the last quarter of a century a different element has been brought to our shores. The dregs of European nations, scraped and raked together, have been brought here and dumped into our mining districts for the purpose of congesting the labor market. The slogan of the employer has been 'high protection and cheap men' as a sure thing to financial success. The cheap laborer has displaced the dear, and a cheap and shoddy civilization has begun to take root.

"Governor Tanner is criticized by the monopolistic, industrial parasites and blood-suckers; by political opponents inside and outside of his party; by the legal fraternity, who are sticklers for the law, and by the good people whose judgments are not affected by the fact that the imported negroes were ex-convicts. . . . . .

"I regret the necessity of the Virden event, but I do rejoice that in America there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of men who would rather go to their graves fighting for a job and to save their families from starvation than to have an inferior intelligence forced upon them. Under our present monopolistic conditions, where three men are looking for one job, the man who can live on the least gets the job and the other two can tramp the streets. President Loucks says his men can earn $6 a day. I know that when I was labor commissioner under Governor Altgeld the 38,000 miners in Illinois never averaged apiece $300 per year, or $1 per day."

"What the late 'race riots' actually mean," according to *The People*, New York, organ of the Socialist-Labor Party, is set forth, in part, as follows:

"The South and North Carolina 'race riots,' the incidents of Pana and Virden, Ill., the language held in the North on both, and last, not least, the negro indignation mass-meeting held at Cooper Union, . . . are (like the dregs, brought up to the surface of a boiling caldron and floating with the scum) floating truths, long denied, but now bubbling up from the bottom of the seething social caldron.

"A lie can not live; like a check drawn against nature's bank, said Carlyle somewhere, it is sure to come back with the indorsement 'No Effects.' For over a generation the nation has been fed on the lie that the sense of humanity and democracy rebelled against chattel slavery. That lie now comes back like a protested check. Capitalism, already powerful in the North, needed the liberation of the negro slave: 'free competition' is a law of capitalist development. The laborer must be free to cut his fellow's throat by competition for work. Without that capitalist growth is hampered. The capitalist North veiled its material class interests behind the veil of 'humanity' and 'democracy.' On these lines it freed the negro.

"That accomplished, capitalism moved onward with increased rapidity. But its progress finally brought it to another turning of the lane. The negro, freed, is a wage-slave, along with the white working class. At the present turning of the lane, the interests of capital demand the subjugation of the working class—negro and otherwise, regardless of race, creed, or nationality. Northern capital has gone South where the negro is most plentiful. Lo, and behold, a change comes over 'humanity,' the face of 'democracy' is transformed! Apologies are now offered for the butcheries in the Carolinas at the same time that interested stockholders in the mines of Virden and Pana are setting themselves up as defenders of the negroes that, there, were to be used against the white workingmen; and in the District of Columbia, a Babcock, *Republican* chairman of the *Republican* Congressional committee, stands squarely across the movement in the District of Columbia to enfranchise the residents, on the allegation that that would place the District in the hands of the colored voters, and Northern papers, Democratic and Republican, uphold the act.

"A completer revolution in 'humanity' and 'democracy,' obedient to the class interests of the ruling capitalist class can hardly be imagined.

"But not this spectacle alone is worthy of note in this connection. What of the negro, what of the Cooper Union mass-meeting? The one and the other furnish the lie from another side.

"At the Cooper Union mass-meeting not a word was uttered that gave the remotest indication that the speakers knew the meaning of what had happened in the Carolinas, or that if they knew its meaning dared to utter it. This was proven by their absolute silence on Pana and Virden. They did not object to the negro's taking the bread from the white worker's mouth. In other words, the Cooper Union meeting placed itself squarely upon the principles that must inevitably produce the very crimes it was called to denounce, and it spoke not the language of man, but the language of cravens.

"It is not the *negro* that was massacred in the Carolinas, it was Carolina *workingmen*, Carolina *wage-slaves*, who happened to be colored men. Not as negroes must the negro rise in indignation thereat; if he does, he yields to an industrial and social lie, that places him in the wrong, that seems to condone outrages on others, and that must be futile. It is as *workingmen*, as a branch of the *working class*, that the negro must denounce the Carolina felonies. Only by touching that chord can he denounce to a purpose, because only then does he place himself upon that elevation that will enable him to perceive the source of the specific wrong complained of now.

"The negro is to-day, the Slav was yesterday, the Pole will be to-morrow, the Irish will be some other day, the German is now, the American is all the time butchered by the capitalist class in many of a thousand ways. It is as *workingmen* that they suffer. The cause of each is the cause of all. Not by standing isolated, but by joining hands as a class, not by begging but by striking hard at the capitalist government, can safety come."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ADMIRAL DEWEY cares not who writes his country's history, so long as he is allowed to make it.—*The Record, Chicago.*

IN the building of the nation's future there appears to be a strong preference for the colonial style of architecture.—*The American, Baltimore.*

THOSE Chicago councilmen, with their $100,000 votes, are likely to raise the price of "concessions" in Philadelphia.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

PUBLIC life is not always a rose-strewn pathway devoid of thorns. Even United State Senators have their trials. For example, Quay of Pennsylvania and Kenney of Delaware.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

CONSOLATION REJECTED.—"Every cloud has a silver lining," remarked the optimist.

"Yes," answered the man who used to be a Populist, "but I don't see no prospect of persuadin' the sky to wear its clouds wrong side out."—*The Star, Washington.*

ONE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—She wanted to talk to him, but he showed no disposition to put aside his paper.

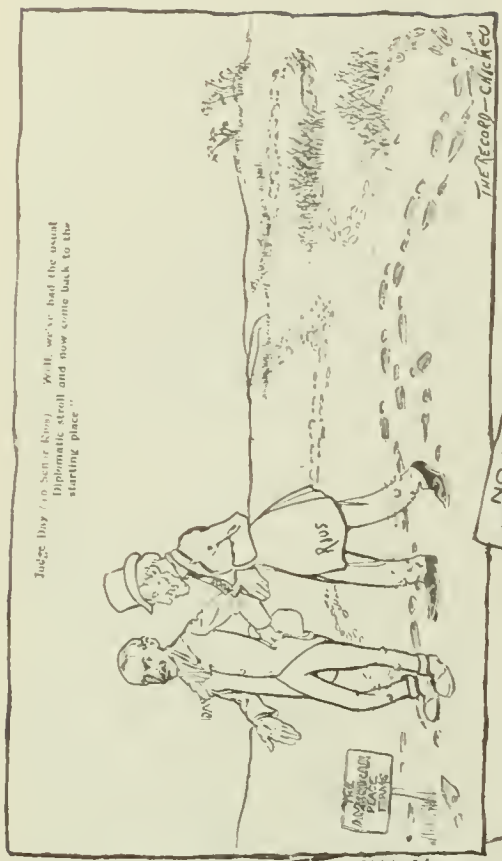
"What are you reading, John?" she asked at length.

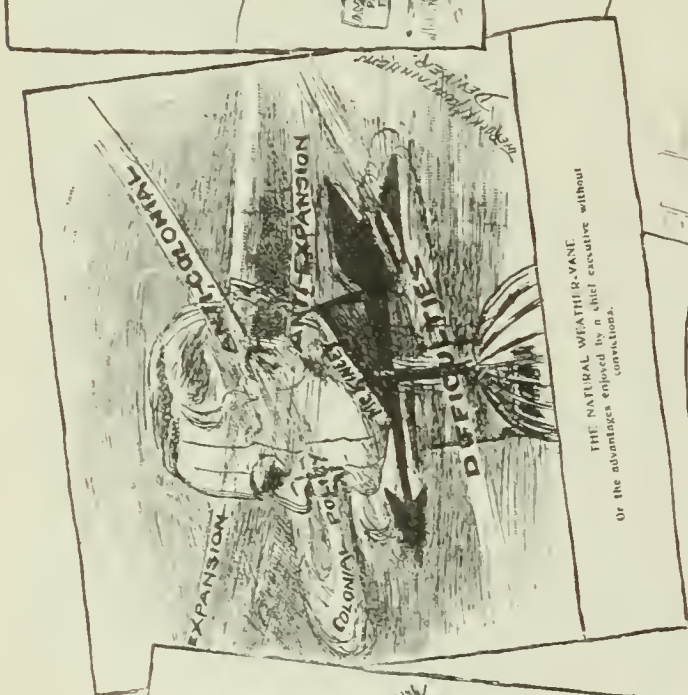
"An article on the triple alliance," he replied.

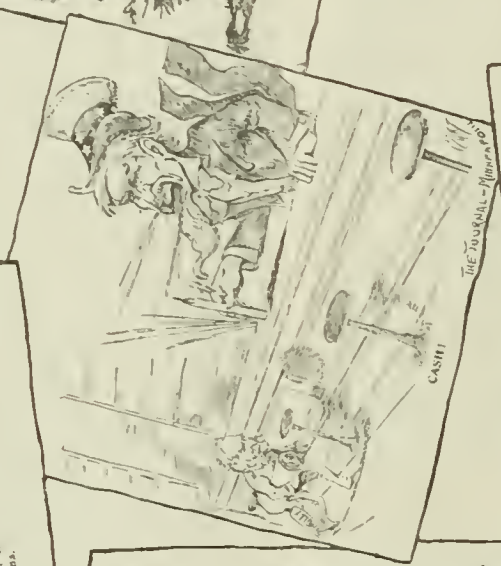
"The triple alliance!" she repeated. "The papers have had a good deal to say about it, haven't they? For my part, I don't see why they don't just take and throw him out."

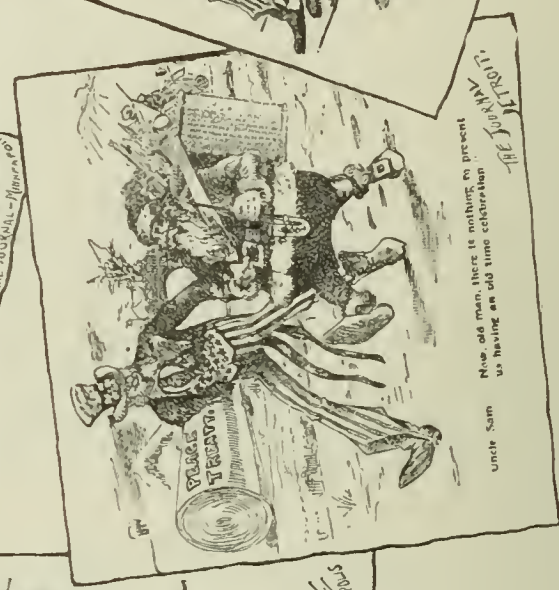
"Throw who out?" he demanded. "What are you talking about, anyway?"

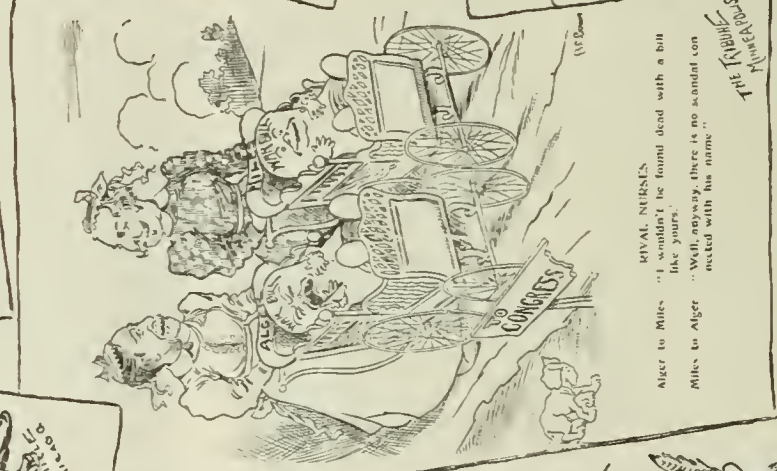
"Why, that Utah Congressman with three wives," she replied.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

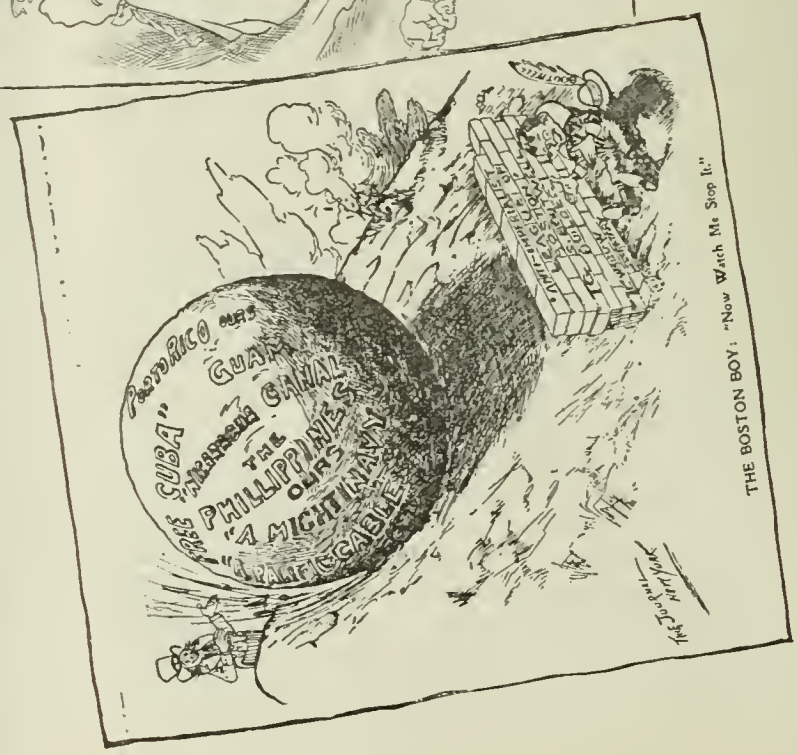







CURRENT CARTOONS.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## A NEW SYMBOLIST.

THE accompanying cuts are representative of the work of Sascha Schneider, a young Dresden artist, whose cartoons have been the subject of much discussion. Schneider was born in St. Petersburg, and is now in his twenty-sixth year. His gifts

THE HELPLESSNESS OF MAN AGAINST DESTINY.
From the Cartoon by Sascha Schneider.

as a draftsman are spoken of as remarkable, and he has achieved great popularity. The critics, however, have not been altogether agreed in their estimates of him. Paul Schultze-Naumburg considers that the artist has not yet found the true line of his individual expression, and that his attempts to solve problems beyond his powers are inimical to his highest development. Referring to Schneider's cartoons, he says (in *The Magazine of Art* for December):

"In the first place their novelty of treatment was startling, for it was long since any one had attempted to treat the cartoon as an independent work of art, as anything indeed but a preparatory study for painting. And, added to this, such strange and often grotesque ideas found expression in these drawings on a colossal scale that this, too, attracted attention. Finally, the draftsmanship was broad and solid and the vast surface filled with evident power.

"For my own part, I could not in the first instance think them of such high merit as did many of my contemporaries. To begin with, I was struck by the incongruity between the pictures and their presentment. If they are intended for mural decoration, the most important factor—namely, color—is wanting; if they are to be regarded as black and white work, the smaller form of engraving or lithography would have been more fitting. . . . The subjects indeed verge on the pictorial riddle. . . . Nor does the introduction of the Slav element, which we discern in these drawings, mend the matter, for nationality has nothing to do with the question of inspiration or invention. . . . But it would be wholly unjust not to recognize the talent that is to be discerned in Schneider's work; only we must hope, for the artist's sake, that he may soon display it in a purer and sincerer choice of subject."

## INFLUENCE OF WAR ON LITERATURE.

"ALL indigenous literature," says Carina B. C. Eaglesfield, "is probably inspired by war." And she proceeds to a brief survey of the great wars and the great literatures of the world to sustain her statement. She concludes that the interdependence of political life and literary life appears to be basal and organic. We quote from an article by her in *Self-Culture* (December):

"In none of the great literatures is this interdependence of war and mental activity so marked as in the German. Going back to the seventh century we find the Teutonic tribes upborne by the triumphs of the Great Migration and looking disdainfully down on conquered Rome. Resting on their well-earned laurels, the Teuton warriors turned at once to the literary glorification of their race, and the result was a national and epic literature. Almost at the same time similar forces were forming the Anglo-Saxon epic in England. The wars of the Saxon pirates made the intellectual development of Alfred possible. The Norman wars and the Norman invaders had an almost incalculable influence in quickening English literature and in enriching English language. Life was expressed in a host of new songs and ballads, and chivalry blossomed out of the fighting instincts of the ruder time. The warlike influence which molded the indigenous literature of Europe was felt for centuries, till in fact another wave of belligerency brought in its wake a newer and better culture. The Nibelungen Lied, the sagas of Scandinavia, the Edda literature of Iceland, all sprang from war, and so far as we can judge were written in the midst of war and battle. All indigenous literature is probably inspired by war. We have countless examples of this vivifying force in the ancient ballads. The Saxon 'Beowulf,' the Celtic ballads, which later grew into the Arthurian legends, and the stirring story of the 'Cid' blossomed under warlike conditions. . . . . .

"The struggle of Frederick the Great against the combined powers of Austria, France, and Russia in the Seven Years' War aroused German national feeling to a pitch of unheard-of patriotism, and we date the beginning of modern German literature

CHRIST IN HADES.
From the Cartoon by Sascha Schneider.

from the same year, 1758, when Lessing's 'Letters' first appeared. The coincidence is a deeply significant one, and it carries with it substantial proof of the peculiar dependence of German literature on pride of country, unity, and patriotism. When Napoleon crushed out these sentiments among the Germans, literature was almost extinguished, and it did not lift its drooping head till Germany herself had risen and cast out the oppressor."

The French Revolution, we are further told, had a quickening effect on literature that was felt far beyond the borders of France. And it was during the intellectual ferment before the Revolution that both music and words of the immortal "Marseillaise" were composed.

Not all wars, the writer admits, have enriched literature. The Thirty Years' War, for instance, by the duration of its misery, depressed and paralyzed creative minds in Germany. Yet, "roughly speaking, we may say that literature thrives under the conditions of war when the range of ideas grows wider and higher because of the impulse given by that war; but when a war crushes out free thought and puts fetters on the mind, literature will retrograde."

No war since the French Revolution, she continues, has exerted such a widespread influence over the people as the Civil War in the United States. Then "all the air was flame," and the most prosaic spoke in verse. From that time, too, we date the development of the magazine and the illustrated paper. The Spanish-American war from which we have just emerged may well be destined to exert a still more vital influence on American character and American literature. She concludes:

"It is of deep significance that the American people have made common cause under the same banner of liberty. However much we have had to pay for the successful termination of the war, it will be well paid if we thereby unify the nation. The interdependence of English politics and literature has lately been shown most strikingly in the cultivation of imperialism by England's literary men. Froude, Carlyle, and Seeley did much to forward this growth, bnt Kipling has succeeded in making the empire a living reality. . . . . .

"The unifying influences of this Spanish war make the conditions equally favorable for the production of a great American poet, who shall sing of her glory, her unity, and find a response in every heart. In his appeal to the American people there will be no boundary lines, no disturbing social conditions, to break the subtle sympathy of the united harmonious whole. Such a poet would meet with instant recognition, for he would voice the reconciliation of the people and cement through the divine ministry of song the brotherhood between them."

An editorial in *The Home Journal* (New York, December 7) approaches the subject in a slightly different manner. While it is true that much of the recent verse directly inspired by the war possesses not only authenticity and sincerity, but excellence of artistic form as well, there the matter stops. The writer in *The Home Journal* says:

"Those who wonder somewhat that an era of war and national expansion, like the present, has not originated more epoch-making verse or romance may remember, for their comfort, that epoch-making and epoch-marking literature takes its own time. A few sporadic outbursts of feeling in poetry, a hastily patched-up historical romance here and there, is about all that one can expect until long after the struggle is over. Later the minds of truly original and incisive writers become fused, as it were, with the subject, thus illustrating the fact that true literature can not hope to be, in the modern acceptation of the term, strictly 'up to date.' It is the curse, indeed, of our modern literature that it forever gravitates toward the actual before it is prepared to illuminate it in the calm light of reflection. In saying this, we do not mean to reflect upon certain volumes of essays which have recently appeared on subjects connected with our foreign or domestic policy, such as those of Benjamin Kidd, John Jay Chapman, and Professor Woolsey. The essay is rather a leisurely editorial than a distinct literary product in the artistic sense. The essayist writes for a practical, and often an immediate, object; and, while his beauty of style or force of logic in generalities may make the book remembered and quoted, still, in the nature of things, the essay often dies a natural death when the conditions which have suggested it are removed or modified. But a poem or a romance is supposed to aim at permanent popularity.

"A man might write a poem, indeed, on the battle-field; but it is unlikely that the poem, if detailing the scenes he had just passed through, would be long remembered. . . . . .

"This is, indeed, an important consideration in our national and social literature, because the tendency to demand some special expression from the poet, the artist, in the immediate popular theme is insistent and seemingly unappeasable until the fad evanesces and the fickle taste demands something new. Mediocrity may pander to this sort of thing, but genius can not afford to. It must have its time, and must abide its hour of inspiration. The death of Maceo, the storming of El Caney, and the rough ride at Las Quasimas may be sung fifty years from now more effectively and memorably than they have been yet."

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## IS PADEREWSKI TO BE ECLIPSED?

IT is announced that another great pianist, Emil Sauer, will visit this country next month to extend his musical conquests. His successes in Europe have led some to predict that he will eclipse even Paderewski. A German newspaper quoted by the New York *Press*, in describing the effect of his playing before a Berlin audience, said that as this youth with the "fiery temperament" proceeded, "attacking everything with the courage of youth," the applause increased, "the audience became more and more agitated until, finally, they rose in a body and, leaving their seats, jumped upon the stage, while men shook his hands and women fell upon his neck," the result of which demonstration was that "the player's coat was literally torn off his back."

The following sketch of his career appears in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*:

"Sauer is still a young man. He was born in Germany in 1862. He received his early musical education from the best of all teachers—his mother. In 1876 the great Rubinstein, by a mere chance, heard Sauer play; he was at once impressed with the remarkable ability of the then boy pianist. Rubinstein, with the perception of the master mind, saw the inherent musical genius in Sauer, and said to his brother, Nikolaus Rubinstein: 'You must take young Emil and make of him a pianist—a great pianist.' Rubinstein knew what was possible, but he did not know how soon Sauer was to take his place in the front rank of the few wonderful pianists.

"Sauer made his *début* in North Germany, and in the year following went to the British capital and braved the criticism of cultured, critical London. His success in England was instantaneous. In 1883 and 1884 he completed a successful tour in Spain and Italy.

"In 1884 Sauer received his last artistic consecration from Liszt, who thoroughly recognized the extraordinary endowments of the young pianist. He made his Berlin *début* in 1885, in the presence of the imperial family. Then he captured St. Petersburg, and from that moment dates the world-wide reputation which introduces him to America."

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**Carlyle in a Tender Mood.**—The "unpublished letters of Carlyle" which have been appearing in *The Atlantic Monthly* throw new light on the lovable side of the gray Scotch philosopher. Not easily forgotten is this picture from his journal for December 3, 1867, more than a year after his wife's death:

"One evening, I think in the spring of 1866, we two had come up from dinner and were sitting in this room, very weak and weary creatures, perhaps even I the wearier, tho she far the weaker; I at least far the more inclined to sleep, which directly after dinner was not good for me. 'Lie on the sofa there,' said she—the ever kind and graceful, herself refusing to do so—'there, but don't sleep,' and I, after some superficial objecting,

did. In old years I used to lie that way, and she would play the piano to me: a long series of Scotch tunes which set my mind finely wandering through the realms of memory and romance, and effectually prevented sleep. That evening I had lain but a few minutes when she turned round to her piano, got out the Thomson Burns book, and, to my surprise and joy, broke out again into her bright little stream of harmony and poesy, silent for at least ten years before, and gave me, in soft tinkling beauty, pathos, and melody, all my old favorites: 'Banks and Braes,' 'Flowers of the Forest,' 'Gilderoy,' not forgetting 'Duncan Gray,' 'Cauld Kail,' 'Irish Coolen,' or any of my favorites tragic or comic. . . . That piano has never again sounded, nor in my time will or shall. In late months it has grown clearer to me than ever that she had said to herself that night, 'I will play his tunes all yet once,' and had thought it would be but once. . . . This is now a thing infinitely touching to me. So like her; so like her. Alas, alas! I was very blind, and might have known better how near its setting my bright sun was."

## WILLIAM BLACK'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.

THE death of William Black, the novelist, December 10, will awaken regrets and recall pleasant memories in the mind of a host of American readers. From "Love or Marriage" to "Wild Eileen" there was a space of thirty years, and for perhaps one third of that time he was one of the most popular of

WILLIAM BLACK.

all novelists among American readers. All the critics who have as yet commented on his death speak of the beauty—the "indescribable beauty" the Providence *Journal* calls it—of his descriptions of Highland scenery. The Boston *Transcript* thinks he was not a great novelist, tho a "very good" one; but that his manner degenerated of late years into mannerism.

In 1877 Mr. Black wrote a sketch of his life for a London journal. From that we quote as follows:

"I am informed, on what I hold to be excellent authority, that I was born in Glasgow on either November 13 or 15, 1841—the precise day is not a point likely to drive the world into convulsions of dispute. I never had any systematized education to speak of, but I managed to pick up a vast array of smatterings—a crude and confused jumble of hydraulics, Latin verbs, vegetable physiology, Czerny's exercises for the piano, and a dozen other things; a perhaps not unnatural outcome of all which was that I found myself engaged, at one and the same time, on a translation of Livy, which was to excel in literary accuracy anything the world had ever seen before; on the formation of a complete collection of British flowering plants—the grasses and cryptogams were a trifle beyond me; and on the construction—on paper—of a machine which should demonstrate the possibility of perpetual motion. The translation of Livy did not get beyond half a book or so; that monument of learning is at the disposal of any publisher who will pay for it. The perpetual-motion machine was never forwarded to the Royal Society, but its phantom on paper at least succeeded in puzzling a good many worthy persons, who could only bring against it the objection that in time friction would destroy the mechanism—a puerile and vulgar argument. The scant herbarium remains to this day; a poor enough treasure-house of botanical lore, but a rich treasure-house of memories of innumerable and healthful wanderings by hill and moorland and seashore, through the rain and sunlight, and beautiful colors of the Western Highlands. But the chiefest of my ambitions was to become a landscape painter, and I labored away for a year or two at the Government School of Art, and presented my friends with the most horrible abominations in water-color and oil. As an artist I was a complete failure, and so qualified for becoming in after-life—for a time—an art critic.

"My first essay in literature took the form of a series of elaborate articles on the chief writers of the day; and these I forwarded anonymously to the editor of a Glasgow daily newspaper which is now dead. They appeared, so far as I can recollect, in large type and in a prominent position; and no doubt the public came to the conclusion that there was something gravely wrong about this or that theory of Mr. Ruskin, or some hidden virtue never before discovered in this or the other passage of Mr. Charles Kingsley, when this important critic pointed these things out. I think I was then about seventeen or eighteen. I do not know whether Mr. Ruskin ever amended his ways in obedience to my serious remonstrances, and I am afraid Mr. Carlyle never heeded the protests I made, in Carlylese, against Carlylese. But the public was doubtless impressed.

"My next departure was a series of sketches of rambles in the country, written in imitation of Christopher North. . . . . .

"I left Glasgow for London in 1864, and very soon became a facile manufacturer of leading articles. In 1866 *The Morning Star* sent me out as its special correspondent to describe the Prusso-Austrian war, my chief qualification for the task being that I knew about enough German to enable me to ask for a railway ticket, and that I had attentively studied the wars of the Jews in the history of Josephus, that being the only secular book which we children were allowed to read of a Sunday evening. I never saw any fighting, but I managed to get forward in time to see the dead bodies lying on the field of Koeniggratz—and a very pretty sight that was. My subsequent connection with journalism may be briefly summed up. I was for about a year editor of the London *Review*, and afterward, for a short period, of *The Examiner*. Then for three or four years I was assistant editor of *The Daily News*. My career as a journalist ended in 1875. . .

"My last published novel, 'Madcap Violet,' already appears to be the most popular of these books of mine, as it undoubtedly contains the best work of which I am capable. But as to the 'something serious' which Mr. Carlyle once suggested I should write—in offering this cruel hint he did not know how he was revenging himself on me for my juvenile impertinence in praising him—who can tell? My more intimate friends—one half of whom seem to consider my novels facetious and trivial, the other half complaining of them as far too gloomy and tragic—appear to agree in thinking that there ought to be something 'beyond these voices.' Perhaps I shall satisfy them in time. Perhaps I shall end as I began—with a series of suggestions for the better government of the universe. In fact, I have now in my eye a scheme—but we will not anticipate."

The list of his published works is as follows:

"James Merle"; "Love or Marriage"; "In Silk Attire"; "Kilmeny"; "Mr. Pisistratus Brown, M.P., in the Highlands"; "The Monarch of Mincing Lane"; "A Daughter of Heth"; "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton"; "A Princess of Thule"; "The Maid of Killeena"; "Three Feathers"; "Madcap Violet"; "Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart"; "Green Pastures and Picca-

dilly"; "Macleod of Dare"; a biography of Goldsmith; "Sunrise"; "White Wings"; "The Beautiful Wretch"; "The Four Macnicols"; "The Pupils of Aurelius"; "Adventures in Thule"; "Yolande"; "Shandon Bell"; "Judith Shakespeare"; "White Heather"; "Wise Women of Inverness"; "Sabrina Zembra"; "The Strange Adventures of a House-Boat"; "In Far Lochaber"; "The New Prince Fortunatus"; "Wolfenberg"; "The Handsome Humes"; "Highland Cousins and Briseis"; "Donald Ross of Heimra"; "Stand Fast, Craig-Royston"; "The Magic Ink and Other Stories"; and "Wild Eileen."

## THE CHANCE OF THE UNKNOWN WRITER.

IT is no little consolation to an unsuccessful contributor to feel that his rejected manuscript has been returned, not because it lacks excellence, but because he is an "unknown" writer, and is outside the magazine's literary "ring." Do such rings exist, and, if so, how much influence do they have in barring out new authors? This interesting question is argued in *The Writer* (Boston) by Miss Ruth Hall, who finds that favoritism is "pushed to its utmost limits"; and by the editor, Mr. William H. Hills, who takes the opposite view. Miss Hall argues from personal experience; Mr. Hills, from statistics.

As to the affirmative side, Miss Hall says:

"One of the best-known writers in America once told me: 'No one will ever succeed who lives in the country and contents himself with sticking manuscripts in envelopes and sending them off. No publisher is unprejudiced to the extent of accepting such manuscripts in preference to work offered by tested writers, or indorsed by them, or personally introduced.'

"Another author of forty years' observation, and herself the life-long favorite of a great editor, assured me: 'I never yet knew a periodical which did not have its ring; no outsider can get in unless he does work impossible for any of the ring to do.'

"My private experience fully corroborates this last statement. I have written literally thousands of articles for perhaps a hundred of our publications, and sometimes I have found myself a member of the favored circle, and sometimes not, but I have always found the circle. My own career proves that one must possess some exclusive information indispensable to the publication addressed, or one must struggle against the wall that shuts in those already proven competent, and from whom nine tenths of the articles are ordered. The editor of one of our four best magazines wrote to an artist who sent him a beautifully illustrated poem which he personally admired: 'There are too many jealous poets on the staff to permit me to insert your verses.' The editor of one of the second-class magazines has often asked my help in reading manuscripts, and the remembrance of that help makes me smile at the confident assertion: 'All articles submitted must, for the editor's own sake, have a careful examination, that no gem of literature escape attention.' She would flutter the leaves of a manuscript, read a paragraph here and there, mutter a word or two, throw it down, and exclaim: 'I don't believe I want this. How is yours?' I would begin an analysis of what struck me as good sort of story. She would push back the pile of papers, seize her gloves, and say: 'Oh, I think I'll send them all back. I don't see anything here that I particularly fancy. And we have such lots on hand. Let's go to luncheon.' Of course she thought she could tell the worth or worthlessness of the work by these hurried skimmings over it, but she certainly did not weigh it carefully, and she certainly was prejudiced in favor of her literary friends who contributed largely to her magazine.

"Another publication in New York is filled from cover to cover by the impecunious acquaintances of the soft-hearted and widely known editor. Whenever one sees an especially poor article in that periodical—backed by a wealthy concern that could buy the best at the highest rates—one is sure to learn, afterward, that it was written by some widow or orphan on Mrs. ——'s calling-list.

"Next to being on that list is, in all of these cases, having a powerful friend there. The position of backer is perfectly understood and properly valued in the world of letters. Great writers are obliged, for their own peace of mind, to assure young ones that introductions do no good. Now this is the sensible view of the situation. We are all influenced by the opinion of others; and if an author of reputation draws attention to the matter, it would be a strangely perverse publisher with whom this introduction went for nothing. We know that if two pieces of work were presented to our inspection, one by a stranger and the other by a friend, or the friend of a friend, which we should regard with inclination."

In support of the above, Miss Hall cites the case of Robert Louis Stevenson, who was compelled, even after he had succeeded in getting two books upon the market, to ask the aid of his friend Hamerton in order to gain access to English or American publishers.

Mr. Hills finds his cudgels for the other side of the contention in the indexes of the magazines themselves. He picks up a copy of *The Century* and finds at least twelve names of contributors that are "absolutely new to ninety-nine out of every one hundred readers of the magazines." This evidence he supports by more of like character:

"What is true of the August number of *The Century* is true of most numbers of that magazine and of all other leading periodicals. Those who have followed closely the 'Writers of the Day' sketches in *The Writer* must have observed how many writers there are who have attained more than ordinary literary success and have had contributions published in many of the leading magazines, and yet whose names are practically unknown to the great majority of readers. Evidence similar to that given by *The Century* contents tables, moreover, is afforded by the list of author's names in the 'Annual Literary Index' for 1897. At a rough estimate, the list includes the names of 6,500 writers who had one or more contributions published in the leading English and American periodicals last year. Certainly 5,000 of these names are to the ordinary magazine reader wholly unfamiliar. The editor of *The Writer* is fairly well acquainted with the names of writers, and yet of 100 names on one page of the 'Index,' taken at random, only fourteen are familiar to him. The evidence is conclusive that instead of finding it difficult to gain entrance to the magazines the unknown writer really writes the greater part of them."

## NOTES.

THE interest which the subject of immortality possesses for the human mind may be inferred from the fact that a modern "Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life" contains a bibliography of more than five thousand titles of books bearing on this topic.

OUR oldest American man of letters died in Berlin on the twenty-fourth of November. This was Theodore Sedgwick Fay, who had been associated with Willis and Morris in the editorship of the New York *Mirror*, and afterward became Secretary of Legation and American Minister in Berlin. His published books were numerous, in fiction, poetry, travel, essays, and history, but of these only one, "Norman Leslie," is now in print. Mr. Fay was born in 1807, and had reached at the time of his death the great age of ninety-one.

*The Quarterly Review* for October, in an article on "Religious Novels," has the following rather severe word to say about Miss Marie Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine: "One takes equal parts of pseudo-science, neo-Platonism, and theosophy; stamps the whole as revealed from heaven; and recommends us to get it down with a deal of sentiment. Another, more British, lays hold of certain traditional stage virtues, wraps them in emotion, adds thereto a suspicious but exciting ingredient of pseudo-monasticism, and screams to us that unless we take it our life is in danger. Run whither we may with Miss Corelli and Mr. Caine for guides, we shall plunge into hysteria or be overthrown by claptrap."

A REVIEWER in a recent number of *Literature* writes: "The resurrection of the Hungarian literature is one of the most curious and interesting phenomena of modern times. At the end of last century a writer in Magyar was almost synonymous with a loafer and vagabond, and one could not insult a Hungarian lady more grievously (Maurus Jókai himself is our authority) than by addressing her in her own language instead of in French or German. And now at the end of the present century, Magyar is the dominant language of the dominant half of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and an Hungarian publisher can afford to issue a colossal *édition de luxe* of the hundred masterpieces of Maurus Jókai too costly for the library of the British Museum to purchase in its entirety, which, nevertheless, was subscribed for in Hungary itself with alacrity and enthusiasm. Nay, more, Magyar is the one non-Aryan language which has steadily won ground in every direction at the expense of its Aryan neighbors, and such is the inherent elasticity and adaptability of this eccentric but beautiful tongue that it can even supply all artistic and scientific terms out of the treasure-house of its own vocabulary—perhaps the surest criterion of the vitality and durability of a language."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## THE ASTRONOMICAL EVENT OF THE YEAR.

THE new minor planet discovered by Witt, of Berlin, has already been noticed in these columns. We now translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, November 26) an article by M. W. de Fonvielle, giving various interesting details of its discovery and some of the peculiarities that make it notable. Says this writer:

"The great astronomical event of the year is incontestably the discovery of the little planet which is yet known by the provisional name of D Q, which, of course, it will not keep. It is the first of a new group, that of small celestial bodies between Mars and the earth, and not one of those that revolve between Mars and Jupiter.

"The rather inharmonious name D Q simply means that this body is the 117th discovered since the year 1891—the time when astronomers began to adopt these provisional names, to be used as long as the novelty of the newly discovered body is not incontestably established. When this point has been settled, an ordinal number is bestowed on the little planet, which will not be done in this case, unless the number 'one' is given to it as being the first of the new intramartial group. It is more likely, however, that a name will be given to it. The astronomer Witt, of Berlin, who was its discoverer, will have the honor of serving as its godfather. . . . . .

"Since the night of November 28, 1891, celebrated for the discovery of the very interesting asteroid that bears the number 323, the search for minor planets has been carried on almost exclusively by photography, by the process devised by Wolf, of Heidelberg, the celebrated astronomer, who successfully applied it for the first time on this memorable occasion.

"A photographic telescope, mounted equatorially, is directed toward a point of the sky where a minor planet is supposed to be, and generally toward the celestial meridian that passes over the terrestrial meridian of the place at midnight. This telescope is allowed to follow the movement of the heavens for about three hours, during which they have moved about 45°. When this time has elapsed, the plate is developed and fixed, and examined with a lens. It may be said, in general, that during 180 minutes of time, minor planets are displaced less than one minute of arc. Each of them that is within the field must then have described on the negative a small straight line in the direction of its movement, while the fixed stars appear only as points. This is the method that has produced such brilliant successes and has increased in a huge proportion the number of minor planets discovered in these recent years. We owe to it the discovery of D Q in a quite unexpected way.

"M. Witt, astronomer of the Urania Observatory, was seeking to find Ennike, which had been discovered in 1878 by Peters, but had not been observed since 1889, it having failed to appear in 1893 and 1895, so that it was feared that the little world had been lost, destroyed, blown to pieces, or captured by some powerful star. According to the calculations of the Berlin Royal Observatory, it was to be looked for in the neighborhood of the star Beta Aquarii. The photographic search succeeded well, and Witt found the planet whose fate had caused him anxiety; but the trace of Ennike was not alone on the plate: there were two others. The first answered to Althæa, discovered on April 3, 1872, by the American astronomer Watson, which had been regularly observed. The second was of unusual length, so greatly exceeding the others that Witt thought at first that he had discovered a new comet; but when the great telescope of the observatory was brought to bear on this celestial object, he had no difficulty in convincing himself that it was a planet, for the disk, tho small and faint, had no cometary characteristics.

"He telegraphed at once to the observatory at Kiel, which serves as a central office of universal astronomy. He was none too soon, for two days later came a telegram from the Bischoffsheim Observatory at Nice announcing that the same discovery had been made by M. Charlois. . . . . .

"It is the average value of its daily motion that gives this little planet its chief character. Before its discovery, only three minor planets were known whose daily motion exceeded 1,100 seconds of arc. The average movement of D Q reaches 2,101 seconds. Its sidereal year is only 645 days instead of 1,106, 1,105, or 1,103, like that of the three minor planets nearest to Mars and consequently to the earth."

M. de Fonvielle closes his article with the following interesting speculations:

"So small a globe must be inhabited by microbes alone. But who can say that microbes as well as men have not received the breath of life from the Almighty, in whose eyes naught is small, naught is great? . . . Altho our stature perhaps exceeds the ten-thousandth part of the polar axis of this new world, are we other than microbes fastened to the surface of our earth—grains of dust wheeling around one of the smallest suns that the Omnipotent called into being in all parts of infinity on the day when His Providence decided that it was good that there should be light?" —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SEASONS IN THE TROPICS.

IN an interesting article on "The Season of the Year," Grant Allen tells us that the tropics may be said to have two winters and two summers every year. He says (in *Longman's Magazine*):

"Have you ever quite realized what the tropical year is like? Suppose you are living on or near the equator, then in December the sun is south of you and at its greatest distance away; you have, so to speak, a relative winter. But in March the sun is overhead; it is now full midsummer. By the end of June the sun has gone north, and is once more on a tropic; you have a second winter; not much of a winter, I admit, but still a relative winter. By September he has returned overhead again, and you are enduring a second summer. In December he has once more retreated to the southern tropic (Capricorn), and it is comparative winter. Thus the equatorial year consists of four distinct seasons, in two of which the sun stands directly overhead, while in two he is at his northern or southern limit. . . . . .

"Now, the distance to which the sun travels north or south of you, if you live on the equator—I use ordinary terms instead of astronomical ones for simplicity's sake—is so comparatively small that within the tropics themselves you never notice much difference as to the amount of heat between one period of the year and another. In equatorial countries the day and night temperature is much the same all the year round: if the country be plain, it is always hot; if mountainous, like the district about Bogota, it is 'a perpetual spring'; one day is always much the same as the one that went before and the one that comes after it. Even on the actual tropics, again, the difference is too slight to make any marked change in the temperature; people living on the northern tropic (Cancer), for example, have the sun vertical to them on June 21, and some 43° south of them on December 21. Nevertheless, the sun is still as near them and as powerful as he is at Milan or Venice in the height of summer; and the consequence is that, as a matter of fact, the thermometer within the tropics and at sea level seldom descends below 75° or 80°, even at midnight in the relative winters. For the heating power of the sun depends, of course, upon the directness of his rays, and lessens with their obliquity; in Venice and Milan they are strong enough to make the ground very hot in July and August, tho it has been cooled before by a northern winter; much more than in Jamaica or Madagascar, which have never been cooled, does the accumulated heat keep everything warm even when the sun is most oblique—and he never reaches the same obliquity as in an English summer. The ground is hot, the houses are hot, wood and stone are hot, and they have all been hot from time immemorial.

"Yet tropical and equatorial trees and plants have their definite seasons to flower and fruit, just the same as elsewhere. This seems surprising at first when one visits the tropics. You can not see why everything should not flower and fruit the whole year round. And yet, at one time pineapples are 'in,' at another mangoes. And these seasons differ in the Northern and Southern hemispheres; what is mango winter in the one being mango summer in the other. I do not say the seasons anywhere in the tropics differ markedly; still, they do differ; the tropical year is divided into times and months for agriculture just as much as any other. Thus there are regular dates in each hemisphere for

planting, tending, and cutting the sugar-cane. Now, what is the reason of these changes in vegetation, when temperature remains so constant? Why do not trees and shrubs of each kind flower up and down throughout the year irregularly—now one individual and now another? Why are there seasons for things at all in the tropics?

"The answer is, because the same causes which produce summer and winter in temperate climate produce other changes of other sorts in the tropical region. The temperature, it is true, remains the same, or approximately the same; but the meteorological conditions vary. Even with ourselves, summer is not only hotter but also drier than winter; winter is marked by rain and snow as well as by lowered temperature. In the tropics, on the other hand, it is rather the summer or summers that are wet, for there is a certain moving zone of equatorial calms in which it practically keeps on raining always. But this zone is not fixed; it flits with the sun. When the sun goes northward for the northern summer the rainy zone goes with him; when he turns southward again the zone shifts after him. Thus places on or near the two tropics have one rainy season a year, while places on the equator have usually two. The intervening dry seasons are often very dry and parched, indeed; and where this is markedly the case, the rainy season acts just as spring does in the North, or as the inundation does in Egypt; it is the beginning of vegetation. The plants that were dry and dormant during the arid months wake up into fresh life; the branches put forth new leaves; the brown seeds germinate; the flowers appear; and in due time the fruit ripens. Everything in these cases depends upon the recurrence of the rainy season, just as everything in India depends upon the bursting of the monsoons, and everything in Egypt on the rising of the Nile. I have seen a dry plain in Jamaica bare and brown one day, and covered six or eight inches high with fresh green waving guinea-grass the day but one after. The rains had come meanwhile, and nature had awaked with more than spring-like awakening. In those hot climates everything grows by magic as soon as it gets the needed water.

"Indeed, we may say that in half the world the seasons, organically speaking—I mean the seasons of plant and animal life—depend upon heat and cold, summer and winter, snow or sunshine; but in the other half they depend almost entirely upon drought and rainfall."

## DANGERS OF EXPERIMENTING WITH DISEASE GERMS.

THE danger run by the bacteriologist who grows the germs of deadly diseases in his laboratory for purposes of experimental investigation has been very forcibly brought to public attention by the recent occurrence in Vienna of fatal cases of the plague from germs brought for such purposes to the General Hospital in that city. We are told in an editorial in *Natural Science* (London, December) that such cases do not often happen. It says:

"It may appear surprising to some that such incidents are not of more frequent occurrence. As a matter of fact they are very rare, and this for two reasons. The majority of pathogenic organisms soon lose much of their virulence when cultivated for any length of time outside the body; some become harmless in a few days, others not for weeks or months, while there are bacteria which seem to retain their pathogenic powers almost indefinitely. In most cases virulence may be restored by suitable passage through the animal body. The chief reason, however, for the rarity of accidents lies in the routine precautions taken in the laboratory when dealing with pathogenic organisms. Such precautions are the first lessons impressed upon the student; for they are necessary, not only as a safeguard to the experimenter, but in order to preserve the cultures themselves from contamination. . . . In all laboratories the beginner acquires, or ought to acquire, the technic necessary for the protection of himself and his cultures by practise upon harmless organisms. Once acquired, it becomes in time practically a reflex action, and the fear of infection is scarcely present to the mind.

"Nevertheless there will always be reckless persons, and accidents will at times occur. Some organisms are especially virulent and dangerous to work with, for instance, the bacillus of glanders. Even typhoid fever is perhaps at times contracted in the laboratory, and one fatal case of cholera has been definitely traced to this source. Such instances are, however, so rare as to be of historic interest. Laboratory infection is, in fact, a risk almost infinitesimal in comparison with the risks run in the post-mortem room or at the bedside, or even in a crowded omnibus. It is the dog in the road who bites you, not the dog you keep chained up in a cage. The recent case of plague at Vienna appears to have been due to carelessness on the part of a drunken laboratory attendant, if, at least, we may trust the accounts which have appeared in the daily press."

## SHALL WE ALL BECOME VEGETARIANS?

DR. PAUL CARUS concludes that we should be very foolish indeed to answer this question affirmatively and then act practically on the answer. He asserts (in *The Humanitarian*, December):

"The question of food has no direct but only an indirect bearing upon morality. It is more important how we eat than what we eat. We eat for a certain purpose. We eat in order to live, and our food must be adapted to the purpose. It must keep us in good health and must enable us to be efficient in our work. The question of food, therefore, must ultimately be decided before the tribunal of hygiene. The gourmand is not the connoisseur whose advice should be most highly valued in eating and drinking, but the physician, the man who knows the physiology of the human body and its needs."

The arguments of vegetarians, Dr. Carus thinks, tend chiefly to spoil one's appetite. To quote again:

"Vegetarians are in the habit of making other people feel gruesome at the thought of flesh food. They call roast turkey carcasses and corpses, and declare that they do not want to make a graveyard of their stomachs.

"It is easy enough to spoil the appetite of anybody, even of vegetarians. . . . . .

"Certainly if we trace the material circuit of things, we might be disgusted with our own bodies. Even if we lived on air, the situation would in this respect not be changed much. The probability is that the atoms of the blood which courses through our veins have served all kinds of foul purposes. Only think of the oxygen in the air and consider the combinations of the same element in putrefaction and other forms of decadence! But we must never leave out of sight that we are not made of matter; we are the thoughts and sentiments, the ideas and aspirations of our soul. The material particles are needed to give actuality to our soul; but the soul is constituted by the significance of their forms. The materiality of our body does as little defile the soul as an oil painting suffers detraction because the paints which constitute its beauty would be mere grease-spots if they could be transferred to another place."

Dr. Carus believes that the world would suffer more injury from the abolition of all industries that depend on the slaughter of animals than it possibly could if all the horrors of flesh-eating depicted by the vegetarians were true, instead of imaginary, as he believes them to be. He says:

"If the life of animals had to be regarded as sacred as human life, there can be no doubt about it that whole industries would be destroyed and human civilization would at once drop down to a very primitive condition.

"We need not enter here into a detailed exposition of the suffering to which innumerable human beings would thereby be exposed. Many millions would starve and large cities would disappear from the face of the earth. But the brute creation would suffer too. There might be a temporary increase of brute life, but certainly not of happiness. Cattle would only be raised for draft oxen and milch-kine, and they would not die the sudden death at the hands of the butcher, but slowly of old age or by disease. Their numbers would, after all, have to be considerably reduced, for it is not probable that the farmers would raise cattle as companions or for the mere enjoyment of feeding them."

Vegetarians are fond of asserting that Buddhism, one of the

world's great religions, frowns on meat-eating; but Dr. Carus tells us this is a mistake. Even the Hindus eschew beef not because it is meat, but because the cow is a sacred animal. Buddha himself ate meat, and Buddhist priests are not forbidden to do so if it is offered to them. In conclusion Dr. Carus says:

"We are sorry to see the vegetarian movement carried on with a vigor which deserves a better cause, and wish heartily that the same efforts would be devoted to the broader aim of humanizing man's conduct toward animals. Here the friends of the dumb creation would find the unreserved sympathy of everybody. The great mass of vegetarian literature, however, is simply ridiculous, and can, whenever taken seriously, only serve to spoil a man's appetite for everything and render him disgusted with the materiality of existence in general."

The other side of this question is argued in *The Voice* (New York, December 15) by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, the well-known advocate of a diet of fruits, grains, and nuts. Dr. Kellogg, who is writing in reply to an article by Sir Henry Thompson, outlines the "grave objections" to the use of flesh food, and alleges that up to the present date they have "never been satisfactorily answered." Dr. Kellogg's objections to a meat diet are, in condensed form, as follows.

Man's entire anatomy classifies him in the list of non-flesh-eating animals.

The whole human family, as revealed by both sacred and profane history, was originally strictly vegetarian in habit. Dr. Kellogg refers the reader to Gen. i. 29.

The vegetarians include a great share of the human family even now. There are at least 400,000,000 in India, Burma, China, Siam, Japan, and other Eastern countries, who never taste flesh, yet enjoy robust health and long life. Dr. Letheby, one of the most eminent English authorities on dietetics, says that the average Irishman eats less meat in one week than the average Englishman eats in one day, and that the peasantry of England are practically vegetarians. Dr. Kellogg says that he investigated this matter the last time he was in England, by spending a little time among the iron-workers of Lye, a nail-making town in the "Black Country." He found that these "stalwart, hard-working nail-makers, among whom none were idle—men, women, and children all working at the forge," scarcely ever taste meat. The Highland Scotch, too, are practically vegetarians, yet they are noted for their courage and hardihood.

Many thousands of robust men and women, alive to-day, have lived all their lives without eating flesh. Dr. Kellogg cites the example of the Trappist monks, who have practised vegetarianism for two hundred years. The abbé of a large Trappist establishment in Kentucky told Dr. Kellogg that all the deaths among the order were due to old age, and that their average length of life was between seventy-five and eighty years.

Dr. Kellogg argues at some length to show that the characteristic food-elements of flesh-food are not those required for maintaining the body's heat or energy.

Animals are, to an increasing degree, contaminated by disease.

Other diseases, not due to direct contamination, arise from excessive flesh-eating.

Men's hearts are hardened and trained to murder and violence by slaughtering animals and eating them.

It is the work of the plant to store energy; that of the animal to consume it. Eating beef is simply eating corn at second-hand, and deteriorated corn at that—for corn is more digestible than beef, and three times as nourishing.

Animals are sentient creatures, deriving their life from God, and have the same right to enjoy that life as human beings have to enjoy their lives, so long as they commit no violence or depredation upon the rights of human beings or other sentient creatures.

Dr. Kellogg then illustrates his theory by several examples:

"Professor Newman, of the University of London, was, at the age of eighty years, still active, and as clear-headed and vigorous as many younger men, notwithstanding his almost lifelong adherence to a vegetarian diet.

"The writer started out in life a puny, sickly boy. At fourteen, he was expected to die, in a short time, of consumption, as two sisters had done; but, adopting a non-flesh dietary at that time, he finds himself to-day, after more than thirty years' hard work, enjoying better health than ever before, able to work more continuously, for a larger number of consecutive hours, with less sleep and with less food than the average meat-eater, and on a spare diet of fruits, grains, and nuts. If Sir Henry Thompson will visit Battle Creek the writer will take pleasure in showing him a family of nearly one thousand rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, vigorous men and women who are living well, and who hope to live long and usefully on a strictly non-flesh dietary."

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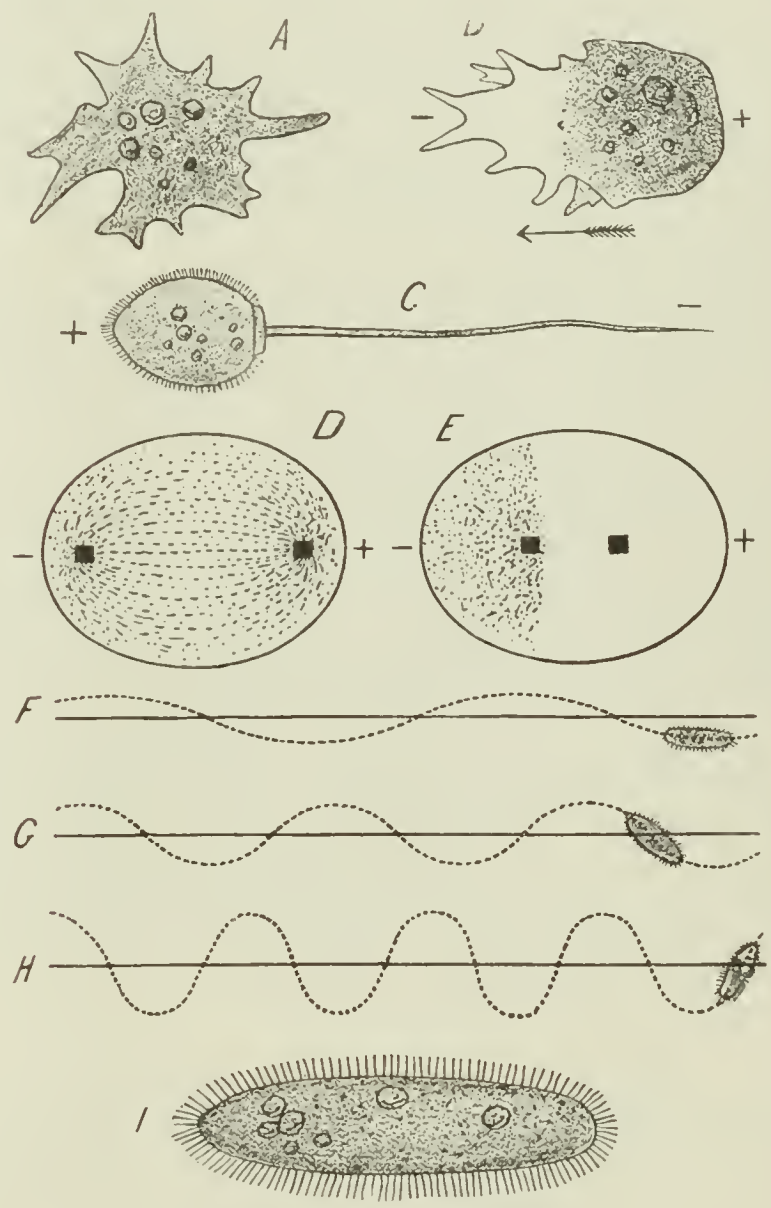
## EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY ON THE DIRECTION OF MOTION OF ANIMALS.

SOME curious experiments on this subject are gathered in a descriptive article in *La Nature* (Paris, December 3) by M. Henri Coupin, who believes that the phenomena that they reveal show that the lower organisms possess a sort of electric sense, which he calls "electrotactism." The sense, like electricity itself, is bipolar, for all the creatures experimented upon can be divided into two classes, according as they move in the positive or negative direction—with or against the electric current. Says M. Coupin:




"The action of electricity on animals is still imperfectly understood. This study, especially as regards the lower animals, will doubtless lead to interesting results. With the aim of aiding in such investigations—which present no great difficulties—we propose to sum up briefly the state of our knowledge on this point.

"Place under the microscope one of the amebas (*A*) that are so numerous in ponds, and leave it at rest. We shall see it expand into a gelatinous mass whose outline bears irregular 'pseudopods' [false feet] with which the ameba crawls over the supporting surface. Now pass an electric current through the

water in which it is. If the current is too strong, all pseudopods will contract. But if the current is weak, the pseudopods on the side of the positive pole draw in toward the mass while those on the negative side continue to protrude. Thus the amœba moves from the positive to the negative pole (*B*); we may then say that it is 'negatively electrotactic.'

"Examine a trachelomonad (*C*) in the same way; it presents the appearance of an egg-shaped mass, a little bristly on the surface and furnished with a long tail which is always in motion. By its means the infusorium moves about in all directions. If we now pass a current, we shall see the trachelomonad turn slowly so as to place its tail in the direction of the current, and move toward the cathode; it also has negative electrotactism. Similar facts have been proved in the cases of numerous other infusoria. They always end by crowding up to the negative pole. The rapidity of this movement depends on the strength of the current . . . if it is too weak, the infusoria do not react; if too strong, they are paralyzed and can not move.

"The experiments succeed very well with infusoria of the genus *Paramecium* (*I*): if we examine several of them, as soon as the current passes we see them form in more or less curved lines uniting the two poles; under this form the position of the bacteria is like that of the iron filings in the well-known experiment showing magnetic lines of force (*D*). Little by little this arrangement disappears and the paramecia (*E*) crowd up toward the negative pole. Another fact may also be remarked. When the paramecium is not under the influence of a current it moves not in a straight line but in wide sinuosities (*F*). If a feeble current be passed, these curves become more evident (*G*). Finally, if the current is very strong, the paramecium describes sinuosities still more marked (*H*).

"All these movements can be explained by the motion of the vibratile cilia with which the body of the paramecium is covered.

"The organisms of which we have been speaking are all negatively electrotactic. Others are positively so; that is, they move toward the positive pole. . . . . .

"Still other organisms place themselves in a position directly across the direction of the current.

"Most inferior organisms are thus sensitive to the electric current and modify their movements in consequence. Is it the same with higher organisms? A large number of experiments have been made with some results. . . . They show the curious fact that, in general, mollusks and worms are negatively electrotactic, while crustaceans and insects are positively so; at least, if we may generalize from a small number of instances.

"Some experiments have been made also with vertebrates—fishes or tadpoles. They are placed in a trough of water whose ends are of zinc and connect with battery-wires. When the current passes the fish or tadpoles tend to turn with heads toward the positive pole, but the results of divers experimenters do not always agree, which seems to show that the electrotactic sense in animals depends much on the intensity of the current."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**New Observations on Instinct.**—A paper on the different stages of instinct in the same group of animals was recently read before the Paris Academy of Science, the author being M. Bohn, an instructor at the Sorbonne. According to the report in *La Nature* (Paris, November 19) "in recent years great efforts have been made to explain the surprising manifestations of instinct that are observed in animals. The author shows that this instinct is in relation with the conditions of the animal's own life. He selects for illustration a group of crustaceans that includes as its extremes the species *Nephrops* and *Callianasse*, and has several intermediate species. The nephrops is a kind of great sea-crab with long claws, that lives on the sand. It is slightly fitted for fighting, but nature has given it the instinct to hide itself by covering its body with sand. It secretes a glutinous liquid that forms with the sand a kind of mortar, with which it smears its body with its claw, so that only one or two places remain visible. The callianasse, on the contrary, lives in the sand and digs out passages which it strengthens by using a mortar also made by mixing sand with a secretion. Its claws have different forms and uses appropriate to the principal divisions of the work to be done. The first pair serves to scrape up the sand and to mix the mortar; the second pair is for carrying the mortar to the walls of the galleries; the third pair is for spreading the mortar on these walls, which are smooth as stucco. If this third pair be cut off, the animal loses its instinct and simply digs a passage in the sand. In the intermediate species we can follow the variations of the instinct, which is modified according to the needs of the animal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Great Ocean Waves due to Change of Atmospheric Pressure.**—"H. C. Russell, director of the observatory of Sydney, New South Wales," says *Cosmos* (November 26), "has recently paid considerable attention to the great waves, vaguely called seismic or 'tidal' waves that frequently reach that part. These undulations of the sea have the same period as waves due to earthquakes; that is to say, about 26 minutes from crest to crest; but it has been proved that only 1 per cent. of them are due to terrestrial commotions and that 60 per cent. originate in Bass Strait, when the meteorological conditions that accompany a center of low pressure show themselves in this part of Australia. The effect of a low-pressure area is to cause an elevation of sea level, which brings about currents along the south and east coasts of Australia. These, meeting in Bass Strait, give rise to waves that move toward the Tasmanian Sea, when they are registered on the tide-gages of Sydney and Newcastle. Mr. Russell has also shown that at least 10 per cent. of the waves have their origin in the Tasmanian Sea, under the action of high gales. Therefore 70 per cent. of these periodic waves observed at Sydney are due to meteorologic causes. The other 30 per cent. are perhaps due also to such causes, but it has not yet been possible to prove it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE corset has found an advocate in a writer in *The Physician and Surgeon*, who says: "The principles underlying the corset are constantly applied in the prophylactic and curative measures of medical practise so that benefit must inevitably follow its proper use. In commenting upon the vertical and unnatural attitude of men, Dr. T. H. Manley, in *The Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly*, makes this plain statement: 'It has long been my conviction that there is no garment in the female apparel more necessary and comfortable than a properly adjusted corset. . . . Along with imparting grace and symmetry to the figure, it likewise is a support and protection. . . . It takes the superincumbent off the middorsal spine and conveys it to the broad, strong cresta ilii, and also imparts a sense of comfort and security.' To meet his requirements of an ideal corset, it must be light in weight, strong and durable, so constructed as to be easily cleaned and so adjusted as to support the upper dorsal spine and related parts from the broad iliac crests. Tight-lacing may be harmful, but the assumption that this is synonymous with corset-wearing is groundless and yet responsible for the denunciations it has innocently received."

"COUNT GLEICHEN relates, in his story of the mission to Menelek," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "that besides the Maria Theresa 1780 dollars, the people of Abyssinia, for small change, use a bar of hard crystallized salt, about ten inches long and two inches and a half broad and thick, slightly tapering toward the end, five of which go to the dollar at the capital. People are very particular about the standard of fineness of the currency. 'If it does not ring like metal when flicked with the finger nail, or if it is cracked or chipped, they wont take it. It is a token of affection also, when friends meet, to give each other a lick of their respective *amolis*, and in this way the material value of the bar is also decreased. For still smaller change cartridges are used, of which three go to one salt. It does not matter what sort they are. Some sharpers use their cartridges in the ordinary way, and then put in some dust and a dummy bullet to make up the difference, or else they take out the powder and put the bullet in again, so that possibly in the next action the unhappy seller will find that he has only miss-fires in his belt; but this is such a common fraud that no one takes any notice of it, and a bad cartridge seems to serve as readily as a good one.'"

"IT is well known," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "that the kea, or mountain parrot of New Zealand, has acquired the habit of attacking sheep, and making holes by means of its sharp and powerful beak in the backs of these animals for the purpose of abstracting the kidney fat, which appears to be esteemed as a luxurious diet. It is supposed that this peculiar habit or instinct was developed by the bird getting the fat from the skins of sheep that had been slaughtered, but this solution is not very satisfactory, as there appears nothing to connect the fat on the skins of the sheep with the live animals. In a note published in *The Zoologist* (May 16), Mr. F. R. Godfrey, writing from Melbourne, offers the following solution of the mystery, which seemed to him to be simple and satisfactory, and more rational than the sheepskin theory: 'In the hilly districts of the middle island of New Zealand there is a great abundance of a white moss, or lichen, which exactly resembles a lump of white wool, at the roots of which are found small white fatty substances, supposed by some to be the seeds of the plant, and by others to be a grub or maggot which infests it, which is the favorite food of the kea. Probably the bird, misled by this resemblance, commenced an exploration in sheep, and, this proving satisfactory, originated the new habit.'"

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE RELIGION OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

"THE appearance of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's 'Recessional Hymn' may well be considered one of the chief religious events of the past two years," writes Mr. W. B. Parker, who goes on to say that the poem exemplifies the essentially religious basis of Anglo-Saxon character, and lends weight to the belief that great art is forever inseparable from religion. The writer further states that the note of piety is traceable as the ground-note of Kipling's work. In proof of this he quotes part of the dedication to "Soldiers Three," one of Kipling's earliest books, published in 1888; also the *envoi* to "Life's Handicap," which is as follows:

By my own work before the night,
Great Overseer, I make my prayer.
If there be good in that I wrought,
Thy hand compelled it, Master, Thine:
Where I have failed to meet Thy thought,
I know, through Thee, the blame is mine.
. . . . . .
The depth and dream of my desire,
The bitter paths wherein I stray,
Thou knowest who hast made the Fire,
Thou knowest who hast made the Clay.
One stone the more swings to her place
In that dread Temple of Thy Worth—
It is enough that through Thy grace
I saw naught common on Thy earth.

Mr. Parker says (in *The New World*, December):

"This should suffice to make plain the mood in which Mr. Kipling has done his work, and to reveal, underneath all the intolerant energy and fierce intensity of his writing, the vein of genuine religious feeling which has been its chief stimulus. Mr. Kipling's religion is neither new nor complex. It shares with his heroes and his words a simple and primal nature. There was never, in fact, a religion with less scaffolding of theology. Such theology as there is to this faith is of the most uncompromising orthodoxy, but for the most part it springs up straight from the broad base of human feeling, unexplained and undefended. . . . . .

"Mr. Kipling's religion is not only human, but almost exclusively masculine. It does not belong to saints, neither does it belong to women, but to unchastened, faulty men—to Dick Heldar, McAndrews, Sir Anthony Gloster, and Mulvaney. . . . .

"The religion of such men is short and swiftly told. Mr. Kipling puts it all in one of the verses to his friend and hero, Wolcott Balestier, 'Who had done his work and held his peace, and had no fear to die.' A simple religion, as simple as that of the primitive heroes—of Ulysses, of Sidney, and stout Sir Richard Grenville. Two words would hold it all—courage and toil—courage, the merry daring that laughs the world to scorn; toil, the quenchless effort to make the world obey. They who forged this faith surely took counsel of the world's prophets—of Joshua and St. Paul: of Joshua for the first of it—'Be not afraid, neither be ye dismayed,' and St. Paul for the second—'Endure hardness like a good soldier.' 'Do your work and fear nothing'—this is the gospel Mr. Kipling has ever preached, and he has preached it consistently. Even that flinty-hearted young pagan, Dick Heldar, in 'The Light that Failed,' preaches work, and the only mission for which, in 'The Children of the Zodiac,' the gods were brought to earth was to preach, 'Thou shalt not be afraid.'

"This religion needs no interpretation. They who hold it are not men of speech. . . . . .

"Their religion is one of action, and yet because they have lived close comrades to death, and felt their own helplessness, they have learned to believe—to believe as their fathers did—in God and heaven and hell. . . . . .

"So Mr. Kipling expresses the sense of innate divinity which is the core of courage and the life of all effective toil. The faith and daring of his rough heroes spring from the same source as all the religion of the world—from the consciousness that men are not alien to the universe, but that the heart of the world and their hearts beat to the same measure. This and those other feelings which make up the body of our faith Mr. Kipling has uttered afresh for us in poems which, like the 'Recessional,' have at once voiced the prayers and solemn hopes of our generation and given their maker his chief title to a place among the greater names of English poetry."

## WAS CHRIST BORN IN BETHLEHEM?

THIS question Dr. W. M. Ramsay, a professor in Aberdeen University, asks, and proceeds to answer in a scholarly and reverent volume just published. Biblical critics have raised the question as to the birthplace of Christ, holding that the accounts of the Nativity, as found in the New Testament and other sources, do not make clear the place of birth. St. Luke and St. Matthew distinctly assert that Christ was born in Bethlehem. Neither St. Mark nor St. John mentions His birthplace.

In the gospels attributed to these writers He is spoken of as Jesus of Nazareth. Furthermore, St. John, in chapter vii. 40, 41, quotes the doubters who said, "What, does the Christ come out of Galilee? Hath not the Scripture said that the Christ cometh of the seed of David and from Bethlehem?"

It has been assumed by certain of the critics, says Professor Ramsay, that John did not believe Christ was born in Bethlehem. These critics insist that the expression, "Jesus of Nazareth" implies that Nazareth was the place of His birth. They then proceed to argue that St. Mark and St. John are right, and St. Luke and St. Matthew are wrong.

The gospel of St. Luke, which contains the most circumstantial story of the Nativity, has been, we are told, most severely criticized for the explanation it gives of the visit of Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem. The critics have asserted that the report of the census was either a fiction or a blunder, and that the circumstances which Luke relates were contrary to history. The germ out of which the story has developed, Professor Ramsay says, was the fact, recorded by Josephus, that A.D. 6 or 7 there was made a census and valuation of Palestine, the first and the only one which the Romans held in that country; and that Luke has transferred this census, with the officer Quirinius, who made it, to a different period, about nine or twelve years earlier, when it was impossible that any census could have occurred, or that Quirinius could have been the census-taker.

That no census could have been held in Judea until A.D. 6 or 7 the critics infer from the fact that Josephus describes the "great census" of that year as something novel and unheard of, rousing popular indignation and rebellion on that account.

That Quirinius could not have been concerned in any earlier census, even if it occurred, is inferred from the supposed fact that he never governed Syria during the life of Herod, for Herod died in 3 A.D. Therefore a census taken in the time of Quirinius could not be associated with the birth of a child "in the days of Herod, King of Judea."

Granting, however, for the sake of argument, that the census was taken at the time and by the person specified by St. Luke, why, ask the critics, did Joseph travel all the way to Bethlehem instead of remaining at his residence in Nazareth?

In short (still using the language of hostile criticism), St. Luke deemed it an essential point in his story that the prophecies relating to the Messiah's birth in Bethlehem should seem to have been fulfilled. Therefore, he lent greedy faith to fiction purporting to explain how the son of a resident of Nazareth came to be born in Bethlehem.

For these reasons, skeptics have triumphantly asserted that any one who accepts the canons of historical reasoning must relegate the whole tale of the birth of Christ to the realm of imaginative fiction. Nor is it only the extreme school of critics that reject the tale as an invention. Many of those scholars who thoroughly accept the trustworthiness of the Gospel as a whole abandon the attempt to defend this incident, and either pass by on the other side or frankly admit that it is at least in part erroneous.

This is the first work that answers in detail all these various and apparently important objections. Professor Ramsay unhesitatingly indorses the narrative of St. Luke in its entirety, claims that it is in complete accord with the latest discoveries in history, and insists that it involves no contradiction with the other gospels.

First as to the question of contradiction. He holds that the expression "Jesus of Nazareth" does not mean that Nazareth was His birthplace, but merely the abode of His parents, the place which had been His home, whence He had appeared before the world. As to the deductions drawn from the murmurs of the doubters, "Hath not the Scriptures said that Christ cometh of the seed of David and from Bethlehem?" Dr. Ramsay insists that the obvious intention of St. John was ironical, and that he quoted the words of outsiders, who were ignorant of the story of the Nativity, to impress upon the minds of the believers fully acquainted with

it the emphatic witness which the objectors unconsciously bore in Christ's favor, as one who had in very fact fulfilled the full measure of the prophecies they quoted against Him.

Dr. Ramsay points out that critics, to be consistent, if they maintain that St. John did not believe that Jesus was born in Bethlehem, must maintain also that John did not believe Him to be of the seed of David. Now every contemporary Christian reader of John's gospel would recognize the irony involved in the first clause of the sentence quoted, because John knew the doctrine set forth by Paul and the synoptics. Such a reader would therefore necessarily recognize that the second point was also ironical.

As to the census, Dr. Ramsay acknowledges that the Roman method of census-taking was to record existing facts, and that any disturbance of the distribution of population would defeat the purpose and impair the value of the census. He concedes that if the census which Luke had in mind were ever carried out purely after the Roman method, it would not furnish the explanation which is the prime reason for mentioning it.

But, far from asserting that this census was carried out strictly after the Roman method, Luke explains in the outset that it was made on a different principle, not merely by households (as the Roman method required), but also at the same time according to descent and stock—that is, by tribes. Hence those Hebrews who were not residing in the proper city of their tribe and family were constrained to return thither for the occasion to be enrolled there. Now, Joseph was of the "family and house of David," whose proper seat was Bethlehem.

This method would not work any general or widespread inconvenience, owing to the settled habits of Oriental life. Most families would be naturally resident in their native place. As to the non-resident exceptions, the inconvenience would be minimized by the smallness of Palestine and the regular custom of attending a yearly Passover. In any event, the drawbacks would be slight in comparison with the danger of exciting tumults by needlessly forcing the Roman methods of registration on a reluctant people.

The fact that the census of Herod was tribal and Hebraic, not anti-national; that it was unconnected with any scheme of Roman taxation; and that it aroused little indignation and no rebellion, would explain why Josephus had not deemed it of sufficient importance to notice, and would not conflict, but harmonize, with his statement that in A.D. 7 a totally new departure was made in Palestine in the earliest census and valuation of property, after the Roman fashion. This novel, unheard-of, and anti-national proceeding aroused indignation and rebellion, and could not be passed over in silence by the historian.

But what extra-biblical evidence is there as to the taking of a census at the period of Christ's birth? Apologists for Luke have hitherto thrown up their hands at this point, acknowledged its difficulty, recognized the plausibility of adverse criticism, and contented themselves with the plea that inasmuch as Luke has been proved historically right in all other cases, we must fain believe that he was right also in this.

Dr. Ramsay will not be satisfied with such a makeshift. He asserts that Quirinius was twice governor of Syria. The latter's second term of office commenced in A.D. 6, when he took the great census to which Josephus refers. But his first term was contemporary with the last years of Herod's reign, and therefore with the birth of Christ. During his first term he ordered the purely national census, which led to Joseph's journey to Bethlehem, and thus decided the place of Christ's nativity.

Dr. Ramsay argues as follows: The decree of Augustus, which Luke mentions, is commonly interpreted as ordering that a single census should be held of the whole Roman world. This is not a correct interpretation of Luke's words. What Augustus did was to lay down the principle of systematic enrolment in the Roman world, not to arrange for the taking of one single census. This system of numbering went on for a time, or more probably permanently, and hence the "first" of the series is defined by Luke as the occasion on which the story turns. "We may assume unhesitatingly that if any such system was inaugurated, it would be periodic, recurring regularly, either once a year or after a definite term of years." Luke does not state that the system was put into form universally. That point was a matter of indifference to Luke. What he implies is that the system was put into force in Syria.

Ten years ago, if one had advanced such an interpretation of Luke's account, he would have been laughed at, for Roman history then gave no testimony of the existence of such census-taking. But three different scholars, Kenyon, Wicken, and Viorick, working independently of one another, announced in 1893 the discovery that periodic enrolments were made in Egypt under the Roman empire, and that the period was of fourteen years. These census records have been found in a more or less fragmentary state. The first of the papers dates from Nero A.D. 61–62, but there is nothing to show that the census did not exist before this date. Indeed, the language of these early papers indicates that they are not the records of the first census.

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## A POLYGAMOUS MORMON IN CONGRESS.

MUCH anxiety has been expressed in religious quarters during the past year over the renewed and apparently successful efforts of the Mormon church to establish itself in various parts of this country. So energetic has the Mormon propaganda become that the Utah presbytery and several other "Gentile" religious bodies have felt constrained to send out a warning to the Christian public. The fears thus expressed have been augmented by the appearance at Washington of the polygamous Congressman from Utah. Under the editorial caption "What Will Congress Do?" *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Chicago) discusses the situation at length. It reprints the petition presented to President Harrison by the president of the Mormon church in 1891 begging for executive clemency and declaring that the law of the Mormon church commanding polygamy "was henceforth suspended." It also reproduces the subsequent proclamation of President Harrison granting full amnesty to all persons who had violated the Edmunds act forbidding polygamous marriage, "upon the express condition that they shall in the future faithfully obey the laws of the United States." Following these *The Advocate* says:

"But for these declarations in the manifesto, petition, and court testimony, Utah would not have been admitted to statehood.

"As is explained in the article on another page of this paper by Eugene Young, grandson of Brigham Young, the leaders of the church dictate the political action of its members, and they have deliberately selected a polygamous Mormon to represent Utah in the national House of Representatives. What will Congress do about it? Submit? We believe it will not.

"The Congress of which Mr. Roberts has been elected a member will not meet until March 4, 1899. The present Congress should enact such laws as will prevent the consummation of this Mormon outrage by Mr. Roberts and the continuance of the crime of unlawful cohabitation and plural marriage by any member of the Mormon church. The future political, social, and moral, as well as religious character of several important Western States may depend upon the action or inaction of this Congress. The people will hold its members responsible for a failure to do their duty in this matter."

In an editorial note *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) thus refers to the case:

"Utah now sends a Congressman to Washington who is a confessed polygamist. It is urged that if the House permits him to take his seat, it will condone polygamy. That is doubtless true, since the House is the judge of the qualification of its own members. But the polygamous Congressman's vote may be sorely needed by his party. The country is getting aroused to the menace of the Mormon church rather late. Those who objected to the admission of Utah were accused of 'pessimism' and 'lack of faith in our institutions.' We wish that some of the people who were so sure that Utah could be trusted, and who were so optimistic and had such faith in our institutions, would take hold of this matter, and not lay the responsibility for the present state of affairs upon those who opposed the whole business."

*The Episcopal Recorder* (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) has the following reference to the subject:

"We have no doubt that when the proper time comes Mr. Roberts will give reasons why he should not be regarded as a law-breaker, and claim prior responsibility and marriages previous to the admission of his State as excuses. We would not judge

him; his peers in Congress will do that. . . . Certainly the possession of a plurality of wives by a representative from the recently admitted State of Utah is, on its face, a very serious breach of the pledges given by those who sought its admission."

The history of the admission of Utah as a State is briefly reviewed by the New York *Observer*, and in conjunction with this, it recites the action and conduct of the Mormon leaders under statehood, concluding with the election of "Brigham H. Roberts, an avowed polygamist, to Congress." *The Observer* thereupon says:

"By this last act the issue is directly raised whether Utah is not still a polygamous State, and thus whether its people have not obtained statehood on false pretense. For Roberts was not only opposed in the electoral canvass on the ground that he is a polygamist, but admits the fact and is, it is said, prepared to defend his position. This is, that as he had contracted his plural marriages before Utah became a State, he owes a duty to his wives which there is now no law compelling him to forego. The federal statute against polygamy is not operative in a State, and the prohibition of the enabling act applies only to future polygamous marriages. As the federal statute is operative in the federal district, how he expects to escape prosecution there should he enter Congress, he does not state. The one thing apparent, however, is that, in electing him as their representative, the Mormons have flagrantly violated their most solemn pledges, and so doing have raised the question whether their State has ever complied with the terms of the enabling act,—is, in fact, a State at all.

"The question is, of course, one that must be dealt with by the House, when Roberts attempts to take his seat. To permit a confessed polygamist to occupy a place in the federal Government would be to give the indorsement of that Government to polygamy, to reverse a policy on which the nation is a unit. For if the offense is condoned in that high legislative body, nothing is more certain than that in Utah the law against polygamy will be a dead letter. The moral sense of the nation revolts against any compromise with the Mormon iniquity, and still more against any complicity of the federal Government with it. The qualifications of its members are, of course, to be determined solely by the House, but as Roberts is debarred both by federal statute and by the constitution of his own State, decision should not be difficult. That duty done, Congress may well consider the larger question, whether Utah, having never fulfilled the pledges by which she obtained statehood, is a State within the Union."

*The Reformed Church Messenger* (Philadelphia) also asks the question, "What will Congress do about it?" and replies:

"There ought not to be much doubt about what it ought to do; for when Utah was admitted as a State it was under the solemn pledge that polygamy would not be permitted. After that the bold effrontery of sending a polygamist to Congress should be rebuked by showing the doors of the Capitol and of Washington homes to any such person as Mr. Roberts and his three wives. Let us see what sort of apologists he will have among those who put politics above morals."

*The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Detroit) has the following opinion to express:

"When the proposition to make Utah a State came before Congress, many thoughtful citizens opposed it, believing that statehood would only be crowning the Mormon hierarchy with power almost supreme to work out their nefarious schemes, a result now demonstrated to be a fact. Meantime Mormon missionaries are diligently at work in all sections of the country making converts to that faith. It would not be at all surprising if, grown strong and bold under state auspices, polygamy should yet be an open sore on our body politic, and far less easily cured than it would have been by federal authority under territorial government."

*The Southwestern Presbyterian* (New Orleans and Birmingham) says:

"Much has been said of late in our religious papers of the new aggressiveness of this modern monstrosity. Some deep political scheme is doubtless back of it all. We believe it was a blunder to admit Utah into statehood. There can be no doubt that polygamy, professedly renounced for a purpose, is still practised; and yet Mormon missionaries pervading the land scrupulously suppress the offensive feature of their faith until they have foolish men and more silly women in their toils. The best way of dealing with these emissaries of evil is for our ministers everywhere to inform themselves of the real nature of Mormonism and communicate this information from the pulpit, and thus strip the lamb's fleece from these ravening wolves. But there is something more to be done. We should carry the war into Africa. The combined missionary forces of pure Christianity should assail Mormonism in its chief seat. It is proposed to abolish yellow fever by cleansing its fountain in Cuba. A similar course is wise with respect to this moral poison. Missionaries, churches, and Christian schools are urgently needed in Utah, and all patriots, whether Christians or not, should support them."

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, in a paragraph on Mormon casuistry, has the following:

"But since the admission as a State polygamous relations have been resumed—if indeed they were ever suspended. The fact is admitted and defended. Two lines of defense, at least, are adopted. One is, that it was understood at the time that the then existing polygamous relations were to continue, but that no new polygamous marriages were to be celebrated. The second is stated by a writer in the Salt Lake City *Tribune* thus: 'I base my justification of it upon the grounds that Utah was entitled as of right to admission into the Union without making such a covenant; that the United States had no right, therefore, to insist upon it as a condition precedent to admission; that it was obtained by duress, and therefore not binding upon those who made it.'

"That is casuistry for you worthy of the best days of the Jesuits. What is to be expected of a people of such moral training?"

*The Canadian Baptist* (Toronto) says:

"Mormonism has again entered upon an era of active propagandism. Its emissaries, said to number several thousands, are abroad in all sections of the United States and Canada, as well as among the more ignorant peoples of the Old World. They are pressing their work here in Toronto, and claim to be quietly drawing away many from their old beliefs to themselves."

From *The Outlook* (New York) we quote:

"There are many signs which indicate that Mormonism is neither dead nor moribund. It has been said that it has missionaries in all of the countries of Northern Europe, and that eight hundred of them are seeking proselytes in different parts of the United States. A conference is to be held in Brooklyn in February, the object of which is to put the work on a permanent basis. Mormon missionaries are especially active in Maryland and West Virginia, and in the mountain districts of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. These facts recall the strong paper which was read before the Congregational Home Missionary Society in Cleveland last June by Mr. Eugene Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, in which he used these words: 'Mormonism, eight years ago crushed by the Government, its leader in prison or hiding, its property confiscated and credit fatally impaired, its people half alienated and wholly threatened with disfranchisement, sued for mercy. Mormonism to-day, triumphant and arrogant, its property and prestige restored, its citizenship guaranteed by statehood, its influence secured by power in one of the branches of Government, challenges the orthodoxy of your older beliefs and calls it heterodoxy. It throws down the gauntlet to the nations of all the earth, and tells them that every government is the heritage of the followers of Joseph Smith.' No one can object to the progress of Mormonism so long as it remains simply a religion and does not threaten the moral health of the nation with its doctrine of polygamy. We may forbid the preaching of that doctrine, but its other errors, so far as they exist, can be met only by the presentation of more reasonable truth in more attractive form."

Dr. S. E. Wishard, in a letter to *The Evangelist* (New York), writes:

"Having entered our protest against polygamy during all these years of warfare against it, we now call upon all Christian people and loyal citizens to take such immediate steps by petition to Congress as will prevent the boldest polygamist in Utah from disgracing that body by taking his seat next March."

## MORE ABOUT THE RELATION BETWEEN RELIGION AND NATIONAL SUCCESS.

THE controversy on this subject which has been carried on beween Dr. Welldon and Monsignor Vaughan in the London *Spectator* has been brought to a close. *The Spectator*, in a leading article, expresses its own opinion, which is that there is little or no connection between national success and Christianity. It goes on to say:

"Nor can we, if we narrow the controversy to Catholic and Protestant, agree with Macaulay and Dr. Welldon. It is not even true that in all cases Protestantism has secured earthly prosperity, and Catholicism the reverse. If they had, that would be no proof of anything except that Protestantism had attracted the strong races, and Catholicism the feeble ones, just as Stoicism in the Roman period attracted the proud, and Christianity the wretched; but they have not. Compare Belgium, with its devotedly Catholic population, with Sweden, which is entirely Protestant, or with Switzerland, in which the religions are almost equally divided. Or compare the Rhenish provinces of Prussia and their Catholic population with the strictly Protestant population of the two Mecklenburgs, or even the Protestant cultivators of Brandenburg and Pomerania. It seems to us that if we accept prosperity or power as tests of religious truth—and we accept neither, holding that a single man under sentence to torture might be fuller of true religion than his judges—we ignore causes at least as powerful, namely, race, the tendency to multiply, and the habit (which has palpably nothing to do with religion) of continuous industry. The North of Ireland is more prosperous than the South of Ireland because the North of Ireland is occupied, or at all events directed, by men of the Scoto-English breed, who are restless in poverty, who love order, and who are nearly as industrious as the worst race under heaven, the Chinese. Fill Ireland with ultra-Catholic Flemings, and Ireland would be filled with a people making money every day, using her streams, her meadows, her fish, and, above all, her many facilities for manufactures. England is great because of the blood of her people, their energy, their freedom, and their indusry, not because of their creed. Fill her with Celtic Huguenots, and she would be a little land, very happy, very contented, very good, and with an entire incapacity for the empire of the seas, which is the source and guaranty of British prosperity. It is true that the magnificent tolerance of Englishmen has enabled England to rule dark races, far exceeding her sons in number, without popular rebellions; but does that tolerance proceed from her creed or from her superb pride, the pride of Roman patricians mingled with a respect for the results of personal liberty, which he derives from her race and her historic development? Pagans steeped to the lips in evil doctrines grow as rich under British protection as Englishmen themselves. Is it the truth of their faith that makes the Parsees one of the most prosperous of communities, or is it their own energy, and industry, and love of acquiring cash? It seems to us that religion is degraded, not elevated, when we try it by a test, the logical conclusion of which is that the apostles ought to have developed into ministers of state, and the disciples into the Barings of the ancient world. There is fatness and the pride of fatness in such a view of truth and its results."

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**An Expurgated Bible.**—We have the Authorized Version of the Bible, made under King James I., the Revised Version of 1881, the American Revised Version, and are now being given the Twentieth Century New Testament, a translation of the original Greek into strictly modern English. But it has not yet occurred to us, as to the Germans, to expurgate the sacred book. In *The Sunday at Home* (November) we read:

"Among German educational authorities there seems to be a widespread belief that the entire Bible is not a book which should be in the hands of the children attending school. Parts of the Bible, they maintain, are unsuitable to be read by the young. There are numbers of boys and girls, they say, who deliberately seek out passages in certain books of the Bible either to scoff at or to afford them food for their impure thoughts. Accordingly in parts of North Germany, especially in Hamburg and Bremen, the schools are supplied with what is known as the 'Bremen School Bible,' a book about half the compass of the entire Scriptures, in which all that is necessary for edification, morality, and salvation is to be found. At least this is the opinion of the German Bible-reformers. The movement has now spread to South Germany, and the Wurtemberg Bible Society has received an order to print an edition of an expurgated Bible for the use of the schools in that kingdom. We wonder what Luther would have thought of this? We can imagine his scorn. He would have said something like this: 'Purify your homes, your streets, your theaters. Teach religion and piety to your children in the family. To pure children all things are pure.'"

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## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE deaconess movement has been started among the Baptists.

*The British Weekly* says that the Bishop of London "has directed his candidate for orders always to preach on a subject, not a text."

A NEW journal is about to appear in Paris, founded by Catholic women, and edited by Madam Paule Vigneron, under the title of *Le Pain*.

AT the meeting of the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church in Montreal, the church was represented as having lost ground in the country districts.

THE oldest rabbi in the world, according to *The American Israleite*, is Dr. Levi, of Giessen, Germany. He celebrated last month, hale and hearty, his ninety-second birthday.

DEAN FARRAR is writing a sequel companion volume to his great work, "The Life of Christ." The new book, which may be published next spring, is largely the result of the dean's recent studies in Palestine.

PRINCE IMERETINSKY, governor-general of Poland, has been removed by the Czar. The alleged reason for this disgrace is said to be the strained relations between the governor-general and the higher Catholic clergy.

THE latest reports concerning the Anglican church in Hawaii, which may be transferred to the American Episcopal church, show that there are on the islands seven clergymen, seven churches, and a membership of 1,500, of whom 15 are Hawaiians.

THE circulation of the Bible in Russia has lately been much increased, and the government has given colporteurs free passage fot themselves and their books on government railroads and steamers. Private companies have also shown like favors.

POPE LEO XIII. altho over eighty, has written a libretto for an oratorio on the subject of "The Baptism of Clovis." The oratorio will be performed in the Cathedral of Reims in December by an orchestra of 120 p eces and a chorus of 200 voices.

ACCORDING to a recent census in India there were nearly a half million married infants under nine years of age, and over two hundred and fifty thousand widowed children under fifteen years of age, doomed by the customs of the country to the ignominy of a life-long widowhood.

IT is said that the Turkish authorities in Palestine have received strict orders from Constantinople to see to it that no real estate in Palestine shall pass into the hands of Jews, even if they are Turkish subjects, and that in consequence of this order all transactions in landed property in the name of the colonies projected by Barons Rothschild and Hirsch and the Israelite alliance have been stopped.

DAWN seems to glimmer at last for the Russian Jew. The Czar has sanctioned by imperial ukase the first official breach of the May (1882) Laws, which prohibited Jews from settling in the villages and thus prevented them from turning their attention to agriculture. Baron Horace Günzburg has devoted 1,350 acres of his estate in Bessarabia to the formation of a Jewish agricultural colony.

*The Journal and Messenger* says that "Bishop Hartzell found, on reaching the mouth of the Kongo, that of the fifty eight missionaries sent to that country by his predecessor, Bishop Taylor, whose fame is so great, only four were left. One of these he removed to St. Paul de Loanda, and the other three he sent home. He also sold the steamer which had been in use bythe missionaries and provided for the abandonment of the Lower Kongo as a Methodist mission-field."

THE natives of the Yukon region in Alaska possess a totemistic religion, with a certain amount of ritual. As distinguished from a fetish, a totem is never an isolated individual, but always a class of objects. The Indians of the Yukon have many curious animal myths and legends. They believe all the lands lying beyond the boundaries of their knowledge to be peopled by fierce superhuman monsters. They believe in the transmigration of souls. With them the jay is a sacred bird, and the dog and bear are objects of special veneration.

"WE could select men and women from the various churches," says *The Christian Register* (Unitarian)—"Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Unitarian—who, taken away from their creeds and churches and put together in social life, would have the same moral qualities, an identical religious spirit, and similar ways of working for the good of others. Evidently, this common something does not come from diverse creeds, varieties of church government, and differences of ritual. Some day we shall have a congress and a committee to describe and express this common something which is the screet of the good life."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THO she has yielded to the demands of the United States, Spain to the last refuses to admit that she gave any provocation for war. "To the world at large," asserts the *Liberal*, Madrid, "this war will always appear as a long-planned and carefully prepared raid of the strong upon the weak." Many Spanish papers still charge us with having blown up the *Maine* ourselves, referring to our refusal to permit an independent investigation as the base of their suspicions. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"The war party in the United States knew that something startling was necessary to arouse the nation. Here was a fine chance. Nearly all the officers of the *Maine* were on board another ship when the explosion took place. People who charge the Spaniards with being capable of such a vile deed are well capable of committing it themselves."

Apart from this sentimental cause for complaint, which the Spaniards more than ever wish to submit to an international tribunal, they are chiefly concerned about the fate of their prisoners in the Philippines. "America must see to it that these unfortunate men are liberated," says the *Tiempo*; "it is to their everlasting shame that they allow 14,000 white men to be tortured and murdered without the slightest attempt to relieve them." But preparations for another war such as France has carried on for the past twenty-eight years do not seem likely on the part of Spain. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"For the ultimate liberation from a foreign yoke of the people in our lost provinces we can do nothing. Some of them, in Porto Rico and Luzon, do not even deserve our pity, because of their ingratitude. Yet we can not help deploring their ultimate fate, easy to foretell under circumstances which have placed them in the hands of the race which may properly be called the 'grand exterminator.' They will share the fate of the Maoris in New Zealand, who numbered half a million in 1848, and of whom to-day hardly 40,000 are left. . . . We do not believe that Spain, for her part, thinks of a revenge so difficult to obtain; altho no one knows what changes the future may bring. At present we will confine ourselves to the reconstruction of our home affairs."

The Spaniards are imbued with such distrust of the United States that many of their papers doubt whether the $20,000,000 for the Philippines will ever be paid. "The indemnity for Florida, sold to the Yankees in 1821, has never been paid yet," asserts the *Imparcial*.

This matter is of no small importance to the creditors of the Spanish Government. The *Figaro*, Paris, says that only foreign control can avert state bankruptcy in Spain, but doubts that Spain will submit to being placed in the same category with Turkey, Greece, and Egypt. Apart from this, the French press has nothing but sympathy for Spain, with occasionally an expression of dissatisfaction with the attitude of the United States. The *Journal des Débats*, which believes that the war fever in the United States was of artificial growth, declares that our "imperialists" show "how easy it is for people to regard their own pretensions as a manifestation of Divine will." No such reflections appear in the British press, taken as a whole. "The United States may obtain her new possessions by right of conquest, but the main point is that Spain is forced to yield," says the London *Times*. *The Daily Chronicle* congratulates England upon her friendly attitude toward the United States, which, says the paper, "hastened the peace negotiations." *The Globe* says:

"Great Britain has willingly acquiesced in the annexation of Porto Rico and in the establishment of an American protectorate in Cuba, tho it was laid down by Canning as an axiom of policy in that part of the world that the Pearl of the Antilles should never belong to any great power. But we have great interests to protect in the West Indies, and those interests can not be disregarded in the settlements now to be undertaken."

The overwhelming majority of British papers agree with *The Daily Telegraph* that America's launch as a colonial power necessitates a closer union with the mother-country.

The Germans treat the subject as ancient history. "Spain could not hope to refuse with success anything the Americans chose to demand," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. Many organs agree with the *Vossische Zeitung*, which believes that the Philippines are best in American hands, as neither the Spaniards nor the Tagales can hold their own. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, hopes that "the Americans have satisfied themselves that the Philippines are not sufficiently valuable in German eyes to quarrel about them." Less unconcerned are the Russians. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says:

"A single glance at the map shows that the Philippines belong to Asia. . . . Are the European powers really prepared silently to accept this *sic volo, sic jubeo* from Washington? England, France, and Russia are partners in the ownership of Asia; the United States must yet create a sphere of interests worthy of recognition in Asia. Yet it seems incredible that this matter of European interest should have passed without notice."

A Russian diplomat interviewed by the Berlin *Tageblatt* expresses himself to the following effect:

Russia does not think the matter worthy of interference, but she fears that her cordial relations with the United States are at an end. Great Britain will take the United States in tow and use her against Russia. Considering the threats uttered in England against the world at large, this development of Anglo-Saxonism must tend to disturb peace.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GERMAN VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

GERMAN criticism of the American army, as seen during the late war, is not unkindly. Yet the German officers who come into contact with our troops fail to consider them in the light of a decisive factor in international politics. Nothing is said against the physique or intelligence of the men. Only their supposed inability to grasp the necessity of obedience and faith in their officers is censured. A German officer quoted by the *Nord-Ostsee Zeitung* expresses himself as follows:

"The American troops before Manila made a good appearance, physically as well as intellectually. Very few of them were too young for their work. But their undeniable want of discipline —*i.e.*, strict obedience, orderliness, and firmness—renders them of little use in a real battle, where all must work in unison to obtain a given result. Neither the men nor the officers possess the necessary training nor a due comprehension of their duties. There are a very large number of Germans among them—more's the pity —who possess greater military instincts. But even these have been too much influenced by American ideas regarding individual liberty to preserve a clear judgment.

"For guerilla warfare, however, the Americans are as good a material as could be wished. . . . At present it would seem that neither the men nor the officers would be formidable to a good European force. On the other hand, it is undeniable that the Americans are capable of high military development. But it will take a long, long time ere they become an awe-inspiring military power."

The writer admits that, "considering its make-up, commanders of a large American force are wise if they act with great caution."

Graf Götzen, an officer noted for his success as an African explorer, and during the war military *attaché* with Shafter's army, expressed himself to the following effect in the course of a lecture delivered in Berlin before the Colonial Society and nearly three hundred officers:

The American navy fulfilled all reasonable expectations. The

regular army, too, is a very serviceable body of men; but the volunteers hardly deserve praise. An exception, however, must be made in the case of the regiment of Rough Riders. The insurgents were a miserable body, among whom only the officers were white men. To the American army they were almost valueless. The dynamite guns were practically ineffective, of short range and difficult to sight. The troops were not always properly provisioned, but in this Americans and Spaniards encountered almost insurmountable difficulties. The American colonies will have a great future, for the talent of the Americans as colonizers can not be doubted. Foreign officers attached to General Shafter's staff had no reason to complain of their treatment.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## NAVAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

ARTICLES on the lessons of the late war are becoming more and more numerous in the foreign press. In England, for some reason or other, naval and military experts have as yet little to say, but Captain Mahan's treatises are published in the London *Times*, and are apparently read with keen interest. In France, as everywhere else, it is acknowledged that if the Spanish navy was worse than expected, the American proved to be rather superior to its reputation. For the rest the subject of most interest is the question of naval construction. In the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, we find a series of articles in which the diagrams showing the places where Spanish vessels were hit are keenly discussed. We take from it the following summary:

Everything fragile and flimsy on board Cervera's ships was destroyed, the bridges were in ruins, the ships burned out. Now this was not due solely to the mass of projectiles poured into them. The fire of the Americans was anything but mediocre, yet only a small proportion of their shots were hits. There can be no doubt that the resistance of the Spaniards was broken by the fires which were started by the bursting shells, and which were attributed to projectiles filled with inflammatory material. The latter is an error. Wood will take fire very easily, as the experience obtained in the war between China and Japan has shown. The Spaniards did not profit by that experience; they did not replace wood with metal wherever this was possible. This is nothing new to our naval constructors, nor have they failed to perceive that superstructures, especially light superstructures, should be avoided as much as possible. The smaller the surface presented to the enemy, the greater its power of resistance, the less hits and casualties. But this rule must not be all-prevailing. The Americans had some large monitors which they sent back to their own ports, altho the weather was for the most part mild. The fact is, these ships were so low in the water that their crews suffered excessively from the heat of the tropics. Therefore, while we remember that a battle-ship is a fighting machine and not a hotel, we must remember that the crews can do nothing if their health is impaired. In connection with this subject another matter may not be lost sight of: if a ship is destroyed the crew is in great danger of drowning. In the days of the old wooden ships a mass of floating wreckage enabled many of the sailors to hold themselves above water until they could be picked up. With iron ships this chance to save life is lost. It is the duty of the Admiralty to provide some life-saving apparatus that will work with reasonable chance of success.

Admiral Cervera has not been received in Spain with as much animosity as was expected. The reason is that he can to a large extent prove his innocence. According to the Barcelona *Diario* the admiral expressed himself to the following effect:

The lessons of the war are not new. Almost as much was known before to naval officers of all nationalities. The Spanish officers were well aware of the defects of their fleet. Many weeks before the actual outbreak of hostilities I informed the Government that, altho I was willing to give my life, I could not hope for victory. The only possibility of Spain's success lay in obtaining strong allies. Our own fleet was not in condition to meet the Americans, and we would only meet destruction in a useless attempt to defend an island already almost lost. The authorities would not listen, and I received orders to proceed to the West Indies. I attempted to make up in strategy the deficiency of my fleet in actual fighting power; but even in this I did not succeed, as the necessary supply of coal was wanting in Santiago.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## IS FRANCE DEGENERATE AND FRIENDLESS?

THE tone lately adopted by British writers and diplomats in addressing France is a topic in continental journals. Some, like the Hamburg *Correspondant*, believe in England's unerring political instinct, and regard her treatment of France as a proof of French degeneration and isolation. The *Jugend*, Munich, thinks the French themselves are convinced of their inferiority. The paper sketches the situation tersely as follows:

"HOBSON: The British Lion does not hear the crowing of the Gallic Cock.

"JOBSON: Is he deaf?

"HOBSON: No, *the Cock is dumb!*"

A Paris correspondent of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, however, believes that the French are being punished for a lately developed tendency to adopt English fads. He says:

"The arrogance of the English and their habit to threaten with Britain's displeasure as if it were something to be dreaded are too well known to deserve comment. But that France is treated with special brutality, as if the English regarded her in the light of a third-class power, is the fault of the French themselves. Frenchmen exhibit too much respect for British gold and British titles now that their country has become a bourgeois republic. It was otherwise during the Third Empire. France then guarded her predominant social position. To-day it is the fashion to copy the English in everything. What effect this cult has upon the English is easily imagined. They regard it as a tacit admission of their superiority, and act with an arrogance which they would not dare to exhibit in any other European country, Turkey, perhaps, excepted. The English have not the slightest gratitude for the courtesies shown them, indeed they become more exacting the greater the civility shown them by the French. The London diplomats are merely copying the tone of English tourists in France."

Another Russian, however, the publisher and editor of the *Grashdanin*, declares that France is really declining. As Prince Meshtchersky has until lately been a warm partizan of the Franco-Russian alliance and a bitter enemy of the Germans his article has created some sensation. He says:

"The social and moral existence of France is in danger, the better classes are without moral strength, the leaders of the army think only of themselves. Anarchy reigns everywhere. Returning from France to Russia, a Russian is struck with the changes he experiences on the road. In France he finds anarchy tempered with bureaucracy, wild passions, and corruption. As soon as you cross the German frontier you are in a country where quiet and order, freedom and respect for the opinion of others reign, above all a country whose countless little towns tell of the triumph of free labor and intellectual superiority."

The Germans are much less inclined to believe the case of France hopeless. F. Rubinstein, in an article in *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, on "dying nations," expresses himself to the following effect:

It can not be denied that France shows unmistakable signs of degeneration. What the French need is new blood, foreign immigration. But their jingoism, their protectionism, prevent the influx of new men, new arts, new ideas. Paris even is, on the whole, opposed to mixed marriages. The French aristocracy is undoubtedly degenerate, and the wealthy bourgeoisie which deposed the nobles has come to the end of its tether in three generations. But we must not forget that only the upper classes are declining. France has still healthy peasant farmers who may accomplish her regeneration, and her Provençals, her Bretons, her Auvergnats, are well fitted to diffuse new life in the nation.

The French themselves, while admitting a crisis in their national life, accuse their neighbors across the Channel of narrow-mindedness. "The English underrate us," says the *Temps*; "they see only our faults and ignore what we are doing in literature, in art, in science, in engineering." The first outcome of these hurts to French pride is a desire to be on good terms with other neighbors, especially the Germans. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It may not be true what the *Courrier du Soir* says—that the German Emperor is already working for a Franco-Russian-German *entente*. But the news does not appear improbable. Germany and France are undoubtedly drawing nearer each other. That the French Government suppressed the *Rire* for ridiculing Kaiser Wilhelm, that the French papers did not object, shows which way the wind blows, just as much as the rumor that a French fleet would act as guard of honor to the *Hohenzollern*, a rumor which some years ago would have called forth a wild outburst of jingoism."

The German papers cautiously remark that this new sentiment in France must be tested ere Germany can hold out once more the hand of friendship so often refused by France in past years.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## HAS HENRY GEORGE CONVERTED JAPAN?

MR. TENTEARO MAKATO, a Japanese gentleman sent to investigate political economy in Europe and America, published his report in the earlier part of this year, and an English translation of his work has recently appeared. It has set many men to thinking, for it shows that Henry George has made headway among that most marvelously regenerated of all aristocracies—the Japanese. The Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle*, a paper noteworthy for the liberality with which it opens its columns to discussions on economic questions, expresses itself as follows on the subject:

"Commisioner Makato's work was prompted by Mr. Neesima, the then Minister of Education at Tokyo, who, through the Foreign Office, wrote to the Japanese Minister in Washington, shortly after the Chino-Japanese war, that in Japan the effect of labor-saving machinery, steam-engines, and great factories had not tended to reduce the hours of labor or to relieve women and children from excessive work. Mr. Neesima had fondly hoped that these wealth-producing devices would tend toward leisure and opportunity for culture, and that his schools would shortly contain all the children in the land. Yet in Yokohama, Tokyo, Osaka, and throughout Dai Nippon the effect seems to have been the very reverse, and the workingman's lot has become not easier but harder. The cost of living has become greater, and life more anxious. The commissioner was, therefore, ordered by the Mikado's Government to make inquiries 'in those places where these wonderful machines are most used, as to their social effects; learn what methods, if any, have been adopted to cause them to bring that comfort and leisure to the masses for which they were evidently devised.' . . . . . .

"It is to be noted that the Japanese Government directed this inquiry to be made in that country where, above all others, labor-saving machinery is most used, and is employed to the best advantage. Not in England, Germany, or France was this inquiry to be conducted, but in the democratic republic of the United States. The first commissioner, Mr. Teremoto, of the Japanese Legation at Washington, according to his instructions, abjured 'the civilities of the rich' in order to spend his time among, and learn something about, the poor. His former perceptions he soon found to be illusory. The better dress, houses, furniture, more varied food of these people, he was surprised to find, were accompanied by more tension, more anxiety, and less happiness than among the same classes in Japan. Wages seemed to be no more than a bare living, tho at a much higher standard than in Japan. To improve these conditions labor unions had been formed, but were commonly defeated by the men and women out of work and struggling to get employment. . . . Even in Japan, he thought, the contrasts were less serious, and between rich and poor the gulf was narrowing. . . . But after about a year, he made his report to his chief, explaining that he felt himself incompetent, and suggesting as commissioner Mr. Tentearo Makato, who had graduated at Yale, after a course of study at Columbia. . . . Like Teremoto, Makato found enlightenment in Henry George, whose 'Progress and Poverty' carried him away. Henry George the commissioner believes to be 'the freest thinker the world has known, and his book the most important ever given by man to men.' The abolition of private property in land—land nationalization—is the Socialistic doctrine which the commissioner recommends for the salvation of his native country. Ominously we learn that Henry George's four principal works are already rendered into the Japanese tongue. Here then is a pretty development if the masses of Japan (and, through them, of China) are to be become imbued with the teachings of Henry George. It was a consummation totally unforeseen by the author of 'Progress and Poverty.'"

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ABROAD.

THE death of Harold Frederic in England and the indictment of two Christian-Science healers (since discharged by the judge) for responsibility therefor, while it has aroused some vigorous comment in England, has called forth very little editorial notice in the rest of Europe. "In Germany these people, who are neither Christians nor scientists, would have been arrested before they could have done serious harm," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne. The same note is heard in the Paris *Débats*. The only continental journal of any consequence that does not absolutely ridicule the whole business is the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*. Its London correspondent, in a long article, expresses himself to the following effect:

Harold Frederic was a picture of manhood, and he certainly earned a name for himself. His cable messages to New York were sometimes cabled back to England as "American opinions." But he could not get away from the peculiar ignorance and superstition of his race. Nor can we. In any other country the "Scientists" and the "Peculiar People" would be laughed at. In England they may murder folk under the guise of religion. Luckily England is the land of publicity, and the criminals in the case will find it hard to ply their trade for a while.

The opinion of the *Handelsblad* is backed by the overwhelming majority of British newspapers. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Apart altogether from this individual case, which has resulted in the loss of a life of much promise, we trust that the prominence now given to the methods of the enterprising American ladies who are making a fat living out of the weak-minded and credulous will result in their receiving systematic treatment at the hands of the Criminal Investigation Department and the director of public prosecutions. The vulgar quack, or vendor of 'charms,' is watched and moved on by the police, and there is no reason why these people, simply because they add blasphemy and pseudo-science to the old-fashioned procedure, should flourish unchecked. In France or Germany they would find themselves in prison or across the frontier in a week, and we trust there is some equally effective weapon in the hands of our own police."

*The Spectator*, *The Speaker*, *The Saturday Review*, in fact all the best English weeklies, are ashamed of the whole affair. Of the dailies *The Times* is dissatisfied because "imposture can shut out so much civilization." *The Standard*, *The Daily News*, *The Morning Post*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Graphic*, and *Leader* all demand summary punishment for the people who caused Harold Frederic's death, and not a few of their editorials contain remarks which are anything but flattering to this country, from which this "pagan superstition" is supposed to have been imported.

In the editorial comment of *The Humanitarian* (London) we find the following words in defense of the principle of mental healing:

"The recent sensational proceedings in the courts respecting

the death of a journalist named Harold Frederic while under treatment of the so-called 'Christian Science' has brought the question of mental healing prominently before the public. Without expressing any opinion on this particular case, which, as we go to press, may be considered *sub judice*, we should like to point out that the result, be what it may, does not affect the science of mental healing in its broader aspects. Mental cures are well-established facts—as well established as the undoubted truism that the mind is superior to the body. The experiments successfully carried out at Nancy and the Salpêtrière, the investigations of Charcot and many registered physicians and learned professors in France and elsewhere, have proved beyond a doubt that, properly directed, the mind may become a powerful curative against disease. The faith cures at Lourdes are another witness, tho not so well attested. Under these circumstances, the attitude of dislike and indifference on the part of the ordinary physicians toward mental therapeutics can only be ascribed to ignorance and professional jealousy. It would be more worthy and more dignified on their part to recognize this power, to find out its laws of action, its limitations, and its power for good or for evil—in other words, mental therapeutics should be taught as surgery and medicine are taught in our schools of healing. Even *The British Medical Journal* has been fain to admit: 'Disease of the body is so much influenced by the mind that in each case we have to understand the patient quite as much as the malady. This is not learnt at hospitals.'

"When we remember that mental science is yet in its infancy, it is not surprising that cures are not invariably effected. Allopathy has held the field for many centuries, yet people still die under its treatment. Does it therefore follow that allopathy is quackery? When we remember how recent discoveries in animal chemistry, bacteriology, etc., have revolutionized medicine, and think of the bleeding and nauseous drugs of a century ago, surely we should remember that healing is not an exact science and suspend judgment. The fact is, the mind and the body are interdependent, the mind has influence over the body and the body over the mind; it is those who lose sight of either of these truths who go astray. It follows, therefore, that professors of the healing art should be trained in knowledge of the mind as well as the body, and *vice versa*."

In the body of the same magazine there is a contribution from Jean Porter Rudd called "How to Think," which is clearly on the side of the doctrine of mental healing. We quote as follows:

"Through the investigations of physical scientists we have learned that thought is dynamic; it is both force and motion. Thought is a force in the same sense as is electricity; it is the most potent known energy in the universe. Thought being both force and motion, the process of thinking is the motor power by which our lives are guided and governed. Thinking builds cells in the brain; it changes the structure of that organ in exact accordance with the quality of thought generated, and thereby changes our relations to one another, to our environment, and to life. . . . . .

"I think it safe to assume that there are few persons in the world that would not be glad to better their conditions—that would not willingly exchange want for plenty, sickness for health, and dread of the uncertain future for a large, calm, grand, understanding faith in universal good.

"We hold the motor power in our minds; but until now we have not known this, and we do not yet know how to use it. What we lack is recognition of a beneficent truth. We are not at the mercy of every untoward event that may chance to darken upon us. We may learn how not to be sick, or poor, or unhappy. We are endowed with a royal gift by our Creator—with a guiding force that, rightly understood, can not fail us (because based on immutable law), but will guide us into the very joy of joys: the joy of *life*.

"Misused, misdirected, mistaken thought is the cause of all sickness, poverty, and sorrow—all unease. This is not visionary imagining, not a mere speculative statement: it is the latest discovery of scientific investigation. It is a demonstrable proposition, as demonstrable as is any problem in mathematics. The day is not far distant when the science of mind control, now in its infancy, will take rank among the exact sciences, to be formulated and studied, and to prove itself of inestimable benefit to mankind. Even now people are learning that they must not dare to indulge a wicked or a weak habit of thought. One might as well take frequent spoonfuls of poison as to worry; while to think thoughts of resentment, malice, hatred, or revenge is less wise than to thrust one's hand into fire."

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## "THE WORST FELLOW IN THE WORLD."

THE Germans have a very poor opinion of the Armenians, and the friendly interchanges between Emperor William and the Sultan do not produce on German Christians the repellent effect that it produces elsewhere. Some of the reasons for this fact may be gleaned from the following extract from the correspondence of Pastor F. Naumann, in the *Hilfe*, a religious journal of Berlin:

"Opposite us [at a dinner in the Tradesmen's Club at Constantinople] sat a German master potter, who had been nineteen years in Constantinople and knew Anatolia. He said: 'I am a Christian and believe in loving my neighbor. Yet I think the Turks were right in killing the Armenians. They have no other remedy. The Turk is superficial, indolent, but generous, qualities which the Armenian exploits in the most unwarrantable manner. *The Armenian is simply the worst fellow in the world!* He will sell his wife, his daughter in her teens, he will rob his own brother. Morally they are the scourge of Constantinople. Not the Turks attacked the Armenians, but the Armenians the Turks. We were in the streets on the day when the Ottoman Bank was attacked, and we ought to know. That the Armenians of Asia Minor are better is a lie. They are born rascals, and it is no use even to raise them in German families.'

"*Nobody raised his voice in opposition to these statements.* Everywhere we heard that the Armenians are used by the English to overthrow the Sultan. We tell these things because our own opinion is well known to our readers. . . . Not that our countrymen think that the Turk can forever retain his position in Europe; but the Armenian certainly does not deserve protection."

Similar opinions are uttered by Dr. Körte, of Bonn, in his "Anatolian Sketches," in which he describes his recollections of many years' residence in Anatolia. He says:

"It is a well-known fact that Christianity has altogether failed to become an educational power in the Orient. The average Christian there is morally far below the average Mohammedan. Every one who really comes in touch with the people learns to respect the Turk, to despise the Greek, to treat with hatred and contempt the Armenian. The Greek is a shopkeeper and a boaster, but on the whole harmless. The Armenian is a rascal through and through. The Levantine is the Creole of the Orient; he has a slight varnish of civilization. Loyal and conscientious is the Turk. . . . The Turks pay nine tenths of the taxes, do all the hard work, and yet defend the empire."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## FOREIGN NOTES.

THE chagrin of British capitalists at having lost control over the South African Republic in consequence of the War of Independence in 1880–81 will easily be understood when the enormous development of gold-mining in the Transvaal is taken into consideration. Last year the Transvaal mines produced $300,000 worth more gold than the whole United States.

THE Toronto *Evening Telegram*, commenting upon the large number of Canadians who joined the American army during the late war, says:

"Restlessness and love of adventure, the natural heritage of men whose fathers carved out homes in the forest, are fed by the sports of the country and fanned by an invigorating climate. In India and in Egypt, in fact wherever arms are to be borne or fighting to be done, Canadians are found—a fact that in part accounts for the country's rather slow growth in population."

AMID the hubbub created by the British press over the Fashoda affair it is pleasing to learn that Her Majesty's officers in Egypt did nothing to aggravate the crisis. General Grenfell and his staff treated Major Marchand with much politeness and kindness, a fact which the Frenchman acknowledged by a personal visit to Grenfell as well as by letter. In connection with this it is worth remembering that, according to German authorities, neither our Admiral Dewey, nor indeed any American officer invested with authority, showed that they countenanced the systematic instigation carried on by newspapers and press agencies during the late war.

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The total amount of coal produced in Belgium during the year 1897 amounted to 21,492,446 tons, representing a value of 220,672,100 francs ($42,589,715.30) and exceeding by 240,076 tons the production of 1896, which was considered the largest ever realized in Belgium. During 1897 there were 48 strikes among mine-workers, only four of which were successful.

The import of Indian corn into Germany is of especial interest to Americans. The past decade has witnessed a phenomenal growth in this trade. The first imports took place in the fifties, and were of slow growth at first, but during recent years they have been far more rapidly developed than those of any other cereal coming through the North Sea ports. This rapid increase is a sign of the increase in German cattle-raising, and the dependence of German farmers upon foreign cattle-foods. The principal and almost only source of corn supply is the United States. Bremen and Hamburg are the great corn-importing centers of Germany. In the year 1897, the arrivals of corn at Hamburg were 618,861 tons, valued at 42,000,000 marks ($9,996,000); and at Bremen 242,954 tons, valued at 16,000,000 marks ($3,808,000). The increase over 1896 was most remarkable—nearly 50 per cent. Most of the corn imported at Hamburg finds its way to the upper Elbe and Oder regions, the shipments thither in 1897 amounting to 380,000 tons and forming one of the most important articles of freight transported on the Elbe. The export by rail is unimportant, amounting in 1897 to 32,131 tons. Corn is exported from Hamburg to Denmark, and is also sent to Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, and the Prussian seaports on the Baltic. Small shipments are also made to other European countries and to the Cape Verde and Canary islands; also, in 1896, to the Cape of Good Hope.

Scotch workmen have preferred American-made tools for some years. They say they are tempered harder and more serviceable and have a finish that is lacking in the others. German-made goods are somewhat cheaper, but they are softer and do not stand use as well as the American. "Combination" tools do not seem to be well received.

United States Minister Conger sends from Peking the following clipping from *The North China News* of July 12, purporting to be a translation of a recent decree of the Emperor in regard to the enactment of copyright and patent laws. It would appear from this decree, says Mr. Conger, that China is about to give her men of literary and inventive genius the same recognition and protection accorded them by other nations; and it is indicative of the great changes soon to take place in the country.

The following important imperial decree, which is really the promise of the enactment of copyright and patent laws, was issued on July 5:

"From ancient times until now, the first duty of government has been to bring order out of chaos and shape the rough materials at hand. With the increasing facilities of international commerce, our country has been filled with an influx of scientific, mechanical, and artistic things which are an education to the masses, whose eyes are daily being opened to their usefulness. China is a great country, and our resources are multitudinous. Men of intellect and brilliant talent, capable of learning and doing anything they please, are not lacking; but their movements have hitherto been hampered by old prejudices which have formed a bar in thinking out and introducing to practical use new inventions. Now that we have entered upon the highroad toward the education and enlightenment of the masses, for the purpose of making our empire strong and wealthy like other nations, our first duty should be the encouragement and employment of men of genius and talent. We therefore hereby command that from henceforth, if there be any subject of ours who should write a useful book on new subjects, or who should invent any new design in machinery or any useful work of art and science which will be of benefit to the country at large, he shall be honored and rewarded by us in order to serve as an encouragement and exhortation to others of similar genius and talent. Or, if it be found that such geniuses have real ability to become officials, we will appoint them to posts as a reward, or grant them decorations or fine raiment in order to show the masses the persons who have gained honor by their talents and genius; while they shall also be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labors by being presented with papers empowering them to be the sole manufacturers and sellers within a certain limit of time. Again, to such as have administrative talents and the necessary funds either to build schools, or begin irrigation-works for the benefit of agriculture, or build rifle factories or cannon foundries, all of which will be of great benefit to the population of the empire at

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No. 710—Tailor-made gown, consisting of a fly-front jacket and a new Paris skirt. This costume is lined throughout and is handsomely trimmed with either satin bands or braid, whichever may be preferred. A costume of this kind is sold at retail for $25. Our regular price has been $16. Special price for this sale, $10.67

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We are also closing out the sample garments which we have have had on exhibition in our salesroom.

Suits $5.00 to $10.00; have been $10.00 to $20.00.
Jackets and Capes, $4.00 to $6.00;
Have been $8.00 to $12.00.

We tell you about hundreds of other reduced price garments in our Winter catalogue and bargain list, which will be sent *free*, together with a full line of samples to any lady who wishes it. Be sure to say whether you wish the samples for suits or for cloaks, and we will then be able to send you exactly what you desire. Any garment in this sale that is not entirely satisfactory, and not worth double the amount asked for it, may be returned and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

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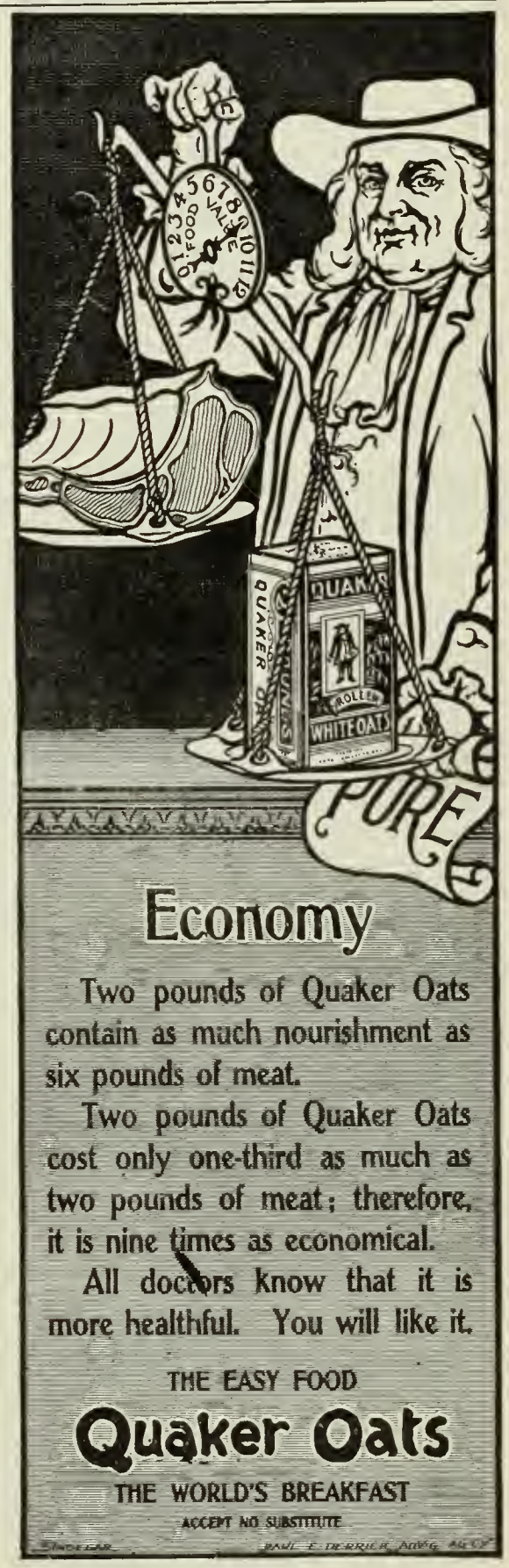


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for the most Suitable Invented Word of two syllables—simple and concise (indicating nourishment, strength, and concentration) for a liquid beef tea (fluid beef). $10 will be given as a 2d prize. The names of the prize winners will be advertised in this journal as soon as final decision has been come to. No letter can be answered under any conditions whatever. Replies to be mailed to T. B. T., Post Office Box 2718, New York City.

large, shall be granted rewards on the same scale as men who have gained distinction in the army or navy, in order to give them special encouragement to work for the good of themselves and their country. We hereby further command the Tsung-li-Yamen to draw up the regulations which shall govern the various matters noted within this edict, and report at once to us."

Consul Mahin, at Reichenberg, Bohemia, says that American butter, lard, and bacon are becoming very popular in Austria. They are better than the native product, and, if they can be preserved sufficiently long and well, ought to pay for their introduction.

Mauritius sugar is now admitted to a participation in the 25-per-cent reduction on sugars exported to Canada. Export to the United States have been considerable.

## PERSONALS.

THE mysterious power which the late John W. Keely, of Keely motor fame, brought to light was perhaps never better illustrated than in an experience of Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, the inventor of the pneumatic dynamite-gun.

One day while Lieutenant Zalinski was visiting Keely at his workshop, he was very much interested in the latter's surprising feat of raising a 700-pound weight at the long end of a six-foot lever with a one-inch fulcrum. He professed to accomplish this by simply connecting his generator with a small piston acting on the lever, says a writer in the New York *Herald*.

Lieutenant Zalinski looked the lever and the weight over carefully, and then asked Keely whether he thought the force of the etheric vapor would be powerful enough to raise the long arm of the lever with the added weight of the Lieutenant's manly form perched upon it. Keeley good-naturedly thought he could do the trick quite easily. So Zalinsky climbed up on the end of the lever, finding a foothold on the great iron weight, and teetered there, smilingly balancing himself in midair. Keely turned a few stopcocks. Then there was a slight sound in the generator, and up shot the long arm of the lever with such force as to hurl the Lieutenant up among the cobwebs in the rafters almost as promptly as Zalinski's gun now hurls its dreaded earthquakes. The pneumatic expert came down safely and with his good nature unruffled. As he brushed the dust from his slouch hat he expressed himself as quite convinced that there was power under that lever. But he was conservative enough, even then, to express no opinion as to the nature of that power.

THE young Queen of Holland is showing her spirit in the question of her betrothal to Prince William of Wiede, to whom, it is reported, she will be married next spring.

The official announcement of the betrothal has been kept back on account of certain difficulties in the protocol, the question being whether the Prince should be invested with the rights and prerogatives of prince consort or retain his present rank. Unless the former plan is adopted, neither the laws of Holland nor the foreign courts will recognize him as a member of the Dutch royal family. The Wiede family insist upon the title of prince consort, but Queen Wilhelmina demands that Queen Victoria's precedent be followed, and that the title of prince consort be not conferred until eighteen months after the marriage.

THE "icy hauteur" of the Irish statesman, Charles Stewart Parnell, is well brought out in the biography of that famous leader recently issued by R. B. O'Brien. It is related that, when the £40,000 subscribed for him by the Irish people in 1883 was to be presented, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, a man of culture and an eloquent speaker, was deputed, with some other leading citizens, to wait on Parnell at Morrison's Hotel and hand him the check. His Lordship naturally prepared a few suitable observations for the occasion. At the appointed hour the deputation arrived and were ushered into a private sitting-room where stood the chief. The Lord Mayor, having been announced, bowed, and began: "Mr. Parnell——." "I believe," said Parnell, "you have got a check for me." The


# CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

**A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for it.**

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

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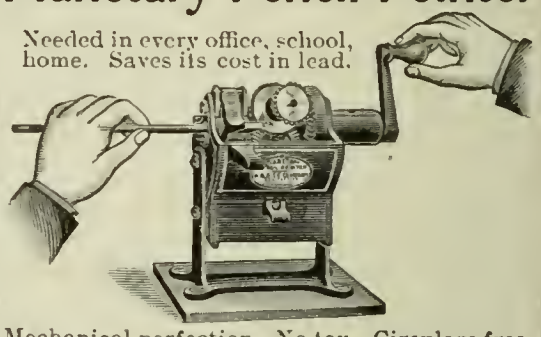

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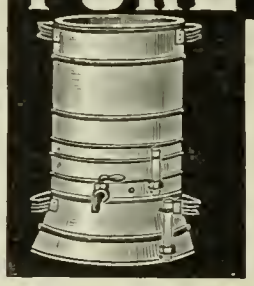

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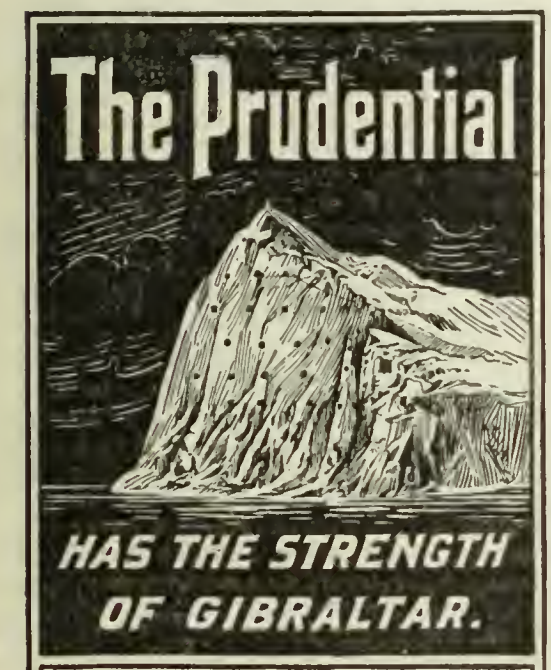


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Lord Mayor, somewhat surprised at this interruption, said "Yes," and was about to recommence his speech, when Parnell broke in: "Is it made payable to order and crossed?" The Lord Mayor again answered in the affirmative, and was resuming the thread of his discourse when Parnell took the check, folded it neatly, and put it in his waistcoat pocket. This ended the interview.

## Current Events.

*Monday, December 12.*

—**A riot in Havana**, arising out of an attempt to close the theaters because of General Garcia's death, results in the death of three Cubans.

—Generals Miles and Schofield appear before the House Military Affairs committee, and advocate increase and **reorganization of the regular army.**

—General Ludlow is appointed **military governor of the city of Havana.**

*Tuesday, December 13.*

—The war-ships, *Brooklyn*, *Texas*, *Castine*, and *Resolute* are **ordered to Havana.**

—Major-General Brooke is appointed civil and **military governor of Cuba.**

—**Gideon W. Marsh**, president of the Keystone Bank, in Philadelphia, when it was wrecked, is sentenced to twelve years and three months in prison and to pay a fine of $500.

—Senator Turpie speaks against the **Nicaragua canal** bill.

—The Senate confirms the nomination of Dr. J. Hill, of New York, to be **Assistant Secretary of State.**

—Sir William Vernon **Harcourt resigns** the Liberal leadership in the British House of Commons.

*Wednesday, December 14.*

—President **McKinley addresses the Georgia legislature.**

—General Fitzhugh Lee is appointed **military governor of the Province of Havana.**

It is reported in Madrid that the **Filipinos have demanded the $20,000,000** to be paid to Spain by the United States as a ransom for the Spanish prisoners held by them.

*Thursday, December 15.*

The **Atlanta Peace Jubilee is closed** by a banquet at which President McKinley makes an address which is generally taken to indicate advocacy of "imperialism."

—Ex-Senator **Calvin S. Brice dies** in New York City.

—The House passes the **pension appropriation bill.**

—M. Müller has been elected **president of Switzerland.**

*Friday, December 16.*

—**President McKinley** is enthusiastically received at Tuskegee and Montgomery, Ala.

—The House of Representatives defeats the bill to incorporate the **International American Bank.**

—The bill to extend the customs and revenue laws of the United States over the **Hawaiian Islands** passes without opposition.

—The **Cuban tariff**, to go in effect January 1, is made public.

—**Aguinaldo's representative files protest** against the peace treaty with the commissioners in Paris.

*Saturday, December 17.*

—The American **Peace Commissioners sail** from Southampton for New York.

—The House passes the **Indian appropriation bill.**

—Judge Tafft, of Cincinnati, orders the **sale of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.**

—It is reported in Madrid that General **Gomez is dead.**

*Sunday, December 18.*

—A number of religious denominations in London adopt a resolution in favor of an international demonstration on behalf of the **Czar's disarmament proposal.**

—A monument to the **Russians who fell in the Turko-Russian war** of 1878 is unveiled at San Stefano.

The international **conference on Anarchists** closes at Rome.


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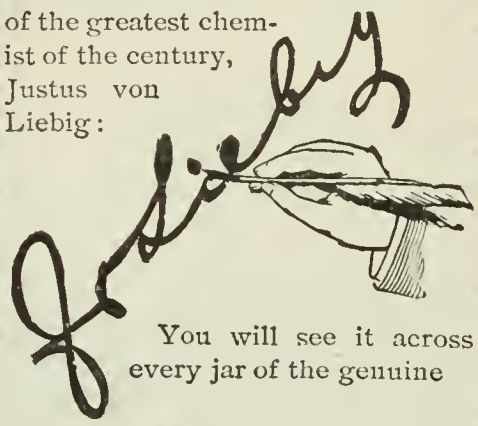

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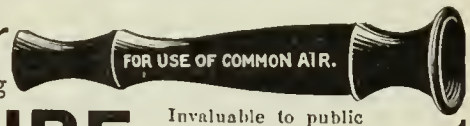


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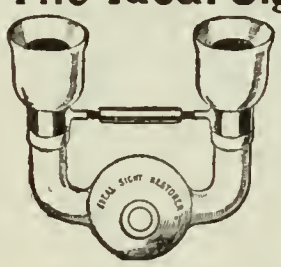

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## CHESS.

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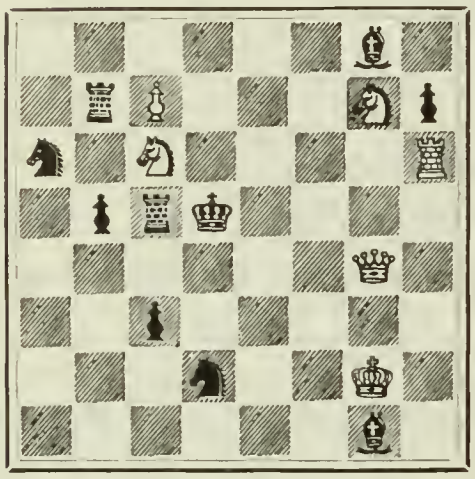
### Problem 341.

BY A. C. CHALLENGER.

First Prize, *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

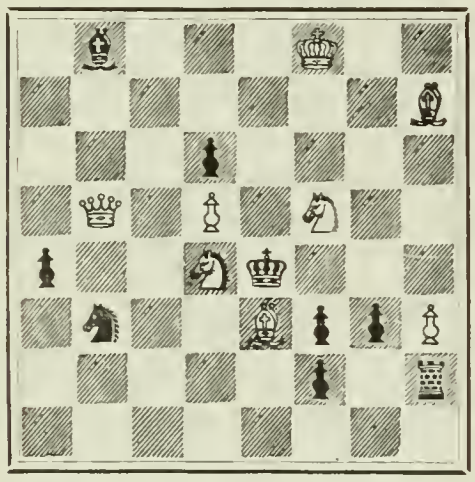
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 342.

BY K. ERLIN.

Second Prize, *St. Petersburg Zeitung* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 335.

Key-move, R—R 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham Moundsville, W. Va.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; the Rev. M. Brueggemann, Remsen, Ia.; J. R. Hils, West Superior, Wis.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; Mrs. Samuel Niccolls, De Soto, Missouri; F. A. M., Hinton, W. Va.; George M. Towle, Scio College, Ohio; A. J. M., Portland, Ore.

Comments: "A clever idea skilfully executed"—M. W. H.; "Very ingenious and interesting"—H. W. B.; "A very neat and clean piece of work"—I. W. B.; "A first-class composition"—R. M. C.; "The beauty of this problem is all that we should expect to find in a two-mover; beauty, simplicity, difficulty, and harmony; no two moves alike; every move yielding a new variation"—F. H. J.; "A very neat problem with unique variations"—C. D. S.; "A fine work"—H. W. F.; "A beautiful composition"—F. S. F.

No. 336.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. R—K 6 / K x R | 2. Q—Q 7, ch / K x Q must | 3. B—B 8, mate |
| 1. ..... / K x Kt | 2. Q x P, ch / K x Q must | 3. B—K 2, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x R | 2. Q—Q 3, ch / K x Kt, must | 3. Q—Kt 6, mate |
| 1. .. .. / B x Kt P | 2. Kt—K 3, ch / K x R | 3. Q—Q 5, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 5 | 3. Q—Q 4, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x B P | 2. Q—Q 5, ch / K x Kt must | 3. Q—Kt 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / B—K 6 | 2. Kt x B, ch / K x R | 3. Q—Q 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / B any other | 2. Q x P ch / K x R must | 3. B—B 8, mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt—B 3 | 2. R x Kt, ch / K—K 5 | 3. R—B 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K x Kt | 3. Q x P, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., F. H. J., C. R. O., C. D. S., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S.

Comments: "A problem of the very highest order"—M. W. H.; "An old idea cleverly illustrated. The position is a very fine one"—H. W. B.; "A many-sided, fine-pointed Kohn"—I. W. B.; "A very fine problem in every way"—R. M. C.; "One of the cleverest problems I have met for a long time"—F. H. S.; "Ingenious and interesting"—C. R. O.; "A very troublesome problem"—C. D. S.; "In grand epic style! A problem of sacrifice"—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S.

W. H. H. Cunningham, Canadian, Tex., and S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala., were successful with 332.

### The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press the score stands: Janowski, 4; Showalter, 2; Draws, 3. The match was postponed after the ninth game, on account of the death of a brother of Showalter, who has gone West to attend the funeral.

SIXTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* | SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 21 B—Kt 3 | B x R P |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 22 R(B sq) K sq (c) | B x P |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 23 Kt—Q sq | Q—Kt 5 (d) |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | P—B 4 | 24 B—K 5 | Kt—K 5 |
| 5 P x Q P | K P x P | 25 P—B 3 | P—B 4 (e) |
| 6 B—Kt 5 | B—K 3 | 26 P x Kt | Q P x P |
| 7 P—K 3 | Kt—Q B 3 (a) | 27 R x P (f) | P x R |
| 8 P x P | B x P | 28 Q x P | Q x R ch (g) |
| 9 B—Q 3 | P—K R 3 | 29 Q x Q | R—B 8 |
| 10 B—R 4 | Castles | 30 Q—K 4 (h) | R x Kt ch |
| 11 Castles | B—K 2 | 31 K—B 2 | R—B sq ch |
| 12 R—B sq | Q—R 4 | 32 K—Kt 3 | R—K B 4 |
| 13 B—Kt sq | K R—Q sq | 33 Q x Kt P | R (B 4) x B(i) |
| 14 Kt—Q 4 | Kt x Kt | 34 Q—R 7 ch | K—B sq |
| 15 P x Kt | Q—Kt 5 | 35 Q—R 8 ch | K—K 2 |
| 16 Q—Q 2 | Q R—B sq | 36 P x R | K—K B 8 (k) |
| 17 P—Q R 3 | Q—R 4 | 37 B—Kt 6 | B—B 2 |
| 18 K R—Ksq | R—B 3 | 38 B x B | R x B |
| 19 Q—Q 3 | R(Q sq)-QBsq | 39 Q-Q Kt 8 | Resigns. |
| 20 R—K 3 | P—K Kt 4 (b) | | |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) In the fifth game of the match Q Kt—Q 2 was played. The text-move is more aggressive.

(b) Endangers the King's side.

(c) He could not well play P x B. Black answers Kt—K 5, regaining the piece, with a decided advantage in position.

(d) Better perhaps was B—B 8. Another play for Black was Kt—Kt 5, which might have been answered by R (K 3)—K 2 and P—K R 3.

(e) He could not retreat the Kt, for Q—R 7 ch would have led to a winning attack. Black, being two Pawns ahead, was quite justified in selecting this continuation, for the three Pawns will at least make up for the loss of the Kt. He however, overlooked the brilliant continuation White had on hand, which leads to a speedy win.

(f) Brilliant and sound play. By sacrificing the Rook, White opens the diagonals, thus establishing a winning attack.

(g) He had hardly any other defense. White threatened Q—R 7 ch, as well as Q—Kt 6 ch, leading to a mate. The text play is quite promising.

(h) Excellent play. White can well afford to sacrifice the Kt, for Q—Kt 6 or Q—R 7 ch will win easily. The move prevents Black's intended R x Kt and R—B 8 continuation.

(i) Necessary, since Q—Kt 7 mate was threatening, as well as Q x B.

(k) He could not capture the Bishop on account of Q—R 7 ch, followed by Q x R.

### Lasker Again to the Front.

For two years the World's Champion has been devoting himself to serious study in Heidelberg and Berlin, and it was a question whether or not the World would lose a great master of Chess to find a great master of mathematics; but now that he has finished his university course, Lasker comes back to the world of Chess. He is now on a tour in England, winning everything in sight. In the Ladies' Chess-club, London, he made a clean sweep of twenty boards; at the Town Hall, Basingstoke, it was the same thing—twenty straights. In Plymouth, he lost only one game out of thirty games, ten were declared Draws on account of lack of time, and at Falmouth he won all the games. He has declared his intention to play in the great London Tourney of 1899; and there is a possibility that he may visit the United States. He has lectured on Chess before several of the London clubs, and made his mark as a most interesting and instructive teacher.

### The Pillsbury Itinerary.

In Watertown, N. Y., when the American Champion gave the first exhibition outside of New York City, he played six games of Chess and one game of checkers without seeing the boards, and, at the same time, took a hand in a game of duplicate whist. He lost only two games of Chess, and won everything else, The next day he played in Seneca Falls, N. Y., six games of Chess simultaneously, in the afternoon, and ten at night, losing but one out of the sixteen.

### College Chess.

The seventh annual Inter-Collegiate Tournament will be held in the Columbia Grammar-School, New York City, beginning on Monday, December 26, and lasting the week. The colleges represented are Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. *The Yale Alumni* says that in these tournaments Columbia and Harvard have a great advantage over Princeton and Yale, because the Columbia and Harvard men have the privilege of playing in the New York and Boston Chess-clubs, and thus meeting some of the most expert players in the country.

### Chess-Nuts.

Blackburne, the English Champion, recently played ninety-one games in Glasgow, Scotland, losing only three.

In the rapid-transit tourney of the Yale Chess-club twenty-four players contested. The first and second prizes were won by Freshmen: First, Roberts (1902); second, Thatcher (1902).

Pillsbury recently gave an exhibition of simultaneous play in the Brooklyn Chess-club. He played twenty-four games of Chess and two games of checkers. Of the Chess-games, he won twenty, lost four, and drew one. He lost one and drew one at checkers.

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Several of our correspondents have been criticizing the Chess-editor rather severely on account of the error in the Morphy-Versailles game: K—R 2 instead of Kt—R 2. Almost any Chess-player would at once discover the error, by the subsequent play. Those who imagine that a Chess-editor can not, or should not, make mistakes, should remember that there is only one infallible man in the world; and, altho the Pope is something of a Chess-player, yet he can not be induced to act as Editor-in-chief of all Chess-publications.

# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### ANNEXATION AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

To the question "How will the acquisition of new territories, inhabited largely by semi-civilized races, harmonize with the principle of universal suffrage?" Prof. J. B. McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, answers (*Forum*, December) in substance, first, that universal suffrage is an ideal; second, that in territorial domains acquired in the past Congress has extended suffrage as it saw fit; and third, that a practical government always regulates suffrage on the principle of expediency.

Turning to the attitude of the forefathers who founded the republic, Professor McMaster says:

"They announced to the world certain political doctrines often asserted, but never before applied. They declared that all men were created equal, and were endowed by the Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that governments were constituted among men for the good of the governed; that they derived their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that when they failed to accomplish the purposes for which they were established it was the duty of the people to amend or destroy them. It might reasonably be supposed that, having deliberately proclaimed these truths, the men of '76 would have instantly made use of them; that, being free to create such governments as they saw fit, they would have founded new commonwealths in which the equality of all men was fully recognized. Had they attempted to apply the new truths generally the whole social fabric would have gone to pieces. Happily they were not so applied. They were ideals to be lived up to and gradually attained; and the very men whose lips were constantly heard demanding the rights of man, the inalienable rights of man, went carefully to work and set up state governments in which the rights of man were very little regarded, in which manhood suffrage was ignored, the ballot given to men who owned property, and office-holding restricted to such as owned lands and houses and were members of some Christian sect. . . . In but one State, New Jersey, did the suffrage approach to being universal; and there it was so unintentionally. Her constitution had been hastily made in 1776 in the space of ten days, had never been carefully revised, and gave the franchise to 'all inhabitants of the State' who were twenty-one years old and owned fifty pounds of unencumbered property. Nothing was said concerning race, sex, or citizenship; and during thirty-one years women, negroes, and aliens were free to vote and used the right."

Yet these men are not to be accused of inconsistency with their principles, the writer holds, for when the chance came to apply them "decently and in order," in governing the Northwest Territory, they, in the Ordinance of 1784, greatly extended the rights of man. In this first colonial experiment, Jefferson, as head of the committee which reported the ordinance, was not "for a moment" "led astray by the ideals he had announced to the world as the true basis of Democratic government":

"He and his fellow members know well that no popular government can stand long or accomplish much for the good of the governed which is not carefully adjusted to the wants, conditions, and intelligence of the people who are to live under it. The plan presented and adopted therefore did not contain one vestige of self-government till there were five thousand free white males living in the Territory, and this in spite of the fact that the great majority of them would be citizens from the seaboard States and well accustomed to self-government.

"During this period when the Territory was in the first grade the rulers were a governor, a secretary, and three judges, elected by the Continental Congress, but afterward appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The laws were not framed by any legislative body, but were such as the governor and judges selected from the statute-books of the thirteen original States. Till there were five thousand free white males of full age not a vote was cast for a territorial officer. Then any free white man who had lived in the Territory the proper time, and owned fifty acres, might take part in the election of a House of Representatives, every member of which must be possessed of a freehold of two hundred acres. Once assembled the House nominated ten men (each having a freehold of five hundred acres), of whom the President commissioned five to be legislative councillors. Together the Council and the House, by joint ballot, chose a delegate to represent the Territory in the House of Representatives, where he was graciously permitted to speak, but not to vote."

Professor McMaster continues:

"The territorial government thus set up by the Continental Congress, and sanctioned by the first Congress under the Constitution, became the model after which every other since established has been closely fashioned. At the foundation of it lay the broad principle that there was one kind of government for the States and another for the Territories; that the just powers of the latter need not be derived from the consent of the governed; that only such men as owned land were fit to vote, and that only the select class who owned a great deal of land were fit to legislate; that the Constitution limited the power of the Federal Government over the States; but that the will of Congress was supreme over the Territories.

"The clear distinction between a State and a Territory thus drawn at the very outset of our career and the principles then established—that Congress was free to govern the dependencies of the United States in such manner as it saw fit; that the government it granted need not be republican even in form; that men might be taxed without any representation in the taxing body, stripped absolutely of the franchise, and ruled by officials not of their own choice—have never been departed from, and have often been signally confirmed."

Congressional laws to govern the Louisiana purchase; to gov-

ern the acquisition of Florida; and to govern the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, are reviewed by the writer in detail, showing how absolute national control was maintained, and how, gradually, rights of suffrage were extended therein. In 1862 slavery was abolished in the Territories, and in 1867 came the Fifteenth Amendment, ending the work of Congress so far as suffrage in Territories has been concerned:

"Starting with the rude provisions laid down by the Continental Congress in the ordinances of 1784 and 1787, it had in the course of eighty-three years reached universal manhood suffrage for a wide range of offices. At first no voters existed. Then men owning fifty acres of land might vote for one branch of the legislature. Before the first quarter of our century was turned the territorial delegate and the members of the second branch of the legislature were elected by the people, the property qualification for voters was swept away and the payment of a tax substituted, and the qualification of electors of the territorial delegates was left for the legislatures to decide. When the middle of the century came any free white male citizen of the United States could vote, and every town and county officer not judicial had been made elective. Twenty-five years later the negro had been enfranchised, and the legislatures were regulating the qualifications of voters."

Professor McMaster concludes his article as follows:

"A review of the history of suffrage in the Territories thus makes it clear that foreign soil acquired by Congress is the property of and not part of the United States; that the Territories formed from it are without, and not under, the Constitution; and that in providing them with governments Congress is at liberty to establish just such kind as it pleases, with little or no regard for the principles of self-government; that in the past it has set up whatever sort was, in its opinion, best suited to meet the needs of the people, never stopping to ask how far the government so created derived its just powers from the consent of the governed; and that it is under no obligation to grant even a restricted suffrage to the inhabitants of any new soil we may acquire, unless they are fit to use it properly. Congress is indeed morally bound to give the very best government that circumstances will permit; but it is also morally bound not to be carried away by theories of human rights which even the States themselves ignore. We have no such thing as unrestricted universal suffrage. In the States east of the Mississippi no woman may cast a ballot for a governor, for a Congressman, or for Presidential electors. Yet in each one of them are numbers of women who own property, and pay taxes amounting sometimes to thousands of dollars a year. What government derives its just powers from their consent? Are they not taxed without representation? Do they not obey laws in the making of which they have no voice? All this is utterly inconsistent with the broad doctrines on which our republican form of government is founded. The truth is, the suffrage never has been and is not to-day regulated on any other principle than expediency. Nor is this to be regretted. No government is worth a rush unless it is practical; and to be practical it must not be in advance of the intelligence and capacity for self-government possessed by the people for whose welfare it has been created. This has been the characteristic of every government yet set up in State or Territory, and is greatly to our credit; and this is the course we must pursue in the treatment of any people, whatever their stage of civilization, who may come to us with new acquisitions of territory."

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**Another Change in the Cabinet.**—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of St. Louis, will succeed Cornelius N. Bliss of New York as Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet. Mr. Bliss resigns for business reasons, and Mr. Hitchcock goes into the Cabinet from the post of Ambassador to Russia, to which President McKinley appointed him in 1897. Mr. Hitchcock is a great-grandson, on the maternal side, of Col. Ethan Allen, who captured Fort Ticonderoga. He was born in Mobile, Ala., in 1835, went to St. Louis in 1851, then represented business interests in China for twelve years, and in 1874 returned to St. Louis, to engage in plate-glass manufacture and other business enterprises until appointed to represent the United States at St. Petersburg. The Philadelphia *Ledger* notes that the change of portfolios will mark the retirement of one half of the President's Cabinet:

"Secretary of State Sherman retired on account of ill health and old age, and was succeeded by Judge Day, who resigned to become president of the Peace Commission, and was succeeded by Colonel Hay, then Ambassador to Great Britain. Postmaster-General Gary was succeeded by Charles Emory Smith, and Attorney-General Joseph McKenna having been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, was appointed to succeed him. Now, upon the retirement of Secretary Bliss the appointment is given to Ethan Allen Hitchcock, a personal friend of the President. . . . Mr. Hitchcock has never taken an active part in politics, and is, in fact, unknown to the political leaders. This is not impeachment of his capacity or fitness, but rather a recommendation."

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

The change leaves New York State unrepresented in the Cabinet, a condition which has occurred but three times, for short periods, in the history of the federal Government. Several papers have noticed that the Cabinet will now contain three members who have represented this Government abroad, Secretary of State Hay, Postmaster-General Smith, and Mr. Hitchcock, and the fact is considered significant of the era of expansion.

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## THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S seven-day tour of Southern cities, beginning with Atlanta during its Peace Jubilee, continues to furnish a chief topic of public discussion. His suggestion regarding national care of Confederate graves [see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week] bore immediate fruit in the shape of proposals to open national soldiers' homes to Confederate veterans and to place surviving Confederate veterans on the pension-rolls of the Government. Representative Rixey of Virginia introduced the former measure into Congress, and Senator Butler of North Carolina proposes the latter. Washington correspondents point out, however, that both of these measures are prohibited by Section 4 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that—

"the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

After leaving Atlanta, the President's utterances on national issues were received by the press of the country as thoroughly committing the Administration to a Philippine policy. At Savannah, after having reviewed the troops in camp, the President made a speech in which he said that the chief consideration in treading an unexplored field is one of duty:

"If, following the clear precepts of duty, territory falls to us and the welfare of an alien people requires our guidance and protection, who will shrink from the responsibility, grave tho it may

be? Can we leave these people who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts, are helpless and without government, to chaos and anarchy after we have destroyed the only government they have had? Having destroyed their government, it is the duty of the American people to provide for them a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves, shall we proclaim to the world our inability to give kindly government to oppressed peoples, whose future by the victories of war is confided to us? We may wish it were otherwise, but who will question our duty now? It is not a question of keeping the islands of the East, but of leaving them. Dewey and Merritt took them, and the country instantly and universally applauded. Could we have brought Dewey away without universal condemnation at any time from the 1st of May, the day of his brilliant victory, which thrilled the world with its boldness and heroism? Was it right to order Dewey to go to Manila and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and to despatch Merritt and his army to reinforce him?

"If it was duty to send them there, duty required them to remain there, and it was their clear duty to annihilate the fleet, take the city of Manila, and destroy the Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago. Having done all that in the line of duty, is there any less duty to remain there and give to the inhabitants protection, and also our guidance to a better government, which will secure to them peace and education and security in their life and property and in the pursuit of happiness?"

During the President's trip he spoke to the negro students at Tuskegee Institute, indorsing the educational policy advocated for the race by Booker T. Washington, its head; he made an address at Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederacy, and at Macon, Ga., he wore a Confederate veteran's badge which was pressed upon him. The generally critical attitude of Southern papers appears to have been tempered in some instances. We find the New Orleans *Picayune* assuming that the President has but recognized an accomplished fact, "one people, one country." The Richmond *Times* concludes that "the President's noble utterance [at Atlanta] marks a new era in the history of this country." The Mobile *Register* declares that "the President gives proof that he is a growing man," and says of his talk to Tuskegee students, "No message more important, more true, and more timely has ever been addressed to our brothers in black."

From the mass of newspaper comment on the significance of the President's tour, we quote the following:

**"Sectionalism Dead."**—"Before the President visited the South, sectionalism was dead.

"It received a staggering blow when war with Spain was declared and volunteers from Dixie crowded to the recruiting camps to enroll themselves under the flag. It weakened when McKinley, who fought on the Union side, appointed ex-Confederates Lee, Wheeler, and Butler to share in the command of the armies organizing against a foreign foe. It went down when Hobson, that daring son of the South, scuttled the *Merrimac* beneath an iron hail from Spanish forts. It perished when old Joe Wheeler led his division up the deadly slope of San Juan Hill.

"In his visit to Atlanta and other cities of the South, President McKinley has rolled a stone above its place of sepulture. May time nor any upheaval come that shall ever threaten a resurrection!

"The President has stirred the Southern heart by his gracious and patriotic utterances as it has not been stirred in many years. . . . Surviving Confederates, their sons and the sons of their dead comrades in arms, no matter how they may differ from Major McKinley on questions of policy and the practicalities of government, will never cease to regard him with friendship and gratitude for the brave and healing words he has spoken above the grave of sectionalism."—*The Republic (Dem.), St. Louis.*

**No "Solid" Sections.**—"The reception given the President by the Southern people wanted for nothing in enthusiasm or sincerity. The speeches of the President to his hosts were tactful, generous, and no doubt equally sincere.

"It may be suggested that the President, by his visit and his speeches, has done much to help his political party and to break the Democratic solidity of the South. Let it be so. That of itself is a good thing because it is another assurance of the end of sectionalism.

"It is better for the Democratic Party, for the Republican Party, and for the country, that there should be no 'solid' Democratic or Republican section anywhere, South or North. It would be better if there were not a 'safe' Democratic or Republican State in the Union, but that every State should be uncertain until the issue at the time before the people had been thoroughly discussed and understood and the verdict of the people given.

"It is the assurance of a State being politically 'safe' that develops bossism in a party, with the result of corruption and demoralization. It is the conviction that a section is 'solid' for a party that gives unwise leaders their opportunity. The Democratic solidity of the South is responsible for a large amount of the political prejudice in the North from which the Democratic Party has suffered. It has been responsible, too, in no small measure for the evils which that prejudice has brought upon the Republican Party and the country.

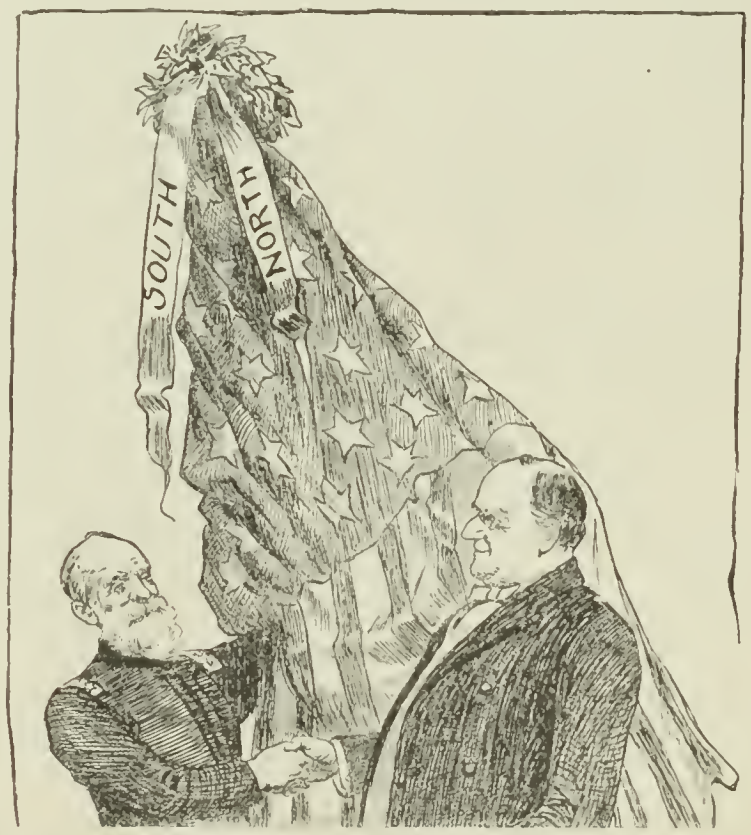
"That will be a fortunate day for the country when the last trace of the old political 'Mason and Dixon's line' is completely obliterated, when the South and the North are alike split up in the election returns, and when the political figurers can not begin their calculations with a whole block of States, East, West, North, or South, set down long in advance as certain for one party or another, without regard to the questions at issue or the candidates of the party in the campaign.

"If the visit of the President to the South contributes materially to that result, it will be something of which he may hereafter well be proud and which the country should remember to his credit."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.), Cleveland.*

**Loyalty and Demagogy.**—"In the present generation sectionalism has come to mean almost exclusively a certain feeling of estrangement between the North and South resulting from the Civil War. The Spanish war and the conciliatory speeches of President McKinley in Georgia have done very much to obliterate this feeling of estrangement, and for this the country has ground for being profoundly thankful. Yet what change was wrought by the Spanish war in the feelings of Americans for each other is very different from what is commonly assumed in this latitude.

"The Civil War left the South a conquered region, impoverished, and ruled by a very partizan Congress, or federal troops, or men who were recently slaves. No one will now pretend that for several years after Appomattox the feeling of the South toward the federal Government was very cordial. But in the course of a dozen years the South repaired some of the ravages of the war, recovered possession of all the machinery of self-government, and was fully represented in both branches of Congress. The political party dominant in the South had secured control of the lower branch of Congress, so that the national legislature no longer seemed to the South a junta of the political opposition.

"From this time, more than twenty years ago, there never was




ONE! THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.
"Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other."—(President McKinley at Atlanta.) —*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

any excuse for distrusting the loyalty of the Southern States to the national Government. But the descendants of the demagogs against whom Washington warned his countrymen have in every election campaign inflamed Northern voters with appeals to 'vote as they had fought,' and warnings that the 'Confederacy would again be in the saddle.'

"The attitude of the Southern States toward the national Government is exactly the same that it was for twenty years before Joseph Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee became generals in the United States army. But the war has probably put an end to that particularly vicious form of demagogy that represented the South as a conquered appendage to the country, which had no interest in common with the rest of the country, and would do it damage at the first opportunity. This is a great gain."—*The Journal of Commerce (Fin.), New York.*

**"We Can Not Fail."**—"In the old days the slavery agitation divided the annexationists of the North. The Louisiana purchase, the annexation of Florida and Texas, all enlarged the area of the slave States. The opposition to annexation was in the main opposition to slavery, but even then it was not strong enough to overcome the instinctive impulse of Americanism. In spite of honest differences, in spite of opposition based on deep-rooted convictions, the expansion sentiment prevailed.

"Now there are no differences among the people. There are no prejudices like those prevailing against slavery to encounter. There are no precedents to establish, as in the case of Jefferson and Monroe; no venerated traditions in the way, as in the case of Alaska. In settling previous controversies we have established precedents and overturned traditions. A few malcontents and theorists may cling to exploded fulminations of repudiated leaders; but the people are facing toward the rising sun of a greater and higher destiny, ready to grapple with the momentous questions of the future. They recognize in McKinley the prophet of the new era, the man whose faith is as strong as their own, whose ideal of national duty is their own, and wherever the President goes the people have a message for him, in which they testify their appreciation of his courage, their approval of his policy, and in which they issue their command for him to go forward.

"If expansion prevailed when the people were divided, it must succeed when the people are united and resolute in purpose. If the nation was equal to emergency when the sections were jealous and hostile, it is, with sections united and in sympathy, strong enough and brave enough for any duties marked out by destiny."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

**"Sorry Presidential Logic."**—"How this never-haul-down-the-flag view is to be reconciled with his declared purpose to withdraw the forces of the United States from Cuba on the establishment there of a stable native government, we do not know. The Stars and Stripes are now, or soon will be, flying over every province and city of Cuba.

"At Savannah Saturday night the President entered into some defense of his now avowed policy of holding the Philippines for good and all. . . . This is a good example of what the logicians would call *fallacia plurium interrogationum.* It consists of slyly yoking up, in a single question, the weak point in the argument with the strong point, and striving to make them appear as one to the hearer. It has been a rhetorical trick more honored in past times, when audiences were unlettered and dull of perception, than in present times.

"The President in this case merges the act of despatching Merritt to Manila into that of sending Dewey thither, as if they were one and the same, or necessarily inseparable as an act of war. But no one of course knows better than the President that Dewey's mission had no such end in view as the capture of Manila and the destruction of Spanish sovereignty there. Dewey was sent to destroy or capture the Spanish fleet and so remove a menace to American shipping in the Pacific and property on the Western coast of the United States. The idea of holding him there and sending a land force to subjugate the islands was an afterthought, as the President well knows. As commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States, he was no doubt in duty bound, in the prosecution of the war, to give such orders to Dewey as were given, simply for the nation's protection on the Western shore while the sole object of the war was being pursued in the West Indies. But the assumption that he was equally bound not merely to destroy the Spanish fleet, but to enter upon a campaign for the conquest of those distant lands, is wholly unwarranted; and all of his numerous deductions therefrom respecting 'duty' are without support or reason.

"The whole argument is singularly weak and fallacious. If humanity would not have justified a peace settlement on the basis of continued Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, conditional upon sweeping reforms and autonomous government, which the United States could have enforced had Dewey sailed away after the battle of May 1, then the President was acting very inhumanly up to the outbreak of the war in striving to settle the Cuban trouble on the basis of Spanish reforms. And if, having destroyed Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, duty and humanity will not permit us to withdraw or relinquish the islands, how does the President reconcile with humanity his declared purpose of withdrawing the United States forces from Cuba after a time? The questions are certainly worth the attention of anybody who has become so very loyal to duty and humanity as the President has become."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

**Force and Disregard of American Theories.**—"We suppose that there are still a few unreconstructed Southerners, just as there are a few Northerners who are unwilling to forget, even if they do pretend to forgive. But in another generation every one will be admitting that Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Joseph Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee were fighting for what they believed to be American principles, namely, the right of the people to have that sort of government which they desired. That in their opinion and in the opinion of every American to-day is a sacred right. Yet Americans in the North believed that the majority should rule, and that as the majority believed the Union was indissoluble it should not be dissolved. They used force to protect the Union when it was threatened. South as well as North believes that the decision reached was for the best.

"But there are finicky people to-day who are talking about our disregard for American institutions and American precedents because the nation is extending its protection over some islands of the sea. They are saying that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that we must not use force to secure that consent. Their logic is beautiful, but their understanding of their premises is at fault. They are the victims of the syllogism habit. They were copperheads in 1863. When they are dead the undertaker who embalms them will find cold water rather than red blood in their veins. There is no more purpose to-day to disregard American theories of government than there was in 1861. It has fallen to the lot of President McKinley to express for the South and for the North approval of the result of the Civil War, and to apply to a wider sphere the large Americanism which is the twin brother of that for which Abraham Lincoln stood."—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.), Brooklyn.*

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## FEDERAL FINANCES AND CURRENCY REFORM.

THE annual report of Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department showed a deficit of $38,047,247.60 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. Total receipts were $494,333,953.75 and expenditures $532,381,201.35, being an increase, over the fiscal year 1897, of $63,946,785.86 in receipts and $77,594,423.23 in expenditures. Upon the basis of existing law, the Treasury estimates for the current fiscal year are receipts, $577,874,647.37; expenditures, $689,874,647.37, or a deficit of $112,000,000. It is pointed out that the gold reserve of the Treasury, after proceeds of the war loan began to come in, reached the sum of $245,063,795.51 on October 7, 1898, the highest point this fund ever attained. As to the war loan itself, Secretary Gage considers its "popular" feature justifiable and successful from an educative point of view, but he points to a premium of $5,000,000 on the issue, recorded by market quotations, lost to the Treasury by the transaction, and states that the holdings of 116,000 subscribers, out of 325,000 to whom allotments were made, have passed into the ownership of 1,001 persons, firms, and corporations. Unprecedented foreign trade adds to the strength of the national situation, but there is no prospect of an early repeal of the war-revenue act, in view of extraordinary expenditures for the army and navy.

More than one third of Secretary Gage's report was devoted to the presentation of alleged advantages of banking and currency reform through the substitution of issues of bank-notes for government notes. The President in his message singled out the redemption of greenbacks to be paid out again only for gold, as a measure of currency reform to be directly recommended. Mr. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, in his annual report, opposed bank-note issues of currency upon bank assets. These apparent differences of administration opinion upon currency reforms have been considered a bar to any currency legislation at the present session of Congress, and the subject of calling a special session of the Fifty-sixth Congress to secure financial legislation is being urged through "Sound-Money League" petitions and the press. Leaders of the Democratic national organization declare that currency reformers are attempting to force a "banking trust" upon the people.

**Advocating Bank-Note Issues.**—"Mr. Gage has not changed his attitude as to the relative merits of government and national bank-note issues, being as strong an advocate of a transfer of the note-issuing function to banks as at any previous time. The charges that the substitution of a bank-note currency for government bills would be 'a conspiracy to exploit the people' he denounces as tirades against reason and appeals to prejudice and ignorance, which 'the statesman must oppose by the simple truth.'

"The question as to whether a bank-note currency can be established which will be adequate, economical, and safe, and thus serve, in a better way than is now served, the public needs, Mr. Gage answers emphatically in the affirmative. He points to Canada as furnishing a clear illustration, comparing with our disadvantage the absence in the Dominion of congestion in the circulating medium at one place and scarcity at another, with the uneven distribution of money and the consequent varying rates of interest in the United States.

"The objection raised against bank-note issues based upon commercial assets, that they would secure the noteholder at the expense of the depositor—an unjust and mischievous discrimination—Mr. Gage essays to meet by saying that such bank-notes may be rendered perfectly secure without making them a first lien upon the assets. 'It would only be necessary,' he says, 'to award to the noteholder the same ratable proportion of the assets which went to other creditors, and to provide that the amount required to pay the difference be obtained by an assessment upon all the national banks, collected ratably in proportion to their share in the circulation of this character. The percentage of assessment upon the circulation to cover the losses to noteholders is, according to Mr. Gage, shown by experience to be insignificant."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

**Special Need for Hammering.**—"The Secretary renews his previous pleas for the withdrawal of the Government from the note-issuing business and for the creation of a currency to be supplied by the banks under restrictions which shall furnish responsibility. Elasticity and responsibility are perfectly reconcilable. Our present banking system is responsible, but elastic it is not, as Secretary Gage demonstrates. It may be said that here is nothing novel, but there is nothing novel in truth. The truth must be hammered into some people and some communities. There is special need for hammering into Congress at the present time the truth that now is the best juncture possible for enacting real currency reform by putting into law a project essentially constructed on lines indicated by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

**Evils of Inflexible Currency.**—"Secretary Gage's report as regards the subject of currency and banking will be received with great satisfaction by all those who have taken part, in late years, in the movement for currency reform. It will also have a most healing influence in the rural communities of the West and South, where the greatest amount of prejudice has heretofore prevailed against the national banks and, indeed, against all banks. This prejudice has been the great stumbling-block in the way of any kind of reform. It has proceeded from the high rates of interest prevailing in the country districts, and the fact that money in those parts of the country is hardest to get hold of at the very time when the farmer wants it most. The farmer wants to borrow between seed-time and harvest. He learns that the money in the local banks has been sent to New York, where it is drawing only 2-per-cent. interest, and that he can not get it on real-estate security at any price. If he gets it at all, it is only through some local intermediary, who borrows it at the bank on his personal security at 6 or 7 per cent., and then lends it to the farmer on real-estate security at 10 or 12 per cent. The farmer is naturally furious; he joins the Populists and demands the free coinage of silver, or the sub-treasury system, or the abolition of the national banks.

"Secretary Gage gives a clear answer to all these complaints, showing how the jerky movements of our currency are due to the inflexible system of government-paper issues, and how these evils are avoided in Canada and other countries by a less rigid system of bank issues, which tends to equalize the rates of interest between the rural communities and the towns and cities. This exposition, so much needed from one in authority and so clearly put before the reader, comes in the very nick of time, when the agricultural classes are enjoying a season of comparative prosperity and are therefore in a receptive state of mind. It serves to introduce the consideration of those means of reform to which the Secretary has yielded his assent after giving the most careful attention to the various plans advanced. It is much to his credit as a conservative statesman and a prudent banker that he has only slowly come to entertain the opinion that bank-note issues may be based in part upon something else than bond security deposited with the Government."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

**Against Currency Tinkering.**—"There are still some faint signs of life in the movement to substitute bank-notes for the United States notes now in general use as money, but evidently this so-called currency reform is near the point of death from heart failure. The argument against any such disturbance of our present monetary system set forth in the report of the Controller of the Currency, Mr. Dawes, is as unanswerable as the logic of the multiplication table. . . . . .

"Secretary Gage still clings to the policy of retiring United States notes and confining our paper money to bank bills, but, for some occult reason, he has turned squarely about in his chief reason for the advocacy of this plan. The stock argument was that the rural banks and their customers needed the greater elasticity which could be secured only through the retirement of the greenbacks and the more liberal treatment of the banks, in the matter of their circulation; but now Mr. Gage seems to be concerned about the banks at the great centers of finance. This change takes from the plan itself the last vestige of claim to popular favor, and seals its fate beyond all chance of adoption by Congress. This is pointed out with perfect plainness and pertinence by Matthew Marshall in his financial letter from New York, published in these columns Monday. As Marshall declares, the Secretary seems to be concerned for the speculators in securities, who are liable to be squeezed and hurt by the demand for currency to move the crops of the rural districts. Of course Congress would never think of passing an act which might fitly be termed an act for the relief and encouragement of Wall Street speculators. Whatever the motive and purpose of Mr. Gage, he has rendered the country good service by divesting the currency-tinkers of the last remnant of an argument in favor of their hobby."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

**Bank-Notes and Bank Assets.**—"The arguments advanced by Controller of the Currency Dawes, in his report for the year just ended, against making the holders of the circulating notes of a bank preferred creditors in case of the bank's insolvency, seem to us unanswerable. It is not necessary to recapitulate his statistics showing from history the detriment that such a preference would work to depositors and other creditors. The preference is unjust in principle, and must necessarily be so in practise.

"Incidentally, in his discussion of the subject, Controller Dawes lays down some propositions which *The Sun* has for years been laboring to inculcate; namely, that the most important function of banking is acting as middleman between depositors and borrowers, that its note-issuing functions are secondary, and that its notes are mere evidences of debt, like the credit it gives its depositors on its books. The inference which he omits to draw is, that to clothe a debt in the form of a bank-note with the attributes of money, not granted to a debt in the form of a book credit, is to give a bank a privilege denied to other corporations and to all private citizens.

"Nevertheless, the controller is intelligent enough to perceive

and candid enough to declare, what *The Sun* has constantly declared:

"'First, that there is existing no such condition of the United States finances, revenues, or credit as to justify the proposition that the shifting of the burden of gold redemption of outstanding currency from the Government to the banks is so important as to necessitate of itself radical changes and concessions in national banking laws relative to the issue of notes, which changes and concessions would not be considered wise if the interests of the community, irrespective of government finances, were alone considered.

"'Secondly, that if from considerations of general public policy, irrespective of governmental finances, bank-note issues secured only by commercial assets of banks seem unwise, that the resources, credit, and financial condition of the United States are such that by means of revenue laws and other amendments to law suggested by the President in his last annual message, a safer ratio between its outstanding circulation and gold reserve can be attained, the stability of the present gold standard insured, and the currency maintained upon a sound basis without contraction.'

"After the crazy talk on the subject by Controller Dawes's predecessor, Controller Eckels, these utterances are extremely refreshing."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

**Currency Legislation Improbable.**—"Of course everybody who is familiar with the financial question knows that there has been no real cause for complaint of our money during the past year or two, and so long as times continue good there will be no trouble. It is not to provide a currency that will serve in a time of easy money that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury recommend financial reform. Their object is to provide against emergencies that arise whenever there is a stringency in the money market, and to furnish a means of averting panics that come as the result of such stringency. Congress may possibly reach the currency question during the present session, but that is extremely doubtful, and if it does not the country will not suffer greatly."—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

**An Extra Session Demanded.**—"Controller Dawes's report, taking issue with the various plans for currency reform already before the country, serves to emphasize the necessity for immediate action by the Fifty-sixth Congress. . . . It will not do to allow the opportunity to enact absolutely necessary safeguards to our financial system to wait on the battle of conflicting opinions over minor details, which eternity might be too short to reconcile. There are certain features of our monetary system which can not wait on the splitting of financial hairs for adjustment.

"Gold as the fixed and unimpeachable standard of American currency must no longer be left to depend on the will of the executive. The people in 1896 decreed that 'all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold.' They also declared for the adoption of 'measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.'

"This was the pledge of the Republican national convention in June, 1896. It was accepted by the people in November, 1896, and has not yet been redeemed. The fulfilment of that pledge was only rendered possible by the election last November. . . . .

"The people demand that a special session of Congress be called to act upon the following suggestions of President McKinley:

"'1st. To place the currency and obligations of the United States on the gold basis by statute.

"'2d. To impound redeemed greenbacks so that they shall not be reissued except for gold, thereby breaking the "endless chain."

"'3d. To grant to national banks the right to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they deposit for circulation, and to reduce the tax on such circulation to one half of one per cent.'

"If this is done next spring it will eliminate the money question from party politics for ten years to come. Not before 1908 by any probable concurrence of political upheavals can the new Senate be converted to free silver, fiatism, or any scheme of financial dishonor. Even should the free-silver Democrats elect a President and House of Represensatives in 1900, they can have no temptation to make their campaign on promises which can not be fulfilled because of the sound-money Senate. No party could survive four years of unfulfilled promises.

"Let the opportunity of an extra session be rejected and the money question will come up at the regular session next December. Thus as certain as 1900 follows 1899 it will be dragged into the Presidential campaign of that year to paralyze business and imperil every commercial, industrial, and financial enterprise in the country.

"An extra session is the name of the opportunity that waits grimly at the President's side and warns him of the fate of those who recognize it too late."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.), Chicago.*

**Congressman Walker's Prediction.**—"I am willing to stake my reputation upon it that there will not be any currency reform legislation or any general banking or currency legislation passed by Congress before 1904. . . . The [banking and currency] committee is overwhelmingly opposed to it [the Hill-Fowler bill]. It is also overwhelmingly opposed to the McCleary bill. It will not report favorably any measure at this or the next session. A situation exists at Washington that I do not think is fully appreciated, even if it is known. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency can not agree upon any plan of currency or any general banking law, and the President can not agree with the views of either. In addition, all three are opposed to the Hill-Fowler Indianapolis monetary conference bill, and to the McCleary bill. There is one thing certain, that no general currency or banking measure can be passed until all the questions arising out of the war are settled, or until after the Presidential election of 1904."—*Interview with Chairman Joseph H. Walker of the House Banking and Currency Committee, in The Times, New York.*

**Bryan on the "Money Trust."**—"Vital questions can not be killed or buried, and we were dealing with vital questions when the call to arms resounded through the land. The American people have not accepted the gold standard as final. It has wrought more injustice in our country during the last twenty-five years than Spain has wrought in all her colonies, and opposition to it will grow until the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution is fully restored. The trusts which now flourish in defiance of laws are more merciless than Weyler was, and the new trust, the paper money trust, which is seeking to obtain control of all the paper money of the nation, is a greater menace to the country's welfare than any foreign foe."—*William J. Bryan, in a speech at Lincoln, Nebr., December 23.*

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## GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON PEACE PROBLEMS.

NEARLY all the German-American papers deplore the fact that the war was begun at all; they doubt that the quality of the American navy was sufficiently put to the test, and they prefer to say nothing about the achievements of the army. Above all, the German-American press dislike the results of the war as embodied in the treaty of peace, which appears to them neither just, nor honorable, nor prudent. "A 'peace with honor?'" says the New York *Volks-Zeitung;* "and why not? Rascals, thieves, robbers have a code of honor of their own!" The New York *Staats-Zeitung* expresses itself to the following effect:

The terms of the peace are an advantage to Spain, despite her humiliation; but it is doubtful whether America will be benefited. A victorious nation has a right to be proud of its success, but the American people have been inveigled into overrating their abilities by their easy victory. We have undertaken responsibilities which will cost much, and which require an amount of ability much greater, perhaps, than we possess. The worst is that the very institutions by which the United States has risen to power, prosperity, and greatness must either be abandoned at once, or else wholesale corruption will reign in the colonies, affecting in turn our politics at home.

The *Freidenker*, Milwaukee, thinks that militarism is not only coming, it is here. The chief expansionists are people who wish to see their milksop boys strutting about in officers' uniforms. The only comfort is that men willing to serve as simple "high privates" are hard to get. Most of the German-American papers warn against England, whom they regard as absolutely faithless; nor do they regard it possible that any other nation will assist us, from purely sentimental motives, in overrunning the world. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, declares that no amount of sophistry can explain away the fact that, unless we admit the people in our colonies to full citizenship, we deny to them the very privileges

which we demanded to justify our famous Declaration of Independence. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, asserts that the United States has treated Spain "with revolting brutality," and says:

"We are glad to find that the overwhelming majority of our citizens of German descent stand by common sense and high principle. The German-Americans saw no reason to make war upon Spain, a country which has always been friendly to us. That Spain administered her colonies badly was only a pretext. Our own administration is not good, either, especially in the large cities. But let us suppose we regard it as our duty to make war upon any nation which allows maladministration. Then it is our duty to attack nearly all countries, including Russia and England; especially the latter country, which has plundered India to such an extent that the riches of Golconda are to-day in London, while the people of India are dying of starvation. Why don't our jingoes help the poor Hindus? There is a rebellion right now in India."

The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"'The American Peace Commissioners carry on their business under the protection of the British fleet, whether they are aware of it or not. For this assistance granted to the United States we expect most certainly material benefits.' That is the verdict of the English press and people. In other words, England wants to be paid. She underrates our power of defense, calumniates other European powers, overrates her own importance. As so often before, England is bluffing. But our jingoes will not see that. On the contrary, the spirit of serfdom is so strong in our Anglomaniacs that they are ready to fight the whole world on England's behalf and to give her whole archipelagoes as presents. . . . Not that we blame the English. When other nations fight, they always get a chance to fish in troubled waters."

The same paper calls the annexation of the Philippines "the worst stroke of business Uncle Sam ever did," because it enlarges the race problem. So, too, thinks the Baltimore *Correspondent*, which fears that the carpet-baggers who caused the race war in the South will also be in evidence in the colonies. The Brooklyn *Freie Presse* wants to know what the Filipinos have done to us that we should force them under our yoke. The *Freie Zeitung*, Newark, says:

"The Filipinos demand their independence, and Aguinaldo quotes a passage from our own Declaration of Independence in which it is pointed out as a truism that the rulers should have their authority only from the governed. They will be taught with powder and lead that such things are only for Americans."

The Chicago *Rundschau* will not consider the possibility of our violating our own Constitution, and says: "The Hawaiians and Tagales, therefore, will become our fellow citizens, and the question is rather what will they do with us than what shall we do with them." Every German-American paper points out that Germany—a country whose power is, after all, not so very insignificant, and whose administrative ability is derided by the British only—does not want the Philippines. Hence we need not annex the archipelago to prevent it from falling into German hands. In their denunciation of Britain's anti-German policy, and their belief that Great Britain did absolutely nothing to benefit the United States during the late war, because there was absolutely nothing to do, the German-American press stand united. Even the New York *Morgen-Journal*, the only "imperialist" paper published in the German language, thinks it necessary to criticize the friendship of "our Anglo-Saxon cousins" in paragraphs like the following:

"The elevation of the American Minister in Constantinople to the rank of Ambassador is near at hand, Turkey wishing the change. 'But,' say the British papers, 'several powers will protest, only England will be on the side of the United States!' What on earth other powers have to do with the matter or what they will protest about, we are not told. England is our true friend, and every other nation crosses our wishes—thus preach the Britons, and if you don't believe it you are not a good 'Anglo-Saxon.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

BUT then, the South used to be rather tickled to see Grover Cleveland, too.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

MARSH gets twelve years, and it is proposed to give Quay half as much —to the United States Senate.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

THE United States may now be described as a nation that is situated here and there throughout the world.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

THE Spanish Government would probably be in favor of a peace jubilee if Don Carlos would consent to participate.—*The Star, Washington.*

HAVANA is an American city now, and all she needs to be up to date is a board of aldermen. The fight for street-railway franchises has already begun.—*The Post, Syracuse.*

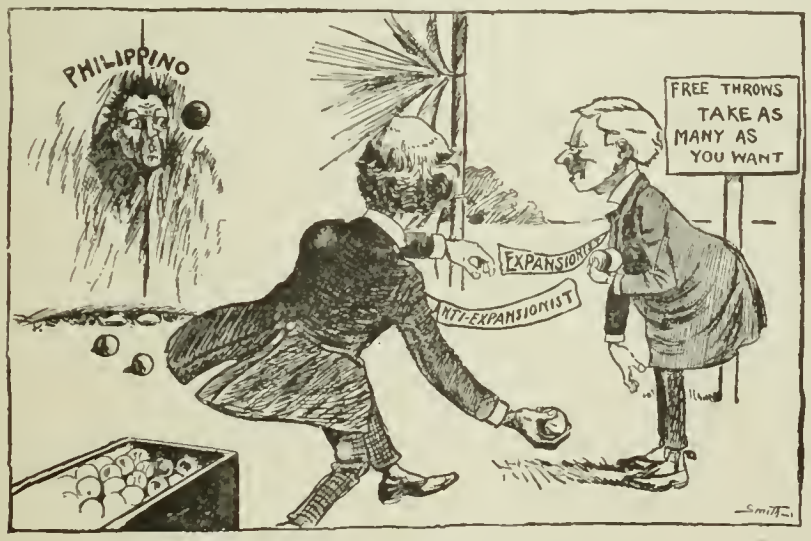
IN a few years the President of the United States will be swinging around the Philippine circle patching up animosities resulting from the appointment of white postmasters.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

A TEN-YEAR-OLD lad in Indianapolis who was arrested for picking up coal along the side of railroad tracks is now in jail. If the boy had known enough to steal the whole railroad he would be heralded as a Napoleon of finance.—*The News, Chicago.*

THE TRUCE OF THE LION.—Once upon a time, a lion, attacked by all the other beasts, and being in sore straits, chanced to raise his eyes and beheld an eagle, soaring aloft and contemplating the strife with indifference.

"My long-lost daughter!" cried out the lion, in a loud voice. "Don't you know your mamma?"

What this fable teaches is still uncertain at the moment of going to press, the eagle not having made up his mind as yet.—*The Journal, Detroit.*




FUN FOR EVERYBODY BUT THE TARGET.
—*The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.*

THE MORMON MEMBER FROM UTAH

must decide which one of his three wives may go to Washington with him, and adopts the old formula: "Monkey, monkey, barrel o' beer, how many monkeys are there here? One, two, three; out goes she!"
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

·CURRENT CARTOONS.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## PIERRE LOTI'S NEW PLAY.

"JUDITH RENAUDIN," said to have been written at the request of Sarah Bernhardt, has made a success in Paris which promises to rival even that of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The *Revue de Paris* (November) gives the play in full. The following is the introduction or "setting":

"In the isle of Oleron, at the extreme end of a little unknown town, is a very old and silent white dwelling, white as an Arabian inn under the layers of lime which centuries have thickened upon it. It has outbuildings painted green and a large arched doorway. There are few openings upon the deserted street; the whole façade, covered with ancient trellises, turns upon an interior court where some centenary trees are yellowing in the sun, almond-trees and pomegranates, half dead and at the end of their vigor. After the court a long garden; after this a little vineyard and a little wood, bordering on the country—on that country of the island, everywhere sandy and flat, with the ocean for its horizon, which rolls its waves heavily upon the vast shore and which throughout all the night makes its profound voice heard.

"It was from this house that one night, now two centuries since, my Protestant ancestors set out on their exile.

"The grandfathers and grandmothers, too aged to undertake the flight, remained gloomily at home; but all the young people went from it. There, in a salon modestly wainscoted in oak, which has not been disturbed, there, after a reading together from the familiar Bible that I still have in my possession, the exiles, who embarked by night for Holland, exchanged their eternal farewells with the old people who were obliged to remain in their own country to die. At the entrance to the little wood at the end of the vineyard, some toppling stones, to-day nearly level with the earth, mark vaguely the places where sleep these ancestors deprived of their children and excluded after death from the Catholic cemeteries.

"The letters of the exiles, the 'letters from Holland' as they were formerly called with veneration in my family, have lived for a century and a half in the panels of the old wainscoted room; they fascinated my Huguenot infancy. My grandmother, from time to time, read to me passages from them at evening.

"Poor, noble letters, in the handwriting of another age, in yellowed ink upon crude paper or parchment, I still possess them as an heritage and touch them as something sacred. Among others, there is one signed Judith Renaudin, who was one of my far-back grand-aunts; and suddenly I reproach myself for having used this name, altho I have given to her an infinitely pure rôle, as was her own in life so long ago.

"Poor, noble letters! so full of courage, of confidence in God, of sublime resignation! Not a complaint, in the face of supreme danger; not a murmur.

"They have inspired this drama, and I should think them put to a bad use had I made of them a work capable of exciting ill-feeling. I believe, on the contrary, that I have not written a word from which a Catholic could suffer. When the idea of composing this piece came to me, more than two years ago, I was ignorant of the sad days elsewhere in which it would be represented, and I deplore the coincidence which I could not foresee. As to the allusions to the events of the hour—they tell me that, for agitated minds, there are some to be found in my work—I protest proudly that I have made none."

The allusion here is, evidently, to the Dreyfus agitation. Certain of Loti's characters are represented in opposition to the dragoons of Louis XIV. But, protests Loti, "can that be considered a thrust at our army? No, I am too much honored by having been myself a military man for the best part of my life and by still being one."

The critics agree that the play is one of unusual literary value, but they are not unanimous in their praise of its dramatic effect. M. du Tillet, in *Revue Bleue* (November 5), thinks that Loti has apparently followed the rule which Dumas *fils* formulated: "The theater is the art of preparation." The second act seems to be devoted to "preparing" for the interview of *Judith* and the captain. He also finds the scene of *Judith's* visit to the house of the captain, which ought to be most effective, somewhat uncertain in its effect. On this point he says:

"We are impressed with the nobility of *Renaudin*, the passion of *D'Estatan*, the affecting dignity of *Judith*, the touching honesty of the farmers, the heroism of the Protestants, and the charity of the Catholics. Nevertheless, the fact remains that *Judith Renaudin* leaves an uncertain impression. And so during the whole scene we are asking ourselves if we have not misunderstood the indications of the author. One keeps asking, 'Is *Judith* in love?' No, she is not. The end of the scene has come; we have scarcely listened because we were thinking of something else—from a fault of the author."

In proof of the fact that the human tenderness of the priest who assists the exiles in their flight is not overdrawn, M. Béclard, in the same periodical (November 19), resurrects the play of "Jean Hennuyer," by Sebastian Mercier, in which a humane Catholic prelate is the chief figure. It is doubtless worth while to prove that as long ago as a couple of centuries, in the midst of sectarian prejudices then running riot, there were hearts brave enough to rise above a weak point in sect to practise the humanity for which their Christianity stood.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE RELIGIOUS NOVEL AS DONE BY MARIE CORELLI AND HALL CAINE.

THE religious novel, as served to us by these two popular authors, fares hardly at the hands of *The Quarterly Review* (October). A critic has described Miss Corelli's novels as "ignorant and illiterate"; this indictment *The Quarterly* undertakes to make good, and at the same time to show that Mr. Hall Caine, in "The Christian," under pretense of showing the orthodox creed in action, has treated us to a repast of unscientific and degenerate mysticism. "Religion is a reasonable service, not hysteria and not claptrap; but the works which we have taken in hand to review insist that it is both," writes the reviewer. And with a delightful touch of chivalry he turns his attention first to Miss Corelli.

The new commandment evolved from the teaching of "A Romance of Two Worlds," stated in brief, is: "Cultivate the electric spirit within you"; and we see the reasonableness of this when the author tells us that God is "a Shape of pure Electric Radiance." All doubt must vanish when she assures us that her creed "has its foundation in Christ alone," and that "its tenets are completely borne out by the New Testament." Materialism is her *bête noir*. Altho willing to deify an electric battery, she is all scorn at the mention of "atoms" and "molecules." *The Quarterly* reviewer, not satisfied even when he has quoted Miss Corelli's own works in proof that her science, like her religion, is quite unencumbered with philosophy and fact, or when he has convicted her as ungrammatical, and has ruthlessly traced her new creed to the writings of Sar Péladan, goes on to a more general treatment of his subject:

"Miss Corelli knows not what is meant by materialism; and as regards her Christianity, it is a debased offspring of the Neo-Platonic school daubed with the colors of a hundred superstitions. It has not come out of the New Testament. Its origin and history may be traced through heresies without number; and the faith which it involves or demands is, in spite of her vehement protestations, the result of an hysteria so hollow and earthborn that it does not add one syllable to our knowledge of things Divine. . . . When Miss Corelli assures her correspondents that she knows the Electrical Creed to be a matter of experience, what are we to think? Has a single one of her acquaintance penetrated to the central planet? Or beheld the nations in Saturn and Jupiter? The amazing fact is that any reader should have taken

'A Romance of Two Worlds' seriously. But then readers took Lemuel Gulliver seriously. And here is a clergyman of the Church of England writing to Miss Corelli that her imaginary voyage has preserved him from suicide."

Almost as sincere as her hatred of the "atom" is her hostility whenever the clergy are mentioned, or physicians, critics, and professors of physical science:

"Wherein the clergy have offended may be speedily known. Among 'two-legged pigmies of limited brain' they hold the first place—a bad preeminence. Miss Corelli has uttered no oracles more Sibylline than these frequent denunciations of man as a biped. Would his hypocrisy and his atheism offend less in heaven's sight were he a quadruped? After all, he is not to blame for his anatomical peculiarities; they should be charged, we opine, on the electric circle. Every man, if he could choose, would wish to be what Nirjâlis was, 'a pictured Dionysius'—or even 'Dionysus,' which is perhaps the word that came flitting about Miss Corelli but eluded her grasp. While, then, she waxes enthusiastic over 'the immortal Byron' and praises 'his well-braced mind,' or pours out a lament for Shelley as one of her 'inspired starvelings'—did she confound him with Chatterton?—or approves of the 'remarks' of Socrates as being 'all true and trenchant,' her condemnation of churches and churchmen is unqualified. They must be reckoned among 'the morbidities and microbes of national disease.'"

Of Miss Corelli's style *The Quarterly* says:

"'Barabbas,' according to the Newcastle *Daily Journal*, 'is appallingly well written.' We have quoted an occasional sentence from Miss Corelli's other performances which will justify the word 'appalling'; but only a succession of pages would exhibit all it implies. There is a secret known to some writers—they belong very frequently to schools of mysticism—whereby the most luscious, scintillating, and exuberant terms in a language are heaped together, until a sober man runs, to be delivered from them, 'ad Garamantas et Indos,' to Bradshaw's 'Railway Guide' or Todhunter's 'Algebra.' It is the Turkey-carpet style in which 'Satan' Montgomery abounded: and such is the style of Miss Corelli at her grandest. She is loth to employ one word where three will suffice. She gives us not only poetical prose, but line after line of blank verse, and breaks out into lyric measures at unexpected moments."

After analyzing the argument of the "Mighty Atom" to discover what *are* the influences toward unbelief which Miss Corelli imagines she is combating, the reviewer concludes:

"These are not the 'plausible modern sophistries' that clamor to be exposed and put down; they are the dreams of a fervid female genius who can not distinguish one form of unbelief from another, and who fancies that she can improvise an argument as she rushes along in a whirlwind of high-sounding and empty syllables. Invective is not reasoning, and when we hear of 'a brood of atheists, who, like human cormorants, would be prepared to swallow benefits and deny the Benefactor,' we are less moved by the implicit syllogism than amazed at the natural history of cormorants and their ingratitude, which, we humbly acknowledge, is new to us."

The reviewer lays down the literature of female hysteria to take up that of emotional monasticism:

"Mr. Hall Caine has an eye for what he sees, but he moves in a world of his own. He is dramatic, epic, and a lover of strong effects set in glaring lights—a showman with a gift of powerful language, grim and stark, and a drum on which he beats pretty loudly. There is no grace in his drawing; and tho he can feel, he seldom persuades the heart. He plows and harrows it, if you like, but does not melt and subdue it. His figures are weather-beaten, rudely carved in rock, huge, and sometimes grotesque. And while the men fling themselves into violent action, which is their element, the women, after some faint or spasmodic attempts at a graceful coquetry, lose all distinctive notes and as good as justify what Pope said of them, for they seem to have no character at all.

"John Storm, the struggling Christian hero, is a complex but hardly intelligible character, made in several pieces which no art has fused or run into a mold. . . . The picture intended is that of the religious condition of England, but especially of the Christian Socialist who sets himself to change and transfigure it. He is a clergyman, well read in the Fathers, traveled, and not wanting in experience—one that has gone below the surface in Sydney, Melbourne, London; consecrated by vocation, and afterward by vow, to the task of living the Gospel, not merely of preaching it. And every step in his career is determined by a woman whom he attempts to strangle for her soul's sake, but at last marries in spite of his vows of chastity and stability, the Father Superior who has taken his monastic oaths now blessing his matrimonial. . . . The inference would seem to be that love laughs at vows, wherever made, and that marriage and monasticism are alike ineffective, and ought to be so, when passion is strong. 'We were but man and woman,' says the dying prophet, 'and we could not help but love each other, tho it was a fault, and for one of us it was a sin. And God will forgive us, because He made us so, and because God is the God of love.' These suit the conditions of Philip and Kate—an adulterous couple—in 'The Manxman,' at least as well as they suit John Storm and his Glory Quayle. And they breathe a breath which comes, as Mr. Hall Caine acknowledges in another place, from Paphos rather than from Sinai or Galilee.

"Given this clew we can wind our way in and out of the maze. Like Abu Ganem in the Arabian tale, Mr. Storm is 'the slave of love.' And Miss Quayle is the slave of pleasure. How shall these two, aided by the monastery and the music-hall, resolve that tremendous question of the Gospel in London? They do not resolve it. The curtain falls on their wedding, and the question lies where it was. . . . . .

"Charles Kingsley was a Christian Socialist; but he held decided views touching the celibacy of the clergy. Did Storm hold opposite views? We never can ascertain what he held, for he was incapable of making a clear statement. His principles and program are alike obscure in every stage of his wandering career. He feels intensely, speaks precipitately, and is a weathercock blown by the wind. Such a man falls a victim to his own claptrap, and John is always convinced that he has arrived at stability, when the next moment he kicks down the ladder and jumps from his chosen platform into a slough. He builds and unbuilds, puts round for square, boxes the compass, and achieves nothing. Of what is all this a *reductio ad absurdum* except of the idea on which 'The Christian' is founded? Monasticism may be out of date, its vows a superstition, and its ways un-English. Shall we, then, first call our hero a Christian, then dress him up as a Bishopsgate Brother, and give him as near a resemblance as we dare to some one else, that at length we may refute friars and reformers out of the marriage service, and insinuate that religion is nowadays impossible, and never was anything but a mystical delusion? What other kind of Christian has Mr. Hall Caine given us?"

The melancholy side of the matter *The Quarterly* finds in the fact that the millions take these writers in perfect good faith, cherishing their dreams and delusions as if some reality corresponded with them. Even the great and manifold mischiefs wrought by unbelief are scarcely more to be regretted than the reaction which "despises logic, turns faith to mythology, canonizes the absurd, and so distorts the Christian as to make him at once an imbecile, a visionary, and a murderous fanatic."

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**An "Expansion" Prophecy in Whitman's Verse.**—According to the Rev. Arthur Copeland, Walt Whitman is not only the poet of democracy, but the prophet of our colonial expansion. In a poem entitled "A Broadway Pageant" Mr. Copeland discovers the following lines, prophetic of imperialism:

"I chant the world on my Western sea,
I chant copious the islands beyond, thick as stars in the sky;
I chant the new empire grander than any before, as in a vision it comes to me;
I chant America the mistress, I chant a greater supremacy;
I chant projected a thousand blooming cities yet in time on those groups of sea islands;
My sailships and steamships threading the archipelagoes,
My Stars and Stripes fluttering in the wind;

Commerce opening, the sleep of ages having done its work, races reborn, refresh'd,
Lives, works resumed—the object I know not—but the old, the Asiatic renew'd as it must be,
Commencing from this day surrounded by the world.

. . . . . .

"Were the children straying westward so long? so wide the tramping?
Were the precedent dim ages debouching westward from Paradise so long?
Were the centuries steadily footing that way, all the while unknown, for you America, for reasons?
But they are justified, they are accomplished, they shall now be turned the other way also, to travel toward you thence.
They shall now also march obediently eastward for your sake, Libertad!"

The occasion of this poem was the visit to New York City of two envoys extraordinary from China. Mr. Copeland says (New York *Sun*, December 4):

"All of this, written nearly forty years ago, I call a most remarkable 'vision'; indeed, a real prophecy, truly biblical in the light of this glorious hour of our new empire beyond. I commend this and all else Whitman has written to those who see not as Caleb and Joshua saw, but who fear the inhabitants of those lands and the giant problems there."

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## THE NEED OF SIGNED JOURNALISM.

THERE is no profession which involves a greater mental strain than journalism, there is none so little controlled by the state, and yet there is no other profession in which a man's personality tends to be so completely obliterated. This is journalism as it exists to-day—the work of gathering news, of writing editorials, and furnishing correspondence for daily newspapers. A modern journalist may have a large future before him, but he is likely to find it in politics or publishing, not in modern journalism. Such, at least, is the opinion of Mr. Truman A. De Weese, who claims that for the good of all concerned—the publisher, the public, and the journalist—journalism must be rescued from "mercenary impersonalism." We quote from Mr. Weese's paper in *The Forum* (December):

"There is no reason why the man who daily fills the editorial and reportorial columns of a newspaper should obscure his personality behind that of the publisher. If this is contrary to the ethics of modern journalism, it is time the code was changed. The man who writes should assert himself. He should not become a literary recluse or an editorial scullion. He should cultivate men of affairs, and get in touch with the people. The men who do the writing have the power to be at the front in all lines of journalistic endeavor. If they hesitate to wield it, the profession of newspaper-writing will soon cease to have any attractions for men of culture and literary attainments, and will be turned over entirely to hack writers and penny-a-liners.

"The features of modern journalism which conspire to repel men of education and individuality are the tendencies toward impersonalism and 'padding.' The 'blanket-sheets,' which are padded with sensational stories, not only vitiate the public taste, but create a demand for the work of the hack writer, who writes for ridiculously small compensation. The average price for the stuff which fills the padded pages of the Sunday editions is seldom over $6 a column, a sum that could hardly command the services of men who have enough mental equipment to write anything worthy of the serious attention of intelligent people.

"We need a renascence of the old-time journalism, which was the clarion voice of vigorous personality. Impersonalism means irresponsible journalism. Irresponsible newspaper writing means decadence of power and the gradual decline of a profession that should be paramount in its range of influence over all human endeavor. Every editorial and every article in a newspaper should be signed by the writer. The people who read newspapers should be able to identify every editorial utterance with a robust and potential personality which stands for the best attainment in some particular department of knowledge. This means individualization and specialization, both indispensable elements in any line of successful professional endeavor. The lack of these essential elements of responsibility is the cause of the decline of the modern newspaper in its influence upon the people, particularly in politics and legislation. Unless journalism is saved from mercenary impersonalism, it must ultimately degenerate into a mere bargain-counter sale of advertising space and irresponsible narratives of daily events."

Mr. Alfred Balch, writing on the same subject in the December *Lippincott's*, says:

"The history of impersonality for newspaper writers is too long to be rehearsed here. But it needed the libel laws of the Georges in England and the contempt so liberally dealt out to 'Grub Street hacks' to impress the strange idea on men that the writer should be ashamed of his work. The contumely all men give to him who writes anonymous letters has in part attached itself in the public mind to newspaper men. This may be deplored, but it is natural. The reporter who writes up a man is forced under the present system to take refuge behind the editor; and this is a cowardly action. Yet newspaper men are not cowards, and it is most unjust that they should be forced to appear as such.

"It is a legitimate part of the reward which any person can claim as the result of intellectual effort that others shall know the effort has been his. Newspaper work demands intellectual as well as physical effort, and therefore the writer's personality is one recompense he has a right to expect. The present system of 'space and time' enables the city editor to reward the reporter at once for any good work in the character and money value of the next assignment given. It is one of the most cunningly devised spurs to activity, energy, and industry ever invented, and under its working the reporters of American newspapers have gone far in the field of news-gathering. But the limit of the effect to be got from this system has been reached, nor is it likely that, unless some new spur be supplied, the reporters of the future will outdo those of the past. This spur is ready to the hand in signature.

"While it would be impossible for men to give more faithful service than that given by reporters so far, it is the experience of every man who writes that signature makes him more careful. He is not so apt to become slipshod in his style, he is more anxious to get his statements exactly right, more willing to carry out to the very end the work of verification. This means that his articles will be better and more reliable in every way, and therefore of more value to the paper in which they appear. So much for the interests of the publisher. For the writer himself, signature means honor and repute among men, a better standing on his paper, and that assured position which he then may win by his brains, just as lawyers, physicians, authors, and actors now win it by theirs. In other words, signature will make a man's past work count. This is the supreme difference to the writer, and this alone is needed to make full and round the calling of a newspaper man."

Mr. Balch notes with satisfaction the growth of signature in newspapers. The custom has spread from the magazines to the weeklies, thence to the Sunday editions, and from these it is making its way to the week-day issues. Even the present degree to which signed journalism prevails would have seemed impossible twenty years ago.

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**The Newspaper Man in Literature.**—Daily newspaper work, it is often said, unfits a man for the higher walks of literature. In reply to this, John Hay, W. D. Howells, Rudyard Kipling, and others of less distinction have been pointed to as journalists afterward successful in more pretentious work. Other examples equally convincing are adduced by the Cleveland *Leader* to show that the successful literary journalist is far from being an impossibility:

"Other cases are numerous, however, which show that very strong and notable books may be written by working journalists. Richard Harding Davis proved that before he became a free lance, with his time at his own command. So did William Cullen Bryant. E. L. Godkin and the late Charles A. Dana won enviable places in the book world while busy with the management of great newspapers. Eugene Field did some of his best work, of the kind that endures in book form, while he was very regularly

and actively employed as a newspaper writer. The same statement is true of Charles Dudley Warner. Instances of this kind might be multiplied, but few would be more noteworthy than the case of Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has just fallen a victim to heart disease. His death is equally a loss to literature and journalism."

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## THE REVIVAL OF BYRON.

THE recent issue of two sumptuous and carefully edited editions of Byron has attracted a good deal of attention among the magazines, as indicating a renewal of interest in that poet. Miss Agnes Repplier is convinced that England is at last showing signs of a sane appreciation of both the value and the defects of his contribution to her literature. Glancing briefly from the meteoric splendor of Byron's fame, in its zenith in 1830, to the extreme development of the reaction which followed, Miss Repplier writes (in *The Independent*, November 17):

"Supercilious depreciation of a great poet is richer in absurdities than the infatuated idolatry of his worshipers. Critics began to find it hard to praise Wordsworth, or Shelley, or Keats, or Tennyson, without contrasting the simplicity, the sincerity, or the melodiousness of these singers with corresponding faults in the author of 'Childe Harold' and 'Manfred.' Mr. Swinburne provoked a smile by explaining—very much in the tone of Mr. Howells—that 'we have become used to better work and carefuller workmen'; while lesser lights took pleasure in recording their insignificant preference for a single line of Wordsworth, or a single line of Keats, over the whole of Lord Byron's poetry. When Mr. Ernest Myers announced valiantly, but unnecessarily, that he would sacrifice the four cantos of 'Childe Harold' to preserve one of Macaulay's 'Lays,' we felt grateful that the sacrificing and the preserving of poetry were not under his control.

"All this time, however, the French, quite unmoved by the opinions of Mr. Myers and his contemporaries, read and reread Byron with unflinching delight, and with a clear, keen understanding of his place in the annals of literature. 'Byron is one of our French superstitions,' said M. Edmond Scherer discontentedly; but he might have added that this was a superstition shared by that great nation of scholars, Germany,

> "'The Germans, too, those men of blood and iron,
> Of all our poets, chiefly swear by Byron.'

"And now the pendulum is swinging back again, and Byron's star is once more in the ascendant. That 'puissant personality'—the most forceful and overmastering, said Goethe, in English letters—could not long be banished to the realm of shadowy things. 'All other souls, in comparison with his soul, seem inert,' wrote M. Taine, with the fine rapture of a Frenchman for that 'Titan, fairer than the gods,' whose vehement passion had once startled even England out of her guarded calm. The unreasoning, unresisting, uncritical surrender of heart and mind to the charm of a splendid but imperfect verse can never be repeated. Byron will never again be the idol of an hour, and critics will never again say that 'Cain' is equal to 'Paradise Lost' and 'Manfred' finer than 'Faust.' But in place of short-lived homage, followed by depreciation and neglect, there is dawning at last upon English-speaking people a fuller understanding of the poet's power and beauty, his greatness, his defects, his rank in the literature of his land."

Mr. Paul Elmer More contributes some comments on Byron's genius which are appreciatory and at the same time discriminating. He says (*Atlantic Monthly*, December):

"Much has been written about Byron; yet no author, perhaps, remains so much in need of calm and discriminating study. The elements of his genius are diverse, to a certain extent even contradictory; and to this fact are due in part the extraordinary unevenness of his own work and the curious divergence of opinion regarding him.

"In a word, the two master traits of Byron's genius are the revolutionary spirit and classical art. By classical is meant a certain predominance of the intellect over the emotions, and a reliance on broad effects rather than on subtle impressions; these two characteristics working harmoniously together, and being subservient to human interest. And here at once we may seem to run counter to a well-established criticism of Byron. It will be remembered that Matthew Arnold has quoted and judiciously enlarged upon Goethe's saying, 'The moment he reflects, he is a child.' The dictum is perfectly true. Byron as a philosopher and critic is sadly deficient, oftentimes puerile. But in fact he rarely reflects; he is more often a child because he fails to reflect at all. Predominance of intellect does not necessarily imply true wisdom; for in reality an impulsive, restless activity of mind seems often to militate against calm reflection. It implies in Byron rather keenness of wit, pungency of criticism, whether sound or false, precision, and unity of conception. . . . We know from Byron's letters and prefaces that he made a conscious effort to be, as he himself calls it, classical in this respect. Had his genius possessed also the subtle grace of the more romantic writers, he would have been classical in a still higher and broader sense; for the greatest poets, the true classics, Homer as well as Shakespeare, have embraced both gifts. . . . . .

"You will indeed find in Byron no poems on the small celandine, or the daisy, or the cuckoo, or the nightingale, or the west wind; but you may find pictures of mountains reared like the palaces of nature, of the free bounding ocean, of tempest on sea, and storm among the Alps, of the solitary pine woods, of placid Lake Leman—of all the greater, sublimer aspects of nature, such as can hardly be paralleled elsewhere in English literature. . . .

"I hardly know where in English literature, outside of Shakespeare, one is to find the great passions of men set forth so directly and powerfully as in Byron, and on this must rest his final claim to serious consideration. It is said that Byron could never get outside of himself; and this, to a certain extent, is true. He lacked the dramatic art; but, on the other hand, his own human passions were so strong, his life was so vigorous, that from personal experience he was able to accomplish more than most others whose sympathies might be wider. His range is by no means universal, and yet what masterly pictures he has drawn of love and hate, of patriotism, honor, disdain, sarcasm, revenge, remorse, despair, awe, and mockery! . . . . . .

"His language is often—very often—slipshod, made obscure by endless anacoluthons, disfigured by frequent lapses into bad grammar; the thought and style of certain poems—'The Prophecy of Dante,' for instance—are so cheap as to render the reading of them a labor of necessity; yet all this hardly affects his importance for us. We are not likely to learn bad grammar from him, and his dull poems are easily passed over. He wrote, to use his own words, as the tiger leaps; and if he missed his aim, there was no retrieving the failure. We call this lack of artistic conscience, and so it is; but in these days of pedantic esthetes, it is refreshing now and again to surrender ourselves to the impulse of untrammeled genius. And then, if Byron often failed, he sometimes hit the mark. There are passages—more than that, there are whole poems—wherein his classical method has dominated the license of revolt sufficiently to achieve almost perfect harmony of form, while still retaining the full vigor of his imperious inspiration."

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**How Mark Twain Gathered Material for a Story.**—A fresh illustration of Mark Twain's ability to bring success out of seeming misfortune is given in the following paragraph from the New York *World*:

"The corporations controlling the street-cars of Berlin in order to guard against being beaten out of an occasional fare require the conductor to give each passenger a ticket which is afterward collected by an inspector who boards the car at fixed points. The system struck Mark Twain, who chanced to be in Berlin recently, as funny, and, in order to test its efficiency, he paid his fare fifteen times in one day, throwing the ticket out of the window every time as soon as he had paid his fare. Each time he handed the conductor his fare he received one of the tickets, and when he had destroyed this he was each time required to pay his fare again to the inspector. The conductor watched this performance with unrestrained amazement, and the other occupants of the car seemed to think the foreigner well punished for his carelessness. The joke was not on the victim, however, for Mark Twain in this way collected material for a story for which he received $500."

## AN UNFAMILIAR SIDE OF MILTON'S CHARACTER.

"STUDYING his books, frequenting the playhouses, and walking in the suburban promenades to look at the pretty girls—this is not altogether the way in which our fancy would have filled out the London holiday of the young Puritan poet." Thus writes Mr. George Serrell in the December number of *Temple Bar*, and he goes on to say that this picture is one which Milton himself gives in his earliest Latin poem. This is a metrical epistle to Charles Deodati, his bosom friend, in the course of which he sings with enthusiasm of his rambles up the Strand:

"Ah, and how often have I been amazed by some wonder of beauty,
Fit to make even Jove own himself youthful again!

. . . . . .

Ay, and such exquisite brows, such hair light blown in the breezes,
Golden snares for the heart, set by the cunning of Love;
Oh, and the lip-luring cheeks, to which hyacinthian purple
Poor is, and even the blush seen on Adonis's flower.
Yield, ye heroic fair ones, the themes of cycles of legend,
Even the famousest nymph wooed by a vagabond god.

. . . . . .

Glory the foremost is due to these our virgins of Britain,
Be it enough for you, foreigners fair, to come next."

This same poem makes clear the fact that Milton did not share with the Puritans of his day their horror of the theater.

After dealing at some length with Milton's Latin poems, more particularly where they serve to reveal the man himself, Mr. Serrell closes his paper with the following words:

"It may be that a study of his Latin poems does not tend to rai e the moral estimate of him which we form from his English ones, but, for better or for worse, they are indispensable to a true knowledge of him in his youth and earlier manhood. Then, as in later years, he was a man more to be respected and admired than to be loved, but because he does not appeal greatly to our hearts, we perhaps run some risk of forgetting *how* fine a character he was. To his Italian friend Manso he seemed almost faultless, but for his heresy, and Manso adapted to him the words of Gregory about the Saxon youths:

'Mind, form, grace, face, morals—if what all these are, thy creed were.
Then, not Anglic alone, truly Angelic thou'dst be.'

"To us the defect lies elsewhere, in a want of tenderness and lovingness: but it must not blind us to the moral greatness of the man in whom were united, to an exceptional degree, the old Roman's public spirit and love of freedom, the old Hebrew's trust in God, and the Christian's stainless and jealously guarded purity."

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**Stevenson at Play.**—Lloyd Osbourne, Robert Louis Stevenson's step-son, finding among some papers an old note-book of mimic war correspondence in the handwriting of the novelist, is reminded of long delightful days of make-believe in an old garret, peopled for him by all the pomp of armies, but to a chance observer containing only a number of tin soldiers and two intent human beings. From his recollections and the contents of the note-book, Mr. Osbourne makes a paper for *Scribner's Magazine* (December) from which we quote:

"The abiding spirit of the child in Stevenson was seldom shown in more lively fashion than during those days of exile at Davos, where he brought a boy's eagerness, a man's intellect, a novelist's imagination, into the varied business of my holiday hours; the printing-press, the toy theater, the tin soldiers, all engaged his attention. Of these, however, the tin soldiers most took his fancy; and the war game was constantly improved and elaborated, until from a few hours a 'war' took weeks to play, and the critical operations in the attic monopolized half our thoughts. This attic was a most chilly and dismal spot, reached by a crazy ladder, and unlit save for a single frosted window; so low at the eaves and so dark that we could seldom stand upright, nor see without a candle. Upon the attic floor a map was roughly drawn in chalks of different colors, with mountains, rivers, towns, bridges, and roads of two classes. Here we would play by the hour, with tingling fingers and stiffening knees, and an intentness, zest, and excitement that I shall never forget. The mimic battalions marched and counter-marched, changed by measured evolutions from column formation into line, with cavalry screens in front and massed supports behind, in the most approved military fashion of to-day. It was war in miniature, even to the making and destruction of bridges, the entrenching of camps, good and bad weather, with corresponding influence on the roads, siege and horse artillery proportionately slow, as compared to the speed of unimpeded foot and proportionately expensive in the up-keep; and an exacting commissariat added to the last touch of verisimilitude."

At the time of which this was written, Stevenson was a mature man, Osbourne a boy of twelve.

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**Concerning Originality.**—At first thought it may seem paradoxical to say that a man is the most original of writers and at the same time the greatest of plagiarists. Yet according to *Literature* (December 3) this statement would not be altogether absurd if applied to Shakespeare, for instance. The moral of this is that "original" and "originality" are words possessed of a certain amount of ambiguity. The writer says:

"We all know that Shakespeare's borrowing arm was a very long one indeed. Old chronicles, North's Plutarch, medieval English poetry, Italian novelists, contemporary playwrights—all were laid under contribution; and in the same way Milton probably conveyed 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso' from Burton's 'Abstract of Melancholy, Διαλογικῶς,' and certainly made considerable use of the Dutch poet's 'Lucifer' in the construction of 'Paradise Lost.' 'Tristram Shandy' is one of the most 'original' books in English literature, and yet it is a patchwork of outrageous thefts, and Melancholy Burton himself, from whom Sterne stole, contrived to get the effect of 'originality' into his 'Anatomy,' which is a mere cento of quotations.

"In one sense of the word there is no such thing as originality, in another sense it is not uncommon. The Italian novelists from whom Shakespeare plagiarized were themselves but copyists from older sources, and folklorists are aware that the Europeans of the Middle Ages enjoyed tales that had amused Asia in far antiquity. The matter of a literary work of art may come from nature, from life, or from another book, while the form is created by the author. In some of Poe's tales it is easy enough to detect the influence of Mrs. Radcliffe, and Mrs. Radcliffe drew her stories from a very imperfect and distorted notion of medieval romance, and medieval romance was founded to a considerable extent on early Celtic legends, and Celtic legends must owe a good deal to prehistoric Turanian influence—and so the ladder mounts till it vanishes as in the Indian juggler's trick; but for all that the 'Fall of the House of Usher' is original. It is barely possible, of course, that the Paleolithic Age swarmed not only with monsters (now happily extinct), but with purely original geniuses, but in modern times it would be as useless to search for the one as for the other."

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## NOTES.

THE poets of Paris have elected their new "Prince." Stéphane Mallarmé's successor is one Léon Dierx. The matter was taken in hand by the great newspaper, *Le Temps*, which discovered no less than sixty poets entitled to cast a vote in the election.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, after much hesitation, has undertaken to write the biography of William Ewart Gladstone, with whom he was intimately associated, politically, for the last twelve years of the great statesman's life. The extent of the field to be covered, together with the task of sifting the hundred thousands or so of letters which Gladstone collected, makes the undertaking so enormous that Mr. Morley will in all probability have to retire from politics.

SPEAKING of Kipling, the following note from the London *Outlook* is of interest: "Mr. Kipling is a very remarkable man, and it is only right that his productions should be treated in a remarkable way." Whereupon the editor of 'Foster's Note-Book on Kipling' gets to work on the first number of a little periodical that shall be exclusively devoted to the great R. K. We have received this first number, and rather like it. All the latest Kipling developments are recorded—the most authentic criticisms passed on 'The Day's Work,' the *Horsmonden School Budget* episode, and the current prices of the early editions. One or two errors have crept into the Note-Book—*e.g.* 'Beast and Man in India' belong to Mr. Lockwood Kipling, the father of Rudyard; and 'The Incarnation of Kristina Milvaney' is funny, but wrong—hopelessly wrong."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## THE TWO EUROPEAN RACES.

THE modern anthropological theory that divides the inhabitants of Europe into two races—the European proper and the Alpine, or the long-heads and the broad-heads—has already been noted in these columns. In *Science Progress* (October) Dr. John Beddoe has the following to say of these two types:

"De Lapouge follows Gobineau in regarding the tall, blond, long-headed breed of Northern Europe (the Aryan race as some would call it, tho I regard the term as inaccurate and objectionable) as the salt of the earth, the stirring, active, ambitious, independent, courageous, locomotive element of mankind. . . . 'The dolichocephal [long-head] has great ambitions,' says De Lapouge, 'and strives without ceasing to gratify them. He knows better how to gain than to keep riches. He dares everything; and his audacity insures success. He fights for fighting's sake, but not without some idea of profit behind. Every land is his: the whole globe is his country. His intelligence varies from stupidity to genius. He is logical when it suits him, and not to be put off with words. Progress is his greatest need. In religion he is Protestant; from the state he only demands freedom of action, and seeks rather to elevate himself than to depress others.'

"The other type with which we have most to do is the brachycephalic [short-headed] Alpine, sometimes, but perhaps inaccurately, called Kelto-slav. In this the stature is short, the head is round or trapezoidal, flattened behind, the coloration brown or dark. 'The brachycephal is frugal, laborious, or at least economical, remarkably prudent, and tho not cowardly, yet not warlike. His intelligence is usually mediocre, and he works out patiently his limited ideals. Tho suspicious, he is easily taken in with words. He is the slave of tradition, and of what is called common sense. He distrusts progress, and adores uniformity. In religion he is willingly Catholic: in politics, he has but one hope, the protection of the state, and but one tendency, to level down, caring little to elevate himself. He sees clearly his own immediate interest and that of his family and neighbors, but that of his country is too remote for him.'"

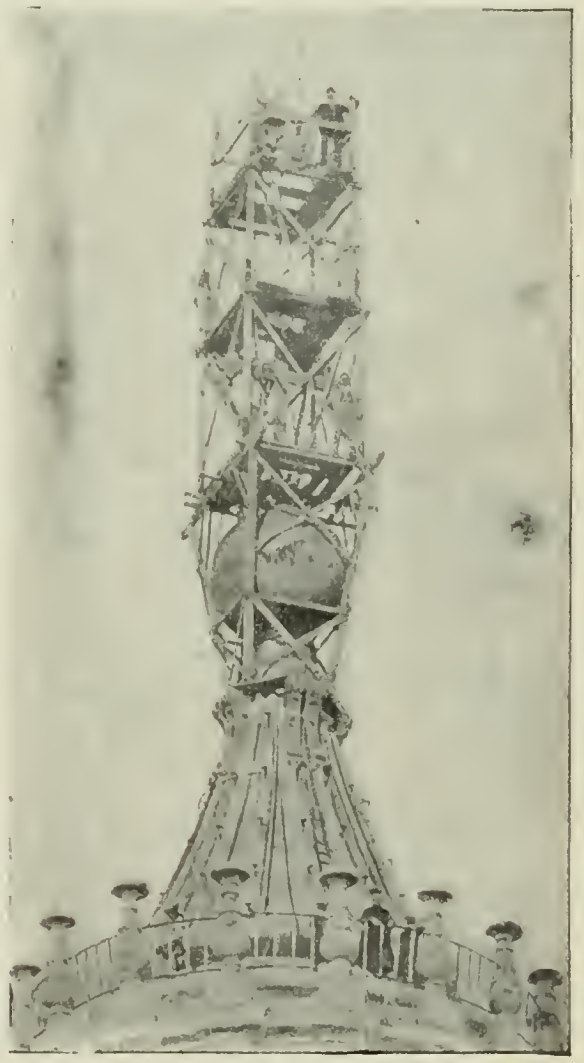
Statistics show, as might be expected, that the long-headed European has the upper hand in almost all cases. He has far more than his proportionate share of wealth; he gravitates upward toward the higher social strata; his preponderance in the higher schools is great. Among thirty members of a scientific society, Ammon found great length of head in every case. Athletes, too, are generally dolichocephalic. Dr. Beddoe concludes as follows:

"Whether we can conceive of the ultimate results of all this as being in agreement with the Darwinian law of the survival of the fittest, unless we are careful to ascribe only the absolutely correct meaning to the word fit, is a little doubtful. The dolichoblond man was developed, we believe, in the course of a long and arduous struggle against the hostile powers of nature, as well as against his fellow man. Beowulf and Siegfried and Hercules were his ideals. Now perhaps he may not be quite so much needed. Most of the processes we have reviewed may seem to turn to his advantage, but this is not so in the long run. Most of the great things that have been done in the world, it is said, have been done by him; but in doing them, or in consequence of doing them, he and his progeny are very apt to perish. How few descendants can be found of great soldiers, travelers, discoverers, inventors, poets. The higher and more enlightened classes in communities, the producers and assimilators of new ideas, have repeatedly in the course of history been swept away or decimated, while the proletariat survived. Thus the noble Greek race, which was long-headed and largely blond, has now but few and doubtful representatives; the Ostrogoths, a people evidently of great capacities, almost wholly perished; the nobler strains of the Irish people perished or emigrated in the seventeenth century. And nowadays, in the cities of France and Central Europe, the dolichoids seem to melt away, to give place to fresh strains of brachycephalic peasant blood. The fittest, who survives, is therefore the quiet, unambitious, commonplace thickhead, who remains at home and tempts no dangers. It may be that when wars have ceased to be and there are no more regions to explore, and perhaps fewer scientific realms to conquer, this may be the happiest as well as the fittest, *i.e.*, the best adapted class of man. It certainly seems most suited to a socialist organization.

"Or again, as cities become more healthy, and rural districts less peopled, it may be that the type we call Mediterranean or Iberian, the long-headed dark type, may, as Ammon seems to expect, acquire a numerical preponderance."

## MENDING THE LIGHTNING-ROD AT ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

THAT St. Peter's should have a lightning-rod seems at first blush almost as much of an anachronism as if the pyramids should be fitted with electric elevators; yet of course this venerable building needs protection from the electric discharge as much as if it were a modern apartment-house. That it has had a rod for some time appears from an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 3) by Dr. Albert Battandier; but it seems to have been one of those primitive affairs, worse than none at all, that were formerly common. Says Dr. Battandier:



MENDING THE LIGHTNING ROD ON ST. PETER'S.

"Two years ago, Father Lais, taking advantage of the repairs that were in progress on what is called the ball of St. Peter's, that is to say, the globe, surmounted by a cross, that tops the great dome, wished, in his capacity of director of the Leonine Observatory, to make use of the scaffolding that had been erected, to examine the point of the lightning-rod. His inspection was not unnecessary, for he saw that the metallic cable was not continuous and was not connected with all the metallic masses of the building, as is considered of primary importance, with good reason, nowadays.

"After having verified this in person, he gave orders to change the point of the rod, substituting for the traditional single terminal a multiple one formed like a plume. . . . Further investigation showed that the rod ended in a hole filled with tallow and grease. This . . . made the rod absolutely useless, and probably rendered it positively dangerous. He therefore reset the end of the rod, and, since a lubricant was thought to be necessary, he replaced the tallow by graphite, which is a good conductor of electricity.

"For these operations a scaffolding was erected on the top of the dome, and this is represented in the photograph.

"It should be noted that this is not an enlargement of an ordinary negative, but was taken from below with a telescopic objective; it shows the possibilities of this kind of work. By this means the officers of Italian engineers have been able recently to discover, in the Alps, French batteries that had altogether escaped notice, and to observe the details of their construction.

"The scaffolding presented special difficulties, and the picture shows how these were solved in a way both simple and elegant.

It is formed of uprights joined by cross-pieces and resting on the metallic projections that support the ball. The complete absence of railings or parapets for the protection of the workmen will be remarked. These workmen, the men known as the San Pietrini, are not ordinary day-laborers; they have been trained for years to these difficult tasks and can give points to sailors in agility, while those under whom they work have raised practical scaffold-building to an art. They are carpenters, but they are artistic carpenters."

Of the bronze globe on which the scaffold rests, Dr. Battandier speaks as follows:

"The bronze globe, which can hold sixteen persons, is 2.25 meters [7½ feet] in diameter. It is lighted by four tiny windows at an angle of 90° through which tourists may observe the landscape. A legend tells that during the earthquake of February 2, 1703, two persons were in this globe. The globe swayed frightfully on account of its great height from the ground, and the persons in it were so overcome with the fear of death that, by a phenomenon that is by no means rare, they really did die, and their bodies were found in the globe. . . . The cross [above the globe] is 3 meters [nearly 10 feet] in height, and each transverse arm is a meter [3¼ feet] long. From this cross rises the lightning-rod which can be seen in the center of the scaffolding. The rod rises 3 meters above the top of the cross. The men standing on the scaffolding show the height of its different parts and give an idea of the size of the pieces of wood used in its construction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED TISSUE.

WHEN a limb is torn from a crustacean, a new one grows in its place. We human beings do not go quite so far as this in our capacity for replacing lost tissue, but we still retain the power of regeneration in a degree that is quite wonderful. We are told by Dr. W. P. Whery in *The Medical Times* (New York, December) that this power has proved one of the greatest resources of modern surgery. He says:

"We have experimented a good deal in reproductions of skin, and we get rid of many unsightly scars from burns and ulcers by skin-grafting and other measures promoting a more cosmetic regeneration. The time is, perhaps, coming when the ugly cicatrix will be as obsolete in good surgery as suppuration after operations.

"The reproduction or regeneration of the soft parts of the body is not limited to the skin, the muscles, the fascia, and ligaments, and other fibrous soft tissues. It also includes cartilages and bones, and the methods for effecting their restoration are practised every day. We can not very often reproduce a whole bone, unless it be a metacarpal or the terminal phalanx of a finger, but we should not rest content with the present measure of bone regeneration. It has been demonstrated that bony tissue from other animals may be utilized in the replacement of human bone. The surgery of tendons and nerves attracted considerable notice some twenty years ago, but the whole subject is worthy of being studied again with the aid of the microscope.

"The frame of the body is not all of it that is amenable to regenerative repair. The journals of medicine contain reports on the repair of brain tissue and the reproduction of genuine cerebral cells to replace the original cells that were destroyed. In the eye an analogous process has been noted. Accounts have also been furnished of the reproduction of the liver tissues, and claim is made that the spleen and kidney can, to some extent, be regenerated after removal by operation of the parts of these organs. After oophorectomy, likewise, the ovarian tissue is partially reproduced in many cases. We need not despair of the regeneration of even the crystalline lens."

That which makes all such regeneration possible, Dr. Whery tells us, is the vitality and fertility of protoplasm. He goes on to say:

"The essential thing constituting a cell is the specialized protoplasm in the nucleus. The cell-wall is of no particular importance. The protoplasm is really and practically the cell, and it is with it that medicine has to deal. Now, the peculiarity of protoplasm is that it possesses a faculty of indefinite vitality under favorable conditions. In such circumstances it might live forever and multiply itself indefinitely. It is this property of protoplasm that makes regeneration of tissues possible, and that renders operative surgery remedial. If with aseptic precautions we could oftener employ the knife to remove diseased or injured tissues, and could manage this in such a way as to allow of the regeneration of the lost parts, we should have achieved the crowning miracle of surgery. To some extent, surgery does accomplish this miracle, and it will have greater triumphs when it employs the microscope before, during, and after its operations as a regular routine."

## THE HAND AS AN INDICATOR OF DISEASE.

THE "professors" of palmistry would have us believe that information about the whole of a man's life, past, present, and future, can be obtained from the hand. It is hardly necessary to say that serious students of nature do not acknowledge these claims. Yet if we are to believe *The Medical Record* (December 17), the hand can be relied upon for a surprising amount of information about the state of its owner's health. Says the author:

"The fact that in certain diseases the expression of the face and the appearance of the hands are fairly reliable indices of the nature and progress of the disease, is too well known to require further emphasis. For instance, a skilled physician can in the majority of cases decide if a patient is a sufferer from Bright's disease by the expression of his countenance, and can also by the color, contour, and texture of the hand, by the shape and tint of the fingers and nails, diagnose more than one complaint. For very many years clubbing of the finger ends has been held to be one of the most important signs of consumption, and the condition also appears in several other diseases. Recently Dr. Edward Blake, of London, has written a work on the study of the hand for indications of local and general disease, in which many instructive and peculiar points in connection with the subject are well brought out. In the introduction to the book Dr. Blake makes mention of the fact that on those rare occasions when the aid of the European physician is sought for a female member of any Mohammedan family of distinction, the only part of the patient which the doctor is permitted to see is the hand, which is thrust for that purpose through a small opening in a curtain. The object of Dr. Blake's paper, then, is to answer to the best of his ability the question as to whether it is possible that a fairly respectable diagnosis might be based upon a sight of the hand alone. In the first place it is shown that the hand is often dry in cancer and in paralytic dementia. If the hand is dry and claw-like, the possibility of diabetes enters the mind; if hot, dry, and emaciated, the hectic of advanced tuberculosis is suggested. When one hand is persistently hot and the other cold, the case may be one of subclavian aneurism, but it is much more likely to be gout or else lead poisoning. If the palm is not only hot but also clammy, the causes may be excitement, recent exertion, or hyperidrosis. A cold and dry hand may mean starvation, anæmia, or one of the innumerable forms of vasomotor ataxia. The hand is cold, harsh, and swollen in myxœdema. If cold, clammy, and tremulous, then hysteria, dyspepsia, certain depressing emotions of the mind, and the action of some nerve poisons, as alcohol, tea, and tobacco, present themselves to us. With regard to the nails the author points out that paludal fever causes in them a typical change of tint; that the nails are pale in hectic and in anasarca, gray in serious internal disease, yellow in jaundice, white in convalescence, chalky in some forms of paralysis, acutely livid in ague, and chronically purple in cyanosis."

We are told further that any form of peripheral neuritis, from gout to beri-beri, may be followed by fragility of the nails, and that clubbing of the finger ends is an important sign not only of consumption but also of nerve injury, pneumonia, and spinal caries. The question of eruptions and invasions of the skin is

entered into at some length, and instructive and somewhat curious information is given with regard to the diagnostic value of a study of the form of the hand in many diseases. "In fact," says *The Medical Record*, "it would certainly appear to be more than likely that the study of the hand is deserving of closer attention than is usually bestowed on the subject by medical men in general practise."

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## COMMISSARIAT AND COLD-STORAGE.

THE problem of feeding a great army in the field is more interesting to Americans just now than it was a year ago. In an article in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, October 22), Dr. A. Verney shows that it has been greatly simplified by the invention of cold-storage; in fact, the provisioning of one of the huge modern European armies in the field for several weeks would be practically an impossibility without this method. Says Dr. Verney:

"We recently had occasion, in studying some cases of poisoning by preserved meats, to say that the new method of preservation by freezing apparatus presented great interest, not only from the hygienic point of view, but also from that of national defense.

"Dr. Viry, son of the health-director of the Second Army Corps, has just published on this subject a most interesting work from which we cull some of the information that follows, bearing on the advantages that may be gained from feeding troops on frozen meat, either in peace or war.

"It is only a short time since the invention of practical methods for utilizing cold as a preservative agent; for the first inventions did not come up to expectation and the meat preserved by them had a bad taste, spoiled quickly, and caused trouble in the digestive organs.

"Mr. Eastman, in America (1873), succeeded in making use of cold for the transportation of meats to long distances; five years later the French engineer Tellier perfected the American method, but the meat lost by his process too large a proportion of its water; a short time afterward the Carré process did away with this inconvenience, and since then a large number of machines of different types and on different principles have been devised. For several years, finally, a military food-preparing factory has been in operation at Billancourt, and the process of the brothers Rouart, which uses ammonia gas for refrigeration, was selected for it. But . . . in this matter, as in so many others—alas!—other nations have outstripped us. Thus, of fifty frigorific establishments in Germany, ten are exclusively military, and some of the German garrisons eat only meat preserved by cold-storage; in England, in 1890, the minister of war decided that the garrison of Gibraltar should be provisioned with frozen meat, and that, if the experiment succeeded, the plan should be extended to other garrisons.

"In France we have the military cold-storage establishment at Billancourt, and special commissions have been for some time considering the installation of others at Verdun, Toul, Belfort, Lyons, Toulon, etc.; finally, the *Revue du Service de l'Intendance* tells us that trials with cold-preserved meat have been made with the 101st and 24th regiments of infantry, and have confirmed the happy results already obtained, so that when the plants are numerous enough we may foresee the diminution, if not the complete disappearance, of the immense herds of cattle and sheep now forced to follow a marching column—herds that are an encumbrance and whose meat is generally detestable.

"The feeding of troops in time of war is one of the gravest of military questions; to furnish the rations necessary for 1,600,000 men for ten days we must have 6,000 tons of meat, say 4,000 of beef and 2,000 of mutton, necessitating 222,200 head of cattle and 166,666 sheep.

"To transport these we must have 24,911 cars for the cattle and 2,381 for the sheep, a total of 27,292 cars for the transport of live animals, or 1,364 trains of 20 cars each! These figures will show us what insurmountable difficulties this method of feeding presents. In contrast to this, if we wish to transport these same 6,000 tons as frozen meat, we must have only 1,000 refrigerator cars or 750 ordinary cars, which will make up only 50 or 37 trains, respectively.

"In besieged towns the advantage will be the same, for the employment of this meat will do away with the enormous expense of supporting live animals, and the infection that often results from their presence. We have said above that Germany now has about 50 cold-storage establishments; the principal ones are at Spandau, Strassburg, and Metz; the garrison of Posen, numbering 8,000 men, eats only frozen meat. The English army is fed entirely, during ten months of the year (June and July excepted) with frozen meat; besides, the English have also installed cold-storage depots at Suez, Shanghai, Gibraltar, India, and Australia; these are used only by the army and navy.

"Nothing of this kind has yet been attempted in France for our navy; it has no cold-storage depot, and the last 'Treatise on Naval Hygiene' makes no mention of this process of preservation. Nevertheless, there exists, on board of our war-vessels, a machine that is used to keep down the temperature of the magazine, and on board military transports a device of this kind advantageously replaces the cattle that would otherwise be forced to embark with the men.

"In Russia the *Standard* has a cold-storage room, and last year the *Svetlana* at Havre installed in her hull all the necessary machinery.

"To sum up, the reason why the use of frozen meat is spreading in European armies is because this meat offers, from the standpoint of real economy, absolute guaranties from the hygienic point of view, so that the consumers themselves rarely notice the increasing substitution of frozen for fresh meat, while all investigations to find out whether meat may not acquire injurious properties by congelation have led, on the contrary, to conclusions favorable to this mode of preservation. A commission presided over by General Delambre has even demonstrated that not only 'the taste and culinary value of frozen meats were intact, but that no accident and no poisoning need be feared from their use.'

"Here then we have a perfect process of preservation which enables us to give to the soldier fresh and healthful meat instead of the same article half spoiled."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Some Turkish Sanitary Statistics.**—The following is related by the *Suddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung*, as quoted in *The National Druggist*, St. Louis. It is said to be an actual occurrence.

"A French official of the Bureau of Mortuary Statistics of Paris wrote to an official in Constantinople holding a similar position under the Turkish Government, enclosing blank forms containing the following queries:

"'1. What is the average annual rate of mortality in your city?

"'2. What is the average annual birth-rate?

"'3. What regulations exist in regard to your water-supply?

"'4. What, approximately, is the value of the annual importations of medical supplies?

"'5. What is the value of the exports of same?

"'6. Please insert here any remarks or information you may have in regard to general sanitary conditions in your city or province.'

"The official at Constantinople indorsed the blanks, and had them sent to the various cities named in the Frenchman's communication, and, after a while, there came from Damascus one of the documents filled out as follows:

"'1. Here in Damascus every one dies according to the will of Allah—some old, some young, as he appoints.

"'2. We do not know this. Allah alone knows it.

"'3. As long as the memory of man runneth backward, no man or woman or child hath died in Damascus from want of water.

"'4 and 5. Therefore have we never worried—and how can it be possible that we should know how many laden camels come in or go out of Damascus, or with what they are laden?

"'6. Since the time when Allah sent unto us his Prophet, Mohammed, and he, the Prophet, blessed be his name, purged and cleansed the world with fire and sword—since then, I say, a good many things have become better. But, yet, there remains much to be done, and everywhere there is opportunity to help and to do good. And, now, O thou, my lamb of comfort, the apple of the eye of the West, hearken unto me, and cease to question. It profiteth neither thee, nor me, nor any one else soever. It is not

good that man should trouble himself about things that belong to Allah alone to know! Salaam aleikum—peace be with thee.'"

*The Druggist* remarks that if this is not genuine it ought to be, for it is very characteristic, as any one who has dealt with Turkish officials can testify.

## LATENT FERTILITY IN THE SOIL.

WE hear a good deal about farms "running out" and about the necessity of continually renewing them with natural fertilizers, yet few of us know that a vast amount of latent fertility exists in every soil. Says R. W. Clothier, writing on this subject in *The Industrialist* (December):

"It is a fact that farms do 'run out' from long-continued usage and improper treatment, but it is also a fact that in the majority of cases a very small per cent. of their natural fertility has been taken away in the form of crops. By far the greater portion has been wasted, largely by improper methods of cultivation. . . . .

"A very small per cent. of the total weight of plants is furnished by the minerals of the soil; and of this small per cent. the following elements are necessary to plant-growth: iron, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, sodium, silicon, oxygen, and chlorin. Of these, all but potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen are present in the soil in such abundance as to be practically inexhaustible. The amount of these three elements, then, contained in a soil will determine its fertility; and, since all of them may be considered of equal importance to plant-growth, a deficiency in any one of them makes a soil poor."

An average Kansas soil, the author tells us, has 6,660 pounds of nitrogen to the acre to a depth of one foot. For an ideal crop of wheat (double an average crop) 59.46 pounds of nitrogen to the acre is required for both grain and straw. Mr. Clothier's deduces from these facts that we could grow such a crop yearly for 70 years before the supply of nitrogen would be exhausted. He goes on to say:

"The phosphoric acid would last 115 years, and we could continue the cropping 85 years longer before the potash would be exhausted. With the nitrogen of the first foot of soil we could produce cotton at the rate of one bale per acre for 235 successive years; with the phosphoric acid, 404 years; and with the potash, 1,048 years. But this represents the fertility in only the first foot of soil. When we consider that many of the roots of the plants just mentioned penetrate the soil to a depth of three or even four feet, and also consider the fact that the rains bring down to the soil from six to ten pounds per acre of nitrogen annually, we begin to see how practically inexhaustible the fertility of the soil is."

Still, soils do appear to "wear out." Why is this? The author explains:

"In the first place, only a small portion of this plant food is ever available to the plant at any one time. Nearly all the nitrogen, for example, exists in the form of organic matter which can not be used until it undergoes the process of nitrification, the process by which the nitrogen of organic matter is converted into nitric acid and nitrates. Nitrification takes place by means of bacteria which live in the soil. In order that these bacteria may thrive and perform their work well, they must have conditions of warmth and moisture, must be supplied with oxygen, and the acid formed must be removed or combined with some base. Quite often a base easily acted upon is not present and too much free acid accumulates. Then, too, in waterlogged soils the temperature remains too low and the air is excluded by the water. We must find some way to supply these necessary conditions.

"But there might be plenty of available nitrogen and the soil fail to produce well on account of a deficiency in available potash or phosphoric acid. These elements exist in the soil in nearly or quite insoluble compounds; the potash in combination with other elements forms double silicates, while the phosphoric acid is in combination with various bases which form insoluble phosphates. They may be liberated from these compounds and brought into solution by means of humic acids formed by the humus of the soil, by means of water holding in solution other salts, and by the action of the fibrous roots of plants. But under the most favorable conditions it has been estimated that less than one per cent. of these elements could be brought into solution in one year's time; and when once brought into solution their tendency is soon again to form insoluble compounds. Granting, however, that an abundance of these three elements exists in available form, soils may fail to produce because they lack the necessary water to carry this food to and into the plants.

"One of the chief means by which these difficulties may be overcome is good tillage. . . . . .

"Good tillage loosens the soil and allows free circulation of air. It may often aid in hastening evaporation for a time, and it also allows the sun's rays to have more power on cold 'soggy' soils. As above stated, all of these conditions promote nitrification. Thorough tillage reduces the soil to fine particles upon which water and humic acids may act more readily, and by breaking the surface crust which always forms on untilled soil, makes more room and better conditions for the development of fibrous roots. It is a well-known fact that roots grown in a hard, crusty soil do not have as many fibers (which are the chief feeders of the plant), as those grown in soil of looser texture. It is also true that tho our cropping-plants send many of their roots to a greater depth, the major part of their feeding is done near the surface. These facts suggest that good plowing is one of the most essential features of good tillage. . . . . .

"There is no other way by which so much plant-food can be liberated as by thoroughly pulverizing the soil."

One of the chief agents in the waste of fertilizing material in soil is excessive rain. Says Mr. Clothier:

"In many cases the rain comes down so rapidly as to form freshets which carry away large quantities of the soil itself. It is said that thousands of acres of the uplands in the State of Mississippi, once productive farms, have been transformed into 'bad lands,' 'as barren as those of the Dakotas,' by the erosive action of rivulets formed by excessive rains. Eternal vigilance is necessary to prevent this waste of soil. Wherever water tends to accumulate during rains to form a small running stream, an underground drain should be put in or a surface ditch made to conduct the water away from the cultivated field. Everything should be avoided which tends to lead the surface water into one channel, unless this channel can be located where it will do no damage."

The remedy for this, again, is still tillage, for this loosens the soil, enabling it, sponge-like, to hold the water, so that it does not run off on the surface to form a freshet. Of course some of the salts, especially the valuable nitrates, will still be dissolved and carried down beyond reach of the plants; but they can be renewed by growing leguminous crops, such as red clover, whose roots are filled with bacteria having the power to take nitrogen from the air and combine it with other elements so that it is available for plant-food.

**Six New Chemical Elements in a Year.**—"In one year," says the *Revue Scientifique* (November 26), "have been discovered six new elementary bodies: Krypton, neon, metargon, coronium, polonium, and etherion. The three first were discovered by Prof. W. Ramsay, who in 1895, in collaboration with Lord Rayleigh, found argon. From argon, as at first obtained, he has isolated krypton, neon, and metargon by means of liquid air. The spectra of these bodies differ, which fact enabled him to recognize their separate existence; then he proceeded to isolate them. Polonium is an element that has not yet been isolated, but has been discovered by M. and Mme. Curie as a sulfate in pitchblende. This new element seems to resemble bismuth in its chemical properties; its radiant power is 400 times that of uranium. M. Becquerel found in 1896 that uranium salts give out an invisible radiation analogous to that of the Roentgen rays; M. and Mme. Curie have found a variety of pitchblende that possesses this property in a higher degree. Coronium is a body that was first revealed to us by the spectroscope in the solar atmosphere; it exists 480,000 kilometers [298,000 miles] from the sun's surface, and it is believed to be much lighter than hydrogen. It has been found by Messrs. Nasini, Andalini, and Salvatori in the gases of the solfatara of Puzzuoli and in those of Vesuvius. Finally, etherion is the name given by the electrician Brush to an

element that he believes he has found in the atmosphere, and that is absorbed and afterward given out by glass heated in a vacuum. Mr. Brush announced his discovery at the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Boston. Etherion is much lighter than hydrogen, and its conductivity for heat is 100 times as great, altho hydrogen has been hitherto the best conductor of heat among all the gases. Mr. Brush believes that the speed of vibration of the molecules is 100 kilometers [62 miles] a second, and that the element exists not only in the solar atmosphere and in that of the earth, but is also diffused throughout all space. Sir W. Crookes believes that etherion, which is absorbed by phosphoric acid and by caustic soda as well as by hot glass powder, is nothing but water-vapor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**The Planetary Atmospheres.**—According to the kinetic theory of gases, which is that generally received, the molecules of gases are continually flying about at great rates of speed, moving in straight lines until turned by collisions, which are more frequent the denser the gas. At the confines of the atmosphere of the earth or a planet, where there is nothing to stop it, the molecule may fly away and be lost. Thus the lighter gases are gradually removed from the atmosphere, and the smaller the planet, the fewer kinds of gas it is able to retain. In an article in *The Contemporary Review* (November), Prof. William Ramsey says on this subject: "The moon, the mass of which is much less than that of the earth, would retain a gas of density 40, or thereabouts; but all less dense gases would escape rapidly. From the planet Mercury water-vapor would at once escape, and it is probable that both nitrogen and oxygen would escape more slowly. Argon and carbon dioxid might, however, be permanent constituents of the atmosphere of Mercury. Venus, on the other hand, retains water-vapor; but lighter gases would escape. It must be remembered that if the water were to escape from a planet in the state of vapor its place would be at once supplied by evaporation of planetary seas, if there were any, and that in the long run all the water would, in the state of gas or water, leave the planet. Indeed, Dr. Stoney thinks it not unlikely that we are slowly losing our stock of water. This, however, need excite no alarm, and our water will probably outlast our coal many millions of years. For so few of the molecules of water comply with the required standard of velocity that the rate of loss is almost infinitestimally small. Similiarly, Dr. Stoney conjectures that water can not remain on Mars; that all known gases would be imprisoned by Jupiter, and that Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune may probably be able to retain all gases heavier than hydrogen. As for the sun, its mass is so enormous relatively to that of the planets that, even at the exceedingly high temperature which its atmosphere possesses, it is impossible for any known gas to remove itself from the neighborhood of the luminary."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE opinion is widely held in India," says *Cosmos*, November 5, "that elephants, when they feel that death is near, retire to secret places in the jungle, where they die far from the sight of man. Thus is explained the fact, so often cited, that the skeletons of elephants are almost never met with except those killed by hunters. The legend is certainly an interesting one . . . but it must probably be rejected. An English hunter has discovered the skeletons of elephants dead from disease in places that were not particularly secret, and a hunter, during several consecutive years, has observed the same skeleton and has been surprised at the rapidity with which it has decayed and disappeared under the influence of exterior conditions. The truth seems to be that the reason why so few elephants' skeletons are found is that they are so quickly destroyed by atmospheric and other agencies."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE berries of the yew have killed many persons," says *The Scientific American*, "and it is pretty well known nowadays that it is not safe to eat many peach pits or cherry kernels at once. Among the garden plants commonly in vogue which possess a poisonous nature, botanists mention the jonquil, white hyacinth, and snowdrop, the narcissus being also particularly deadly—so much so, indeed, that to chew a small scrap of one of the bulbs may result fatally, while the juice of the leaves is an emetic. There is enough opium in red poppies to do mischief, and the autumn crocus, if the blossoms are chewed, causes illness. The lobelias are all dangerous, their juice, if swallowed, producing giddiness, with pains in the head. Lady's-slipper poisons in the same way as does poison ivy. The bulbs seem to be the most harmful. Lilies-of-the-valley are also as poisonous. The leaves and flowers of the oleander are deadly, and the bark of the catalpa-tree is very mischievous. The water dropwort, when not in flower, resembles celery, and is virulent."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE GERMANS AND THE POPE.

PROBABLY the most notable article that the Jerusalem journey of the German Emperor, and especially his manifest purpose of winning the good favor of the Pope, and the ambition generally ascribed to him of becoming the protector of the Catholics in the Orient, has produced is from the pen of Don Emilio Castelar, "the king of the orators of Spain," which he has published in the Madrid *Liberal*. The article will be better understood when it is remembered that Castelar has all along been a Republican and a warm friend of France; but it is all the more remarkable as Castelar has not been generally considered a very faithful child of the church. Among other things he says:

"In accordance with the traditions of more than a thousand years, the protectorate of the Catholics in the East belongs to the prerogatives of the French republic. France is the country that has always proved faithful to the interests of the papacy, even during such periods of feverish excitement as the revolutionary years at the close of the last century. And, indeed, one would have to ignore the most patent facts of history to deny to the French their historic right in this regard. The French were the first soldiers of the Pope: France brought the Catholicism of Clovis even to Toledo in Spain, which had formerly been Arian; France gave to Rome the gift of Pepin, and signed that treaty of peace between Charlemagne and the Pope which became the fundamental basis for the entire Middle Ages; France began the Crusades, which were called into existence through the preaching of the holy Bernhard of Clairvaux; France has all along enjoyed the distinction of being termed by the Pope 'the favorite daughter of the church.'

"Altogether different has been the relation of the German empire to the Vatican. Even at the period when the faith of the church of Rome found the most widespread acceptance, the protectorate of the Germans was a heavy hand upon the head of the popes, and they did not cease for a moment to combat him and his interests. As often as German emperors secured the upper hand, they forced their way, as knights in full armor, into the Vatican, and according to their own good pleasure appointed or deposed popes. As often as the popes secured the upper hand they either forced the German emperors to stand as humble suppliants before their throne, as did Gregory VII. to Henry IV.; or, with the help of their Lombard allies, they inflicted hard blows on the Germans, as did Alexander III. or Frederick Barbarossa. The hatred between the Papal See and the German emperors came to be so intense a factor in history that it, personified in a Spanish Cæsar like Charles V., led to the plundering of Rome in a manner that suggested the robber incursions of the barbarian Germans into Italy under the leadership of a Genserich or an Attila. In vain did the German emperors continue the crusades begun by the French. The Pope excommunicated Emperor Frederick II., altho this very ruler had with his sword won again the city of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulcher for the Catholic church. Certainly the Pope had every reason to instruct the head of the Teutonic peoples who afterward adopted the Lutheran heresy. The Brandenburgers have all along been the enemies of our traditional faith; they have fought the Catholics from the day of the battle of Mühlberg down to the peace of Westphalia.

"Over against this it is easy to understand why the Pope has recently publicly expressed his affection for France and for its protectorate in the East. He has declared that no other people have done for the Holy See what France has. The famous lance of Clovis, the iron hammer of Charles Martel, the gift of Pepin, the shadow of Charlemagne, the memory of Gregory VII., the liturgical unity which France brought about in such a country as Spain and others that were striving for ecclesiastical independence—all these are so many historical facts that made it wise and safe to continue to entrust to France the protectorate of Catholics throughout the Orient.

"William II., however, does not see the logical outcome and lesson of such facts. He is too politic to attack the person of the venerable Pope, and accordingly has instructed his papers and

his men to fall upon the first minister of the Pope, Cardinal Rampolla, who is still comparatively young and can stand such attacks."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## OLD-TESTAMENT CONCEPTION OF SATAN.

H. T. COLESTOCK, of the University of Chicago, traces the development in the Old Testament of the idea of a personal satan—a development intimately associated, says the writer, with certain ideas concerning the nature of God. After citing a number of passages from the earlier Hebrew literature, showing that the primary meaning of the term "satan" is an adversary or an opposer, Mr. Colestock continues (in *The Church Union*, New York, December):

"In the earlier Scriptures, both good and evil are attributed to Divine agency; God is the source of evil as well as of good. He hardens Pharoah's heart (Ex. viii. 15), smites the first-born (Ex. vii. 20), etc. In 2 Sam. xxiv., it is God who is represented as moving David to make a census of the people—an act for which he is punished.

"Later, or perhaps at the same time, other writers try to exempt God from being the source of evil. Evil is therefore ascribed to subordinate beings—who are first merely the agents or servants of Jehovah—who execute the Divine will. These subordinate beings come to have such a hearty sympathy with their office, are so zealous in carrying out the Divine decrees of vengeance that, while they remain faithful servants of God, they are identified with their work of hostility to man, and are regarded as man's adversaries.

"One of the earliest attempts to transfer evil activity from Jehovah to a subordinate supernatural being is found in the naïve situation depicted in 1 Kings xxii. 19-23: 'I saw the Lord sitting on His throne, and all the host of heaven standing by Him. . . . . .

"'Who will deceive Ahab, that he may go up and fall at Ramoth-Gilead?' asks Jehovah.

"And one said on this manner; and another said on that manner. And there came forth the spirit (*i.e.*, a certain well-known spirit, recognized as an adept in carrying out deceptions), and stood before Jehovah, and said:

"'I will deceive him.'

"'How?' asks Jehovah.

"'I will go forth, and be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his prophets,' replied the spirit.

"The writer represents Jehovah as well pleased with the spirit's ingenuity as he bids the spirit—

"'Go forth and do so.'

"This spirit is represented as one of the host of heaven; and his suggestion and his part in carrying out the deception is an attempt to relieve Jehovah from being responsible for the evil. These conceptions reflect the thought of some portion of the second period (*i.e.*, between the beginning of the eighth century and the close of the exile).

"The conception of the satan found in the prologue of the book of Job is similar to the one last mentioned; it is, however, more specific in that the term used is employed as a proper name. Instead of the spirit—*i.e.*, a certain well-known spirit accustomed to carry out the severe decrees of Jehovah—we have the satan. This member of the heavenly host is in good standing among the sons of God. Because of the nature of his work he has come to be called by its distinguishing characteristic. A hangman is known by the function he performs in society; so, with reference to the satan, the term as first used does not reflect moral qualities at all—only function of office. But naturally the agent becomes more and more identified with the functions of his office.

"Mention has already been made of the passage in 2 Sam. xxiv. 1, where God is represented as being the One who moves David to make the census. This account belongs to the oldest literary period—some time before the close of the ninth century. In 1 Chron. xxi. 1, Satan is represented as inciting David to make the census. This passage belongs to the third section or later Scriptures, and is placed over five hundred years after the first account given in 2 Sam. xxiv. 1.

"These two passages describe the same events: the first embodies the thought of the earlier period—God is the source of evil as well as of good; the later writer, describing the same historical event, puts into the account the interpretation of his own age. It was not God, but the satan, who incited David to number the people. These passages thus represent two distinct stages of thought as to the source of evil.

"Another phase of the conception of Satan is brought out in the third chapter of Zechariah. Here the satan seems to have become so much in love with his work—that is, of accusing men and of being their adversary—that Jehovah gives him a sharp rebuke. Here, Satan begins not only to appear, in Hebrew thought, as the adversary of man, but also in opposition to God.

"In the second and third chapters of Genesis, which belong to the second period of literary activity, there is no development of the idea of Satan, tho an excellent opportunity is presented. In the account given there, we have no attempt to represent the serpent as Satan in disguise. The serpent is as natural to his surroundings as are the fabulous trees.

"A later writer, however, interprets the Genesis narrative in the spirit of his own age. He says, in the book of Wisdom, that God created man for immortality; the satan, disguised as a serpent, because he is man's adversary, seeks to destroy man. This is the first recorded attempt to identify Satan with the serpent."

The writer concludes with the statement that the Old-Testament conceptions of Satan are a natural development in the thought of a monotheistic people, who believed in a good God and sought to account for the evil in the world. Nowhere in the Hebrew Scriptures, says Mr. Colestock, is Satan represented as a fallen angel, or as the head of a spiritual kingdom.

## ATTITUDE OF MODERN JUDAISM TOWARD CHRIST.

ONE of the most eminent of American rabbis, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, recently delivered a lecture on "The New Testament in the Light of Judaism" before the Philadelphia Council of Jewish Women. In taking the New Testament as his subject, Dr. Kohler said that he proposed to offer some aids toward finding the true historical setting from a Jewish point of view for that great personality which has divided human history into two halves. We quote from the report of his lecture as printed in *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia, December 16):

"There was a time when you and I were taught not even to mention the name of Jesus the Christ in order not to transgress the law, which says: 'Ye shall not mention the name of other gods, neither shall it be heard upon your mouth.' Nor need we wonder at that. It was little short of idolatry which a paganized church made herself guilty of in her worship of Jesus and His mother. Christianity has advanced since toward the light of Jewish monotheism. It is Jesus as a Man, as an ideal of humanity, that is now held up for adoration and emulation by Christian theology, in spite of the Trinitarian dogma. Both art and literature portray Him no longer as a God, but as a wondrously gifted teacher and healer of men, who appeals to our human sympathy. Nay, more. His Apollo face gave way to the historically more correct type of the Jew. He is recognized as one of Israel's great sons, whatever the restriction in the flesh may amount to. Should we, then, as Jews, not also gladly and proudly own Him as one of our noblest of men and accord to Him the proper position in our own history? The difficulty is how to obtain a correct view of His life and character, and discern the real facts amidst all the legends surrounding His career from the cradle to the grave."

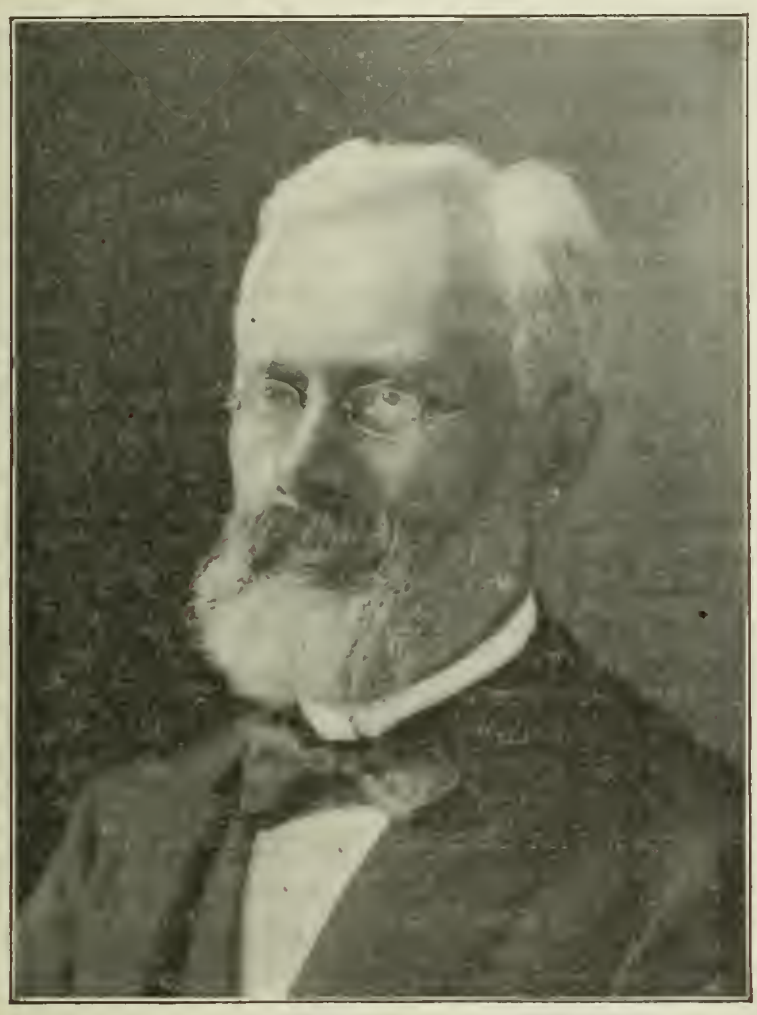
Dr. Kohler went on to say that neither Renan nor any of the German or English critics succeeded in presenting a true picture of the Galilean preacher. Of the attitude taken by Jewish historians, he said:

"Geiger treats Him like David Strauss, as a sort of myth, while reducing Him to a mere shadow of Hillel, the liberal-minded Pharisee. Graetz sees in the whole movement only the outcome of the Essene school, and so the whole New-Testament literature is brushed aside with a shrug. Only the figure of Paul stands

out in bold relief as the actual builder of the church of Christian opposition to the Jewish law. Besides these, a few popular writers like old Dr. Philippson, of Magdeburg, and Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, have endeavored to show that the criminal proceedings which ended in the crucifixion of Jesus can not possibly have been carried on before a Jewish court in the manner recorded in the Gospels, and that, consequently, the Jews are reported in a false light. A critical work, doing full justice to the character of Jesus as a worker among the Jews and presenting His sayings and doings or whatever is attributed to Him in the full daylight of history, has not been attempted as yet."

As the clouds reveal rather than hide the dawn, continued Dr. Kohler, so do the myths that gather around a popular hero disclose rather than obscure the charm and power of his personality. He continues:

"Those beautiful and strange tales about the things that happened around the lake of Galilee show that there was some spiritual daybreak in that dark corner of Judea of which official Judaism had not taken sufficient cognizance, that a movement was inaugurated then which did not receive its impulse or its sanction from the regular authorities or schools. It matters not whether we accord to Jesus the claim and title of Messiah or Christ or not, whether the people and authorities of Judea did or not, or whether He Himself assumed it at any moment of His life, or, as the older sources indicate, He received the same only after His death. Christianity forms the high-water mark of the Messianic movement in a spiritual sense, exactly as the Barkochba war, under the Emperor Hartian, was its highest and last political explosion. It is, therefore, one of the most interesting historical and psychological studies of Judaism to follow this movement through all its phases from the moment the cry of the coming—'the Kingdom of Heaven'—was heard on the shore of the Jordan among the humble Baptists until the fishermen of Galilee carried the good tidings or good spell (gospel) as the watchword of a new faith triumphantly out into the wide world."



REV. DR. K. KOHLER.

Dr. Kohler went on to say that all records point to John the Baptist as the originator of this movement of repentance and purification, and that Jesus was among those who received baptism at his hands. But between the attitudes of the people toward these two teachers, there yawns a gulf "which no ordinary reasoning of either Jew or Gentile could easily bridge over." The New-Testament writings, we are told, are so many pleas and learned arguments to convince both Jews and Gentiles that Jesus is the Messiah. Modern Bible criticism establishes that the four gospels were written in the form in which we possess them between the time of the restoration of the Temple in the year 70 and the Hadrianic war, 120 Christian era. To Dr. Kohler these gospels are not merely treatises pleading for Jesus Christ, but polemical writings intended to win the favor of Rome by fixing the blame of the Crucifixion upon the hated Jew. This he finds true of the Pauline gospel in particular:

"It is the product of Christianized Philonic philosophy. Jesus therein speaks and acts no longer as an ordinary man, but as the Word of God become flesh. He is no longer to be compared with Moses, who brought down the bread from heaven and water out of the rock, but He is Himself the heavenly Manna, the Bread and the Water of Life, like the Torah. He only is the good Shepherd, for He is the Door and the Life of the flock. The whole book is a beautiful Christian Midrash, a commentary on the Gospel story, but full of venomous hatred of the Jews. These are represented as *the* enemies of Jesus, ever eager to kill Him, and at the same time so stupid as not to know what rebirth or regeneration, what resurrection or preexistence is. Those very ideas which Christianity derived from Judaism remain unintelligible to the stubborn Jews. In fact, the entire contest of Jesus with the priesthood and the scribes is here transferred to the Jews as a race. . . . . .

"It is preposterous to imagine that the Jews, praying day after day in their synagogs for the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven and the Deliverer from the yoke of Rome, should have hated and persecuted Jesus, who, of all the preachers of good tidings, was the most tender-hearted and meekest. Impossible that the crowds should have cried out: 'Crucify Him!' when two days before they had greeted Him with: 'Hosannah to the son of David!' Still more impossible that the bloodthirsty Roman Pontius Pilate should have all of a sudden become scrupulous and lenient toward Jesus, and, while His hangmen, the soldiers, mocked and smote and treated Him in the most brutal manner, he should have washed his hands, in Jewish fashion, to protest His own innocence in the condemnation and crucifixion! Later on, in Christian writings, Pontius Pilate appears as a veritable saint and the Jews as fiends. It is high time for us Jews to take up the study of the New Testament in order to remonstrate against this forgery, this Dreyfus case of 18,00 years ago, and refute the incriminating charge implied in the words: 'Let His blood be on us and our children!' by which the poison and Jew hatred is being instilled in the heart of all generations."

According to Dr. Kohler, the priestly Sadducees, not the people and their Pharisean leaders, persecuted Jesus and delivered Him to death, because of His open attack upon priestly misrule. All the anti-Jewish utterances he finds to be the work of the Pauline school:

"Paul had a great providential mission to fulfil. We must not deny him this, tho we can not follow him in his quaint logic nor in his bewildering metaphysics or mysticism. His letters are the manifestation of a strong mind and firm spirit akin to Pope Hildebrand, Luther, and Calvin. What a few heretics before him attempted, and failed, he achieved on a grand scale—he broke down the barriers of the law to let the heathen world enter the kingdom of the Messiah. He gave Christianity a new meaning, a new direction. He created a new church. He stands at the parting of the ways. He is no longer a Jew, tho he called himself a Hebrew of the Hebrews and one of the Pharisees.

"Quite different is the life-work of Jesus. Every word uttered by Him has the ring of Jewish sentiment and betrays the originality of a religious genius. . . . . .

"There are hundreds of sentences in the Talmud or Mishnah similar to those in the New Testament, only they lack the charm and beauty the classical language of Greece has lent to the latter. Nevertheless, we can not close our eyes to the one great fact that this man Jesus must have made a wonderful impression on His hearers by the thousand and one sweet and beautiful things He said, no matter by whom they were uttered before or after, or else He could not have been made the author of these a generation or two after He lived. . . . . .

"Time does not permit me to show in what respect and why Jesus deviated from John the Baptist and the rest of the Essenes. Suffice it to say that His greatness belonged to no school. He was a man of the people. The Essene ideal of love and brotherly kindness took a new form in Him. He felt that divine power of pity which cares not for the pollution of sinners, if only the tears can be wiped out by tears of penitence. He had, unlike any other teacher or prophet, a message, a gospel of heavenly redemption for the despised, the illiterate, the forsaken, and they crowned Him with the diadem of the Messiah. . . . . .

"His wondrous powers of healing also show Him to have been a disciple of the Essenes. The holy spirit which played so prominent a rôle in the life of the Essenes works also miracles through Him, carries Him through the air, and opens the prison door for His disciples."

To Dr. Kohler it seems that the whole Apostolic age was carried away by strange visions and ecstatic states, in which he sees themes for pathological studies. The loving Jesus the Jews recognized, but the dead Messiah lifted up to the clouds as the Son of Man was too great a demand upon their reason.

## IGNORANCE OF BIBLE HISTORY.

DR. GEORGE A. COE, professor of philosophy in the Northwestern University, tells of a recent effort on his part to test the Scriptural knowledge of college students. He gathered a company of a hundred students, explained to them his purpose, and promised that no eyes but his own should see the papers. The questions were as follows:

1. What is the Pentateuch?
2. What is the higher criticism of the Scriptures?
3. Does the book of Jude belong to the New Testament or to the Old?
4. Name one of the patriarchs of the Old Testament.
5. Name one of the judges of the Old Testament.
6. Name three of the kings of Israel.
7. Name three prophets.
8. Give one of the Beatitudes.
9. Quote a verse from the Letter to the Romans.

The answers received were all signed by the writers, and Professor Coe expresses his belief that they were, "without exception, sincere." In marking the answers as correct or incorrect, Professor Coe put in the former class all that showed even a distant approach to definite knowledge, whether technical or only popular. He says (in an article in *The Christian Advocate*) that ninety-six papers were returned, of which eight answered all nine questions correctly; thirteen papers answered eight questions correctly; eleven answered seven; five answered six; nine answered five; twelve answered four; eleven answered three; thirteen answered two; eleven answered one; and three answered none. The number giving a correct answer to the first question was sixty; to the second, sixteen; to the third, fifty-six; to the fourth, sixty-one; to the fifth, forty-five; to the sixth, forty-seven; to the seventh, fifty-two; to the eighth, seventy-six; to the ninth, thirty-one.

Ninety-six papers, with nine answers on each, give us a total of 864 answers. The total number of correct answers was 444—a little over one half.

Nearly two thirds of them knew what the Pentateuch is, but only one sixth of them knew what the "higher criticism" is; and only one third could quote a single verse from the Epistle to the Romans.

In an editorial comment on this showing, *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) says:

"The character of the mistakes was largely simple ignorance, indicated by the words, 'I don't know,' and largely an inability to locate persons or texts. Among the 'judges' were named, Solomon, Jeremiah, Daniel, and Leviticus; among the prophets, Matthew, Luke, and John. Herod and Ananias were put down as kings of Israel, and Nebuchadnezzar also. One person defined the Pentateuch as identical with the Gospels.

"This test will suggest to many a parent and Sabbath-school teacher, the inquiry whether all those who are under their care could answer a set of simple questions like these. It may lead some of them to test the members of their own classes, not with this set of questions, but with some of a similar character.

"Then too it may lead some teachers to proffer to their classes, from Sabbath to Sabbath, questions for study during the week, such as will develop a systematic knowledge of the Bible. Half a dozen or a dozen copies could be made, and a recitation on them could be heard on the following Sabbath-day.

"If the students in Sabbath-school would undertake each to write out a short essay, outlining briefly some part of the Bible history, and follow it up with other outlines on other parts, they would soon gain such a conception of the history as would enable them to locate events and read the Bible with renewed interest."

## PROFESSOR JAMES ON THE IMMORTALITY OF MAN.

THE late Miss Caroline Haskell Ingersoll left in her will a provision for the endowment, at Harvard University, of a chair for lectures on the immortality of man, and this year Prof. William James, of the university faculty, delivered the first of the annual lectures in compliance with the terms of this endowment. Professor James set before himself the task of removing two serious objections to belief in the immortality of the soul. The first is that the brain is supposed to create thought, and therefore thought, or the soul, has no more than a material basis, and accordingly is subject to death. The second is the supposed multiplication of beings or souls beyond the grasp of the imagination. These two difficulties, Professor James feels sure, rob the doctrine of a future life of much of its power to carry conviction into scientific circles.

How can we believe in a life hereafter, when science has once for all succeeded in proving, beyond the possibility of escape, that our inner life is a function of that famous material, the so-called "gray matter" of our cerebral convolutions? How can the function persist after its organ has undergone decay? Every one knows that a blow on the head abolishes memory or consciousness, that arrest of brain development occasions imbecility, and that stimulants or poisons change the quality of ideas. The laboratories and hospitals are teaching us that thought in general is not only one of the brain's functions, but that the various special forms of thinking are functions of special portions of the brain. We see with one part of the brain, hear with another part, and so on. Professor Flechsig, of Leipsic, considers that in certain special convolutions the processes of association that take place permit the more abstract processes of thought to go on. This doctrine of functioning thought in brain localities is now generally accepted.

But does this doctrine, that thought is one of the brain's functions, compel us to disbelieve in immortality? Most people will answer yes. The professor declares, on the contrary, that altho the brain may be the functioner of the soul as it is revealed to us here below, yet it is quite possible that life may still continue after the brain is quite dead. There is one kind of functional dependence of the brain that does not at all exclude a life hereafter. When the physiologist thinks of the brain as a functioner of thought, the operation of his mind is the same as when he says, "Steam is a function of the tea-kettle," "Light is a function of the electric current," "Power is a function of the moving waterfall." These materials create their effects, and their functions must be called productive functions. Of course, if the brain functioned the soul in this way, when the brain dies the soul must die.

But even in the physical world, this is not the only kind of

function with which we are familiar. There is realizing or permissive function; and there is transmissive function. The trigger of a crossbow has a realizing function; it removes the obstacle that holds the string, and lets the bow fly back to its natural shape. The colored glass, prism, or lens performs a transmissive function; it modifies the color and direction of the light, no matter how much energy it has. The ordinary psychophysiologist leaves the permissive or transmissive function out of account in considering the subject.

Professor James thinks the whole material universe is a surface veil of phenomena, hiding and keeping back the world of realities. Let us at least suppose this to be so, and, moreover, let us suppose that the opaque dome should become less opaque at certain points, sufficiently thin to emit the beams of the supersolar blaze within. These beams would be so many finite rays, so to speak, of consciousness. Admit now that *our brains* are such thin and half-transparent places in the veil, what will happen? Why, as the white radiance comes through the dome, with all sorts of staining and distortion imprinted upon it by the glass, so the life of the soul as it is in its fulness will break through our several brains into this world in all sorts of restricted forms, and with all the imperfections and queernesses that characterize our finite individualities here below.

According to the state in which the brain finds itself, the barrier of its obstructiveness may also be supposed to rise or fall. It may sink so low, when the brain is in full activity, that a comparative flood of spiritual energy pours over. At other times only such occasional waves of thought as heavy sleep permits get by. And finally, when a brain altogether stops acting, or decays, that special stream of consciousness which it subserved will vanish entirely from this natural world. But the sphere of being that supplied the consciousness would still be intact, and in that more real world with which, even while here, it was continuous, the consciousness might, in ways unknown to us, continue still.

In all these suppositions, the soul's life would none the less be the function of the brain. The brain would be the independent variable, the mind would vary dependently upon it. But such dependence upon the brain for this natural life would in no wise make immortal life impossible—it might be quite compatible with life hereafter.

Materialism looks at the word function in a one-sided sense. We ought to insist on a logical view of it at least.

Professor James frankly admits that all he has said is based upon hypothesis, and metaphysical hypothesis at that. On this whole subject science must confess her imagination to be bankrupt. She has absolutely nothing to affirm. She is *ignoramus, ignorabimus.*

The theory of transmission in its widest sense has positive superiorities quite apart from its connection with the question of immortality. According to it, consciousness exists already in a number of places, does not have to be created, thus explaining away many so-called miracles. The transmission theory is also in touch with the conception of a "threshold." Fechner imagined, as the condition of consciousness, a certain kind of psychophysical movement. The requisite degree of movement for the production of consciousness is called the "threshold." The threshold rises or falls according to circumstances. When the mind is lucid, it falls and we grow conscious of things which we should be unconscious of at other times. In a state of drowsiness the threshold rises and consciousness sinks accordingly. The rising and falling of this psychophysical threshold seems to conform to our notion of a permanent obstruction in transmission.

Professor James applies this transmission-theory to occult phenomena. We quote:

"The transmission theory also puts itself in touch with a whole class of experiences that are with difficulty explained by the production-theory. I refer to those obscure and exceptional phenomena reported at all times throughout human history, which the 'psychical-researchers,' with Mr. Frederic Myers at their head, are doing so much to rehabilitate; such phenomena, namely, as religious conversions, providential leadings in answer to prayer, instantaneous healings, premonitions, apparitions at time of death, clairvoyant visions or impressions, and the whole range of mediumistic capacities, to say nothing of still more exceptional and incomprehensible things. If all our human thought be a function of the brain, then of course, if any of these things are facts—and to my own mind some of them are facts—we may not suppose that they can occur without preliminary brain action. But the ordinary production-theory of consciousness is knit up with a peculiar notion of how brain action *can* occur—that notion being that all brain action, without exception, is due to a prior action, immediate or remote, of the bodily sense-organs *on* the brain. Such action makes the brain produce sensations and mental images, and out of the sensations and images the higher forms of thought and knowledge in their turn are framed. As transmissionists, we also must admit this to be the condition of all our usual thought. Sense-action is what lowers the brain barrier. My voice and aspect, for instance, strike upon your ears and eyes; your brain thereupon becomes more pervious, and an awareness on your part of what I say and who I am slips into this world from the world behind the veil. But, in the mysterious phenomena to which I allude, it is often hard to see where the sense-organs can come in. A medium, for example, will show knowledge of his sitter's private affairs which it seems impossible he should have acquired through sight or hearing, or inference therefrom. Or you will have an apparition of some one who is now dying hundreds of miles away. On the production theory one does not see from what sensations such odd bits of knowledge are produced. On the transmission theory, they don't have to be 'produced'—they exist ready-made in the transcendental world, and all that is needed is an abnormal lowering of the brain threshold to let them through. In cases of conversion, in providential leadings, sudden mental healings, etc., it seems to the subjects themselves of the experience as if a power from without, quite different from the ordinary action of the senses or of the sense-led mind, came into their life, as if the latter suddenly opened into that greater life in which it has its source. The word 'influx,' used in Swedenborgian circles, well describes this impression of new insight, or new willingness, sweeping over us like a tide. All such experiences, quite paradoxical and meaningless on the production-theory, fall very naturally into place on the other theory. We need only suppose the continuity of our consciousness with a mother sea, to allow for exceptional waves occasionally pouring over the dam. Of course the causes of these odd lowerings of the brain's threshold still remain a mystery on any terms."

The professor closes his discourse with a brief consideration of the second objection to man's immortality, namely, the intolerable and incredible number of beings which, with our modern imagination, we must believe to be immortal if immortality be true. This, he thinks, is a stumbling-block to a great many persons. Until recently man's view of immortality was an aristocratic one. It was thought that only the great kings, heroes, saints, and prophets were the nucleus of the immortal group; the minor sects next, and the people formed the background. Heaven was not then conceived as a very large place. But with our own generation an entirely new quantitative imagination has swept over our Western world. The theory of evolution requires us to take into consideration a far grander scale of times, spaces, and numbers than our forefathers ever dreamed of. Human history grows out of animal history, and the new view of immortality is democratic. On this view the mind may have grown a little cynical, but, in a general way, it has been made sympathetic by the evolutionary perspective. Evolution has not only reared a vast scale for the kindred of man, but it has made the brutes our brothers. And why may not they have souls too? So now if we are to indulge in the immortality of the soul, it demands a scale so stupendous that our imagination staggers before it. Some of us give up the hope of our own immortality sooner than believe that all the hosts of Hottentots and Australians that

have been and shall ever be should share with us *in secula seculorum*. The very heavens themselves and the cosmic times and spaces would stand aghast at the notion of preserving eternally such an ever-swelling plethora and glut of life.

Professor James feels sure that this is the most obvious fallacy in the world, and he declares it exists from our lack of sympathy or interest. It is absurd to suppose, simply because our private power of sympathetic vibration with other lives gives out so soon, that in the heart of infinite being itself there can be such a thing as plethora, or glut, or supersaturation. Each mind brings its own edition of the universe of space along with it, its own record to inhabit, and these spaces never crowd each other. The space of my imagination, for example, in no way interferes with yours. The amount of possible consciousness seems to be governed by no law analogous to that of the so-called conservation of energy in the material world. When one man wakes up or is born, another does not go to sleep or die, in order to keep the consciousness of the universe a constant quantity. Professor Wundt has formulated a law of the universe, which he calls the law of the increase of spiritual energy, and which he expressly opposes to the law of the conservation of energy in physical things. There seems no formal limit to the possible increase of being in spiritual respect. The supply of individual life in the universe can never exceed the demand, the demand for every supply always being present. If we are theists, we can say God has an inexhaustible capacity for love. If we are pantheists, we can say that through so many diversified channels of expression the eternal spirit of the universe realizes and affirms its own infinite life. This is a democratic universe in which your paltry exclusiveness plays no regulative part.

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## MRS. EDDY'S DEFENSE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

MRS. MARY BAKER G. EDDY, the founder of "Christian Science," has been reading some of the many recent attacks on that school, anent the death of Harold Frederic, and comes to its defense in a letter to the New York *Sun*. Mrs. Eddy refers at the beginning of her letter to an article that appeared in the New York *Times*. Harold Frederic was, it will be remembered, the London correspondent of *The Times*, and that paper has been foremost in the recent attack upon the Christian Scientists. The editorial of November 25, to which Mrs. Eddy specifically replies, contains such passages as, "Why is it not possible to suppress these murderous fanatics in this country?" and, "Why are they not arrested?"

The words which calls out Mrs. Eddy's reply occurred in the following paragraph:

"Why not enforce the law against these homicidal charlatans who practise their hocus-pocus on patients sick with typhoid fever, heart disease, and consumption? They kill, and, so far, kill unpunished. Not one of them could pass the Regents' examination. It would catch them all, and they would be delivered over to the law if they practised and took fees without a license. The experience of Massachusetts shows that it may be difficult to draft a statute that will net these pests. Common sense shows that new legislation is not needed. Existing law will protect the ignorant from their deadly impostures if it be enforced."

Here, in part, is Mrs. Eddy's reply:

"In a New York paper an article was published November 25, 1898, in which Christian Scientists were called 'pests.' That epithet points a moral. Jewish pagans thought the learned St. Paul, the Mars Hill orator, the canonized saint, was a 'pestilent fellow,' but to-day all sorts of institutions flourish under the name of this 'pestilent fellow.' Of old Pharisees and hypocrites said of the great master of metaphysics, 'He is a stirrer up of seditions,' and because they could find no fault in Him they vented their hatred of Him in opprobrious epithets; but what would be thought to-day of a man that should call St. Paul 'pestilent,' and what will be thought to-morrow of him who shall call Christian Scientists 'pests'? Again, what, indeed, shall be said of him who saith the Savior of men, the healer of men, the Christ, the truth, 'is a stirrer-up of seditions'?

"What most concerns the world in all ages is, that men suspend judgment and sentence on the pioneers of Christianity until they know of what and of whom they speak. A person's ignorance of Christian Science is a sufficient reason for his silence on the subject; but what can atone for the vulgar denunciation of what a man knows absolutely nothing about? . . . . . .

"I challenge the world to disprove what I hereby declare. After my discovery of Christian Science I healed consumption in its last stages that the M.Ds., by verdict of the stethoscope and the schools, declared incurable, the lungs being mostly consumed. I healed malignant tubercular diphtheria and carious bones that could be dented by the finger, saving them when the surgeon's instruments were lying on the table ready for their amputation. I have healed at one visit a cancer that had so eaten the flesh of the neck as to expose the jugular vein so that it stood out like a cord. . . . . .

"In what sense is the Christian Scientist a 'pest'? Is it because he minds his own business more than the average man, is not a brawler, an alcohol-drinker, a tobacco-user, a profane swearer, an adulterer, a fornicator, nor a dishonest politician or business man? Or is it because he is the very antipode of all these? In what sense is the Christian Scientist a charlatan? Is it because he heals the sick without drugs? Well, our best exemplar, the Nazarene Prophet, healed through mind, and commanded His followers to do likewise. The Prophets and Apostles and Christians in the first centuries healed the sick as a token of their Christianity. Has Christianity improved upon its earlier records, or has it retrograded? Compare the lives of its presen professors with those of its followers at the beginning of the Christian era and you have the correct answer.

"As a pertinent illustration of this general subject under discussion, I will cite a modern phase of medical practise, namely, the homeopathic system, to which the old school has become reconciled. Here I speak from experience. In homeopathy the highest attenuations of medicine have not an iota of the drug left in them, and the lower attenuations have so little that a vial full of the pellets are swallowed without harm and without appreciable effect, whereas the homeopathist administers half a dozen or less of these same globules, and tells you, and you will believe him, that therewith he heals the sick. This, however, does not disprove the efficacy of the system. It enhances it, for it identifies it with mind, not matter, in the grooves of God, in the hands of Omnipotence. And say, O petty scorner of the Infinite! canst thou mock His miracles or scatter His shade who 'abideth under the shadow of the Almighty'?

"The homeopathist handles in his practise, and is supposed to heal, the most violent stages of organic inflammatory disease, to stop decomposition, to remove enteritis, gastritis, gastralgia, hyperemia, pneumonia, diphtheria, and ossification—the effects of calcareous salts formed by carbonate and sulfate of lime; and the homeopathic physician succeeds in healing his cases without drugs equally with the allopath, who depends upon drugs. Then, is mind or matter the intelligent factor in pathology? If matter, I challenge matter to act apart from mind; and if mind, I have proved beyond cavil that the action of mind is curative and potent in proportion as it acts untrammeled by matter. Hence our Master's saying, 'The flesh profiteth nothing.' The difference between metaphysics in homeopathy and metaphysics in Christian Science consists in this forcible fact: the former enlists faith in the pharmacy of the human mind, and the latter couples faith with understanding, and is based on the Divine mind, knowing that this mind is omnipotent, is infinite, is all—hence it is the sovereign appeal, and there is nothing therein to attenuate. The more of this mind the better for both physician and patient.

"We have scholarly Christian Scientists that can compete with men of letters. But, and if the faculty is to gage mind, Christianity, and Christian healing by classics, what of your good Mr. Moody, and what of the Blind Tom, from whose unlettered head flow to his fingers strains of sweetest music?

"Ignorance, slang, and malice touch not the hem of the garment of Christian Scientists, for once touching it they would be destroyed."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## HOW FRANCE CONCILIATES ENEMIES.

THERE is a belief more or less widely professed that Great Britain, trusting to her enormous fleet and to the difficulties an enemy would find in effecting a landing on her shores, is likely to attempt the conquest of the world. This belief has brought about more cordial expressions between countries which but recently were inveterate enemies. The *Presse*, Paris, advocates an alliance between France and Germany, a proposal not displeasing to the *Grashdanin* (St. Petersburg), for it also advises it. Pamphlets whose writers agitate the same subject are circulating in Paris. The *Post*, Berlin, says:

"We believe that such an alliance is chimerical. But neither do we think that Germany need be so much afraid as to outherod Herod by handing Egypt over to the British on a silver salver. . . . That section of the Liberal press which advocates an alliance with England is simply scared by British rodomontades into a policy of funk. The Egyptian question does not concern us very much, and the peace guaranteed by the Triple Alliance will not be broken in consequence of it. As for the entrance of the United States into European politics and their alliance with Great Britain, that is a contingency too remote to discuss. England may threaten us or flatter us; we will continue to mind our own business."

But the Germans do nothing to disturb the new *rapprochement* between France and Italy—a matter generally considered to be of far-reaching consequence. Since 1888 France has waged a tariff war against Italy, in the hope of detaching her from the Triple Alliance. Both countries have suffered, Italy probably the more, altho she received some compensation in closer trade relations with Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Now both have restored each other to the position of most-favored nations. This is supposed to affect international politics to a very great extent. Leroy Beaulieu writes as follows in the *Economiste Français*:

"We do not wish to disturb the rest of the Mediterranean Sea, and we do not threaten Italy by our position in Tunis. Outside of the Egyptian question, we have no grievance, and that can be settled amicably. We want no new territory in the Mediterranean, and if Turkey should go to pieces, Italy should have her share of the heritage. There is practically no sound reason for a quarrel between France and Italy. We could wish that she did not belong to the Triple Alliance, and we may hope that she will find an opportunity to free herself. But since the latest events in America and China, since Russia's agitation for disarmament the Dual and Triple Alliances have lost much of their former importance. . . . We believe that the creation of a United States of Continental Europe is nearing rapidly. Perhaps the *entente* between France and Italy is a step toward it."

The London *Speaker* thinks "it is idle to deny that the change in economic relations may be followed by a change in political attitude." *The Westminster Gazette* believes Great Britain has no right to complain: "She has had a dozen chances to secure Italian friendship, and has used none of them." *The Saturday Review* says:

"This new commercial treaty, by which France gives great tariff advantages to her neighbor, is a first deliberate attempt to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance, and secure her active support in another direction. . . . It was contrived in secrecy and disclosed with suddenness; there is no motive except a sinister motive why France should surrender to Italy; it followed hard upon the Fashoda affair when another surrender would have been accounted a terrible disaster. But this surrender to Italy is considered a triumph for French diplomacy by Frenchmen themselves, and we must conclude, therefore, that things are not what they seem. . . . The idea is, first to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance, to the end that she shall bring great naval strength into another alliance—also of three. When that alliance is accomplished then France will feel secure in the Mediterranean, and we shall hear from her about Egypt. It is a sinister policy, not without subtilty; but it has the merit of making the path of England plain. We must grapple our friends with hooks of steel, and among these friends we must include Italy, even if, to accomplish this, we have to make many sacrifices."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CANADA AND UNITED STATES WAR-SHIPS.

WHILE the Canadian journals are not unanimous on the question whether Canada or the United States is to blame if no commercial treaty is concluded between the two countries, they are absolutely united in denying to the United States the privilege of passing war-ships through Canadian canals. The Montreal *Witness*, one of the papers most friendly to the United States, only suggests that Canada allow the United States to build ships on the Lakes and to send them through the canals unarmored and unarmed, "otherwise the Americans will retaliate by canceling the convention of 1817, filling the Great Lakes with war-vessels of every description, tonnage, and armament, with men-of-war, torpedo-boats, and torpedo-boat destroyers." *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"Of course the liberty asked for, if granted, would have to be, in name at least, mutual. Would it be so in reality? Could English war-vessels, as well as American, be built on the Lakes? It is possible that iron and coal can be found there at less cost than in England? The Americans have both these materials there in abundance; Canada has iron only. No war-vessel built on the Lakes for use elsewhere could exceed the capacity of the canals, which are too small to admit the largest of their class. Canada would not require to use the privilege of building war-vessels on the Lakes, and we could not undertake to increase the size of our canals to enable them to pass down the largest of such vessels. The privilege of building them would accrue, in practise, only to one country, the United States. Would such vessels be no menace

THE QUEEN: "Take one of these Philippine girls; you have my consent."
UNCLE SAM: "But, your Majesty, I'll take the lot; I assure you I can well afford it." —*Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.*

to Canada? That is what we have to consider in this connection."

The Toronto *Mail and Empire* points out that if the United States were allowed to pass war-ships through Canadian canals, "these vessels could always happen to occupy stategic points in our canals at the moment when hostilities were on the point of breaking out." *Events*, Ottawa—which seems to have obtained considerable influence among those Canadians who discarded the now defunct *Week* because Goldwin Smith believed (it is doubtful whether he does now) in the union between the United States and Canada—repudiates in the most unmistakable terms the idea that Canada should favor the United States in this question. Its political editor (Carter Troop, to all appearance) says:

"Canadians, at least such of them as I know, are not the men to grant concessions at the pistol point, nor will they thank a Canadian journal for finding the range for the enemy. Let the Americans cancel the treaty as soon as they have a mind to; our canals must not be used as a military highway for any war-vessels but those that carry the flag we live under. It is not a question of our showing an unfriendly spirit to our neighbors, who, it will be remembered, refused our soldiers the right to pass through their territory to quell the rebellion in the Northwest. It was a matter of principle with them then, it is a matter of principle with us now. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues on the Canadian side of the conference make any such concession, Canadians will be justified in regarding it as a standing invitation to the United States to annex Canada at its pleasure."

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## PLANS FOR BRITISH EXPANSION.

THERE is at present in England what Mr. Stead calls in *The Review of Reviews* "an exaggerated emphasis of the 'Rule Britannia.'" The French are to be removed from the Bhar-el-Ghazel altogether, as *The St. James's Gazette*, specially attentive to British expansion in Egypt, tells us. *The Daily News* relates that Crete will be permanently occupied by a British force, which acquisition will repay England for her display of naval power. *The Daily Telegraph* is certain that the end of Transvaal independence draws near. *The Times* and *The Standard* believe that Russia will be rapped over the knuckles in China. The colonial papers, too, express themselves much in this way. The Madras *Times* complains that "France's insatiable earth hunger" is allowed full sway in Southern Asia. The Australian papers think the everlasting greed of Germany must be stopped in Samoa, and the Canadian papers make liberal promises of sailors and men to the mother country. Belgium is informed by some of the journals that certain portions of the Kongo Free State will presently be needed to "round off" Britain's African possessions. Portugal is told to hold herself in readiness for delivering up her colonies further south. In all this, however, Britain, it is thought, only carries out the irresistible dictates of destiny. *The Outlook*, London, which believes that Great Britain may as well hold herself in readiness for the partitioning of "dying Spain," says:

"What we are concerned to emphasize is that England's purpose in the widening of her boundaries is not primarily conquest, but civilization. And if this be so, her policy in Africa will not sustain the charge which her continental critics have fastened on her of gross and insatiable aggression. She will not tolerate barbarism on her frontiers. Nor will our kinsmen of the United States; and in this common resolve, and the task which issues from it, is to be found a guaranty of the permanence of the good accord which now subsists between them and us, and 'a promise of cooperation, if the need should ever arise, in defense of the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race—of humanity, justice, freedom, and equality of opportunity.'"

*The Westminster Gazette* believes that, since freedom for British trade is the official reason for Britain's expansion, her interests may be described as follows:

"1. British soil.
"2. British protectorate.
"3. British 'sphere of influence.'
"4. Under the British 'open eye.'
"5. Belonging to somebody else.
"The real jingo would, we take it, make this fifth class very small."

The same paper fears that the Government is anxious to divert the attention of the British public from matters at home. Referring to a speech by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, it says:

"There is all the difference in the world between a grave speech which is intended to warn a foreign country in courteous language, and a violent speech which is intended to whip up a warlike sentiment at home. . . . During the whole of this year we have seen Ministers alternately lashing the British lion, and pulling him up short. The animal is accordingly restive, puzzled, and anxious. He roars loudly at slight provocation, and will soon roar chronically when there is no provocation at all."

Here and there an English paper is aware that people outside of the British empire and the United States deny the necessity of British predominance, and advise more moderate language. *The Speaker*, London, referring to Egypt, says:

"We are entitled to resent the petty obstacles that have been so constantly thrown in our path by France while we have been honestly endeavoring to discharge the duties of the trusteeship which devolved upon us because of the failure of the French to take their own share in the work. But no feeling of resentment will justify us in abandoning the honest rôle that we have hitherto filled both toward Egypt and toward Europe. If we are to remain there either permanently or for an indefinite and prolonged term of years, we must remain in our present capacity. We must respect the rights of others, and never lose sight of the fact that other nations besides ourselves have an interest in Egypt."

Many continental papers believe that the English are anxious to remove the French fleet from the seas, and that the time for such an attempt is singularly well chosen because Russia is peacefully inclined. Such criticisms are especially noticeable in countries of the second and third rank as regards power. "According to Mr. Chamberlain," says the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, "Great Britain wishes the cooperation of the United States in a struggle against the entire world—solely for the promotion of humanity, justice, freedom, and fair play in all things! This means that Great Britain has a first mortgage on all creation, which she intends to collect with the help of the Americans." And *Politiken*, Copenhagen, expresses itself to the following effect:

It has become a truism that when England wants a quarrel she indulges in violent language, parading her ships at the same time. At present she certainly seeks a quarrel with France, and the Fashoda incident is a welcome pretext for threats. The time is well chosen. Germany is on fairly good terms with England. Italy is offended because France annexed Tunis. Austria is busy with her own affairs. Russia is eminently peaceful, as her ruler wishes for a reduction of armaments. True, if Russia changes her mind in the face of Britain's attitude, the English will think twice ere they rush into war. But meanwhile England has demonstrated her superiority at sea.

The *Figaro*, Paris, quotes the late Hutchinson Bowles as the best exponent of British ambitions. Bowles was Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, and his opinions deserve all the more attention as they are accepted as correct by most continental papers. We summarize his expressions as given by his French fellow journalist, who, moreover, declares that Bowles* threatened to deny everything if he were quoted during his lifetime:

* Bowles was one of the few individuals who predicted the outcome of the Franco-Italian and Franco-German wars.

"'I will stay in Switzerland until the cold drives me away or until the war comes,' says Bowles to Masson Forestier during the summer. 'What war?' 'The war between France and England.' 'But we do not intend to make war upon you.' 'Never mind, you will have war, unless you humble yourselves very much. All the English, from the lord to the laborer, want it. You bother us. You take up too much room. . . . It is simply a matter of business. Germany pushes us from an industrial point of view; our colonies begin to manufacture for themselves. You close your colonies against us; we must take Tonkin and Madagascar to obtain new markets. . . . Your colonies would pay you for the expense in money and men if you could defend them, but you can not; we need them. . . . We hoped that Germany and France would ruin each other in a big war, giving us an opportunity to take their colonies. This war did not come, but you have weakened yourself by this Dreyfus affair. . . . You can not get Germany to help you, and we will attack Germany when we have finished you.'"

Masson-Forestier's version of Bowles's views may not be altogether correct, and if correct it may be disavowed by the British people; but the following from the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* shows how widespread is the opinion that Great Britain does not act prudently. The paper says:

"The conduct of England does not concern France only. It is a reply to the pacific initiative on the part of the Czar. Peace is possible only where there is a feeling of respect for right. . . . Violence must be met by violence, for talk alone will not convince the violent. . . . It is only when the outragers of justice have been brought low by force that peace is possible. Christ even was obliged to scourge the dealers from the Temple."

The *Matin*, Paris, relates that England endeavored to join France and Russia for the destruction of Germany, a hint which has been widely recorded in the latter country. The majority of English papers, however, believe that England has no need of any ally besides the United States, especially since, as Lord George Hamilton expressed it: "we have indisputably the strongest fleet the world has ever seen, our trade and commerce is exceptionally good, the exchequer overflowing, the colonies expanding and loyal to the core." The latter statement is certainly indorsed by the colonial press, with a few isolated exceptions like the following, which we quote from the Toronto *Weekly Sun*:

"These rhetorical appeals to the war sentiment are always to be deplored. . . . They lead to military activity at home, to armament and fortifications which can only be supposed to be directed against the nation to the south. . . . We believe that the English public is sometimes misled by this talk. If our anxiety for England is real, we should say just what we mean, lest, relying on us, she may get into difficulties from which she can only escape by her own efforts."

Many people in England and the colonies hope to find the necessary troops among the natives. Thus Chinese are to be trained against Russia, and Sudanese against the French.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Paris versus the Province.**—It is an old saying that Paris *is* France. Some of the leading spirits in that country have come to the conclusion that this overpowering influence of the capital city is a source of great danger and should be opposed. This agitation has assumed the proportions of an organized propaganda, the particulars of which we find in *Der Türner*, a new and ambitious German literary monthly. By it we are told that there are quite a number among the thinkers of France who find the cause of the present decreasing influence of France among the nations of the world in the great centralization of power in the capital. The provinces are practically hypnotized. Paris decides absolutely in matters of politics, society, art, science, and literature. Accordingly decentralization has become a watchword and a battle-cry, and the shrewd Juliette Adam has made her journal, *Le Nouvelle Revue*, the organ of this movement. In this journal there are two special departments devoted to this agitation, one entitled "Décentralization," the other "Provinces." Full correspondence is given from the chief cities of the various provinces, which had been heretofore practically ignored in the columns of the big metropolitan sheets of Paris, and questions of special interest to the provinces are discussed. In a letter from Provence the reintroduction of the *Langue d'oc* is advocated as an object of instruction in the public school and church, and which, altho spoken by fifteen millions as a dialect, is ignored in the schools. It has a literature of its own, the chief exponent of which is the lyric poet Mireio, and his school, called the "Félibres." Even in Paris the propaganda for "the new language" has spread, and the matter is to be brought up for consideration in the legislature.

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## THE PAN-CELTIC MOVEMENT.

PAN-SLAVONIC and Pan-Moslemitic are terms that have become current in our day; but Pan-Celtic is comparatively new, and stands for a national, and, still more, a religious movement not generally noticed. All the more instructive on this account are two articles by Professor Zimmer, of Greifswald, published in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* on "Pan-Celticism in Great Britain and Ireland." From this historical survey of the present Pan-Celtic movement we condense the following points:

The Cymbrians, who inhabit Wales, are the last remnants of those Britons who at one time held in their possession all England. Since 1284 they have been under English rule. The church, which had been the chief means of retaining the national language, with the seventeenth century gradually became Anglicized. Cymbrian literature began to decay, and in the eighteenth century it seemed doomed to disappear altogether.

These fears have not been realized; but rather the exact opposite has taken place. The Cymbrian people of Wales have risen like a sphinx from their ashes, and the language of Wales is now spoken by more people than ever before. A new and rich Cymbrian literature has been developed; a Cymbrian and even anti-English national feeling has been cultivated; Cymbrian is taught in the schools; and a Cymbrian university has been established. Indeed, it seems that Wales is gradually becoming as independent a factor by the side of England as Ireland or Scotland.

This phenomenal change in the history and thought of the Welsh people in recent decades is chiefly the result of religious forces. The Methodist movement, which originated in England, was transferred to Wales, and here really found its classical and fruitful soil, actually becoming there the chief spiritual force to which the salvation of the Cymbrian language must be attributed. When the Methodist preachers sought to find their way to the hearts of the Welsh people, they discovered that this could be done only by the use of the old, neglected native language. It was thus not a love for the Cymbrian nationality or language, but for the neglected masses that induced the nonconformists to make use of the native language for their purposes. A translation of the Bible into the Cymbrian had existed indeed since the Reformation (1558), but the common people of Wales could not read it. Accordingly, migratory Sunday-schools were established as early as 1785, in which the Cymbrians learned to read the Scriptures in their native tongue. The British and Foreign Bible Society then undertook the publication of cheap Welsh Bibles, the language of which became the general literary tongue of the country, just as Luther's German Bible crowded out the dialects and made the idiom into which he had rendered the Scriptures the common literary medium of Germany. As a consequence, the people of Wales underwent a religious, moral, and intellectual regeneration.

Since the inauguration of this movement, there has been a regular religious, national, and literary awakening in Wales, and practically a Pan-Celtic agitation. The theologians were seconded by the bards, by the linguists, and by the antiquarians. The treasures of ancient and medieval Cymbrian literature were collected. Every year great musical and other festivals are held devoted to the development and growth of national ideas. A fine Welsh literature has been produced, especially in the religious field. The Cymbrian has become a "Kultursprache."

And this religious and literary awakening has been followed by one of a political and national kind. The Welsh people have become independent in thought and action, and are making their

individuality felt. The opposition to the Established Church of England (which has no foothold in Wales, but nevertheless draws its tithes) is pronounced, and demands for disestablishment are determined and decided. A similar opposition against English landlords to whom the Cymbrian peasants must pay high rents is increasing in intensity, as is also the antagonism to the petty English office-holders, who despise the humble and poor Cymbrians and abuse their positions as superiors. Since about the year 1887 a decided home-rule crusade has been a pronounced factor in the public life of Wales, which promises in the coming decades to become troublesome for English supremacy. A Pan-Celtic and pronounced anti-English spirit is a fixed fact in modern Wales, and the Cymbrians at the end of the nineteenth century are in Wales as much opposed to England as were at the end of the seventh century the Celtic Cymbrians to the Saxons.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CANADIAN OPINION OF THE AMERICAN-CANADIAN COMMISSION.

"NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding as satisfactorily as could be expected, but no conclusion has yet been reached." This, according to Washington despatches to the Canadian papers, is the stereotyped answer of the American-Canadian Commission. And it is added that nothing will be settled until next spring. The Canadians are somewhat disappointed. Some of their papers admit, however, that the United States is not wholly to blame. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"It is quite clear that the difficulty which the international commissioners experience in making a treaty at Washington is found in the extreme pretensions of certain interests, on one side and the other. It can not be said that one side is much, if at all, more unreasonable than the other. . . . The Canadian commissioners are represented as regarding the enactment of the Dingley tariff as an unfriendly act. In economics no public act, unless it has an ulterior object of a political nature, can properly be regarded as unfriendly, and that the Dingley tariff has such object we are scarcely warranted in concluding. . . . If no treaty be made, the unwise selfishness of special interests, Canadian as well as American, will be responsible for the failure. If a treaty be made it will be by disregarding the extreme claims of unreasonable people."

Many Canadian papers profess to believe that Uncle Sam, behaving like the most objectionable kind of *nouveau riche*, ignores poor Jack Canuck, and the former is depicted with a bursted hat, his nose in the air, jingling his cash and saying to Sir Richard Cartwright: "Canaday? Canaday? What barbarous little tribe is that anyhow?" Something of this feeling is also reflected by Goldwin Smith, who says in the Toronto *Weekly Sun*:

"It is surprising and disappointing to find how little value is attached by American legislators to the Canadian market, which yet is far better worth having than the markets of negroes or barbarous races to which they are ready to hew their way with the sword."

Yet he admits that Canada's policy is not free from contradictions:

"In the mean time, between the three contradictory policies—that of imperial protection in the shape of differential duties; that of reciprocity with the protectionist United States; and that of absolute free trade professed by the Canadian Government—the whole subject is in a state of entanglement, by which even the tact of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be severely tried."

The Toronto *Globe*, which believes that the United States will be more willing to come to terms at some later date, says:

"We can say with absolute certainty that Canada is reasonably satisfied with things as they are, and that there will be no great disappointment in this country if the commissioners part without accomplishing anything but an exchange of good wishes. And we should think that the best interests of the empire ought to be identical with the best interests of Canada. We can not help the empire better than by helping ourselves, and we shall only injure the empire if we consent to anything which may impair our own strength and independence."

The Toronto *World*, however, thinks that more can be gotten from Uncle Sam by treading on his corns than by a polite bow. It says:

"After a few weeks' sojourn in Washington Sir Wilfrid has learned that an appeal to the sympathetic side of our neighbors is useless. It is to be hoped that he and his *confrères* will take the lesson to heart, and that hereafter they will endeavor to obtain the justice they are after, not by appealing to the Americans, but by using the lever which our own tariff affords them."

And that is the opinion of most Canadian papers. *The Herald*, Halifax, says:

"Now that the real attitude of the United States is manifest to every one, including even those who have entertained hopes of securing reciprocity with our neighbors, the Americans can not go too far in their policy of exclusion. The higher they put up their fence the better pleased will most Canadians be, and the Americans may make up their mind that hereafter Canada will take a hand in the fence-building. Where the fence is not sufficiently high already, Canada will see to it that it is elevated. The policy that Canada should have adopted toward the United States twenty years ago will now be put in force. Canada will hereafter be as exclusively for the Canadians as the United States is for the Americans. They go their way, we go ours. Canada will be the gainer."

The Ottawa *Free Press* thinks the United States only pretends to ignore Canada. The St. Thomas *Journal* thinks America will pay a fair price for Canadian trade when she discovers it is wanted elsewhere, and many papers intimate that Uncle Sam is trying to overreach "poor Wilfy." *Saturday Night*, Toronto, says:

"It is a question whether the present moment is quite as opportune as some had supposed for an adjustment of difficulties, for the feeling of cordiality toward the British empire which now moves in the people of the republic may be just a little less than the pride of strength that now swells their veins. Whatever Lord Herschell may expect, I am of the opinion that the Canadian representatives at the conference—with their experience to guide them—will only expect to find Uncle Sam cordial enough to accept anything he can get, but not wrought up to such a hot passion of friendliness as to give away anything of his own. Whenever Uncle Sam trades horses he needs a new stall in his stable. We all know him fairly well, and we can but hope that the desire for results may not lead our representatives into making such a horse trade as will reveal them walking home carrying the empty harness on their shoulders."

## FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, the importance of the Anarchist plot discovered in Alexandria has been unduly magnified. The Italian consuls everywhere are anxious to show that Italy does not sympathize with her Anarchists, and they notify the police immediately of the presence of suspicious characters.

PRINCESS HENRY of Prussia has gone to join her husband on the China station. The Emperor informed her that his brother would stay at least another year in the far East. She is the first lady of royal rank who takes up her abode in so distant a colony, and as the political horizon is not unclouded, there may be real danger in her voyage.

THE Strasburg *Post* relates the following as an instance of what some people at the end of the nineteenth century call "patriotism": A German inventor had entered into negotiations with a French firm, who stole his invention. He asked a French lawyer to defend him, but the lawyer informed him that no French judge could be found who would give a decision favorable to a German. "Frenchmen of the Rochefort type would probably consider this lawyer a 'bad' patriot. He should have taken the German's case, lost it, and bled him nicely in the costs."

AN industrial crisis is predicted for Germany, owing to the scarcity of capital caused by the rise of many new enterprises during the present period of boom and prosperity. The crisis is likely to affect emigration, at present at a low ebb. Hence the German-American papers, who depend largely upon new arrivals for their subscribers, rather welcome it, for not a tenth part of the number of Germans who came here annually some fourteen years ago now seek our shores. The Canadian papers hope that our alien labor laws will divert the stream of immigration to their sparsely settled provinces.

## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

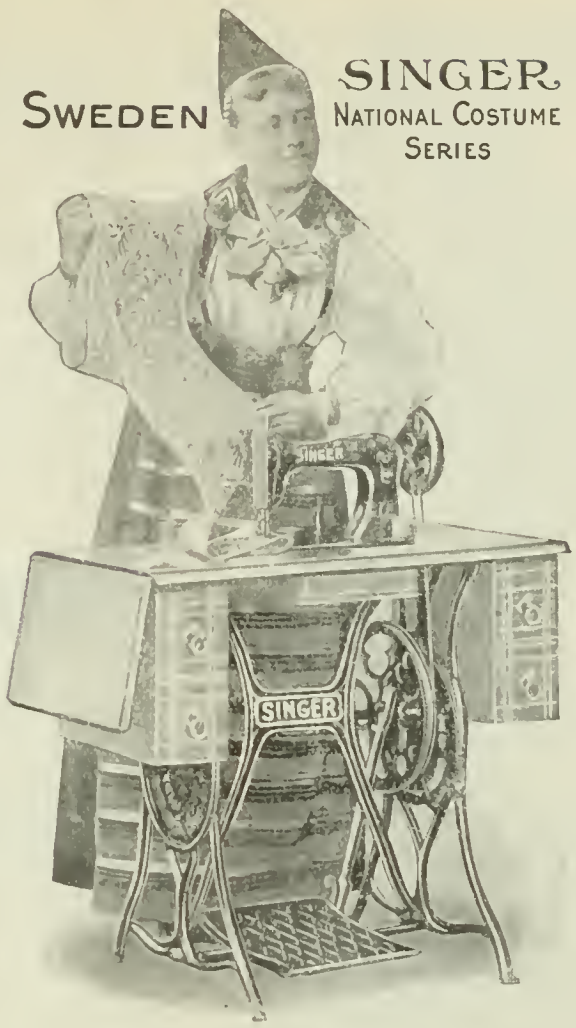
Wire nails are chiefly used in the republic of Mexico for the reason that there are more wire than cut nails in a kilogram (2.2046 pounds), and the duty is the same. Almost all the nails are imported from the United States. During the fiscal year 1896–97, the combined importation of barbed or fence wire, nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, and rivets, from all countries into the republic amounted to 8,472,744 kilograms, of which 7,127,306 kilograms were imported from the United States, being 14,931,304 pounds more than the total combined importation from all countries. An excellent opportunity is said to be afforded hardware men to open up a trade in both nails and barbed wire in that portion of Mexico which lies between Laredo and San Luis Potosi.

The following advertisement is appearing in *The Government Gazette* in Victoria: "Monday, December 19.—Supply of steel and fish plates (three contracts). Particulars at the contractors' room, Spencer street, and at the office of the agent-general for Victoria, London. Preliminary deposit in each case £750 ($3,649)." The amount of steel rails and fish plates required by the railway commissioners of Victoria is 32,186 tons of the former, and 3,258 tons of the latter.

The Austrian Government has granted a provisional concession for an Austrian inventors' bank, with a capital stock of $100,000, in shares of $80 each, which can be increased by resolution of board of directors to $200,000. The object of the company to be the utilization of inventions and patents for the mutual benefit of the inventor and the bank, which may involve the erection of factories for the founding and management of trade enterprises, for the sale of such articles, and the right of the bank to carry on all other legally licensed businesses, which are adopted to encourage the activity of the inventors in Austria. The concession to be withdrawn unless subscription is obtained for the capital stock of 250,000 florins within six months.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers has decided that the President's proclamation concerning reciprocal commercial arrangements between this country and France, (issued under the authority of Section 3, tariff act of 1897, and dated May 30 last) went into effect on and after June 1, and can not be considered to have only retroactive effect, so as to affect the rates of duty on goods entered for consumption prior to June 1, altho the entries were liquidated subsequent to that date.

The Siemens and Halske Electric Company of America is considering a proposition from the Japanese Government to form in Chicago a syndicate with a capitalization of about $10,000,000 to install and operate all electric street-car lines and incandescent-lighting and electric-power plants which are to be established in the domain of the Mikado as another step in the modernizing movement in progress there. The franchise to be

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Pale, Thin, Delicate people get vigorous and increase in weight from the use of

Somatose

A Perfect Food, Tonic and Restorative.

It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken in milk, water, tea, coffee, etc.

*At druggists' in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.*

Pamphlets mailed by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., 40 Stone St., New York City, selling agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

The Luxury of Bathing

is marred by hot water discolored from the galvanized iron kitchen boiler, which rusts inside and affords a lodging place for dirt. The smooth tin lining of the

BROWN BROTHERS' SEAMLESS COPPER HOUSE RANGE BOILER

never rusts; you can always get

CLEAN HOT WATER.

No Seams. No Rivets. No Leaks. Spiral rib guarantees against collapse.

BOILER BOOKLET FOR THE ASKING.

RANDOLPH & CLOWES, Box 19, Waterbury, Conn.

When Tired Out

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. M. H. Henry, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me. As a beverage it possesses charms beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine."

*"It wad frae mony a blunder free us and foolish notion."*—Burns.

Every Line in Your Hand

has a meaning. From birth to death these lines never change, and each indicates a shade of character or a natural trait that may be corrected or developed. This has been my life work and I will send by mail a full and authentic

Reading, $1.

This is not fraud or fortune-telling—it is nature, science, and study in one. I can and will do all I claim. Thousands have profited by my gift. Parents are urged to consider this in regard to their children—after-life will confirm their wisdom.

WHAT YOU MUST SEND ME.

Pass a sheet of linen paper over small piece of lighted gum camphor until blackened. Then press the hands firmly but carefully on this surface. Press one hand down firmly with the other in order to get all the lines. Then reverse the paper, saturate the back with turpentine sufficient to cover it, let dry thoroughly, and send to me.

Write me for full particulars if you do not entirely understand or believe.

Walter Simms Carstone, 32 Union Sq., New York.

LARKIN SOAPS AND PREMIUMS.—FACTORY TO FAMILY

The Larkin Idea fully explained in beautiful free booklet. Free sample Soap if mention this publication.

The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Larkin St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Our Offer fully explained in LITERARY DIGEST, Nov. 19th and 26th.

granted is exclusive, and would be one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, permits ever granted to one syndicate or corporation.

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American manufacturers of plaster and cement machinery would do well, in the opinion of Consul Van Buren, at Nice, France, to forward catalogs and prices of machinery to Mr. Frederick Repossi, commission agent, 9 Rue d'Amerique (Place Washington), Nice, who is making a specialty of working up an American export trade. "In sending prices, you should quote the lowest possible export rate f. o. b. at seaboard; also freight to Marseilles and Genoa, and the weight, or at least the approximate weight, boxed, of all articles."

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In view of the reasonable freight rates given by the Rhine River transportation companies between Rotterdam and Mannheim, some of the American bridge construction companies may desire to compete for the erection of the proposed new bridge across the Necker River, at Mannheim.

## Current Events.

*Monday, December 19.*

—The House passes the bill appropriating $350,000 for the **Philadelphia exposition of 1899.**

—A resolution is introduced in the House directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report on the question as to whether the members of the House who accepted commissions in the army had **forfeited their seats in the House.**

—Marshal Ramon **Blanco arrives in Spain.**

—The French Chamber of Deputies refuse to communicate the secret documents in the **Dreyfus case** to the Court of Cassation and the defense, unless the Government was absolutely assured of secrecy.

—It is reported that rebels have seized the town of Chung Yang and **killed a French priest and 100 converts.**

*Tuesday, December 20.*

—President **McKinley returns to Washington** from his southern trip.

—**Secretary Bliss** announces that he will resign from the Cabinet.

—It is reported that by the explosion of a powder magazine at Hang-Chow **3,000 soldiers were killed.**

—Ex-Queen **Liliuokalani sends a protest to the Senate** against the appropriation of the crown lands of Hawaii by the United States.

—The House committee on military affairs orders a favorable report on the bill **increasing the regular army** to 100,000 men.

—The **Dreyfus secret dossier** is handed to the


# Eucalol Cures Catarrh,

Nasal and Post-Nasal Catarrh, Dry Catarrh, Ozena, Catarrhal Headache, Catarrhal Deafness, and acute Cold in the Head.

Two months ago we advertised our free trial offer of the Eucalol treatment for Catarrh in this publication. The response has been beyond our expectations. Thousands have accepted our offer, have tried and paid for the treatment. Our mail is crowded with letters expressing gratitude to us for the offer, and bearing testimony to the effectiveness of the cure. In almost no instance (not one in a hundred) has the medicine been returned, proving: First, that Americans are honest; second, the Eucalol treatment does all we claim for it; that is, it *cures* Catarrh. We shall continue our

## Unequaled Free Trial Offer:

**In order to prove the curative power of Eucalol and our confidence in it, we will gladly send to any reputable person a complete outfit, with full directions, for two weeks' trial. If at the end of that time it has not benefited you, return it and no charge will be made. If you find it helpful, send us 75 cents by mail or express money order.**

*BUSTIN & PORTER,*
*Barristers at Law, etc.*

*St. John, N. B., Dec. 14, 1898.*

*To the Manager of the Eucalol Co., New York.*

*Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find express order for 75c. in payment for your medicine sent to me on trial. It has done me a great deal of good for the short time it has been used, and I am trying to get my druggist, Mr. Dick, of this city, to handle it. Thanking you for your courtesy,*

*Yours truly,* *S. B. BUSTIN.*

**EUCALOL** treatment is based on antiseptic cleanliness—the method used in the nose and throat hospitals of New York and Philadelphia. It is not the catch-penny cure-all of the quack, but a prescription perfected by years of scientific trial and study by the leading specialists in the world.

It consists of an antiseptic wash to thoroughly cleanse the nostrils, removing all accumulated mucous and dry scabs, and the application of the antiseptic **Eucalol Cream,** healing and soothing the irritated mucous membrane. Both are pleasant to use, the effect is instantaneous and delightful, and persistency in their use is sure to effect a cure. **The Eucalol Treatment** is so cheap as to be within the means of everyone. The free trial offer makes it possible to try it without risking a cent. Address

THE EUCALOL COMPANY, 104 Fulton Street, New York.

*Eucalol Cream Cures Cold in the Head—25c.*



# A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM...

DR. J. G. CONNOR, Ionia, Mich., writes:

DEAR SIRS: An old friend of mine handed me a couple of small vials of your TARTARLITHINE some time ago and I tried it on myself, having suffered from rheumatism for several years. I assure you I was so pleased with its effects that I procured a full sized bottle, and since taking it I have been entirely free from rheumatism during the past year. I also observed that it is not surpassed by any other preparation as a PROMPT and EFFICIENT diuretic; besides it is pleasant to administer. Please send me a few bottles for use among my patients afflicted with Rheumatism.

Regular package $1.00.
Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
Pamphlets with Testimonials FREE.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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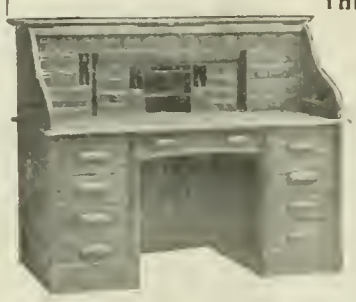
This one in Oak



DELIVERED EAST of the MISSISSIPPI

$33.33

Send for Catalogue No. 63, describing and illustrating more than 200 styles.

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AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO.,
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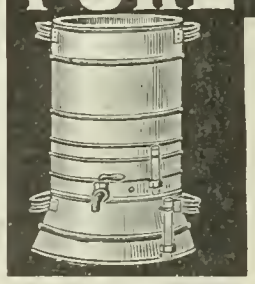
# PURE WATER!



is distilled water. Nothing but distillation will eliminate both organic and inorganic impurities. An ordinary cook stove is all you need with

THE SANITARY STILL

to give you plenty of pure, sparkling water, aerated with sterilized air. Free booklet. Our $10 STILL has twice the capacity of others. Write at once for particulars.

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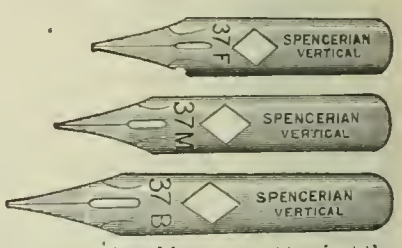
# Spencerian Pens

New Series No. 37.

See That Hole?




That is for inserting a pointed instrument to eject the pen from the holder, and to prevent the ink from flowing back on the pen and soiling the fingers.

Samples on receipt of return postage. **Ask for Vertical No. 37.**

Spencerian Pen Company
450 Broome Street, New York.



# Europe or Orient

A series of attractive and comprehensive tours under personal escort, arranged to leave New York during Dec., Jan., and Feb., visiting Gibraltar, Italy, Southern France (The Riviera), Switzerland, Paris, London, etc. Also Italy, Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Greece, etc. All expenses $480 up, according to tour. Programs and Gazette, 100 pp., sent free. Apply to....

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# CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

**A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for it.**

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn, and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

**RALSTON NEW PROCESS STILL**

**NO HEAVY LIFTING**

required in operating the Ralston Still. Weighs only 7 lbs.—no larger than a tea-kettle; yet an official test shows a capacity of 22% more water per hour—and purer water—than other cumbersome Stills on the market. Verified report sent on application.

## Distilled Water

is neither healthful nor refreshing unless aerated. Atmospheric air contains dust and germs in abundance that breed in water and pollute it. The Ralston New-Process Still is the only one in the world for family use that **Sterilizes** and **Purifies** the air with scalding hot steam and removes the dust. Officially endorsed by the

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by United States Government officials, and used by over 10,000 people in all parts of the world. **Highest Award and Gold Medal received at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha.** The best Ralston New-Process Still costs no more than the ordinary out-of-date kinds on the market. Made by skilled mechanics, of the best non-corrodible metals, and will last a lifetime. Cannot boil dry when neglected.

Cheap imitations of the Ralston Still, having our patented internal storage reservoir for retaining the distilled water, are being foisted upon innocent purchasers by extravagant and misleading claims. A corporation that steals others' ideas and exploits them as its own should be dealt with guardedly.

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Court of Cassation, under the pledge that it should not be communicated to any one outside the court.

—The French senate adopts a bill which prescribes **death for state officials** who are guilty of treason in time of peace.

—Frank Koraak, of New York, is acquitted in Berlin, of the charge of **lese majeste** in referring to Emperor William.

*Wednesday, December 21.*

—The Senate bill for the **government of Hawaii** is reported from the foreign relations committee.

—Ethan A. Hitchcock, the present Ambassador to Russia, is appointed by the President **to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss.**

—**Generals Miles and Merritt testify** before the War Investigating Commission in Washington.

—Preliminary orders are issued by the Adjutant-General for the **mustering out of 50,000 volunteers** within a month.

—A dirigible balloon successfully **crosses the English Channel.**

*Thursday, December 22.*

—Colonel **Roosevelt's reports** on the fighting before Santiago are made public.

—Major Russell Harrison raises the **American flag over Fort Atares, Havana,** without orders, and is reprimanded by Major-General Lee.

—United States Minister Conger, at Peking, **protests against French demands** for an extension of jurisdiction at Shanghai.

—**Street disorders** occur in Toulouse, France, between pro-Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus crowds.

*Friday, December 23.*

—It is reported that the Government has determined **to occupy Wake Island,** in the North Pacific, as a cable station.

—The French steamer *Orlande Rodriguez*, made **a prize of war** by the cruiser *New Orleans*, is released by the United States District Court in Charleston, S. C.

—Spain's Minister of the Colonies announces that the payment of the coupons of the **Cuban bonds** has been assured.

*Saturday, December 24.*

—The Russian Minister of Finance rejects the offer of a **loan by an American syndicate.**

—The American **Peace Commissioners arrive** in New York; the draft of the **treaty is received by the President.**

—Agoncillo and Lopez, the **Filipino envoys,** arrive in New York.

*Sunday, December 25.*

—It is reported that General Henry, **Military Governor of Puerto Rico,** has reduced the budget for next year from 4,000,000 pesos, under the Spanish regime, to 1,700,000 pesos.

—Five of the **Spanish war-vessels sunk at Cavite,** and subsequently raised, arrive at Hong Kong from Manila.

—It is reported that **3,000 employees are thrown out of work** by the closing down of the Augusta and Enterprise cotton factories, of Augusta, Ga.

—Ex-Secretary of State **Day denies** that he will be a candidate for governor of Ohio.


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The characteristic tall blonde of the northern races is illustrated in another column by a "Dalkullan," or native of Dalarne, a mountainous interior district of Sweden, where the old fashions and costumes are still preserved.

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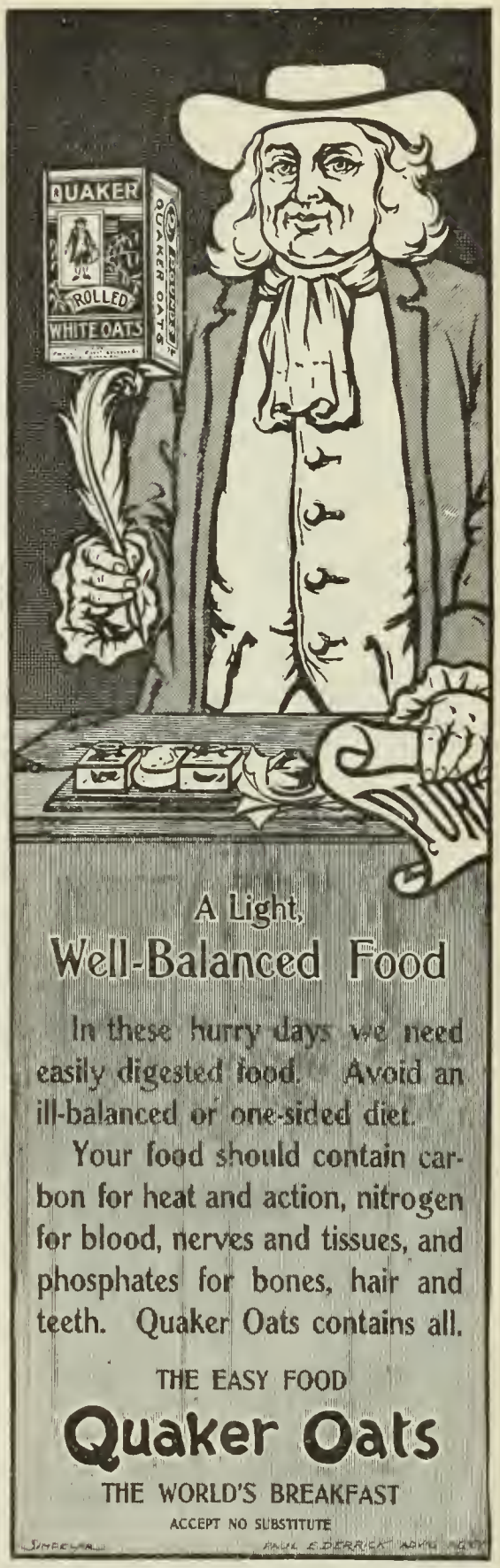




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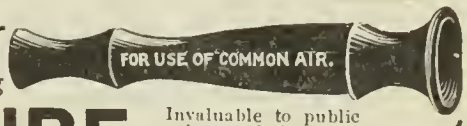


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## CHESS.

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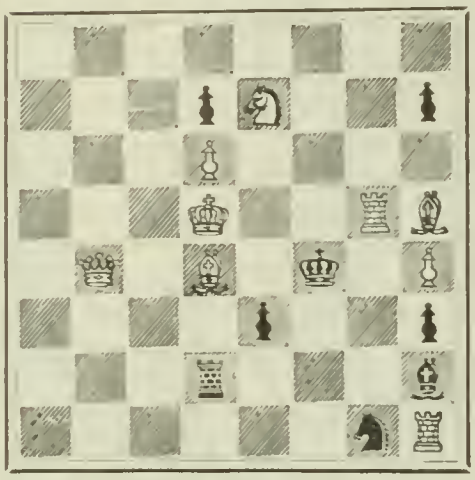
### Problem 343.

BY P. G. L. FOTHERGILL.

First Prize, *Cricket and Football Field*, Bolton, England.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

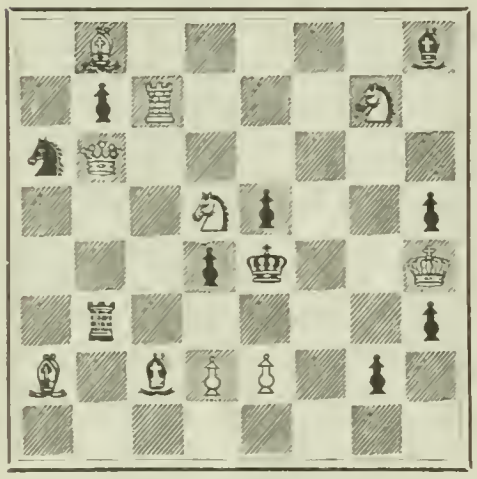
### Problem 344.

*Our New Year's Gift.*

BY DR. W. R. I. DALTON.

Dedicated to M. W. H.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

CONCERNING 333 AND 334.

Dr. Dalton reports that he is unable to award the prize for best solution of 333 and 334, because the solution and criticisms of twenty-one persons are so accurate that the Doctor feels that each of them has won the prize—he can not decide which is best. He, therefore, asks that those whose names are here given shall send solution and criticism of "Our New Year's Problem," and accept the award based upon this. The fortunate competitors are H. W. Barry, Joseph A. Coultans, Dr. S. W. Close, H. A. Benson, Prof. C. D. Schmitt, C. Q. De France, the Rev. C. T. Ohlinger, Leon Hirsch, W. Rufus Pratt, Dr. R. J. Moore, P. Lundgren, P. A. Towne, the Rev. S. Hassold, C. R. Oldham, the Rev. G. Law, the Rev. T. Eggen, J. B. Weber, C. J. Eccles, H. S. Lambert, F. H. Johnston, Nils Nelsen.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 335.

Key-move, R—R 6!

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. A. M., Hinton, W. Va.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.

Comments: "A very ingenious composition. One of Pulitzer's best"—M. W. H.; "A beautiful conception"—H. W. B.; "A plastic, plethoric, Pulitzer puzzler"—I. W. B.; "Variations fine; key by no means obvious"—R. M. C.; "Beautiful! not a surplus piece on the board"—F. S. F.; "Ingenious and interesting"—C. R. O.; "Very fine"—F. A. M.; "A pretty problem"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Very ingeniously wrought"—A. K.; "Key-move neatly hidden"—C. D. S.; "Caused me more study than any two-mover I ever wrestled with"—C. P.

No. 338.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. B—Kt 2 / Kt—Kt 2 | 2. Q—Q B 4 / P x Q | 3. B x P, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Kt x Kt | 3. Q—R 2, mate |
| | 2. ..... / R—Q R 8 | 3. Q—Kt 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / R—Q Kt 8 | 2. Q x P ch / R—Kt must | 3. Q x R, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—B 4 | 2. B x P ch / K x Kt | 3. Q—R 8, mate |
| | 2. .... / P—Kt 5 | 3. Q x P, mate |

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., F. S. F., C. R. O., Dr. W. S. F., F. A. M., Dr. H. W. F., A K.; W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.; E. A. Moore, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. A. Nicholson, Dover, Del.

Comments: "Not easy, but hardly up to the author's high average"—M. W. H.; "Curious and clever"—H. W. B.; "Positively elegant, comparatively easy, superlatively economical"—I. W. B.; "A beautiful and beneficial study in the economy of strength"—R. M. C.; "Excellent work"—F. S. F.; "A difficult key and good enough what there is of it"—C. R. O.; "Very cute"—F. A. M.; "An excellent 3-mover"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Artistic"—A. K.; "A beautiful problem"—J. A. N.

A. Knight, Prof. William R. Pratt, Central Christian College, Albany, Mo., Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa., and C. J. Crandall, Lower Brule Government School, S. D., were successful with 335.

Dr. Fannin and A. Knight got 336.

### The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

EIGHTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

| JANOWSKY. *White.* | SHOWALTER. *Black.* | JANOWSKY. *White.* | SHOWALTER. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 36 R (Kt sq)—Q sq | Q—K 2 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 37 Kt—Q 2 | B—Kt 5 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | Kt—B 3 | 38 K—Q B sq | Q—Kt 4 |
| 4 P—Q 3 | B—B 4 (a) | 39 Kt—B 3 | B x Kt (g) |
| 5 P—Q B 3 | Q—K 2 | 40 Q x B | Q—B 4 |
| 6 Castles | Castles | 41 Q—K 4 | Q x Q |
| 7 P—Q 4 | B—Kt 3 | 42 R x Q | R—R sq |
| 8 B—Kt 5 | P—Q 3 | 43 R(K 4)—B4 | R—R 7 |
| 9 P—Q 5 (b) | Kt—Kt sq | 44 K—B sq | R—Kt 7 |
| 10 B—Q 3 | P—K R 3 | 45 Kt—K 6 | R x R |
| 11 B—R 4 | Q Kt—Q 2 | 46 R x R | R x P |
| 12 P—Q R 4 | P—Q B 3 | 47 R—B 8 ch | K—B 2 |
| 13 P—R 5 | B—B 2 | 48 R—B 7 ch | K—B 3 |
| 14 P—B 4 | Kt—Q B 4 | 49 Kt—Q 8 | K—B 4 (h) |
| 15 P—Q Kt 4 | Kt x B | 50 P—B 3 | R—Kt 8 ch |
| 16 Q x Kt | P x P | 51 K—K 2 | R—Kt 7 ch |
| 17 B P x P | B—Kt 5 | 52 K—Q 3 | R x P |
| 18 Q Kt—Q 2 | K K—Q B sq | 53 R—B 7 ch | K—Kt 4 |
| 19 Kt—B 4 | B—Q sq | 54 Kt—K 6 ch | K—R 5 |
| 20 Kt—K 3 | B—Q 2 | 55 Kt x P | R—Kt 8 (i) |
| 21 Kt—Q 2 | Q—B sq | 56 Kt—K 2 | R—Q 8 ch |
| 22 B—Kt 3 (c) | Kt—R 4 | 57 K—K 4 | B x P |
| 23 K R—B sq | Kt—B 5 | 58 P—B 4 | R—K 8 |
| 24 B x Kt | P x B | 59 K—B 3 | R—Q 8 |
| 25 Kt—B 5 | P—K Kt 3 (d) | 60 R—B 6 (k) | K—R 4 |
| 26 Kt—Q 4 | B—K B 3 | 61 R x Q P | P—K Kt 4 |
| 27 R (R sq)—Kt sq | Q—Kt 2 (e) | 62 R—Q 8 | P—Kt 5 ch |
| 28 Kt—Kt 5 | B—K 2 | 63 K—K 4 | K—R 5 |
| 29 Kt—B 7 | K(R sq)—Kt sq | 64 P—Q 6 | P—Kt 6 |
| 30 P—Kt 5 | P—K B 4 | 65 P—Q 7 | P—R 4 |
| 31 P—Kt 6 | P x Kt P | 66 P—B 5 | P—Kt 7 |
| 32 P x Kt P | P x P | 67 R—K Kt 8 | R x P |
| 33 Kt x P | B—B 4 | 68 R x P | B—B 2 |
| 34 R—K sq | B—B 3 | 69 P—B 6 | R—B 2 |
| 35 Q—Q R 3 | B—K 4 | 70 R—Kt 7 | R x P |
| | | 171 R x B | Drawn game |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(a) In the fourth game of the match Showalter played P—Q 3. The text move is much superior, and leads to a better development.

(b) B x Q Kt, followed by P x P, would have weakened the adverse Pawns, but Black, by playing B—R 3 and eventually R—Q sq, obtains a splendid development. The move adopted is better.

(c) Necessary, since Black threatened Kt x P, followed eventually by B x B.

(d) Better than B x Kt.

(e) P—Q R 3 would have stopped the adverse Kt from entering at Kt 5. It would, however, have enabled White to play Kt—B 4.

(g) The text-play gives good attacking chances on the King's side.

(h) More promising was R—Kt 4 or B—Q 5. Black should have endeavored to win the adverse Q P.

(i) B x Kt would have been rather risky. White answers R x B ch, R—K 4 and R—Q 6, winning the Q P.

(k) An ingenious move. Black can not well answer R x P, for White continues R x Kt P, threatening R x P ch, as well as R—Kt 2, winning the Bishop.

NINTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

| SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* | SHOWALTER. *White.* | JANOWSKY. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 13 Q R—B sq | B x P |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 14 P—K R 3 | Q R—B sq |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 15 P—R 3 | K R—Q sq |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | P x P | 16 B—R 2 (d) | Kt—K 4 |
| 5 P—K 3 | P—Q R 3 | 17 Kt—K sq (e) | Q—K 2 |
| 6 B x P | P—Q Kt 4 | 18 Kt—Kt sq | Kt—K 5 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 (b) | B—Kt 2 | 19 B—R 5 (f) | R x R |
| 8 Castles | B—K 2 | 20 R x R | Q—R 5 |
| 9 Q—K 2 | Castles | 21 Kt—K B 3 (g) | Q—R 4 |
| 10 R—Q sq (c) | P—B 4 | 22 Kt—Q 4 (h) | Q—Kt 3 |
| 11 P x P | Q—B 2 | 23 K—R 2 (i) | Kt—Q B 6 |
| 12 B—Q 2 | Q Kt—Q 2 | 24 Resigns. | |

*Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

(b) Better, perhaps, was B—Q 3. By moving the Bishop to Kt 3 White somewhat blocks the Queen's wing.

(c) He could not play P—K 4 on account of P—Kt 5, followed by winning of a Pawn.

(d) White had no time for a preparatory move like B—R 2. He should have played P—K 4, in order to shut out the adverse Q B, as well as to give his own Q B some development.

(e) P—K 4 was still in order. The move selected compromises White's game.

(f) B—B 3 followed eventually by B x Kt was more likely to free White's game.

(g) Better was Kt—Q B 3. The Kt at K sq was well placed for defensive purposes.

(h) Pretty nearly forced, since Kt x Kt ch, Q x Q, Kt—Kt 4, followed by Kt x P ch, was threatening.

(i) A serious oversight, which loses at once. White should have played Q—B sq, guarding the K Kt P. His game was badly compromised, yet it was not a hopeless one.

ERRATUM.

The game in the Janowski-Showalter match marked "fifth" should be "sixth," and "sixth" should be "seventh." The fifth game has not yet been published.

### Guide to the Openings.

During the year, *The British Chess Magazine* published a series of very interesting and instructive articles by "Hobart," on the various openings. The merit of these "studies" is not so much what "Hobart" says of the openings, for he says very little, but rather the manner in which the various moves of attack and defense are given from the games of the masters. For instance, in the December number he gives fourteen games and an analysis, illustrating the French Defense. These articles are now published in book-form, making a very valuable addition to the scientific literature of Chess.

### A Janowski Gem.

The New York *Clipper* gives the following position in a game between Herr Friedmann and Janowski:

White (Herr F.)—K on K R sq; R on Q sq; Kt on Q Kt sq; R on Q R sq; Ps on K R 2, K Kt 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 2, K 5, K B 4; Q on K 2; Kt on K 6.

Black (M. Janowski)—K on Q B sq; Rs on Q sq and K R sq; Ps on K Kt 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 2, K R 4; B on Q B 4; Kt on K B 4; Q on Q 5.

'Twas Janowski's move and he played P—K R 5; 2 Kt x Q, Kt—Kt 6 ch; 3 P x Kt, and Black mates in six moves.

### The American Chess Magazine.

The December number has been received, and it is full of good things. From the number of problems given one would think that the Editors supposed that their readers would take a holiday from work, and give the whole of the Yule-tide to Chess curiosities.

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